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ASX Announcement 30 January 2020

Outstanding Results at Beasley Creek South

West Australian gold explorer Focus Minerals (**ASX: FML**) (**Focus** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that staged diamond drilling at Beasley Creek South has delivering exciting high-grade intersections.

Beasley Creek South (**BCS**) is approximately 400m from the Beasley Creek Deposit, which is a core asset of the Company's 100%-owned Laverton Gold Project. Focus is well advanced to identifying sufficient mineral resources across its highly prospective 507km^2 parcel of tenements to commence a Stage 1 gold mining operation at Laverton.

The diamond drilling at BCS was carried out between September and December 2019. The best five intersections[1] from the campaign were:

- **19BSDD058 – 4.0m @ 21.69g/t Au from 28m (86.75 GxM)**
- **19BSDD080 – 5.1m @ 14.57g/t Au from 64.9m (74.33 GxM)**
- **19BSDD045 – 7.7m @ 9.16g/t Au from 79m (70.51 GxM)**
- **19BSDD072 – 13.3m @ 4.81g/t Au from 51m (63.94 GxM)**
- **19BSDD073 – 10.1m @ 6.20g/t Au from 45.9m (62.61 GxM)**

The Focus geology team determined by a process of targeted twinning/sampling system review that historic reverse circulation (RC) sampling of BCS had been ineffective. Starting in September 2019, a targeted program of twin infill and extension HQ3 drilling was implemented to accurately determine the resource at BCS.

The results from the diamond campaign were outstanding, with infill diamond holes upgrading previously low metal parts of the orebody. More than 200m strike in the core of BCS is now reporting very strong mineralisation and consistent widths. Furthermore, the location of the mineralisation is now consistently aligned with the logged position of the Beasley Sheer Zone (**Beasley SZ**) and hanging wall structures.

The BCS deposit has not previously been mined and now has confirmed high-grade oxide mineralisation extending from near-surface to at least 130m depth and open along strike. A further positive consequence of the downgrade of previous RC work is that the 400m of strike between BCS and Beasley Creek is now considered effectively untested.

The Company has begun the follow-up diamond drilling campaign at BCS.

Commenting on outstanding Beasley Creek South results, Focus Minerals' CEO, Mr Zhaoya Wang, said:

"The results achieved from the diamond drilling carried out late last year were outstanding. Our focus now is to prioritise resource drilling of this exciting new target to deliver a maiden mineral resource at BCS this year, which could potentially strengthen Laverton's Stage 1 production portfolio."

[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.

Location and Historical Production

BCS is located along strike and 400m south of the Beasley Creek Deposit. Both deposits are located 10km north-west of the Laverton township. Access is from the sealed Laverton Road and a dirt road that extends 1km south on the east side of the Beasley Creek Deposit.

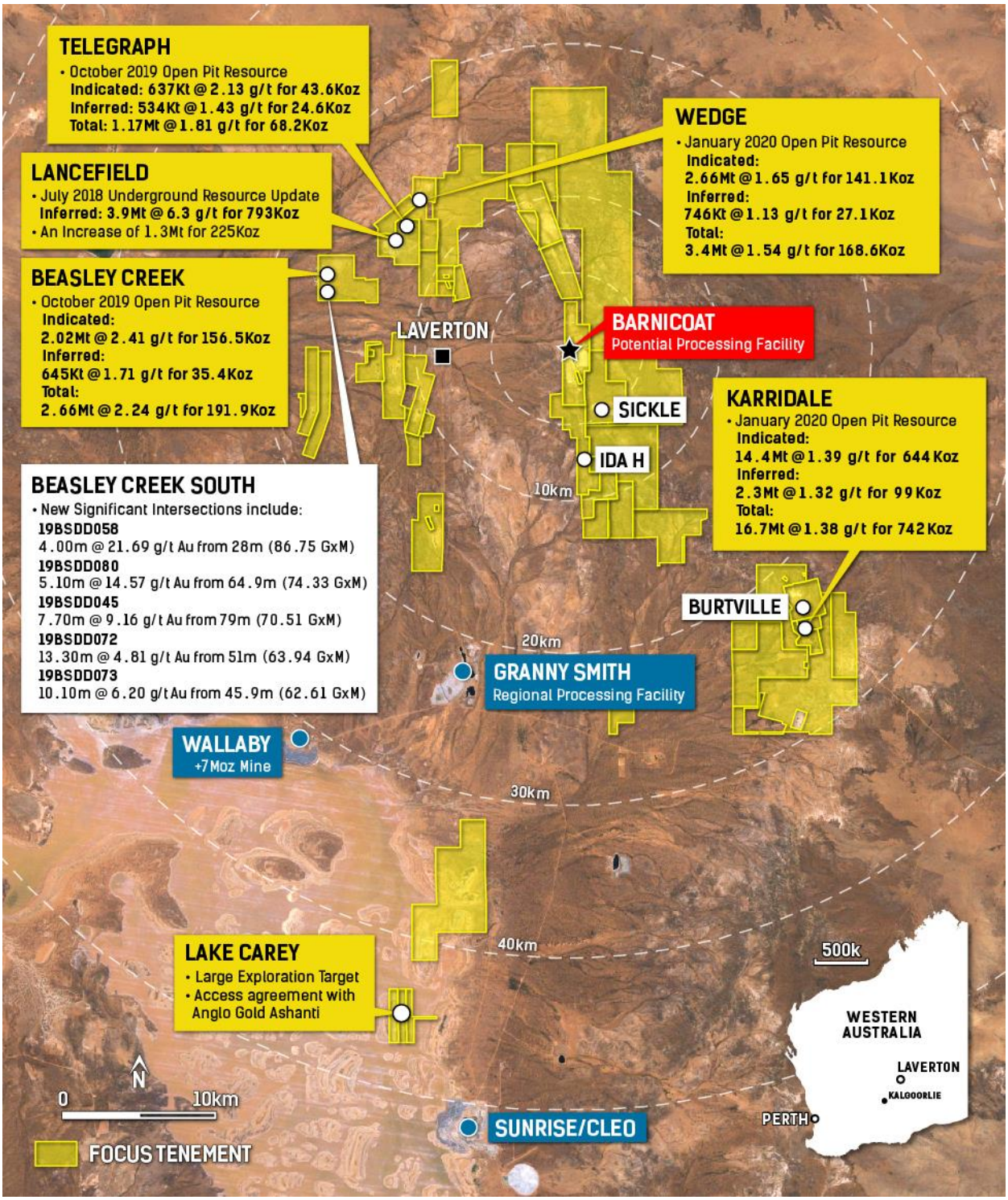

Figure 1: Focus Minerals' Laverton Gold Project tenements with significant projects, Barnicoat Mill location, recent resource updates and BCS's top five drill intersections.

Beasley Creek was mined by WMC in the late 1980s and the early 1990s, with ore processed at Windarra. Historical production from the 750m N-S striking Beasley Creep OP was 88.8Koz @ 2.42g/t Au.

Drilling by Focus in 2018 and 2019 delivered a significant new OP oxide resource at Beasley Creek to 180m below surface, using a 0.8g/t Au cut-off grade, that comprises:

- **Indicated Resource: 2.02 Mt @ 2.41 g/t Au for 156,500 contained ounces**
- **Inferred Resource: 0.64 Mt @ 1.71 g/t Au for 35,400 contained ounces**
- **Total Resource: 2.66 Mt @ 2.24 g/t Au for 191,900 contained ounces**

The Mineral Resource is reported on a dry tonnage basis (See Focus' ASX announcement 25 October 2019).

Summary Geology and Structure

Mineralisation at both Beasley Creek and BCS is located on the N-S trending, moderately east dipping Beasley Shear Zone (SZ). Both deposits host mineralisation in deeply weathered oxide overprint of the Beasley SZ and related sediments/volcanics. The Beasley SZ is sandwiched between footwall (western) ultramafic intrusives and hanging wall (eastern) mafic/high magnesium volcanics.

In 2018 Focus identified that the Beasley SZ was offset 140m to the west by the cross-cutting, SSE dipping Fitton FZ. This development opened up the southern 400m strike between BCS and Beasley Creek with most drilling located too far to the east. The far south extension of the Beasley SZ is interpreted to merge with the Chatterbox SZ (Figure 2).

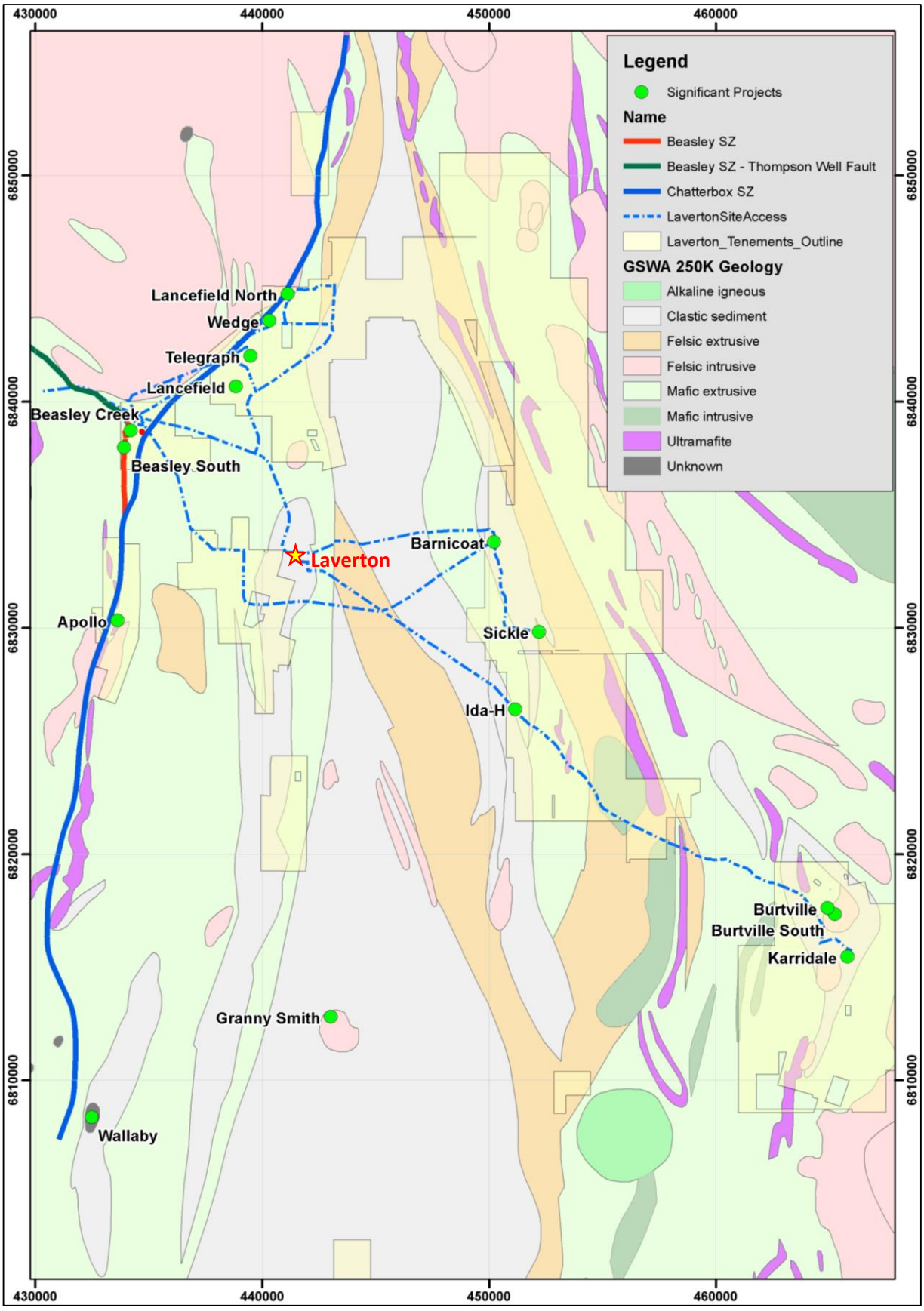

Figure 2: Regional GSWA 250K scale geology map with location of Chatterbox, Beasley and Beasley–Thompson Well FZs. Focus Minerals' tenure, significant regional gold projects and some Laverton access roads are also shown.

Validation of Historical Drilling at BCS

Of the more than 308 holes drilled into BCS up until the end of 2018 only three included diamond core. The RC programs had been completed by a several companies including WMC, Metex/Delta Gold and Crescent Gold, spanning a period from the late 1980s through until 2013. In addition, the drilling spanned the early development period of RC, including transition from cross-over subs to face-sampling hammers with big air.

In 2018, Focus attempted a small-scale RC program at BCS to target extension of high-grade/high metal content shoots at about 100m depth. This program had to abandoned after only a few holes because excessive water and very poor sample recovery made the sampling ineffective.

The very poor sample recovery achieved in 2018 using best-practice, modern RC drilling was considered a red flag for historic RC sampling at BCS. Much of the historic RC was completed by older and less sophisticated RC drilling equipment that was considered likely to achieve less reproducible results. At that time is was decided by Focus that further work at BCS would be postponed until the Beasley Creek OP resource drilling was largely completed.

In 2019, a small-scale staged test of HQ3 diamond twins and modified RC was completed at BCS. The twins were targeted at major high-metal content intersections from each period of RC drilling at BCS. Intersections were targeted at depths between 20m and 70m to determine if sampling was progressively worse at depth. The purpose of the work was to determine if there was any possibility that air drilling (RC) could provide consistent and accurate sampling at BCS or if any particular phase of sampling needed to be downgraded.

Each targeted twin intersection was tested with HQ3. Furthermore, additional modified RC using slow drilling and air core bits was trialled to determine if there was another air drill sampling option that could be applied to BCS.

The results were stark. None of the air drill (RC) twins could be replicated by HQ3, with major discrepancies confirmed in grade-by-width (GxM) values. In particular, every high-grade/high-metal intersection downhole location changed considerably and grades were also wildly different. The only similarity between the drilling programs is that historic high-grade/high-metal intersections can be replaced with new and considerably more reliable high-grade/high-metal intersections. Overall more than 20 RC holes were twinned by HQ3 and the RC results removed from our drill database. The net difference in metal represented as grade x width (GxM) is large. In general, HQ3 drilling is locating shorter downhole intervals of mineralisation, which are consistently located on the logged position of the Beasley SZ. The difference in the results confirms that RC drilling at BCS suffered from unacceptably high levels of sample loss and downhole contamination.

Examples of recent Diamond HQ3 twins compared to historic RC results include:

- **WMC RC Hole - BCP0537 intersected 40m @ 1.43g/t Au from 35m (57.2 GxM)**
- **Focus HQ3 Twin Hole - 19BSDD0063 intersected 19m @ 3.32g/t Au from 31m (59.76 GxM)**

Note the large reduction in downhole width, indicating wholesale downhole contamination of samples in WMC hole BCP0537. For this degree of downhole contamination to be occurring from just 30m downhole throws the entire WMC RC drilling database at BCS into doubt. In this case improved grade in the HQ3 Twin has delivered a strongly mineralised replacement intersection.

- **Crescent RC Hole - CPGC400128 reported 6m @ 33.47g/t Au from 30m (200.8 GxM)**
- **Focus HQ3 Twin Hole - 19BSDD058 intersected 4m @ 20.96g/t Au from 28m (83.84 GxM)**

Note the width and grade changes with 2m downhole contamination reported from a 2011 Crescent Gold RC hole. The HQ3 diamond twin confirms high-grade and high-metal content mineralisation in this location. However, the inferred downhole contamination in the Crescent hole from just 34m illustrates the limitations of RC sampling in highly oxidised, water-loaded mineralisation located at BCS.

- **Crescent RC Hole - CPRC016 reported 9m @ 13.24g/t Au from 26m (119.2 GxM)**
- **Focus HQ3 Twin Hole - 19BSDD062 intersected 9.8m @ 3.61g/t Au from 26.6m (35.38 GxM)**

Note that in this case the location and width of mineralisation between the 2011 Crescent hole and the HQ3 twin are comparable. However, the grade is completely different. Both intersections indicate shallow high-metal content Au mineralisation at the tested location. However, the HQ3 drill hole is considered much more reliable.

- **Metex RC Hole - BCRC060 reported 27m @ 3.44g/t Au from 74m (92.8 GxM)**
- **Focus HQ3 Twin Hole - 19BSDD045 intersected 17.8m @ 4.45g/t Au from 72m (74.6 GxM)**

Note that in this case the Metex hole from 1997 has an additional 10m tail of mineralisation, which is likely a result of downhole contamination.

In mid-2019 an attempt was made by Focus to RC sample BCS using air core drill bits and slow penetration/controlled drilling. This drilling method is cheaper and faster than HQ3 and needs to be tested to see if it would provide a reliable sample option. This method delivered much better results than the 2018 RC program. However, even this modified RC sampling system was unable to achieve greater than 50% sample recovery in some parts of the targeted mineralisation. It is therefore Focus' view that there is no currently available method of RC drilling that will provide consistently high-quality samples at BCS because of the very soft and water-loaded nature of the targeted mineralisation. This is something that may be addressed by pre-mining dewatering. In the meantime, a reliable resource estimation can be completed using HQ3 drilling.

In September 2019, given the lack of confidence in historic RC at BCS, Focus decided to redrill the resource using HQ3 only. The results of 40m x 40m infill HQ3 drilling have been outstanding. Each hole completed into regions previously considered to have limited mineralisation has returned strong results that warrant additional follow-up. Furthermore, the scale, grade and consistency of the deposit is being improved with minable widths of high-grade mineralisation extended to 130m depth. The entire strike of Beasley Creek through to BCS is now considered untested and strike extension will be followed up in 2020.

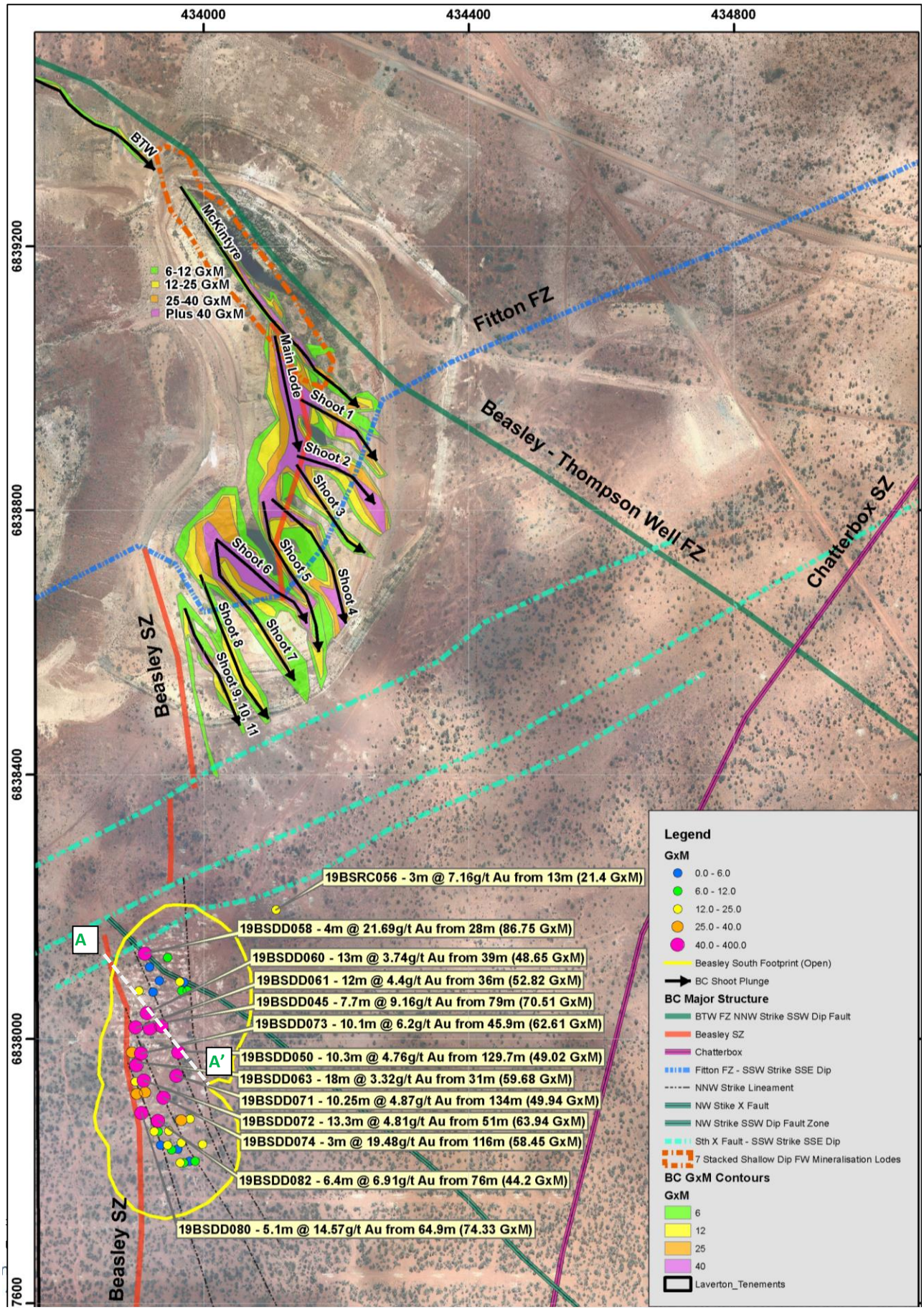

Figure 3: Beasley Creek to BCS major structure and contoured Beasley Creek GxM as per inset legend. The outline of the current footprint for BCS is shown (yellow) with 2019 HQ3 diamond drill Intersections coloured by GxM as per inset legend. The location of Section A-A' at BCS is also shown.

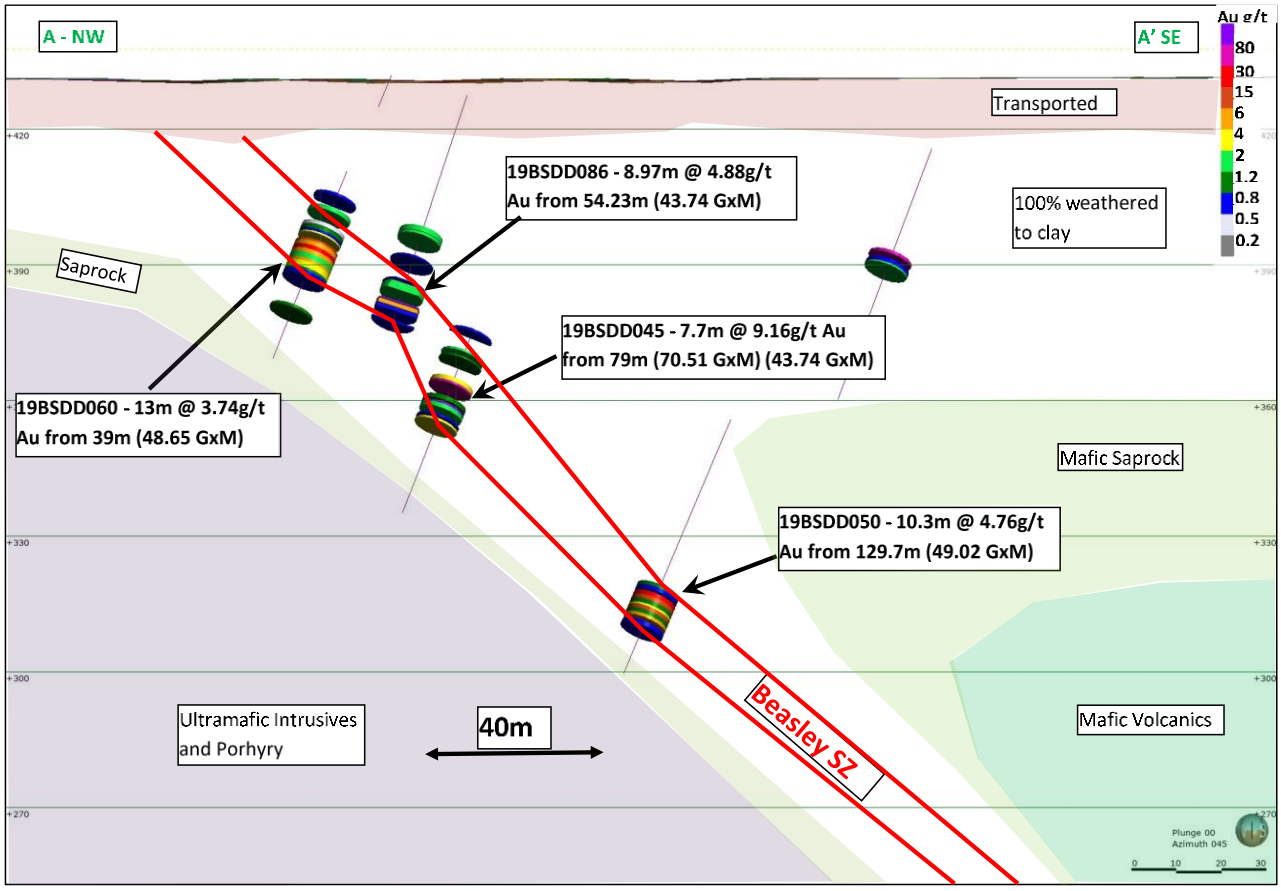

Figure 4: View towards the NE of NW – SE section A-A' at BCS (see Figure 3 for location) Showing 2019 HQ3 drill intersections with grades as per inset legend.

Beasley Creek South Exploration Target

The shallow BCS OP exploration target to 130m depth comprises:

0.60Mt to 3.29Mt at 2.36g/t to 3.1g/t Au for 60,000 ounces to 250,000 ounces

Drilling recommenced in January. An updated resource is due to completed at BCS in the first half of 2020.

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and therefore an approximation. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

The release of this ASX announcement was authorised by Mr Zhaoya Wang, CEO of Focus Minerals Ltd.

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About Focus Minerals Limited (ASX: FML)

Focus Minerals 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 a 507km^2 area of highly prospective tenements that includes the historic Lancefield and Chatterbox Trend mines. Focus owns the centrally located 1.5Mtpa Barnicoat processing plant, which is shut.

Focus' priority target is to confirm sufficient gold mineralisation at Beasley sheer zone, Lancefield - Wedge Thrust, and Karridale to support a Stage 1 production restart at Laverton. In parallel, Focus is working to advance key Laverton resource growth targets including Sickle, Ida-H and Burtville South.

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

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Alex Aaltonen, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Aaltonen is an employee of Focus Minerals Ltd. Mr Aaltonen has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization 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 the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Beasley Creek South Exploration Target in this announcement was compiled by Mr Alex Aaltonen, who is a member of AusIMM and, employee of Focus Minerals. Mr Aaltonen has sufficient experience with the style of mineralisation/deposit under consideration 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 release of the Beasley Creek South Exploration Target in the form and context as it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Beasley Creek South

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation
Sampling techniques	*RC Sampling* • *RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cone splitter from the drill rig. The bulk sample from drilling was placed in neat rows directly on the ground (not bagged) with the nominal 2-3kg calico split sub-sample placed on top of the corresponding pile.* • *RC chips were passed through a cone splitter to achieve a nominal sample weight of approximately 3kg. The splitter was levelled at the beginning of each hole. Geological logging defined whether a sample was to be submitted as a 1m cone split sample or a 4m spear composite sample. Split samples (1m) were transferred to sample numbered calico bags for submission to the laboratory. Composite samples were spear sampled using a scoop to obtain a small representative sample and deposited into numbered sample bags.* *Diamond Sampling* • *Diamond core was sampled across geologically identified zones of mineralisation, the sample widths varied between a minimum of 0.2m and a maximum of 1.2m with material on either side sampled to capture the entire mineralised zone.* • *The diamond core was marked up for sampling by the supervising geologist during the core logging process, with sample intervals determined by the presence of lithology, 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.* • *A small number of whole core samples where routinely collected for bulk density analysis. These samples were submitted to the same lab for gold analysis after bulk density measurement.*
Drilling techniques	• *RC drilling was conducted using a 5 3/8inch face sampling hammer for RC drilling.* • *Two RC holes were drilled with 5 inch AC bits and controlled drilling* • *The 2018 RC drill programs indicated that there was no amount of air that could be used to deliver consistently dry and uncontaminated samples within the Beasley SZ using face sampling hammer. The issue is related to the highly water loaded and sticky clays located within the Beasley SZ at Beasley Creek South. This issue was not encountered to such a high degree on the north side of the Fitton FZ which appears to separate two different zones of hydrogeology. Quality RC samples could not be achieved and the program was cut short.* • *At hole completion, downhole surveys for RC holes were completed at a 10m interval by using True North Seeking Gyro tool.* • *At hole completion diamond holes were survey using a single shot tool at a range of intervals between 20m and 50m, averaging 30m* • *Diamond drill holes with dips less than 50 degrees were collared from surface to a predetermined depth using a rock roller bit.* • *Where possible on holes with dips more than 50 degrees an RC pre-collar was completed to improve drilling efficiency.* • *All pre-collars where cased off and the diamond component of the drill hole completed using HQ3 (producing 63mm core diameter) equipment.* • *Wherever core conditions and hole orientation would allow, drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using the electronic ACT III Tool.*
Drill sample recovery	• *RC sample recovery was recorded in 10% increments as a visual estimate during the logging process. In general RC recovery was good to within a few meters of the Beasley SZ. Once the Beasley SZ was encountered RC recovery ranged from 10-*

Criteria	Explanation
	80% and averaged less than 60%. These RC holes and RC with AC drill bit holes are not being used for resource estimation purposes • *DD sample recovery was measured and calculated (core loss) during the logging process. DD core had generally reasonable recovery <10% core loss in and around mineralisation. Some holes had more than 15% core loss. Where this core loss was experienced around HG and VHG it likely had a material impact on the calculated intersection grade as all core loss was fully diluted and assigned a grade of 0.0g/t Au.*
Logging	• *All RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure, texture and any other notable features that are present. All data is entered directly into validating digital software directly.* • *All core samples were oriented where possible, marked into metre intervals and compared to the depth measurements on the core blocks. Any loss of core was noted and recorded in the drilling database.* • *All diamond core was logged for structure, geology and geotechnical data using the same system as that for RC.* • *Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present.* • *The logging information was transferred into the company's drilling database once the log was complete.* • *Diamond core was photographed one core tray at a time using a standardised photography jig. RC chip trays are routinely photographed.* • *The entire length of all holes is geologically logged, except for rock roller diamond pre-collars, which produce no sample.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *All samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID.* • *At the assay laboratory, all samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm using a jaw crusher (core samples only) and weighed. Samples in excess of 3kg in weight were riffle split to achieve a maximum 3kg sample weight before being pulverized to 90% passing 75µm.* • *Gold analysis was by 40g Fire Assay with an AAS Finish.* • *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.*

Criteria	Explanation
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique was designed to measure total gold in the sample.* • *No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used for assay determination.* • *The QA/QC process described above was sufficient to establish acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. All results from assay standards and duplicates were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances and where they didn't further analysis was conducted as appropriate.* • *Umpire samples are collected on a routine basis 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	• *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	• *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.* • *Focus Minerals 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	• *Beasley Creek South is being infilled with HQ3 to approximate 40m x 40m spacing* • *Spacing is deemed to be appropriate for the type of mineralisation.*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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. Please note this was not always possible in the NW part of the pit where relatively complex mineralisation has been intersected in the footwall of the Beasley Creek Shear.* • *True widths have not been calculated for reported intersections. However, drill orientation was wherever possible consistently optimised to approximate true width of mineralisation.*
Sample security	• *All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to Focus Minerals.* • *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 Focus Minerals 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	• *The drilling was conducted on tenements 100% owned by Focus Minerals (Laverton) Pty Ltd.* • *All tenements are in good standing.* • *Beasley Creek South Located entirely within Mining Lease M38/049.* • *There are currently no registered Native Title claims over the Laverton project areas.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Beasley Creek South was discovered by WMC when exploring and then mining at Beasley Creek. Beasley Creek was mined as an open pit to about 85m depth by WMC from 1987-1994 with production of 88.8Koz.* • *Later exploration has been performed by Metex/Delta Gold 1996/1997 and then Crescent Gold from 2010-2011.*

Geology	• *Mineralisation at Beasley Creek South is located on the moderate East dipping Beasley Shear Zone. To date mineralisation is confirmed at Beasley Creek South over 500m strike and to within 400m of the southern side of Beasley Creek.*
	• *The Beasley SZ is deeply weathered to ~80-100% clay and drill intersection to date at 130m depth are located in completely weathered rock.*
	• *The Beasley SZ is sandwiched between Hanging-wall (Eastern) Mafic-high magnesium volcanics and Footwall (western) Unltramafic intrusions and Feldspar-hornblend porphyries.*
	• *The weathered rocks within the Beasley SZ include:*
	  • *saprolitic clays,*
	  • *saprock of hydrothermally brecciated sediments, conglomerates and minor black shale,*
	  • *iron stone after gossan,*
	  • *laminated veins and,*
	  • *breccia vein infill.*
	  • *Core loss typically occurs when quartz breccia fragments become partially lodged in the drill bit. These hard fragments rotate with the bit causing grinding/washing of the soft highly oxidised shear matrix.*

Criteria	Explanation

Drill hole information

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Intersection
	(MGA 94 Zone 51)				(MGA94)	(m)	
Beasley South 2019 Drill Collars. Significant Intersections calculated at 0.5g/t Au cut off an up to 3m internal dilution (All core loss fully diluted and assigned 0.0g/t Au)							
19BSDD044	434061.7	6837840.8	432.2	-60	270	179	10.1m @ 1.48g/t Au from 120.8m (14.93 GxM)
19BSDD045	433977.8	6838019.0	432.3	-60	270	111.3	7.7m @ 9.16g/t Au from 79m (70.51 GxM)
19BSDD048	434047.7	6837813.4	432.2	-60	270	160.9	7m @ 1.21g/t Au from 119m (8.44 GxM)
19BSDD048	434047.7	6837813.4	432.2	-60	270	160.9	3.6m @ 1.05g/t Au from 138m (3.77 GxM)
19BSDD049	433995.5	6837859.2	431.9	-60	272.5	127.8	13.1m @ 1.26g/t Au from 91.9m (16.44 GxM)
19BSDD050	434027.6	6837975.8	431.6	-60	271	150.5	10.3m @ 4.76g/t Au from 129.7m (49.02 GxM)
19BSDD058	433926.6	6838129.6	432.5	-60	270	43.6	4m @ 21.69g/t Au from 28m (86.75 GxM)
19BSDD060	433937.3	6838039.1	431.7	-60	270	71.4	13m @ 3.74g/t Au from 39m (48.65 GxM)
19BSDD061	433918.2	6838017.8	432.0	-60	270	79.8	12m @ 4.4g/t Au from 36m (52.82 GxM)
19BSDD062	433907.6	6837980.1	432.1	-60	270	45	9.8m @ 3.62g/t Au from 26.6m (35.46 GxM)
19BSDD063	433918.7	6837960.3	432.2	-60	270	78.3	18m @ 3.32g/t Au from 31m (59.68 GxM)
19BSDD064	433978.8	6837839.2	432.2	-60	270	120.3	7m @ 2.23g/t Au from 64m (15.62 GxM)
19BSDD064	433978.8	6837839.2	432.2	-60	270	120.3	1.7m @ 0.75g/t Au from 89m (1.27 GxM)
19BSDD065	434000.9	6837838.6	432.3	-60	265	132.7	1m @ 1.03g/t Au from 82.9m (1.03 GxM)
19BSDD065	434000.9	6837838.6	432.3	-60	265	132.7	7.8m @ 0.83g/t Au from 98.4m (6.48 GxM)
19BSDD066	434024.1	6837814.6	432.4	-60	265	172.8	1.4m @ 4.94g/t Au from 107.8m (6.92 GxM)
19BSDD066	434024.1	6837814.6	432.4	-60	265	172.8	12.6m @ 1.52g/t Au from 113.3m (19.1 GxM)
19BSDD067	434023.1	6837846.9	432.2	-60	265	150.3	9.1m @ 2.36g/t Au from 111.9m (21.52 GxM)
19BSDD068	433966.7	6838091.5	431.7	-60	265	97.8	1m @ 1.91g/t Au from 67.8m (1.91 GxM)
19BSDD069	434029.4	6838078.7	431.5	-60	265	145.5	9.2m @ 0.83g/t Au from 104m (7.66 GxM)
19BSDD069	434029.4	6838078.7	431.5	-60	265	145.5	1.5m @ 7.24g/t Au from 124.8m (10.86 GxM)
19BSDD071	434026.9	6837948.0	432.4	-60	265	163.9	10.25m @ 4.87g/t Au from 134m (49.94 GxM)
19BSDD072	433937.6	6837938.4	431.4	-60	265	79.9	13.3m @ 4.81g/t Au from 51m (63.94 GxM)
19BSDD073	433929.5	6837978.2	432.6	-60	265	72.5	10.1m @ 6.2g/t Au from 45.9m (62.61 GxM)
19BSDD074	433997.5	6837912.9	431.7	-60	265	133.9	3m @ 19.48g/t Au from 116m (58.45 GxM)
19BSDD075	434031.9	6837885.5	432.4	-60	265	156.2	8.3m @ 1.62g/t Au from 100m (13.41 GxM)
19BSDD075	434031.9	6837885.5	432.4	-60	265	156.2	9.1m @ 3.59g/t Au from 125.9m (32.68 GxM)
19BSDD076	433977.7	6838120.5	432.7	-60	270	75	6.4m @ 1.83g/t Au from 61m (11.71 GxM)
19BSDD077	433960.7	6837860.1	431.7	-60	265	103.1	2.3m @ 2.66g/t Au from 58.9m (6.12 GxM)
19BSDD077	433960.7	6837860.1	431.7	-60	265	103.1	6.7m @ 1.89g/t Au from 66.9m (18.36 GxM)
19BSDD078	433940.2	6837919.4	433.3	-60	265	76.9	10.4m @ 2.43g/t Au from 54m (25.29 GxM)
19BSDD080	433938.4	6837890.1	431.6	-60	265	85.9	5.1m @ 14.57g/t Au from 64.9m (74.33 GxM)
19BSDD082	433970.1	6837877.4	432.5	-60	265	108.3	6.4m @ 6.91g/t Au from 76m (44.2 GxM)
19BSDD082	433970.1	6837877.4	432.5	-60	265	108.3	6.8m @ 3.04g/t Au from 86.2m (20.69 GxM)
19BSDD083	433947.3	6838073.6	432.2	-60	265	70.8	2.1m @ 0.6g/t Au from 47.9m (1.26 GxM)
19BSDD084	433913.9	6837936.9	431.5	-60	265	70.9	18.6m @ 0.9g/t Au from 26.4m (16.78 GxM)
19BSDD085	433941.6	6838111.8	432.1	-60	265	61.8	0.8m @ 0.97g/t Au from 49m (0.78 GxM)
19BSDD086	433947.0	6838020.7	432.5	-60	265	79.5	8.97m @ 4.88g/t Au from 54.23m (43.74 GxM)
19BSDD087	433918.3	6837918.6	431.8	-60	265	61.8	22.06m @ 1.41g/t Au from 30m (31.04 GxM)
19BSDD088	433920.8	6838074.1	431.3	-60	265	49.9	12m @ 1.59g/t Au from 31m (19.06 GxM)
19BSRC056	434109.4	6838195.7	431.7	-90	0	150	3m @ 7.16g/t Au from 13m (21.4 GxM)
19BSRD036	434018.9	6838086.0	431.3	-60	270	133.98	4.6m @ 1.11g/t Au from 95.8m (5.09 GxM)
19BSRD036	434018.9	6838086.0	431.3	-60	270	133.98	1.2m @ 16.33g/t Au from 108.6m (19.6 GxM)

Data aggregation methods	• *Mineralised intersections are reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off with up to 3m internal dilution. The length weighted average grades from diamond core can include measured intervals of core loss. All Core loss is fully diluted and assigned a grade of 0.0 g/t Au in order to compile conservative grade estimates.*
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• *Wherever possible holes were drilled orthogonal to mineralisation* • *True widths can be estimated once geological/mineralisation modelling has been completed.* • *Furthermore, no intersections are represented as calculated true widths in this report.*
Diagrams	• *Accurate plans are included in this announcement. 3D perspective views and schematic cross-sections are included to illustrate the distribution of grade.*
Balanced reporting	• *Historic drill results are available on WAMEX* • *Drilling results are reported in a balanced reporting style. The ASX announcement for Focus Minerals holes shows actual locations of holes drilled, and representative sections as appropriate.*
Other substantive exploration data	• *There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.*
Further work	• *Focus Minerals anticipates additional drilling to follow up on encouraging results in Laverton.*