

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

25 August 2022

EXPLORATION UPDATE – ABERCROMBY GOLD PROJECT

Aircore results grow regional gold anomalism while extensional diamond drilling at the Capital deposit continues 24/7, with first assay results imminent

Highlights:

- Significant exploration targets further defined by latest aircore drilling in underexplored areas of the Abercromby Project
- Extensive supergene mineralisation encountered in these areas hint at possible repetitions of the high-grade Capital deposit
- +100ppb Au signature immediately south of planned extensional diamond holes at Capital provides encouragement for a further southerly extension of the high-grade Capital gold mineralisation
- Emerging affinities of gold anomalism with SAM signatures share parallels with known mineralisation at Capital, compelling further work
- Diamond drilling program at Capital is successfully delineating extensions to the known lodes and is scheduled to finish in early September, with initial results expected in the coming weeks

Western Australian gold explorer BMG Resources Limited (ASX: BMG) (**BMG** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that assay results returned from the most recent aircore drilling program at the Company's 100% owned Abercromby Gold Project, located in the Agnew-Wiluna greenstone belt of WA, have grown existing regional gold anomalies. Planning is underway to define follow-up work programs, including drilling.

The results are from regional Aircore drilling completed to the south of the Capital deposit in May and June 2022, following up on prospective positions delineated by BMG's maiden aircore program in February.

The aircore drilling broadly tested a number of targets generated by the SAM survey completed in December 2021 (refer ASX Release on 9 Dec 2021, *Pipeline of Exploration Targets Grows at Abercromby*). The SAM survey identified an extensive strike of SAM anomalism trending from the known gold-bearing structures at Capital into areas to the south where little or no drilling had taken place.

A total of 20 highly anomalous (+200ppb Au) results were encountered in 19 separate holes (refer to Table 1 below), providing compelling impetus for BMG to expand its work program at Abercromby to include these greenfield areas.

BMG Managing Director Bruce McCracken said

“The follow-up aircore program continues to achieve our strategic aim of generating a pipeline of greenfields targets that have potential to deliver a new discovery to complement the high-grade Capital deposit.

“This regional program has added to the three primary gold anomalies at Abercromby – Capital South, Barrack and Archer – paving the way for the next phase of exploration drilling to further scope the potential at these targets.

“At Capital itself, the extensional diamond drilling is progressing well, and we look forward to reporting assay results from this important program soon.”

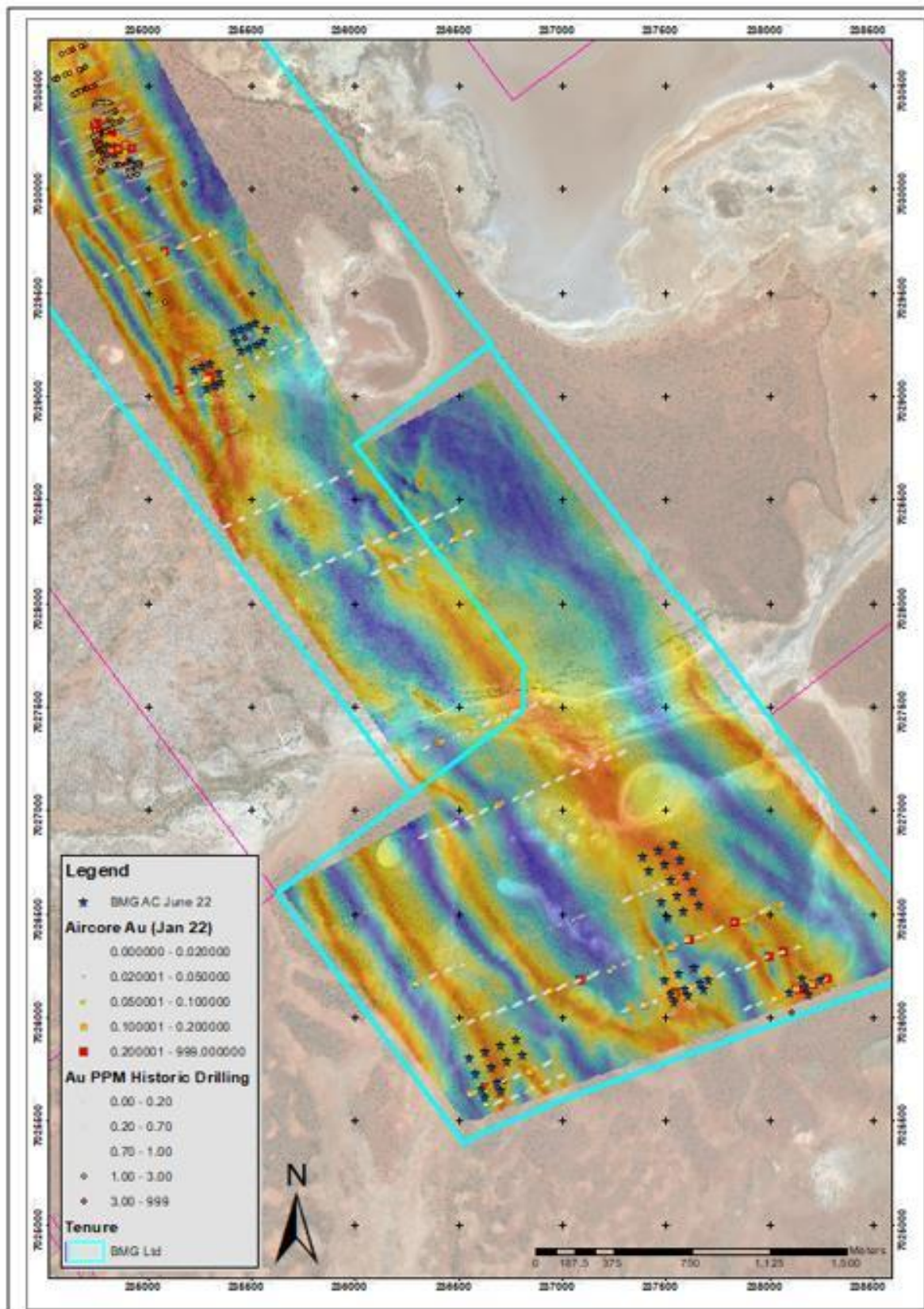


Figure 1 – Abercromby project area with background SAM survey and previously announced aircore intercepts (coloured stars) with most recent aircore drilling highlighted as black stars.

Significant Intercepts

The most recent aircore drilling (59 aircore holes for 5,658m) further tested the new, anomalous areas identified in the previous round of work in the Archer, Barrack and Capital South areas, Figure 1. A number of the higher-grade gold intercepts from the first aircore program were returned in positions with little adjacent drilling, highlighting good potential for significant strike extensions. These included:

- 4m @ 1.19g/t Au from 16m (22ABAC117) – situated within SAM anomalism with direct continuity to mineralisation at Capital, and adds to a series of historic anomalous gold results in the same area which can be traced for around 1.7km.
- 4m @ 3.58g/t from 52m (22ABAC061) – situated in a previously untested position, now interpreted to be the south-eastern extension of the Abercromby shear. This area is open for around 1.4km, some 600m to the north-west, and 800m to the south-east aligning with anomalism defined by other BMG drilled aircore holes nearby to the Archer prospect.
- 4m @ 1.46g/t Au from 44m (22ABAC014) – situated near the Barrack prospect, open for several hundred metres to the north-west, and coincident with SAM anomalism.

The recent aircore program again tested targets generated from the SAM surveys which identified several high priority structural settings, including at the Barrack and Archer prospects where gold mineralisation was previously intersected.

The anomalous gold intercepts returned from the current aircore drilling include:

- 20m @ 0.43g/t Au from 36m (22ABAC145) – drilled 40m east of 22ABAC117 (4m @ 1.19g/t Au from 16m), see above, this hole has returned the down dip extension of the latter intersection. Further drilling is required to determine the down dip extent of the mineralisation.
- 4m @ 1.21g/t Au from 36m (22ABAC153) – drilled 40m west of 22ABAC061 (4m @ 3.58g/t from 52m), see above, together with 22ABAC150 (4m @ 0.61g/t Au from 80m) located 160m to the north. These holes further enforce the potential of the Abercromby shear extending to the south. The area to the north of 22ABAC150 remains untested for some 500m.
- 4m @ 0.99g/t Au (22ABAC168) – situated in the area to the west of the Archer Prospect. This intercept further adds to the prospectivity of structural complexity highlighted in the SAM data. Holes 22ABAC169 (4m @ 0.42g/t Au from 52m) and 22ABAC170 (4m @ 0.29g/t Au from 44m) drilled 40m to the south of 22ABAC168 are 80m apart and appear to have straddled the position of the inferred mineralised shear. The northerly strike position of the inferred mineralised shear remains untested for some 250m both in the north and south strike extension.

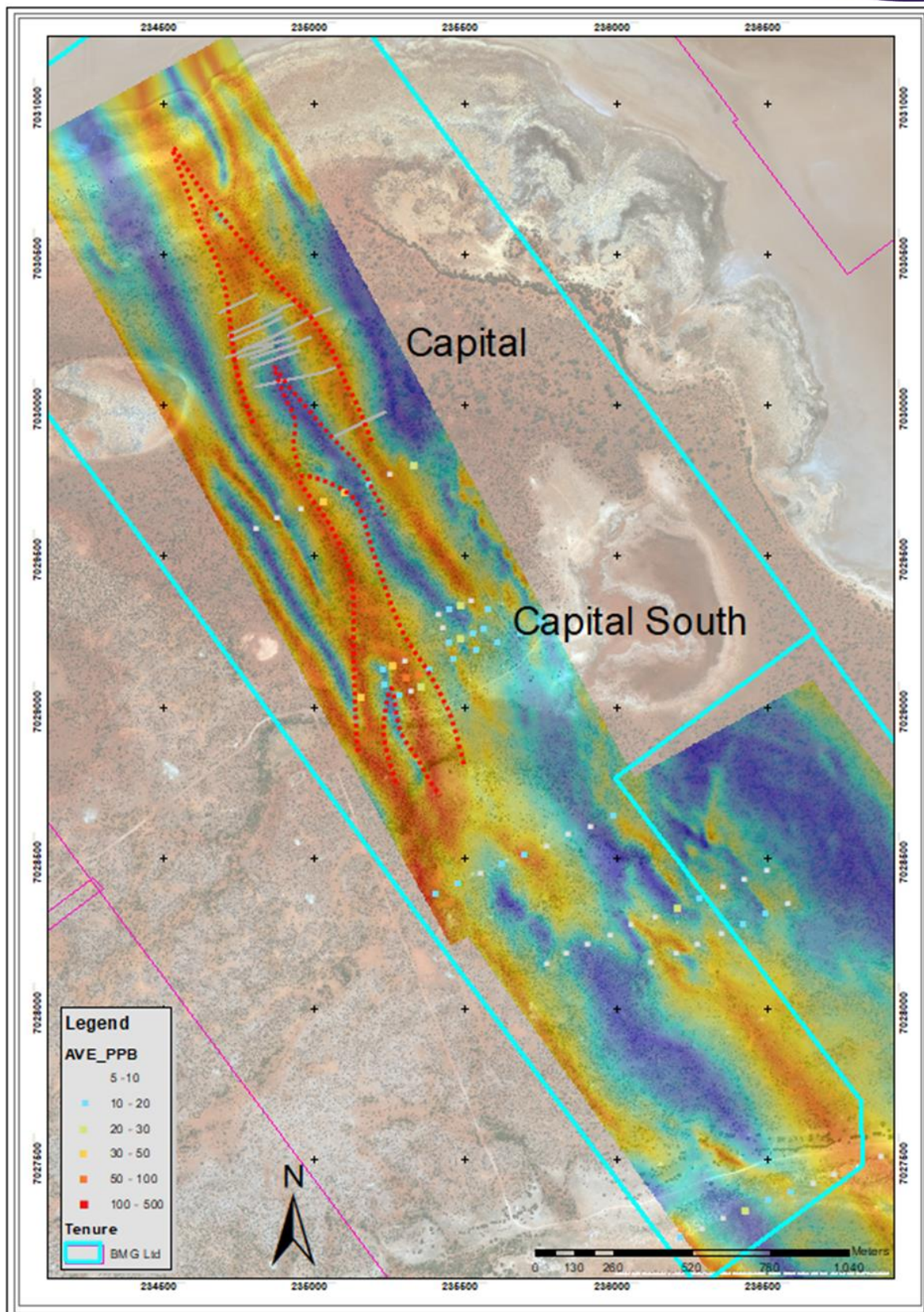


Figure 2 – Aircore results at Capital South showing drillhole average grade per metre within favourable structural trends.

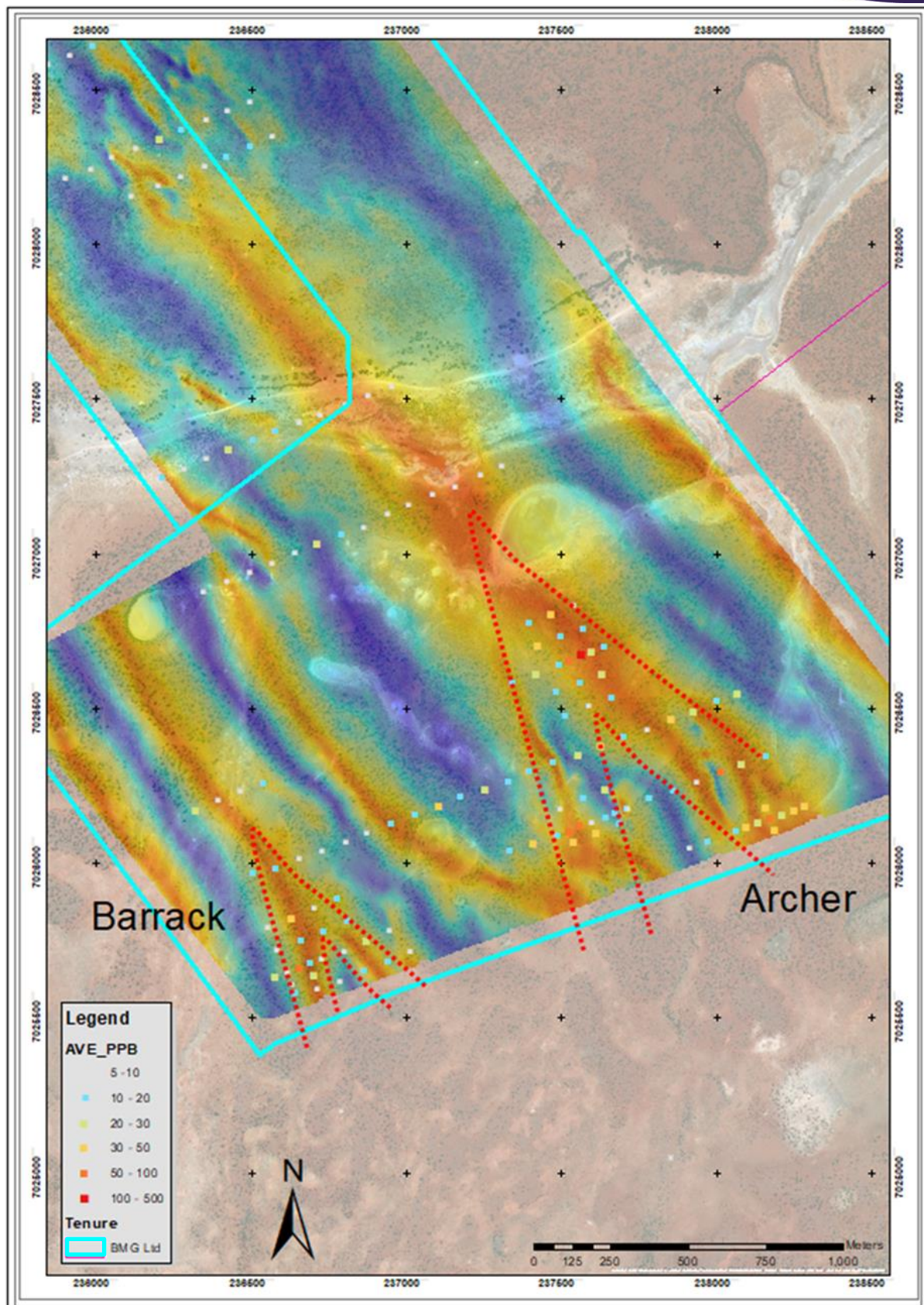


Figure 3 – Aircore results at Barrack and Archer widespread showing drillhole average grade per metre within favourable structural trends.

Table 1 – Compilation of Significant Aircore Results from Follow-up Drilling

Hole ID	EOH Depth	Intercept			Comments
		Metres	Au g/t	From	
22ABAC133	104	8	0.20	96	EOH
22ABAC138	93	4	0.28	68	
22ABAC140	130	4	0.34	68	
22ABAC143	100	4	0.41	48	
22ABAC145	109	20	0.43	36	incl 4m@1.13 from 36m
22ABAC148	106	4	0.25	28	
22ABAC150	95	4	0.61	80	
22ABAC153	112	4	1.21	52	
	112	4	0.24	80	
22ABAC157	49	1	0.60	48	EOH
22ABAC159	104	4	0.35	8	
22ABAC161	117	4	0.40	12	
22ABAC163	19	4	0.20	11	
22ABAC166	88	8	0.31	28	
22ABAC167	95	8	0.34	4	
22ABAC168	96	4	0.99	28	
22ABAC169	94	4	0.42	52	
22ABAC170	99	8	0.29	44	
22ABAC173	115	4	0.49	24	
22ABAC177	85	4	0.22	80	

Next Steps

BMG is now in the process of integrating the geological information with the assay results with the aim of prioritising targets within the key zones highlighted from this and the previous aircore programs (Capital South, Archer and Archer West), together with other with any other areas identified in the review.

Additionally, BMG has substantially completed the c.3,800m diamond drilling program at the main Capital deposit, which includes testing of extensions to the south of the main Capital deposit. Visual observations of drill core are confirming shearing with quartz veining corresponding with the expected lode positions. First assay results are expected in the next few weeks.

BMG will provide further updates in due course.

About the Abercromby Project:

The Abercromby Project is located on the Agnew-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, one of Western Australia's most significant gold-producing regions with a gold endowment of +40Moz Au – second only to Kalgoorlie globally in terms of historic production.

The geology at Abercromby is very favourable for gold mineralisation, with historic drilling at Abercromby having intersected multiple thick intervals of high-grade gold mineralisation to confirm the presence of a large high-grade gold system.

BMG holds 100% of Abercromby, which comprises the gold and other mineral rights (ex-uranium) of two granted mining leases (M53/1095 and M53/336).

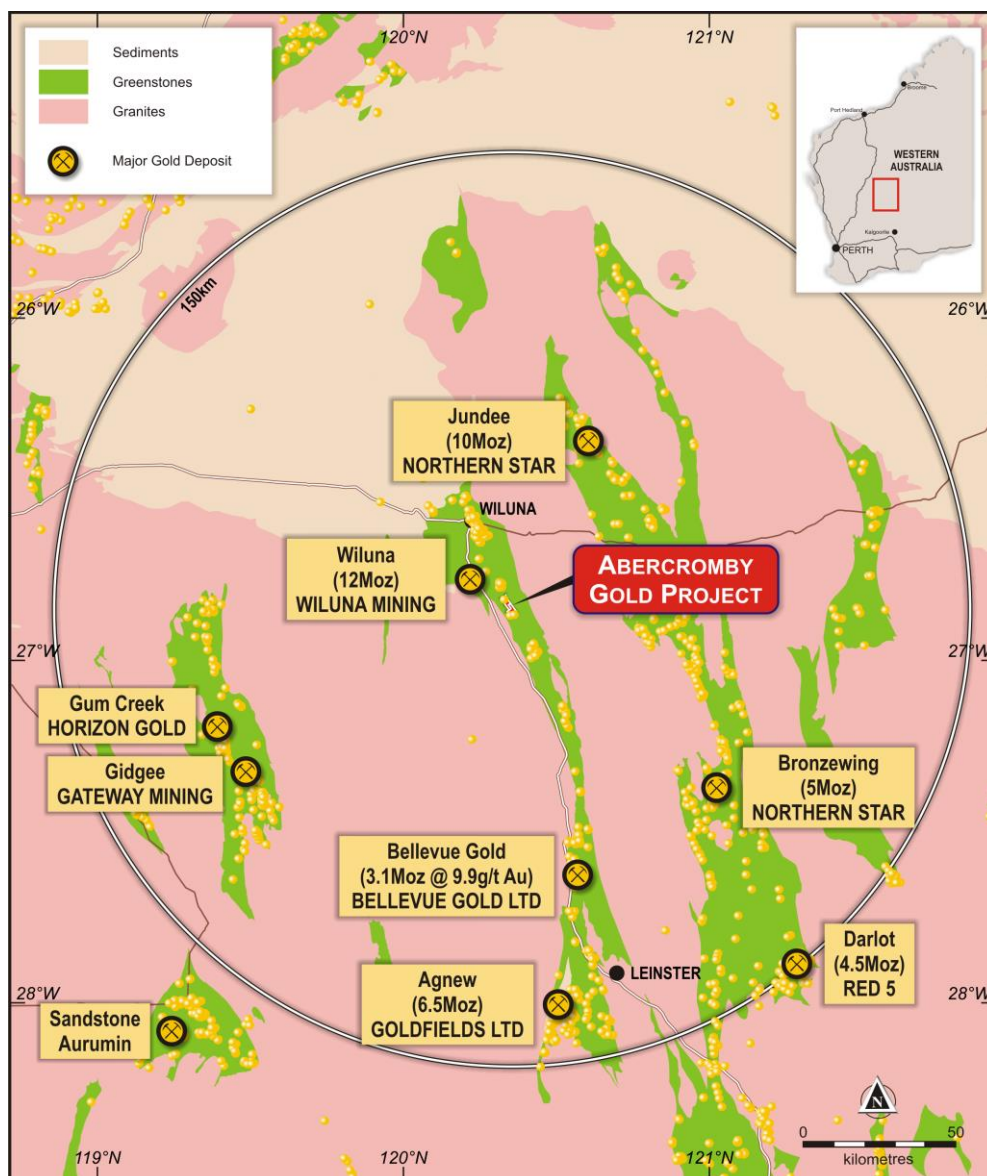


Figure 4 – Map showing the regional location of the Abercromby Gold Project with other major gold projects in the region also highlighted.



This announcement has been authorised for release by Bruce McCracken, Managing Director of BMG Resources Limited.

*****ENDS*****

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Ben Pollard, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Pollard is the Principal of Cadre Geology and Mining Pty Ltd and has been retained to provide technical advice on mineral projects.

Mr Pollard has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Pollard consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

Forward looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expects", "anticipates", "believes", "potential", "may" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding future production, resources and reserves and exploration results. All such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by the forward looking statements. Investors should not construe forward looking statements as guarantees of future performance due to the inherent uncertainties therein.

Schedule 1 – JORC Disclosures

Table 2 – Drill hole details for Aircore program detailed in this this release

Hole ID	Hole_Type	MGA_N	MGA_E	RL	EOH_Depth	Azi	Dip
22ABAC132	AC	7029353	235525	520	110	248	-60
22ABAC133	AC	7029338	235488	520	104	248	-60
22ABAC134	AC	7029323	235451	520	110	248	-60
22ABAC135	AC	7029322	235577	510	120	248	-60
22ABAC136	AC	7029308	235414	520	114	248	-60
22ABAC137	AC	7029263	235428	511	121	248	-60
22ABAC138	AC	7029260	235563	520	93	248	-60
22ABAC139	AC	7029245	235526	520	126	248	-60
22ABAC140	AC	7029230	235489	520	130	248	-60
22ABAC141	AC	7029215	235451	520	117	248	-60
22ABAC142	AC	7029155	235303	520	94	248	-60
22ABAC143	AC	7029140	235266	520	100	248	-60
22ABAC144	AC	7029125	235229	520	81	248	-60
22ABAC145	AC	7029110	235348	495	109	248	-60
22ABAC146	AC	7029070	235359	520	98	248	-60
22ABAC147	AC	7029055	235322	520	87	248	-60
22ABAC148	AC	7029040	235285	520	106	248	-60
22ABAC149	AC	7026832	237543	493	64	248	-60
22ABAC150	AC	7026805	237470	493	95	248	-60
22ABAC151	AC	7026775	237396	493	102	248	-60
22ABAC152	AC	7026683	237603	493	90	248	-60
22ABAC153	AC	7026656	237530	493	112	248	-60
22ABAC154	AC	7026535	237663	493	121	248	-60
22ABAC155	AC	7026508	237590	493	109	248	-60
22ABAC156	AC	7026478	237516	493	90	248	-60
22ABAC157	AC	7026238	237645	493	49	248	-60
22ABAC158	AC	7026208	237571	493	63	248	-60
22ABAC159	AC	7026182	238163	492	104	248	-60
22ABAC160	AC	7026178	237497	493	91	248	-60
22ABAC161	AC	7026172	238253	492	117	248	-60
22ABAC162	AC	7026162	237675	493	83	248	-60
22ABAC163	AC	7026145	238178	492	19	248	-60
22ABAC164	AC	7026134	237601	493	42	248	-60
22ABAC165	AC	7026127	237690	493	101	248	-60
22ABAC166	AC	7026116	238100	492	88	248	-60
22ABAC167	AC	7026108	238193	492	95	248	-60
22ABAC168	AC	7026104	237527	493	96	248	-60
22ABAC169	AC	7026097	237616	493	94	248	-60

Hole ID	Hole_Type	MGA_N	MGA_E	RL	EOH_Depth	Azi	Dip
22ABAC171	AC	7025885	236780	494	109	248	-60
22ABAC172	AC	7025855	236705	494	117	248	-60
22ABAC173	AC	7025825	236631	494	115	248	-60
22ABAC174	AC	7025795	236557	494	109	248	-60
22ABAC175	AC	7025677	236691	494	111	248	-60
22ABAC176	AC	7025647	236617	494	90	248	-60
22ABAC177	AC	7025640	236706	494	85	248	-60
22ABAC178	AC	7025610	236632	494	87	248	-60
22ABAC179	AC	7026758	237573	493	93	248	-60
22ABAC180	AC	7026731	237500	493	108	248	-60
22ABAC181	AC	7026701	237426	493	92	248	-60
22ABAC182	AC	7026609	237633	493	121	248	-60
22ABAC183	AC	7026582	237560	493	121	248	-60
22ABAC184	AC	7026552	237486	493	79	248	-60
22ABAC185	AC	7025811	236810	494	117	248	-60
22ABAC186	AC	7025781	236735	494	117	248	-60
22ABAC187	AC	7025751	236661	494	111	248	-60
22ABAC188	AC	7025721	236587	494	97	248	-60

Schedule 2 – TABLE 1. JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air core (AC) drilling was used to produce these samples. Samples in this announcement are 4m composite samples, generated by combining a representative sample from 4 adjacent downhole samples within the one sample bag. Composites can be smaller when end of hole depths aren't divisible by 4. Each sample selected was sent for analysis to Jinning Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. The sample is pulverised in the laboratory (total prep) to produce a sub sample for assaying. All sampling was conducted using BMG QAQC sampling protocols which are in accordance with industry best practice. All samples were prepared and assayed by an independent commercial laboratory whose instrumentation are regularly calibrated.
Drilling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is via AC. AC drilling was via 85mm blade drilling bit and 86mm hammer where ground / geology dictated. Onboard air utilised to yield 350psi / 900cfm. Holes drilled to blade refusal except where hard bands intercepted relatively shallow, in which case the hammer was utilised to push through. None of the AC holes were downhole surveyed.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling recoveries are logged and recorded and captured within the project database if they aren't of anticipated size. Overall, recoveries were excellent and there has been no significant loss of sample material due to ground or drilling issues in the results reported in the AC. Each individual sample is visually checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination. The style of expected mineralisation and the consistency of the mineralised intervals are expected to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain.

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AC chips were geologically logged using predefined lithological, mineralogical, and physical characteristic (colour, weathering etc.) logging codes. AC logging was completed on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist. Logging was predominately qualitative in nature, although vein and sulphide percent was estimated visually. All new core has been photographed wet and dry. All holes are logged in full
Sub-sampling techniques and sampling preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4m composite samples were taken. BMG drilling utilizes QAQC regime consisting of certified reference material checks, blanks, and duplicates. Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the geological model and the style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QAQC protocols utilising Certified Reference Material (standards), blanks and duplicates were used. All checks passed quality test thresholds. All samples were prepared and assayed by an independent commercial laboratory whose instrumentation are regularly calibrated, utilising appropriate internal checks in QAQC.

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collected in the field on paper and or digital logs, then transferred to the project database once collated and checked. No twinned holes All data is validated by the supervising geologist and sent to the Perth office for further validation and integration into a Microsoft Access database.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes were located using handheld GPS, then picked up by qualified surveyor +/- 0.01m. The grid system used for locating the collar positions of drillholes is GDA2020. RL's referenced are AHDL.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling has been completed on a variable grid drilled orthogonal to the mineralisation, generally toward 248o Data spacing, distribution and results received so far are insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resources. Raw samples have been composited.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling is predominantly conducted at -60 degrees orthogonal to strike and as such drill holes intersect the mineralisation close to perpendicular. As such, the orientation of drilling is not likely to introduce a sampling bias.
Sample Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of custody protocols used for the new BMG drill samples ensures sample security and integrity.
Audits and Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been undertaken to date.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gold and other mineral rights (ex uranium and thorium) hosting the Abercromby deposit are owned 100% by BMG. No material issues exist with the underlying tenure. The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold exploration at the Project area has been carried out by three previous explorers – CRA in 1995/97, Outokumpu in 2001 and Perilya in 2004. CRA initially identified gold mineralisation at Abercromby in 1995. They completed 84 drill holes – 82 reverse circulation (RC)/Percussion and 2 RC/diamond in the Capital area. Holes were initially drilled on 200m, and some infill 100m, spaced traverses. Holes were generally 60m and lesser 120m apart. All but 6 of the RC holes drilled to the west at - 60 degrees. Final hole depths varied from 75m to 183m deep. The remaining 6 RC holes were drilled vertically. Though CRA located and drilled tested the gold mineralisation the hole spacing is relatively broad and considered ineffective to test potential continuity between holes. Outokumpu completed a small number of drill holes. It is believed the company did not pursue the gold opportunity but instead focused on nickel exploration at Honeymoon Well which was their priority target. Perilya was the last dedicated gold explorer at the Project under a joint venture earn-in arrangement. Whilst further work was planned to follow-up on initial gold intersections, Perilya elected to pursue other 100% owned exploration opportunities in its portfolio. Norilsk Nickel completed some drilling on the project in 2007/2008 but mostly to satisfy expenditure commitments.

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abercromby is a lode hosted orogenic gold deposit typical in type to much of the gold occurrences in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. The lode is developed amongst Archaean mafic rocks and gold is generally hosted by the sheared and quartz veined host.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The details of drill holes material to the exploration results/mineral resource are presented in Table 1 of the text in the main document.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length weighted averaging of the drill hole intercepts are applied. No maximum or minimum grade truncations are used in the calculations. The reported assays have been length weighted averages. A lower arbitrary cut off is not applied, rather, intervals are selected based on continuous anomalism and or alteration as logged by the geologist, with no top cut applied. High grade intercepts internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. If an interval includes core loss, the lost interval is accounted for at zero g/t Au. No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole intersections may not be true widths – but generally thought to be around 90% of true width. The gold mineralisation identified to date at Abercromby consists of a number of interpreted mineralised lodes striking approximately 340° and dipping steeply (80°-85°) to the east. Drilling is predominantly conducted at -60 degrees orthogonal to strike and as such drill holes intersect the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible.

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Figures in the text.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant results are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant results are reported.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration within the Abercromby Project is ongoing. BMG Resources is focusing on staged development drilling at Abercromby in addition to mine planning, metallurgical studies and development studies as required. Exploration drilling at priority targets over the next 12 months is planned. Future exploration programs may change depending on results and strategy.