

Market Announcement

28 July 2020

Laverton Exploration Update

Highlights:

- **Beasley Creek Area continues to deliver high-grade intersections, including:**
 - **20BSRD005 – 10.05m @ 9.13g/t Au from 252.25m**
 - **20BSRD012 – 6m @ 31.06g/t Au from 32m**
- **Further Mineral Resource upgrades expected in Q3 2020**

West Australian gold explorer Focus Minerals (ASX: FML) (Focus or the Company) is pleased to provide an update on its Laverton Gold Project.

Beasley Creek Area

Beasley Creek South

In late June, Focus received the assay results of the deepest hole to date at Beasley Creek South – 20BSRD005 (using 0.5 g/t Au cut off, up to 3m internal dilution and full dilution of any core loss to 0.00 g/t Au include)

Hole ID	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	From (m)
20BSRD005	1	4.07	41
	3	1.91	50
	4	3.6	80
	2	7.26	110
	10.05	9.13	252.25

Hole 20BSRD005 intersected the main lode at 230m vertical depth from surface and also delivered several strong hanging wall mineralisation intersections. The hole was stopped in mineralisation due to drilling issues but, still recorded a very strong intersection.

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The result of 20BSRD005 was not included in the JORC 2012 Mineral Resource upgrade¹ due to the late arrival of the result.

The location of 20BSRD005 can be found in Figure 1.

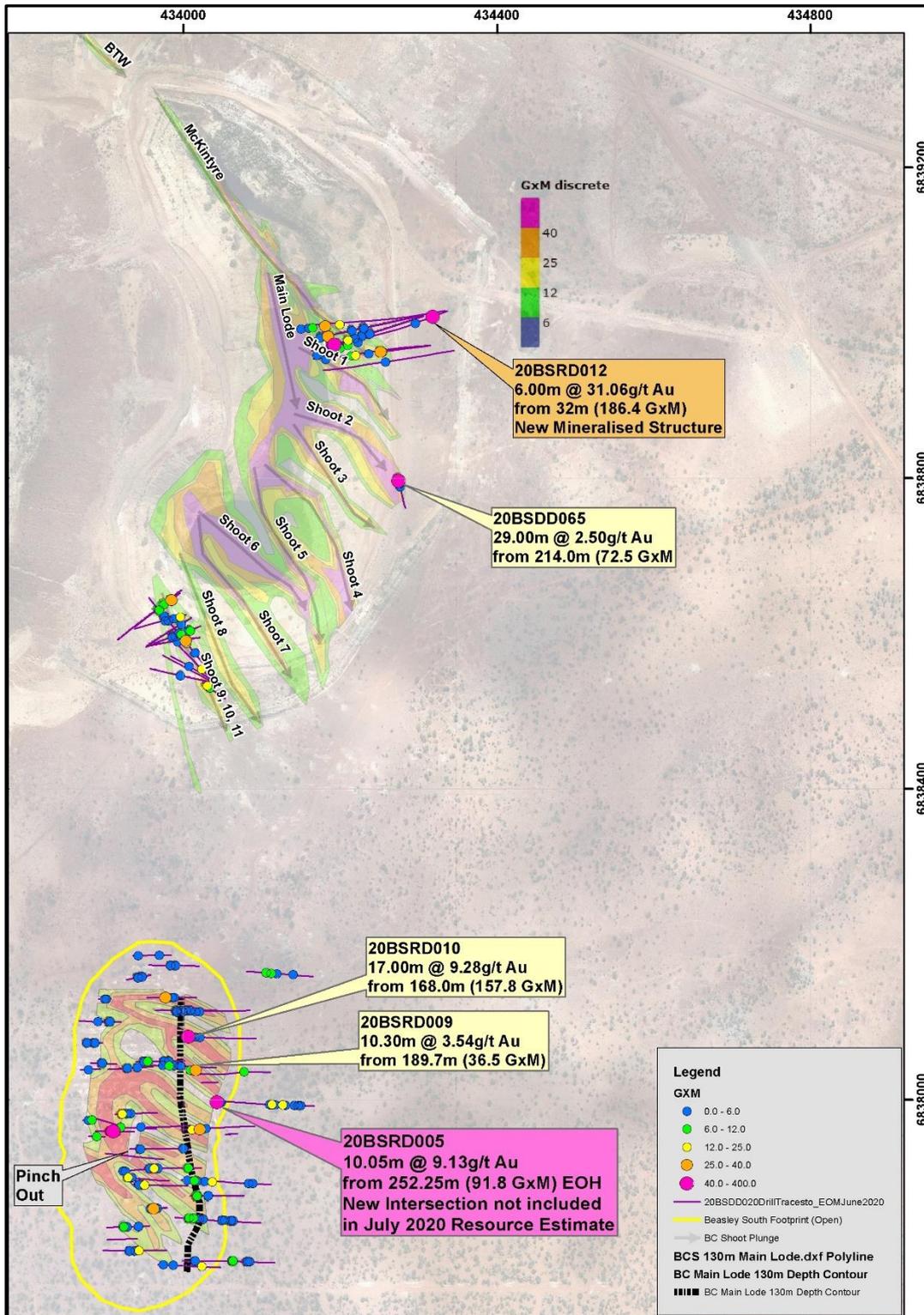


Figure 1: Locations of 20BSRD005 and 20BSRD012

¹ ASX Announcement: 15 July 2020

Beasley Creek

The recent drilling campaign was strategically targeted to:

- infill parts of the resource not optimising due to insufficient drilling/lower resource classification and;
- gamma logging to refine bulk density of geological domains for Mineral Resource upgrade in Q3 2020.

Hole 20BSRD012 intersected a new high-grade structure in weathered mafic volcanics (using 0.5 g/t Au cut off, up to 3m internal dilution and full dilution of any core loss to 0.00 g/t Au include).

Hole ID	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	From (m)
20BSRD012	6	31.06	32

The structure was intersected in the pre-collar to a diamond tail. The area has almost no drilling and the significance of the intersection will be determined by follow up drilling.

To confirm the nature of high-grade mineralisation intersected by this hole a small sample from interval 33 – 34m was panned and returned a tail of gold.



Figure 2: Panned tail of gold grains from 20BSRD012

The location of 20BSRD012 can be found in Figure 1.

In addition to the strong intersection from 20BSRD012, the following drill holes returned with assay results that are larger than 18 GxM (grade multiplied by interval) (using 0.5 g/t Au cut off, up to 3m internal dilution and full dilution of any core loss to 0.00 g/t Au include).

Hole ID	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	From (m)	GxM
20BSDD065	29	2.5	214	72.5
20BSDD051	16	2.55	186	40.8
20BSDD063	6.5	5.54	100.3	36.0
20BSRD013	33.45	0.92	234	30.8
20BSDD052	5	5.76	74	28.8
20BSDD055	11	2.52	184	27.7
20BSDD066	11.15	2.32	53	25.9
20BSRD015	9.2	2.64	90.8	24.3
20BSDD054	7	2.9	72	20.3
20BSDD051	5	3.82	162	19.1
20BSRD015	3.1	5.97	148.9	18.5

Karridale

Data Acquisition for the Stage 1 Pre-feasibility Study

During the June quarter 2020, three diamond holes were drilled from surface at Karridale for 537.8m. The holes were targeted to intersect optimised pit walls from the scoping study. These holes will be used for:

- Geotechnical logging to refine PFS open pit design.
- PQ3 core was predominantly drilled so that sufficient sample for comminution test work was available to inform the Stage 1 PFS
- All holes were gamma logged to refine bulk density determination ahead of the Mineral Resource upgrade in Q3 2020
- The holes have been wrapped in plastic and will not be cut for assay until after all metallurgical sampling has been concluded

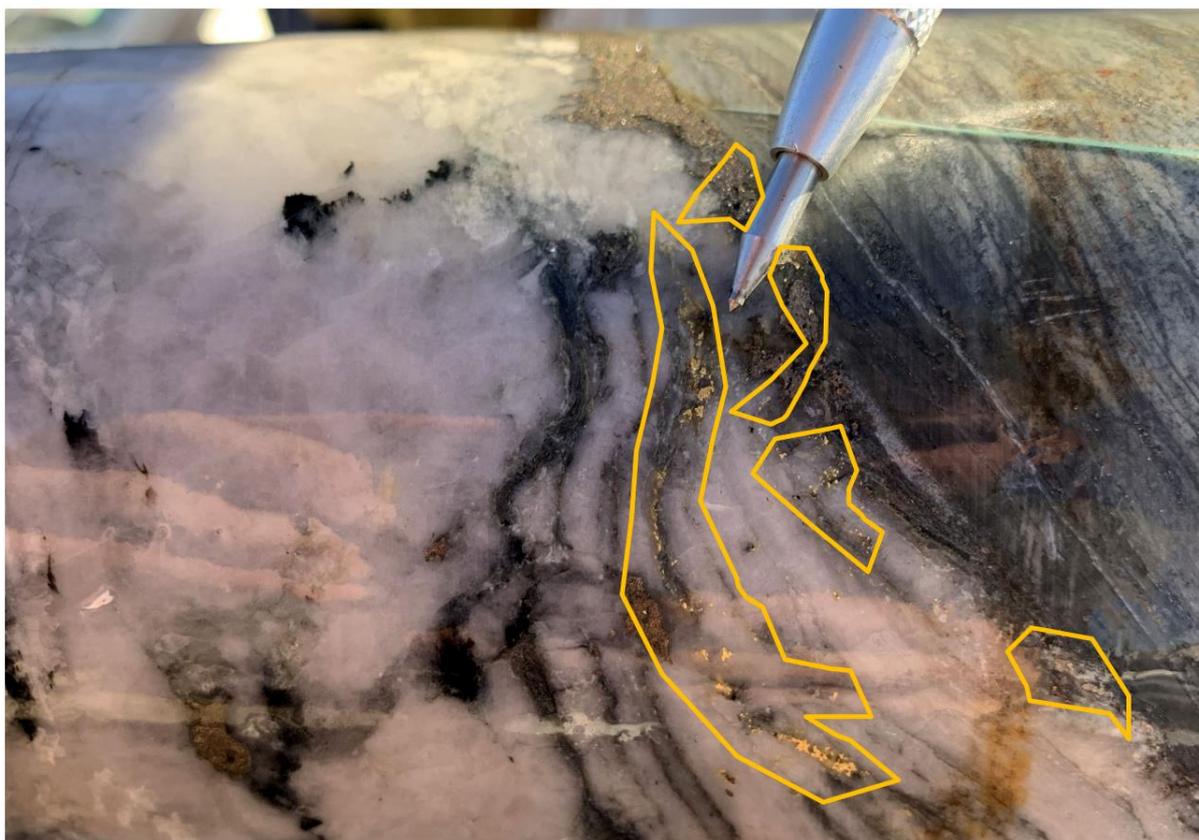


Figure 3: Visible gold in PQ3 core of Hole 20KADD002 from 117.65m to 117.7m

Lake Carey

Final results were received from the Lake Carey drilling program. No assays above 0.5 g/t Au were returned. Some multi-element sampling will be completed to assess if there are any pathfinder vectors associated with strong alteration intersected by hole 20LCDD001.

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 100%-owned Laverton Gold Project and Coolgardie Gold Project, in Western Australia's Goldfields.

The flagship Laverton Gold Project covers 386km² area of highly prospective ground that includes the historic Lancefield and Chatterbox Trend mines. Focus' priority target is to confirm sufficient gold mineralisation at the 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 is committed to delivering shareholder value from the Coolgardie Gold Project, a 175km² tenement holding that includes the 1.2Mtpa processing plant at Three Mile Hill (on care and maintenance), by continuing exploration and value-enhancing activities.

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 Limited. Mr Aaltonen 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*.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation
Sampling techniques	<p><i>RC Sampling (Precollars Only)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cone splitter from the drill rig. The bulk sample from drilling was placed in neat rows directly on the ground (not bagged) with the nominal 2-3kg calico split sub-sample placed on top of the corresponding pile.</i> <i>RC chips were passed through a cone splitter to achieve a nominal sample weight of approximately 3kg. The splitter was levelled at the beginning of each hole. Geological logging defined whether a sample was to be submitted as a 1m cone split sample or a 4m spear composite sample. Split samples (1m) were transferred to sample numbered calico bags for submission to the laboratory. Composite samples were spear sampled using a scoop to obtain a small representative sample and deposited into numbered sample bags.</i> <p><i>Diamond Sampling</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Diamond core was sampled across geologically identified zones of mineralisation, the sample widths varied between a minimum of 0.2m and a maximum of 1.2m with material on either side sampled to capture the entire mineralised zone.</i> <i>The diamond core was marked up for sampling by the supervising geologist during the core logging process, with sample intervals determined by the presence of lithology, alteration and where applicable core loss. The core was cut in half using a core saw and the same half of the core (RHS looking downhole) was routinely sent to the laboratory for analysis. Some soft core was 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> <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 3/8inch face sampling hammer for RC drilling.</i> <i>Two RC holes were drilled with 5 inch AC bits and controlled drilling</i> <i>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.</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 pre-collar was completed to improve drilling efficiency. To date the sample recovery of the shallow RC pre-collars (located laterally away from the Beasley SZ) has been acceptable and results are considered to be usable for resource estimation</i> <i>All pre-collars where cased off and the diamond component of the drill hole completed using HQ3 (producing 63mm core diameter) equipment.</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 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 10-80% and averaged less than 60%. These RC holes and RC with AC drill bit holes are not being used for resource estimation purposes within the Beasley SZ</i> <i>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 20% core loss. Where this core loss was</i>

Criteria	Explanation
	<p>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.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID. • At the assay laboratory, all samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm using a jaw crusher (core samples only) and weighed. Samples in excess of 3kg in weight were riffle split to achieve a maximum 3kg sample weight before being pulverized to 90% passing 75µm. • Gold analysis was by 40g Fire Assay with an AAS Finish. • Jinning Testing & Inspection completed the assay testing, with sample preparation completed in Kalgoorlie or Perth and analysis completed in Perth. • The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion. • QAQC checks involved inserting standards 1:20 samples (with minimum 3 standards every submission). Duplicate samples for RC were achieved by producing 2 samples for each metre one hole every 20th hole drilled and submitting all produced samples. The remaining bulk sample was also bagged to plastic bags for retention and further checks. Diamond core field duplicates were not taken. • Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by the supervising geologist and senior field staff, to ensure all procedures were followed and best industry practice carried out. • The sample sizes were appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique was designed to measure total gold in the sample. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used for assay determination. • The QA/QC process described above was sufficient to establish acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. All results from assay standards and duplicates were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances and where they didn't further analysis was conducted as appropriate. • Umpire samples 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	<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

Criteria	Explanation
	<p>laboratory. Once loaded, data was extracted for verification by the geologist in charge of the project.</p>
<p>Location of data points</p>	<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. • 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.
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beasley Creek South is being infilled with HQ3 to 20m x 25m spacing or better within identified shoots • Beasley Creek Infil/extension drilling is being completed to infil at 20m x 40m spacing • Geotech and metallurgical drilling at Karridale has been optimised to intersected scoping study level pit wall and infill existing mineralisation to 20m x 20m spacing • Spacing is deemed to be appropriate for the type of mineralisation.
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<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. 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.
<p>Sample security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drilling was conducted on tenements 100% owned by Focus Minerals (Laverton) Pty Ltd. • All tenements are in good standing. • Beasley Creek South is 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Karridale was previously mined as small scale working in the early 1900's. Some small oxide resource were identified by Sons of Gwalia in the 1990's and a open pit was mined at the nearby Burtville Deposit
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineralisation at Beasley Creek and Beasley Creek South are located on the moderate East dipping Beasley Shear Zone. To date mineralisation is confirmed over +750m strike at Beasley Creek and +500m Beasley Creek South. • The Beasley SZ is deeply weathered to ~80-100% clay in all drill intersections completed to date to 230m vertical depth. • The Beasley SZ is sandwiched between Hanging-wall (Eastern) Mafic-high magnesium volcanics and Footwall (western) Ultramafic intrusions and Feldspar-hornblend porphyries. • The weathered rocks within the Beasley SZ include: <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. • 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. • Mineralisation at Karridale is hosted by 25 stacked shallow NNW dipping shear hosted bulk lodes. • The majority of mineralisation is located on the south side of a grabbro in half graben. • The half graben is filled predominantly by intermediate/mafic volcanics and lesser interflow sediments. • Mineralised shear zones have been developed sub-parallel to the overall volcano stratigraphic layering

Drill hole information

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH	Intersection
	(MGA 94 Zone 51)				(MGA94)	(m)	
Beasley Creek South March Qtr 2020 Drilling. 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)							
20BSDD020	434047.0	6837783.9	432.6	-61.9	273.3	162	6.00m @ 2.63g/t from 47m 1.30m @ 0.5g/t from 123m 1.00m @ 0.66g/t from 149m
20BSDD021	434041.4	6838041.2	432.5	-60	272.9	168	1.20m @ 1.26g/t from 89.8m 1.00m @ 0.53g/t from 94m 1.00m @ 1.4g/t from 108m 5.00m @ 1.34g/t from 118m 2.70m @ 0.92g/t from 136m
20BSDD022	433897.8	6838100.1	431.8	-59.6	272.7	61.8	0.30m @ 1.96g/t from 14m
20BSDD023	433893.3	6838038.9	431.9	-59.9	269.1	50.7	1.00m @ 1.13g/t from 29m
20BSDD024	433887.6	6837973.9	431.8	-59.5	267.9	31.8	9.00m @ 1.28g/t from 5m 1.00m @ 0.57g/t from 18m
20BSDD025	433966.1	6837910.5	431.4	-61.7	268.1	105	4.00m @ 0.84g/t from 84m 4.90m @ 0.52g/t from 91.1m
20BSDD026	433984.0	6838185.8	432.1	-60.3	269.3	98	3.64m @ 0.5g/t from 29.36m 1.00m @ 0.51g/t from 85m
20BSDD027	433937.4	6838606.2	435.9	-42.3	75.8	91.6	1.00m @ 0.58g/t from 54m 1.00m @ 3.79g/t from 70m 5.70m @ 3.02g/t from 79m
20BSDD029	434015.9	6838131.6	432.5	-60.9	270.3	128	1.40m @ 0.61g/t from 57m 2.00m @ 0.57g/t from 63m 14.00m @ 2.76g/t from 73m
20BSDD030	433952.2	6838583.8	435.8	-29.3	58.2	78.8	7.00m @ 0.56g/t from 57m
20BSDD031	434077.0	6837876.2	432.7	-60	270	136	2.00m @ 2.56g/t from 90m 8.00m @ 1.21g/t from 115m
20BSDD032	434041.5	6838535.8	435.7	-42	282.2	117	1.00m @ 3.14g/t from 63m
20BSDD033	434001.3	6838049.5	432.4	-60.3	270.1	125	4.00m @ 0.75g/t from 39m 0.80m @ 0.68g/t from 52.2m 7.40m @ 1.05g/t from 91.1m 3.00m @ 0.81g/t from 103m
20BSDD034	433960.4	6838042.6	432.4	-59.5	266.5	113	1.00m @ 0.83g/t from 38m 4.40m @ 1.15g/t from 61.6m
20BSDD035	434022.8	6837911.8	432.3	-60.7	271.6	152	4.00m @ 2.08g/t from 33m 2.27m @ 0.91g/t from 116.13m 8.25m @ 2.57g/t from 123m 1.15m @ 1.68g/t from 139m
20BSDD036	434041.9	6838114.7	433.9	-60.4	270.3	157	1.00m @ 0.63g/t from 67m 2.05m @ 1.32g/t from 78m 1.00m @ 2.83g/t from 92m 6.00m @ 0.77g/t from 100m
20BSDD037	434007.1	6837937.2	433.4	-61.3	268.3	156	1.00m @ 0.92g/t from 15m 1.00m @ 0.59g/t from 129m
20BSDD038	433916.0	6838592.0	435.9	-40.7	52.1	136	6.00m @ 1.35g/t from 95m
20BSDD039	433966.4	6837982.7	431.8	-59.9	270.9	107	1.00m @ 1.32g/t from 68m 1.00m @ 1.08g/t from 77m 7.00m @ 2.67g/t from 85m
20BSDD040	433978.2	6837805.8	433.3	-61.1	270	165	7.80m @ 1.92g/t from 69m 1.15m @ 1.59g/t from 82.85m 1.00m @ 0.71g/t from 97m
20BSDD041	434004.7	6837889.0	432.9	-60.4	270.8	143	9.00m @ 2.48g/t from 107m 1.00m @ 0.54g/t from 125m

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH	Intersection
	(MGA 94 Zone 51)				(MGA94)	(m)	
Beasley Creek and Beasley Creek South June Qtr 2020 Drilling. 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)							
20BSDD042	433936.7	6837958.6	431.7	-60.2	272.4	98.1	20.00m @ 2.22g/t from 43m
20BSDD043	433981.7	6837895.9	432.1	-59.9	273.9	115.9	1.00m @ 1.4g/t from 95m
							5.80m @ 2.12g/t from 101m
20BSDD044	433914.2	6838045.6	431.8	-59.8	273.8	64.8	3.75m @ 1.38g/t from 34.25m
20BSDD045	433965.2	6837962.3	431.7	-59.8	274.2	107	0.80m @ 14.53g/t from 88.1m
20BSDD046	433896.1	6838073.0	431.8	-60.8	270.7	46.9	5.00m @ 0.59g/t from 17m
							0.65m @ 0.68g/t from 39.6m
20BSDD048	433920.0	6838100.0	431.8	-60	271.9	52.9	7.00m @ 0.69g/t from 25m
20BSDD049	434019.7	6838171.8	431.9	-60.5	272.9	128	0.38m @ 0.95g/t from 60.62m
							1.00m @ 1.01g/t from 72m
20BSDD050	433952.1	6838582.5	436.4	-42.3	69.5	100.4	1.00m @ 0.5g/t from 48m
							1.00m @ 0.99g/t from 53m
							8.10m @ 1.39g/t from 59.9m
							1.00m @ 0.89g/t from 74m
20BSDD051	434305.5	6839008.4	437.4	-52.6	251.1	220	1.84m @ 3.33g/t from 80.16m
							7.50m @ 0.72g/t from 115m
							1.00m @ 0.59g/t from 135m
							0.70m @ 0.65g/t from 150.3m
20BSDD052	433937.5	6838608.7	436.4	-41	54.1	94.6	5.00m @ 3.82g/t from 162m
							16.00m @ 2.55g/t from 186m
20BSDD053	433978.7	6837860.7	433.4	-80.4	266.7	147.4	2.00m @ 1.44g/t from 73m
							17.00m @ 1.86g/t from 92m
20BSDD054	434044.1	6838537.1	436.7	-31.1	322.2	163.2	1.00m @ 0.57g/t from 125m
							1.00m @ 0.57g/t from 56m
							7.00m @ 2.9g/t from 72m
							2.00m @ 2.86g/t from 94m
							2.00m @ 1.67g/t from 118m
							5.05m @ 0.65g/t from 125.15m
20BSDD055	434305.9	6839009.6	437.1	-49.2	256.9	229.73	10.00m @ 1.16g/t from 135m
							3.42m @ 1.04g/t from 117m
							2.00m @ 2.75g/t from 141m
							11.00m @ 2.52g/t from 184m
20BSDD056	434098.5	6837841.5	433.6	-60.2	274.5	220.9	1.00m @ 0.79g/t from 204m
							2.50m @ 0.62g/t from 71m
							1.00m @ 3.12g/t from 77m
							1.00m @ 0.61g/t from 93m
							1.00m @ 1.36g/t from 99m
							1.00m @ 0.53g/t from 149m
							5.00m @ 0.61g/t from 156m
							0.90m @ 0.81g/t from 164.5m
3.00m @ 2.25g/t from 172m							
20BSDD057	433956.0	6837837.3	433.3	-59.4	268.1	107	3.50m @ 2.93g/t from 183m
							1.00m @ 0.55g/t from 26m
							1.78m @ 3.14g/t from 55.22m
20BSDD058	434116.1	6837789.8	431.3	-61.5	273.2	238.9	3.00m @ 2.1g/t from 62m
							1.10m @ 0.6g/t from 66m
							1.00m @ 0.56g/t from 72m
							0.30m @ 0.84g/t from 75.4m
							5.00m @ 2.03g/t from 108m
							1.00m @ 1.2g/t from 208m

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH	Intersection
	(MGA 94 Zone 51)				(MGA94)	(m)	
Beasley Creek and Beasley Creek South June Qtr 2020 Drilling. 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)							
20BSDD059	434007.7	6837966.9	433.3	-60.0	267.9	150.5	0.95m @ 0.81g/t from 123.5m
20BSDD061	434052.9	6838516.2	434.2	-79.9	302.3	200.2	7.85m @ 1.38g/t from 132m
							0.50m @ 1.61g/t from 144m 14.00m @ 0.97g/t from 155m
20BSDD063	434314.9	6838970.8	435.0	-52.0	262.9	108.3	6.50m @ 5.54g/t from 100.3m
20BSDD064	433958.3	6838160.5	430.8	-60.9	258.2	65	5.00m @ 0.65g/t from 22m
							1.00m @ 0.65g/t from 34m
20BSDD065	434283.1	6838761.4	436.4	-80.7	344.5	276.7	1.00m @ 0.93g/t from 178m
							2.85m @ 0.78g/t from 201m
							3.00m @ 1.65g/t from 207m
							29.00m @ 2.5g/t from 214m 1.00m @ 1g/t from 248m
20BSDD066	433952.8	6838583.6	436.6	-30.4	82.0	80.2	3.30m @ 0.57g/t from 44.7m
							11.15m @ 2.32g/t from 53m
20BSRC002	433907.3	6838129.7	431.7	-59.9	269.0	30	1.00m @ 0.56g/t from 11m
							2.00m @ 0.84g/t from 15m
20BSRC003	433899.9	6837952.0	431.8	-60.5	272.4	42	11.00m @ 0.97g/t from 16m
20BSRC004	434043.4	6838536.2	435.5	-59.9	301.5	132	1.00m @ 0.57g/t from 81m
20BSRC005	434043.4	6838533.4	435.4	-50.5	315.1	144	2.00m @ 8.96g/t from 45m
20BSRD001	434042.6	6837605.5	433.2	-60.6	268.1	245	1.02m @ 4.56g/t from 207.58m
							3.00m @ 2.45g/t from 213m
20BSRD004	434111.4	6837890.4	432.5	-60.1	272.1	224	1.00m @ 0.8g/t from 46m
							5.00m @ 0.77g/t from 55m
							16.10m @ 0.86g/t from 139.9m
							0.85m @ 0.52g/t from 166m
							1.00m @ 0.8g/t from 185m
							6.60m @ 1.54g/t from 189.25m 0.80m @ 0.53g/t from 209.5m
20BSRD005	434166.2	6837991.6	432.6	-61.1	272.5	262.3	1.00m @ 0.5g/t from 35m
							1.00m @ 4.07g/t from 41m
							3.00m @ 1.91g/t from 50m
							1.00m @ 0.54g/t from 74m
							4.00m @ 3.6g/t from 80m
							1.00m @ 0.85g/t from 101m
							2.00m @ 7.26g/t from 110m
							1.00m @ 1.04g/t from 116m
							0.90m @ 1.3g/t from 246m
10.05m @ 9.13g/t from 252.25m							
20BSRD006	434084.5	6838114.7	432.5	-60.5	267.8	195.5	5.00m @ 0.95g/t from 125m
							0.65m @ 0.83g/t from 137.1m
							5.00m @ 0.67g/t from 167m
							2.00m @ 0.65g/t from 183m
20BSRD007	434164.8	6838158.5	432.3	-60.7	274.3	171	1.00m @ 0.79g/t from 50m
							1.00m @ 3.21g/t from 91m
							1.00m @ 10.13g/t from 106m 12.00m @ 0.69g/t from 114m
20BSRD009	434110.5	6838035.1	432.3	-60.7	271.9	222.4	1.00m @ 7.75g/t from 68m
							10.30m @ 3.54g/t from 189.7m
							11.20m @ 1.02g/t from 203.8m

Criteria	Explanation							
	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH	Intersection
	(MGA 94 Zone 51)					(MGA94)	(m)	
	Beasley Creek and Beasley Creek South June Qtr 2020 Drilling. 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)							
	20BSRD010	434092.5	6838078.7	432.4	-61.2	269.4	198.5	3.00m @ 1.99g/t from 145m 3.00m @ 1.3g/t from 157m 17.00m @ 9.28g/t from 168m
	20BSRD011	434091.0	6837965.4	432.1	-61.1	269.3	207.4	1.00m @ 0.61g/t from 133m 22.00m @ 1.62g/t from 140m 10.90m @ 1.81g/t from 168m
	20BSRD012	434336.1	6839015.0	435.6	-56.4	248.3	334.7	6.00m @ 31.06g/t from 32m 4.00m @ 0.52g/t from 76m 1.00m @ 0.57g/t from 221m 1.46m @ 7.06g/t from 246.54m 11.50m @ 0.79g/t from 260.2m 11.00m @ 0.62g/t from 278m 1.00m @ 2.08g/t from 298m 3.00m @ 1.17g/t from 322m
	20BSRD013	434333.5	6839015.4	435.7	-51.5	259.8	306.3	19.00m @ 0.76g/t from 211m 33.45m @ 0.92g/t from 234m 4.00m @ 1.92g/t from 275m 2.00m @ 0.67g/t from 285m 5.00m @ 0.51g/t from 299m
	20BSRD014	434344.7	6838964.1	435.2	-50.7	259.2	259.1	0.50m @ 0.5g/t from 130m 5.15m @ 0.9g/t from 134m
	20BSRD015	434313.3	6838970.6	434.9	-50.9	262.4	222.3	9.20m @ 2.64g/t from 90.8m 1.00m @ 0.7g/t from 123m 3.10m @ 5.97g/t from 148.9m 6.40m @ 1.45g/t from 155.6m 1.00m @ 0.72g/t from 211m
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accurate 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"> 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	<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"> Focus Minerals anticipates additional drilling to follow up on encouraging results in Laverton. 							