

Admiral Hill Exploration: Exciting Evidence of VHMS System

Focus Minerals Ltd (“Focus” or “the Company”) is pleased to report the results of drilling from the copper–gold target at the Admiral Hill Project. The most recent hole drilled, BCRD118, revealed strong evidence for a volcanogenic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) system, including:

- The intersection of a distal VHMS zone in diamond core. Hematitic, banded barite – calcite - dolomite zone from 259.25 to 259.75m in BCRD118.
- Strong barium and manganese values along with elevated bismuth, strontium, copper, thorium and yttrium associated with same banded zone. As well as strongly elevated REE (rare earth element - lanthanide series), with some LREE (light rare earths) elevated over 100 times background and some HREE (heavy rare earths) elevated over 10 times background.
- An overlying copper supergene zone with elevated values of sulphur, gold, silver, arsenic, bismuth, cadmium and molybdenum, as well as REE.

VHMS mineral systems elsewhere in the Eastern Goldfields of WA have demonstrated the ability to produce multiple massive sulphide base metal deposits over tens of kilometres of strike. Focus believes there is exciting potential for copper VHMS mineralisation on its Laverton tenure, over 22km of stratigraphy along strike from Admiral Hill. The Company is expediting plans to follow these results up with EM work, geochemistry and reconnaissance drilling.

The Admiral Hill Project is part of a Prospective VHMS Trend

The Admiral Hill Project is located some 11km northeast of Laverton and comprises tenements M38/376 (which contains the Admiral Hill gold open pit), M38/377 and M38/507. Geologically, the project is located on the eastern edge of the Kurnalpi Terrane, centred less than a kilometre from the boundary with the Burtville Terrane.

Copper anomalism was reported at Admiral Hill in the 1980’s by previous gold explorers. However it was not until Focus commenced an open pit gold mine that the real potential for VHMS style mineralisation was recognised. In the southern pit, poorly developed stockwork veins and blebs of copper oxides were seen to be associated with the moderately (30° to 60°) east dipping chloritic mafic unit in the west wall, which was clearly cut by the younger vertical quartz veins of the gold system.

In mid-2013, Focus commenced a detailed re-interpretation of the Admiral Hill stratigraphic trend and adjoining areas under its tenure. With much of the ground position under cover, it was considered that surface soil geochemistry was a poor method to rely upon for exploration target selection. A 758 line km (approximately 115 km sq.) helicopter EM geophysical survey was commissioned and completed in February 2014.

One of the conductors identified in the early stage interpretation, showed good correlation with the down dip extension of the Admiral Hill copper zone. The resulting flat plate conductor model, gently dipping to the east, showed an excellent fit with the down dip extension of the drill defined copper mineralisation within the weathering transition zone.

Diamond Hole BCRD118 Discovers Strong Evidence of VHMS System at Admiral Hill

Following up on the EM survey results, Focus drilled a programme of 7 reverse circulation (RC) holes and 1 diamond core hole (Figure 1 and JORC tables at the end of this release) at Admiral Hill and on surrounding leases. Three reconnaissance RC holes were drilled on M38/377 and E38/1864). The remaining 4 RC holes (BCRC108 – BCRC111) infilled the peak copper / coincident EM anomaly east of the Admiral Hill South pit. These 4 holes intersected zones (approximately 10 to 20m thick) of modest elevated copper ($0.5\% > \text{Cu} > 0.1\%$), as well as modest and variable lifts in gold, silver, arsenic, bismuth, cadmium, sulphur and molybdenum concentrations, in a “flat” dipping zone within or just above the weathering transition zone. This multi-element anomalous zone was interpreted to be a supergene “blanket”, potentially overlying a primary metal source. Results from these 4 holes, when added to the data from previous drilling, allowed 3D contouring of the copper grades and final siting BCRD118 (Figure 1).

BCRD118 tested the Admiral Hill mine footwall (the term “footwall” is based on the dip of the lithological contact to the east – actual stratigraphic facing is unknown) mafic – felsic contact beneath the peak EM feature.

Some 50m east of the mafic - felsic Admiral Hill mine footwall contact and within fresh felsic volcanic rocks, BCRD118 intersected a hematitic, banded red and white zone, from approximately 259.25 to 259.75m. Copper and other base metal values were low, but textures and multi-element results suggested a VHMS origin. This zone (as part of sample number DA049623) displayed strongly elevated barium and manganese, along with elevated bismuth, strontium, copper, thorium and yttrium compared to background values. Figure 2 is a drill cross section showing the location down hole of the distal VHMS zone. Figure 3 illustrates the model of the massive sulphide conceptual target and its relationship to associated distal zones.

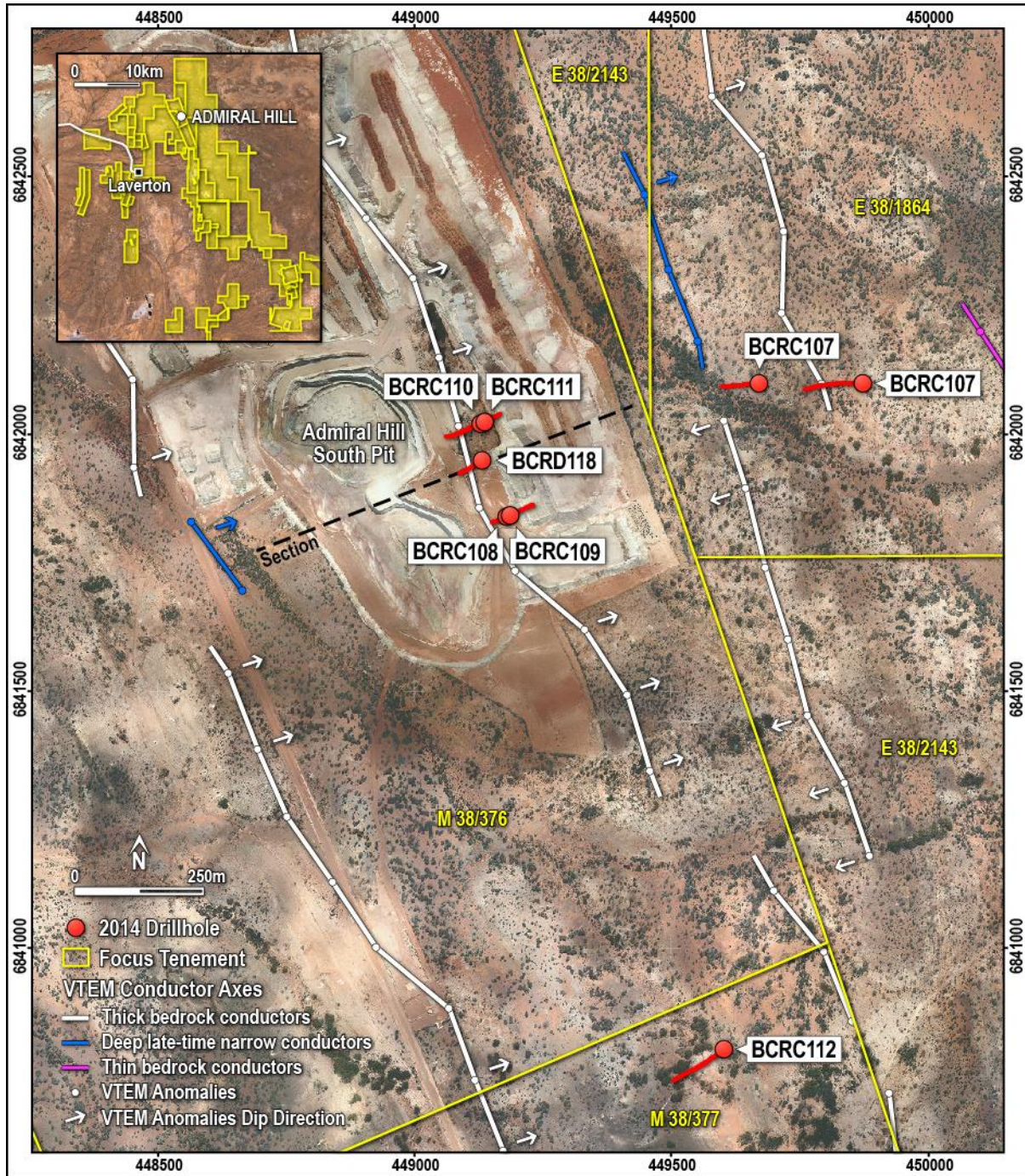


Figure 1: Hole Collar Plan showing EM conductor trends with interpreted dip directions. Dashed black line indicates location of drill cross-section in Figure 2.

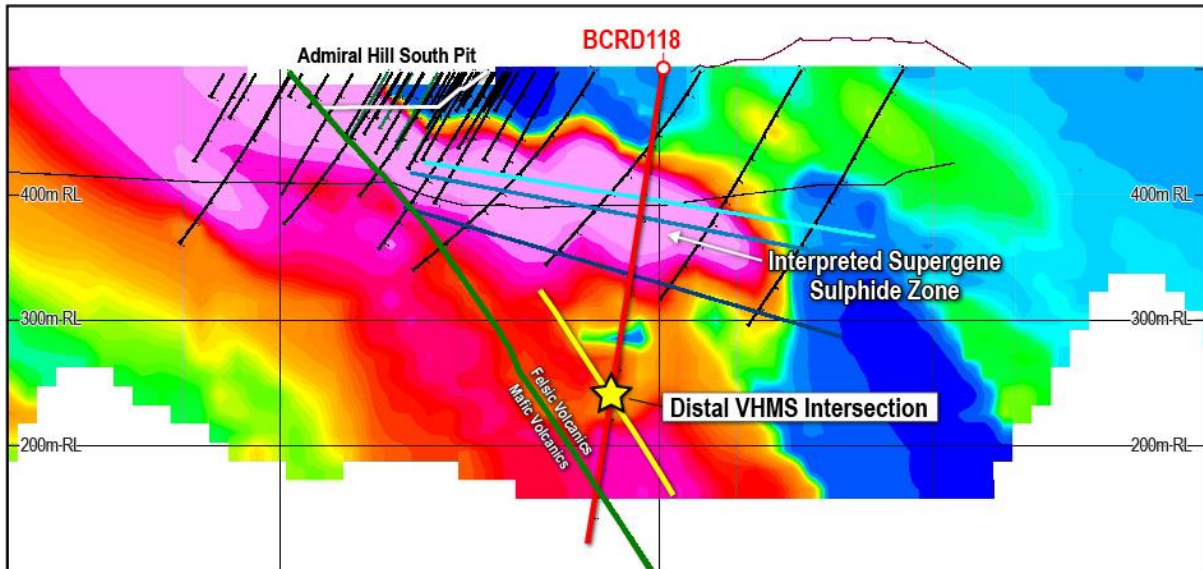


Figure 2: Drill cross section showing trace of BCRD118 in red. Location of distal VHMS intersection shown as indicated. The background colour image is of contoured copper values based on RC drilling. Image produced in Geosoft Target software. Warmer colours indicate stronger copper anomalism with peak magenta colour representing average Cu > 600ppm. Flat blue lines are conductive plate models from airborne EM survey. Other drill hole traces shown in black. Mafic volcanic – felsic volcanic contact shown as a green line. Trend of intersection in BCRD118 is for illustration purposes only as no core orientation data could be collected on the zone.

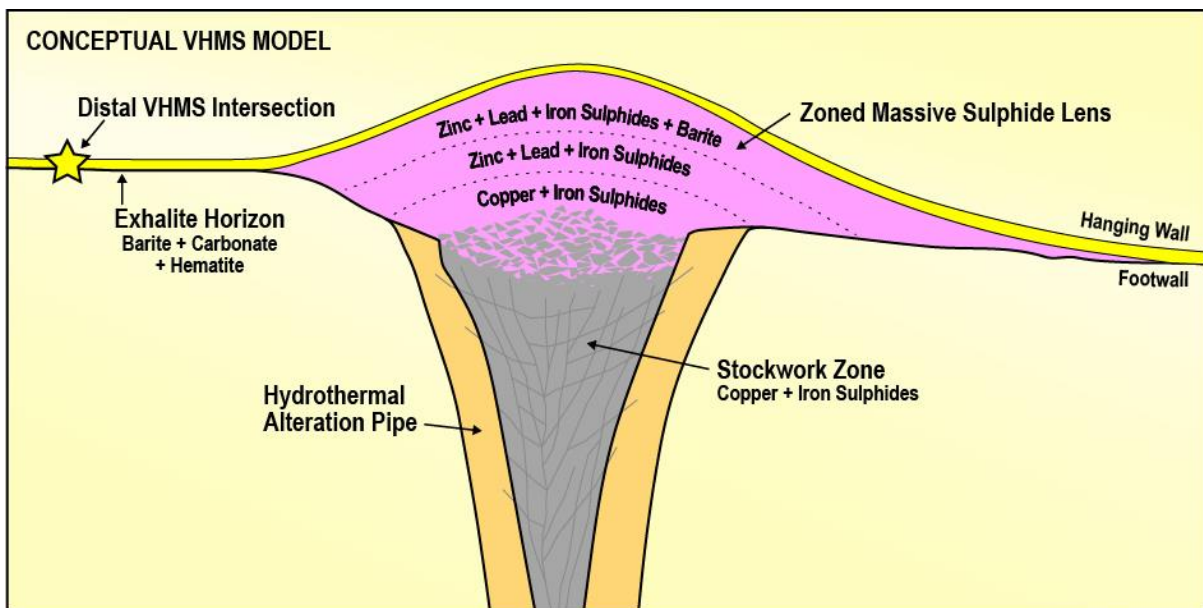


Figure 3: Diagrammatic VHMS model showing the relationship between an expected exhalite horizon (such as possibly intersected in BCRD118) and the conceptual target of a massive sulphide body. The diagram is not to scale and distance between a distal VHMS intersection and any massive sulphides that may exist is variable.

Figure 4 is a photograph from tray 54 of hole BCRD118, showing banded hematitic zone in sample DA049623 over interval 259m to 260m. Table 1 summaries the results of initial multi-element geochemistry on sample DA049623.

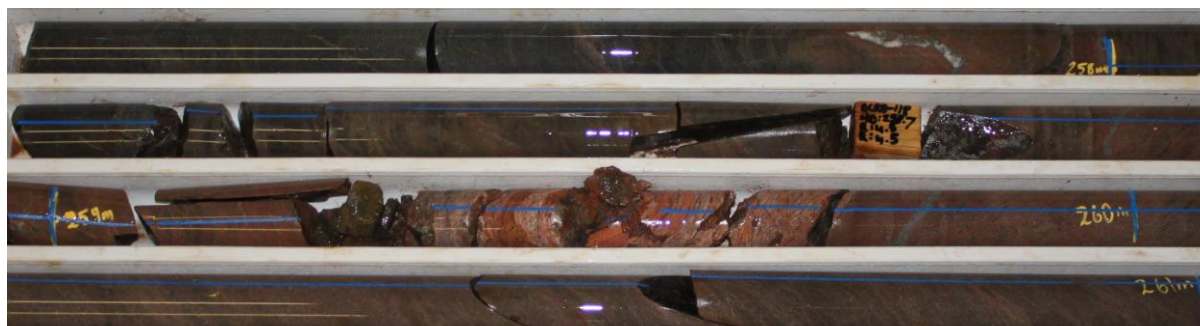


Figure 4: Tray 54 of BCRD118 (wet) showing banded hematite - barite – calcite – dolomite zone between approximately 259.25 and 259.75m. Core loss over sample interval 259 to 260m was approximately 10%.

Sample	From	To	Ba (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Sr (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Th (ppm)	Y (ppm)
DA049623	259	260	69,581	3,232	4.36	1,907	1,078	39.7	75.3

Element symbols: Barium (Ba); manganese (Mn); bismuth (Bi); strontium (Sr); copper (Cu); thorium (Th); yttrium (Y).

Table 1: Initial Multi-element Results from Hole BCRD118, sample DA049623.

A distal VHMS zone was considered and 5 samples (as laboratory pulps), including DA049623, were selected for REE (Lanthanide series) analysis. To provide a guide as to elevation of REE values in sample DA049623 against background, 4 additional pulps were run; 2 single metre samples either side of DA049623, as well as further single metre samples 11m above and 9m below DA049623. Strongly elevated LREE, were noted in sample DA049623. Some values elevated over 100 times the values from approximately 10m away (Table 2). Elevated HREE, were also noted in the same sample. Some values elevated over 10 times the values from approximately 10m away (Table 3).

Sample	From	To	La (ppm)	Ce (ppm)	Pr (ppm)	Nd (ppm)	Sm (ppm)	Eu (ppm)	Gd (ppm)
DA049621	248	249	12.74	24.71	2.91	11.43	2.38	0.80	2.30
DA049622	258	259	23.78	53.12	6.63	25.75	4.39	1.22	3.28
DA049623	259	260	995.0	2,469	319.7	1,213	136.0	29.04	61.52
DA049624	260	261	19.50	50.37	7.06	30.31	6.67	1.97	5.09
DA049631	268	269	8.27	17.48	2.32	10.16	3.32	1.11	3.10

Element symbols: lanthanum (La); cerium (Ce); praseodymium (Pr); neodymium (Nd); Samarium (Sm); europium (Eu) and gadolinium (Gd).

Table 2: LREE results from BCRD118.

Sample	From	To	Tb (ppm)	Dy (ppm)	Ho (ppm)	Er (ppm)	Tm (ppm)	Yb (ppm)	Lu (ppm)
DA049621	248	249	0.32	1.88	0.34	1.06	0.13	0.91	0.15
DA049622	258	259	0.36	1.93	0.35	1.13	0.17	1.07	0.15
DA049623	259	260	4.78	19.01	2.81	6.97	0.82	4.75	0.64
DA049624	260	261	0.52	2.23	0.42	1.14	0.14	0.96	0.13
DA049631	268	269	0.38	2.01	0.38	1.08	0.14	0.95	0.14

Element symbols: terbium (Tb); dysprosium (Dy), holmium (Ho), erbium (Er), thulium (Tm) ytterbium (Yb) and lutetium (Lu).

Table 3: HREE results from BCRD118.

The five pulps selected for REE analysis were also run for quantitative XRD to establish basic mineralogy (Table 4). Sample DA049623 returned 14 wt % barite, and 17 wt % calcite. The barite and the majority of the calcite is thought to have come from the banded hematitic zone making up approximately 50% of the sample, as barite was absent and calcite just 3 to 4 wt % in the adjacent samples of felsic volcanic material. The presence of major rock forming minerals; sodic plagioclase, quartz, mica, clinopyroxene and chlorite in sample DA049623 is also thought to be due to it being a mixed sample. DA049623 returned traces (<1 wt %) of chalcopyrite and florencite (REE bearing hydrated aluminium phosphate).

Minerals (wt %)	DA049621	DA049622	DA049623	DA049624	DA049631
From (m)	248	258	259	260	268
To (m)	249	259	260	261	269
Amorphous Content	1	2	4	2	2
Barite	-	-	14	-	-
Calcite	1	4	17	3	4
Chalcopyrite	-	-	<1	-	-
Dolomite	-	4	5	5	-
Florencite (REE)	-	-	<1	-	-
Sodic Plagioclase	38	57	44	66	42
Quartz	30	17	10	16	27
Mica	16	12	4	5	17
Chlorite	10	2	2	3	5
Clinopyroxene	4	-	-	-	2
Pyrite	<1	1	-	1	1
Magnetite	1	1	<1	1	-

Nominal detection limit of 1 wt %.

Table 4: Quantitative XRD Results from BCRD118.

Based on the geological setting, the anomalous geochemistry and distinctive mineralogy, Focus believes the intersection in BCRD118 to be an un-mineralised distal “wing” of a VHMS copper system. Such systems are stratigraphically controlled and can occur as “camps” (clusters of multiple mineralised zones).

For the sake of clarity, primary base metal massive sulphide zones have yet to be identified at Admiral Hill. However, the company believes the results of exploration to date to be very positive and justifies increased exploration. VHMS mineralisation is not uncommon across the North-Eastern Goldfields, with probably the best known example being the current Jaguar operation of Independence Group.

Admiral Hill to Sickle Trend to be a Copper Target

Focus believes there is exciting potential for copper VHMS mineralisation over the approximately 22km of stratigraphic strike on its Laverton tenure.

As a follow up, Focus plans to;

- Conduct a down-hole EM survey on BCRD118 to search for possible massive sulphide lenses close to the hole trace.
- Use its extensive geological and geophysical datasets to target reconnaissance drilling. Current targets include coincident base metal soil geochemistry / EM conductor / mapped tuff breccia zones, as well as strike extensions of massive pyrite zones.
- Aircore / rotary air blast drilling of targets.

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Focus Minerals Limited - Focus owns or holds interests in 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.

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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Comment
<i>Admiral Hill Project</i>	<p>This report relates to results for RC drill holes BCRC106 to BCRC112 inclusive and diamond core hole BCRD118. Drilling took place between October 2014 and January 2015.</p> <p>The summary table below lists metres drilled by drill type. No drill samples were collected in the 64m mud rotary pre-collar on BCRD118. A combination of HQ triple tube and NQ2 core was then collected.</p> <p>The Admiral Hill Project consists of tenements M38/376, M38/377 and M38/507. The tenements are held 100% by Focus, Royalties attached to the Admiral Hill Project are listed in Focus Minerals Ltd 2014 Annual Report (p 75).</p>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<p>RC drilling used a face sampling hammer feeding into a cyclone with built on cone splitter. The splitter enabled the collection of 1m samples and duplicates without interruption.</p> <p>The pre-collar drilling was completed using a tri-cone or blade bit and mud rotary drilling technique. The pre-collar was cased off during core drilling.</p> <p>The diamond core drilling used various HQ and NQ2 drill bits and core barrels. HQ drilling used triple tube core splits in addition to core lifters to maximise recovery of weathered rock. Drilling swapped to NQ2 once the rock became competent enough to maximise recovery.</p> <p>The hole was surveyed during drilling using a downhole electronic compass instrument.</p>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<p>RC sample recovery was a visual estimate. Core recovery was measured and recorded using core run blocks as guides.</p> <p>RC sample recovery was generally good in weathered rock (although water and ground conditions meant difficult drilling and poor recoveries sometimes near the weathering transition zone). RC recoveries were excellent in fresher rock. Diamond core recoveries were variable in weathered material (no geochemical samples were taken from weathered core) and generally very good in fresh rock. Sample DA049623 did suffer about a 10% core loss. All other reported samples had no core loss.</p>
<i>Logging</i>	<p>RC samples were sieved and collected in plastic archive chip-trays. Chips were logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration and mineralisation.</p> <p>The diamond core was geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure and texture and any other notable features that were present.</p> <p>The logging information was recorded into acQuire software format using a Toughbook notepad and then transferred into the company's drilling database once the log was complete.</p> <p>Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded estimated quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present and estimated veining percentages.</p>
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<p>All RC drilling had the entire hole sub-sampled for analysis by rig mounted cone splitter.</p> <p>DD samples were selected for analysis by a senior geologist on the basis of alteration, sulphidation, structure or veining – as indicators of potential gold or base metal mineralisation. The senior geologist logging the core had previously worked on RC drilling at Admiral Hill and was experienced in the style and type of mineralisation indicators.</p>

	<p>RC samples were collected at 1 metre intervals. DD samples were kept almost entirely to a 1m length, with a minimum of 0.3m. All core sampled was collected as half core, cut using an automated core saw.</p> <p>The samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID.</p> <p>Samples were crushed in the Laboratory (when core samples) to approximately minus 10mm then pulverised (all samples) to minus 75um in a mixer mill.</p> <p>Gold analysis was routinely determined by a 50g charge lead collection fire assay with an ICP-OES Finish.</p> <p>Multi-element analyses were done using a 4 acid digest followed by mass spectrometer or optical emission spectrometer finish.</p> <p>XRD samples were pulverised to 60um and quantitatively analysed for crystalline and amorphous content.</p> <p>All reported values in this release came from certified independent laboratory reports. No reported values in this release were from portable XRF equipment.</p> <p>The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that are appropriate for this style of mineralisation.</p> <p>Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion.</p> <p>For RC sampling, Focus collected field duplicates directly from the cone splitter every 20m (20 samples) and inserted 3 standards every 100 samples at regular intervals.</p> <p>For DD sampling, Focus inserted 3 standards every 100 samples.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The sample sizes were considered to be appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration.</p> <p>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. The 4 acid digest gives near total digest of base metal and REE elements. The XRD technique quantifies mineral content rather than element concentration.</p>
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<p>The laboratory used was a major mineral laboratory with extensive relevant experience and established industry standard procedures.</p> <p>Relevant QA/QC checks were run by Focus on its database following importation of laboratory data.</p> <p>The QA/QC process described above was sufficient to establish acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.</p> <p>All results from assay standards were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances.</p> <p>Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation. Consultants were not used for this process.</p>
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<p>Regular unmarked standards provided verification. Additionally, significant intersections were considered in light of previous work and anticipated geology by the supervising geologist.</p> <p>Primary data was sent in digital format to the company's Database Administrator (DBA) at the completion of drilling. The DBA imported the data into an acQuire database, with assay results merged into the database upon receipt from the laboratory.</p> <p>Once loaded, data was extracted for verification by the supervising geologist.</p>

	<p>Drill collars were surveyed after completion, using a DGPS instrument with an accuracy of approximately one decimetre.</p> <p>Down-hole surveys were completed using an electronic compass instrument by the driller.</p>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<p>All coordinates and bearings use the MGA94 Zone 51 grid system.</p> <p>Focus utilises Landgate sourced regional topographic maps and contours as well as internally produced survey pick-ups produced by previous mining survey teams utilising DGPS base station instruments.</p>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<p>Outside of the grade control drilling of the Admiral Hill pit, collar spacing of deeper drilling over the Admiral Hill Cu anomalism has been on a nominal orthogonal 100m by 80m grid.</p> <p>Drilling was designed on known geological models, field mapping, verified historical data and cross-sectional interpretation.</p> <p>Drill holes were oriented at right angles to the strike of known mineralisation, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the mineralised body.</p>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<p>A downhole core orientation tool was used throughout the hole once the rock had become competent enough. The tool was used to draw a bottom of core orientation line on as much of the core as possible.</p> <p>Structural data was collected by the senior geologist using the orientation line as a reference. This data was captured by the acquire database</p>
<i>Sample security</i>	<p>All samples were reconciled against the sample submission and checked for omissions or variations.</p> <p>All samples were bagged in a tied numbered calico bag and grouped into green plastic bags and wire-tied or cable-tied. The bags were placed into polyweave bulka bags with a sample submission sheet and delivered directly from site to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by trucking / courier service.</p>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<p>A review of sampling techniques was carried out by Roredata Pty Ltd in late 2013 as part of a database amalgamation project.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Comment
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<p>Reconnaissance RC drilling was done on M38/377 and nearby tenement E38/1864 as well as the main target area on M38/376.</p> <p>BCRD118 was drilled on M38/376.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<p>Modern exploration has been conducted by Sons of Gwalia NL and Focus Minerals on the Admiral Hill Project. Prior to this, junior public companies had conducted limited shallow drilling.</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<p>Both typical Archaean hydrothermal structurally controlled gold mineralisation and VHMS systems are considered present at Admiral Hill.</p> <p>The VHMS system appears associated with deeply weathered felsic volcanics in contact with mafic volcanics. The contact dips shallowly to moderately towards the east or east-northeast. Other rock units present at Admiral Hill include an intrusive syenite to the east of the open pit, calc-alkaline mafics and sediments including cherty BIF and shales. Primary massive sulphide style mineralisation has not yet been identified. The package strikes north-northwest.</p> <p>The area also has steep dipping, north-northwest striking sheared gold bearing veins that post-date and cut the trend of the VHMS system. These were often exploited by historic miners.</p>

<i>Drill Hole Information</i>	HOLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP	METHOD	TO DEPTH
	BCRC106	449672	6842099	502	270	-60	RC	150
	BCRC107	449871	6842099	504	270	-60	RC	192
	BCRC108	449179	6841837	498	257	-80	RC	168
	BCRC109	449181	6841841	498	67	-70	RC	208
	BCRC110	449131	6842020	498	257	-60	RC	184
	BCRC111	449138	6842025	498	67	-80	RC	228
	BCRC112	449601	6840802	505	247	-60	RC	210
	BCRD118	449133	6841949	498	247	-80	PRECOLLAR	64
							HQ TT	189
							NQ2	378.5
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	Assay results are reported on an individual sample basis. Unless reported otherwise, individual samples are 1m down-hole intervals.							
<i>Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths</i>	Within the constraints of the drilling grid and local variations in geology, holes drilled by Focus were near as possible to orthogonal to the copper alteration. In such cases drill intersection width is close to true width.							
<i>Diagrams</i>	Accurate collar plans are included in this announcement. A representative cross-section view illustrates copper distribution.							
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	Drilling results are reported in a balanced reporting style. This announcement covers 7 RC holes and a single diamond core drill hole. Significant results from all other drilling on the project has been reported previously.							
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.							
<i>Further work</i>	This release documents likely follow-up exploration work by Focus. Such work is dependent on ongoing exploration success and budget approvals. Focus has sufficient funds and ability to carry out the proposed programmes.							

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Jeff Ion, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Ion is a full time employee of 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 Ion consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on the information compile by him in the form and context in which it appears.