ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

27 February 2017

WESTERN ARM MINERALISATION EXTENDS JAURDI DEPOSIT

Highlights

- **Assay results received from the final phase of Stage 2 RC drilling at Jaurdi include**
  - **JD17C119: 13 metres at 2.36 g/t Au from 9 metres**
  - **JD17A07: 13 metres at 3.51 g/t Au from 8 metres**
  - **GC02: 7 metres at 5.2 g/t Au from 17 metres**
  - **GC17: 6 metres at 4.6 g/t Au from 14 metres**
  - **GC05: 7 metres at 2.37 g/t Au from 13 metres**
  - **GC22: 9 metres at 1.91 g/t Au from 7 metres**
  - **GC01: 10 metres at 1.30 g/t Au from 17 metres**
  - **GC03: 16 metres at 1.37 g/t Au from 8 metres**
  - **GC08: 8 metres at 1.89 g/t Au from 7 metres**

- **Drilling extends strike length of the Jaurdi mineralisation**
  - **850 metres of strike length defined for Jaurdi mineralisation**
  - **Average width of Jaurdi mineralisation is 175 metres**
  - **Average thickness of the Jaurdi mineralisation is 8 metres**
  - **Jaurdi mineralisation remains open to the North East and the North West**

Beacon Minerals Limited ("**Beacon**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce it has completed the final phase of the Stage 2 drilling programme at the Jaurdi Gold Project. The drilling has extended the known strike length of the mineralised system.

The final phase of the Stage 2 drilling consisted of 66 holes for 1,860 metres. The RC drilling has extended the geometry of the Jaurdi palaeochannel system which now averages 850 metres of strike length, has an average width of 175 metres and average thickness of 8 metres. The mineralisation is situated on average 10 metres below the surface. The mineralised system remains open to the North East and North West. Figure 1 shows a plan of the Jaurdi system as defined by the two stages of drilling completed by Beacon. Figure 2 is a long section through the entire system and Figure 3 shows a cross sectional view. Table 1 shows the final results from the second phase of the Stage 2 drilling completed at Jaurdi by Beacon.

As part of the Stage 2 programme, Beacon completed a close spaced drilling on a 10mN x 10mE pattern in the Western Arm of the deposit. The purpose of this drilling was to understand the short scale continuity of the mineralisation and use this in the resource modelling process. The results of the programme were highly successful and the holes prefixed as GC are presented in Figure1.

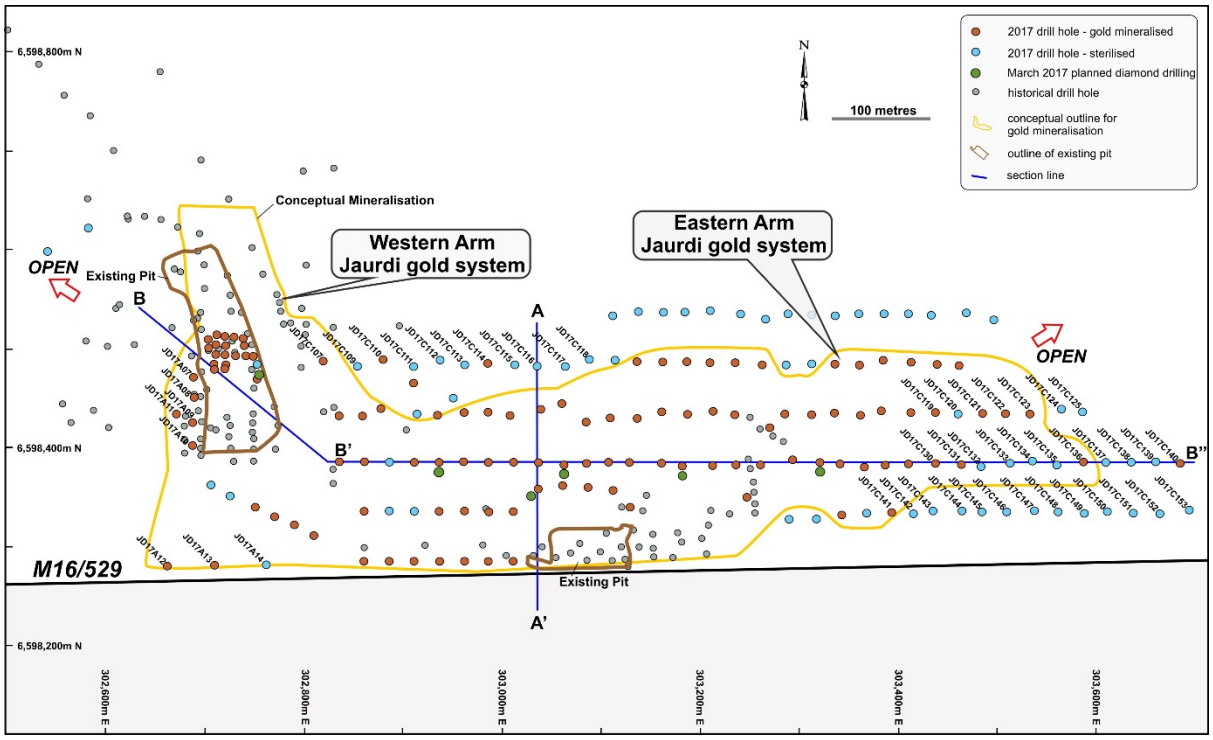

Figure 1 Plan of Jaurdi palaeochannel showing the drilling which has defined the mineralised system

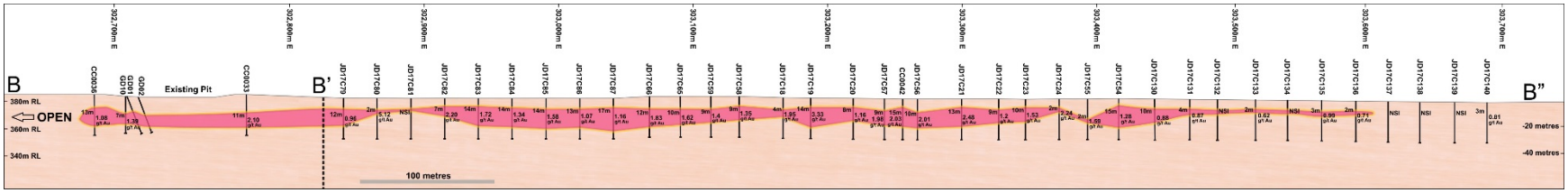

Figure 2 Long section through the Jaurdi palaeochannel showing the Western and Eastern Arms of the system

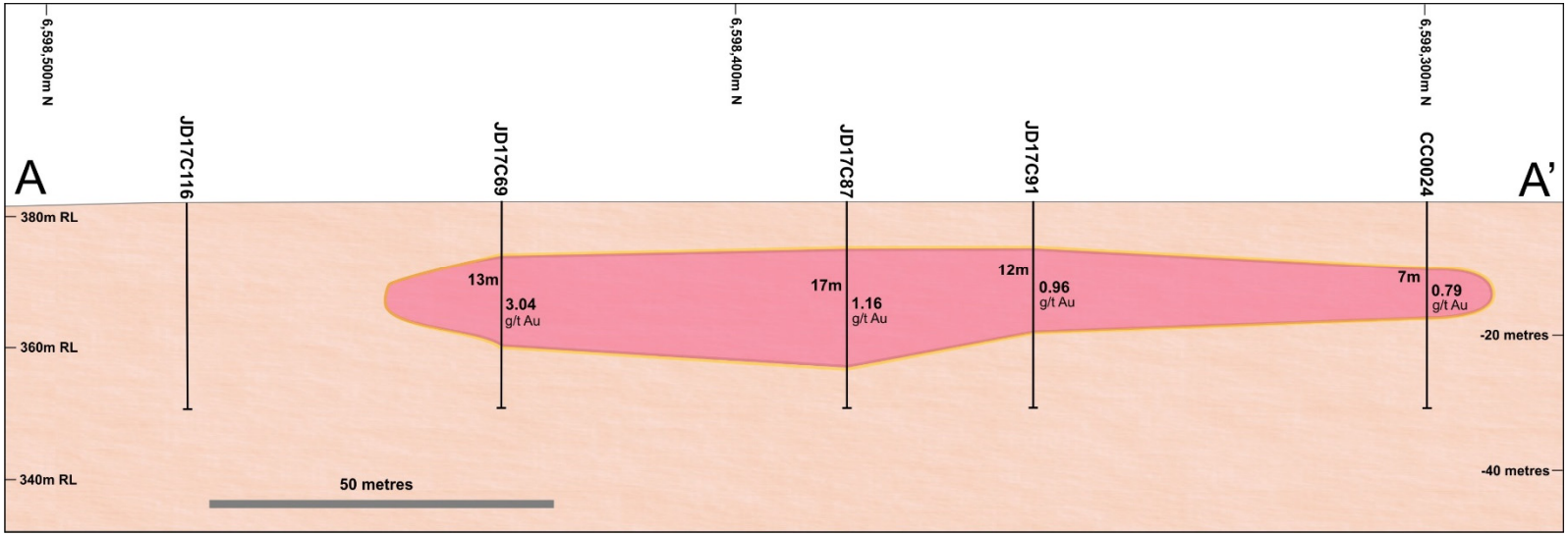

Figure 3 Cross section of the Jaurdi palaeochannel

Table 1 Table of final drill intercepts from the Stage 2 2017 Jaurdi drilling programme

Hole_id	Hole_Type	MGA_Grid_ID	MGA_East	MGA_North	MGA_RL	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t Au	Depth (m)
GC01	RC	MGA94_51	302709.173	6598482.66	381.594	14	24	10	1.3	32
GC02	RC	MGA94_51	302720.155	6598482.27	380.991	17	24	7	5.2	30
GC03	RC	MGA94_51	302729.944	6598495.16	380.456	8	24	16	1.37	30
GC04	RC	MGA94_51	302741.013	6598493.66	380.531	10	19	9	0.7	24
GC05	RC	MGA94_51	302752.664	6598470.65	380.272	13	20	7	2.37	24
GC06	RC	MGA94_51	302750.426	6598482.18	380.372			0	NSI	24
GC07	RC	MGA94_51	302748.387	6598492.78	380.497	15	20	5	0.73	24
GC08	RC	MGA94_51	302729.716	6598496.74	380.499	7	15	8	1.89	24
GC09	RC	MGA94_51	302720.346	6598484.13	381.09	8	20	12	1.03	24
GC10	RC	MGA94_51	302709.315	6598484.31	381.548	13	20	7	1.39	27
GC11	RC	MGA94_51	302709.979	6598494.29	381.491	10	18	8	1.27	24
GC12	RC	MGA94_51	302720.471	6598493.66	380.66	7	12	5	0.71	24
GC13	RC	MGA94_51	302702.845	6598500.16	381.568	8	18	10	1.2	24
GC14	RC	MGA94_51	302710.744	6598504.09	380.961	9	13	4	0.42	24
GC15	RC	MGA94_51	302720.339	6598503.68	380.704	7	20	13	1.07	24
GC17	RC	MGA94_51	302739.815	6598502.79	380.387	13	19	6	4.06	24
GC18	RC	MGA94_51	302738.864	6598510.79	380.405	15	19	4	0.63	24
GC19	RC	MGA94_51	302729.331	6598511.32	380.407	11	17	6	0.82	24
GC20	RC	MGA94_51	302719.416	6598512.71	380.779	11	15	4	1.22	24
GC21	RC	MGA94_51	302711.227	6598514.69	380.948	16	21	5	1.41	24
GC22	RC	MGA94_51	302703.26	6598509.69	381.348	7	16	9	1.91	24
JD17C117	AC	MGA94_51	303062.761	6598481.09	382.792	17	18	1	0.72	30
JD17C116	AC	MGA94_51	303036.314	6598481.57	382.779			0	NSI	30
JD17C115	AC	MGA94_51	303012.572	6598482.99	382.738			0	NSI	30
JD17C114	AC	MGA94_51	302984.454	6598484.49	382.817	10	13	3	2.31	30
JD17C113	AC	MGA94_51	302962.747	6598483.79	382.93			0	NSI	24
JD17C112	AC	MGA94_51	302937.853	6598488.62	382.922			0	NSI	26
JD17C118	RC	MGA94_51	303088.488	6598488.28	382.694			0	NSI	30
JD17C111	RC	MGA94_51	302910.99	6598480.17	383.146	11	13	2	0.52	23
JD17C151	AC	MGA94_51	303637.17	6598332.4	380.515			0	NSI	30
JD17C152	AC	MGA94_51	303664.513	6598333.64	380.157			0	NSI	30
JD17C153	AC	MGA94_51	303693.801	6598335.83	379.882			0	NSI	30
JD17C119	AC	MGA94_51	303437.041	6598434.9	382.075	9	22	13	2.36	30
JD17C120	AC	MGA94_51	303460.893	6598436.57	382.071	8	12	4	0.48	30
JD17C121	RC	MGA94_51	303485.375	6598433.66	382.311	11	16	5	0.99	30
JD17C122	RC	MGA94_51	303509.903	6598436.55	382.025	12	16	4	0.74	30
JD17C123	RC	MGA94_51	303534.784	6598436.27	381.892	8	10	2	0.56	30
JD17C124	RC	MGA94_51	303564.1	6598437.51	381.432			0	NSI	30
JD17C125	RC	MGA94_51	303587.795	6598436.34	380.799	18	19	1	0.98	30
JD17C135	RC	MGA94_51	303561.364	6598384.14	382.19	9	12	3	0.99	30
JD17C134	RC	MGA94_51	303536.097	6598385.6	382.39			0	NSI	30
JD17C133	RC	MGA94_51	303512.265	6598383.3	382.649	16	18	2	0.62	30
JD17C132	RC	MGA94_51	303483.847	6598380.86	382.621			0	NSI	30
JD17C131	RC	MGA94_51	303463.236	6598382.44	382.828	7	11	4	0.87	30
JD17C130	RC	MGA94_51	303437.538	6598383.57	382.805	7	12	5	1.32	30
JD17C130	RC	MGA94_51	303437.538	6598383.57	382.805	15	17	2	0.94	30
JD17C141	RC	MGA94_51	303397.446	6598335.7	383.188	8	11	3	1.79	30
JD17C142	RC	MGA94_51	303411.944	6598333.41	383.195			0	NSI	30
JD17C143	RC	MGA94_51	303434.394	6598335.48	383.127	8	9	1	0.54	30
JD17C144	RC	MGA94_51	303465.487	6598336.68	383.034	8	10	2	0.73	30
JD17C145	RC	MGA94_51	303485.692	6598333.89	383.029	7	9	2	0.66	30
JD17C146	RC	MGA94_51	303510.132	6598335.01	382.831			0	NSI	30
JD17C147	RC	MGA94_51	303537.028	6598336.22	382.616			0	NSI	30
JD17C148	RC	MGA94_51	303563.27	6598334.13	382.418	10	12	2	0.63	30
JD17C149	RC	MGA94_51	303587.514	6598333.28	382.08			0	NSI	30
JD17C150	AC	MGA94_51	303610.368	6598334.67	381.482			0	NSI	30
JD17C110	RC	MGA94_51	302880.542	6598488.09	383.095	14	16	2	0.82	30
JD17C109	RC	MGA94_51	302853.949	6598482.12	383.177			0	NSI	30
JD17C107	RC	MGA94_51	302820.365	6598487.1	383.337	19	21	2	0.52	30
JD17A07	RC	MGA94_51	302691.247	6598471.11	384.587	8	21	13	2.51	30
JD17A08	RC	MGA94_51	302689.74	6598450.32	384.9	10	17	7	0.94	30
JD17A09	RC	MGA94_51	302688.667	6598426.14	384.837	8	10	2	0.88	30
JD17A10	RC	MGA94_51	302685.205	6598403.16	384.722	10	17	7	0.81	30
JD17A11	RC	MGA94_51	302670.843	6598432.48	385	9	14	5	1.5	30
JD17A12	RC	MGA94_51	302662.099	6598280.78	383.513	6	8	2	1.62	30
JD17A13	RC	MGA94_51	302710.774	6598281.24	383.308	6	8	2	0.71	30
JD17A14	RC	MGA94_51	302762.117	6598281.99	383.288			0	NSI	30

Gravity Programme

Beacon have engaged Southern Geoscience to complete an orientation gravity survey to assist further delineation of palaeochannel style mineralisation within M16/529. The orientation survey will consist of 50 metre spaced N-S lines; and stations will be positioned on 25 metre spacing along these lines. The survey has been delayed due to the rain experienced in the Goldfields during early February and will now commence early March.

Diamond Drilling

A six hole PQ3 diamond drill core programme has been designed to collect samples for a comprehensive geo-metallurgical test work programme. The company expects this drilling to commence within two weeks.

Resource Statement

The Company is assessing the data from the both stages of drilling and will publish a Mineral Resource in line with the 2012 JORC guidelines by the 3rd of March.

Bottle Rolls

Work has commenced on a suite of samples by bottle roll analysis for comparison with the original RC samples which were analysed using a 50-gram fire assay technique. The samples submitted for analysis are over various grade ranges and final results will be reported in due course.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results was authorised by Mr Darryl Mapleson, a Principal Geologist and a full time employee of BM Geological Services, who are engaged as consultant geologists to Beacon Minerals Limited. Mr Mapleson is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mapleson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to act 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 Mapleson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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This Announcement contains summary information about Beacon, its subsidiaries and their activities which is current as at the date of this Announcement. The information in this Announcement is of a general nature and does not purport to be complete nor does it contain all the information which a prospective investor may require in evaluating a possible investment in Beacon.

By its very nature exploration for minerals is a high risk business and is not suitable for certain investors. Beacon's securities are speculative. Potential investors should consult their stockbroker or financial advisor. There are a number of risks, both specific to Beacon and of a general nature which may affect the future operating and financial performance of Beacon and the value of an investment in Beacon including but not limited to economic conditions, stock market fluctuations, gold price movements, regional infrastructure constraints, timing of approvals from relevant authorities, regulatory risks, operational risks and reliance on key personnel.

Certain statements contained in this announcement, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of Beacon and its projects, are forward-looking statements that:

- may include, among other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of mineral reserves and mineral resources and anticipated grades and recovery rates, production and prices, recovery costs and results, capital expenditures, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions;
- are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Beacon, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies; and,
- involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements.

Beacon disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. The words 'believe', 'expect', 'anticipate', 'indicate', 'contemplate', 'target', 'plan', 'intends', 'continue', 'budget', 'estimate', 'may', 'will', 'schedule' and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

All forward looking statements made in this announcement are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and accordingly investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

No verification: Although all reasonable care has been undertaken to ensure that the facts and opinions given in this Announcement are accurate, the information provided in this Announcement has not been independently verified.

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Jaurdi Gold Project February 2017 RC drilling- final phase

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.*	The sampling has been carried out using Reverse Circulation (**RC**) and Aircore **(AC)** drilling techniques. A total of 54 RC holes and 12 AC holes were drilled in this reported programme at the Jaurdi Gold Project. A total of 63 holes were vertical, 3 were angle holes.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drill hole collar location was picked up by DGPS using the Kalgoorlie based registered surveyors Minecomp. Sampling was carried out under Beacon's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below.
	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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	The RC holes were drilled using a 133 mm face-sampling bit, while the AC holes were drilled with a 89 mm drill bit. One metre samples were collected through a cyclone and split through a rig mounted riffle splitter. One metre samples were collected to obtain a 3 to 4 Kg sample. All samples were fully pulverised at the lab to -75um, to produce either a 50g charge for Fire Assay with an AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	The RC drilling rig, owned and operated by Ausdrill Australia, was used to collect the samples. The RC and AC drill bits have diameters of 133 & 89 mm respectively.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	The majority of samples were dry. Ground water ingress occurred in some holes at rod change, but overall the holes were kept dry. Typically, drilling operator's ensured water was lifted from the face of the hole at each rod change to ensure water did not interfere with drilling and to make sure samples were collected dry. RC recoveries were visually estimated, and recoveries recorded in the log as a percentage. Recovery of the samples was good, generally estimated to be full, except for some sample loss at the collar of the hole.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and then split to capture a 3 to 4 Kg sample.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	It is not possible to determine if a relationship exists between recovery and grade at this stage of the programme.
Logging	*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.*	All chips were geologically logged by a BM Geological Services Geologist, using the Beacon Minerals geological logging legend.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core was collected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	One-metre drill samples were collected below a rig mounted cyclone and riffle splitter, and an average 3-4 kg sample was collected in a pre-numbered calico bag, and positioned on top of the reject. >98% of samples were dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were prepared at the ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 90% passing -75um, and a sub-sample of approx. 200g retained. A nominal 50g was used for the fire assay analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	A CRM standard, fine blank and field duplicate was submitted at a rate of approximately 1 in 30 samples. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.
	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.	The technique to collect the one metre samples was via a rig mounted riffle splitter. The riffle splitter was routinely inspected by the field geologist. Field duplicates were collected and results were satisfactory, suggesting the duplicate field samples replicated the original samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight at a targeted 3 to 4kg mass.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Samples were analysed at the ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. The analytical method used was a 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish for gold. The techniques is considered to be appropriate for the material and style of mineralization.
	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.	Not applicable.
	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.	Beacon Minerals protocol for February 2017 RC drilling programme was for a single standard (Certified Reference Material), fine blank and field duplicate to be inserted in every 90 samples. A total of 1,906 samples was submitted as part of the programme, with 21 standards, 20 fine blanks and 20 field duplicates. This at a rate of approximately 1 Standards, 1 blank and 1 Duplicate per 100 samples. At the ALS Laboratory, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards and Blanks are analysed. Results of the Field and Lab QAQC were analysed on assay receipt. On analysis, all assays passed QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests appropriate levels of sampling precision have been achieved for the sampling technique employed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results were checked by Beacon Minerals executives and BMGS senior geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes formed part of this final phase of the February Stage 2 Jaurdi drill programme.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field logging is carried out using a customised logging form on a Tough Book and transferred into an Access database. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in the Jaurdi Gold Project Access database and managed by BMGS in Kalgoorlie.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted.
Location of data points	*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.*	RC hole collar locations were surveyed by a registered Surveyor. The group used was the Kalgoorlie based Minecomp. 63 holes were vertical, 3 were angle holes. Down hole surveying by Kalgoorlie based ABIM Solutions using an open hole Lihue north seeking gyroscope was completed on three angle holes.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is MGA94_51, southern hemisphere.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Minecomp has completed a topographic survey over the lease picking up the two shallow pits on the Mining Lease and a suite of historical holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill spacing of the final phase of the Stage 2 drilling program at Jaurdi was mostly drilled at a 25mE x 50mN spacing. A small grade control 10mE x 10mN pattern was also completed.
	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.	This spacing is sufficient to test the continuity of mineralisation for this style of mineralisation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	All samples collected were 1 metre samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	It is considered the orientation of the drilling and sampling suitably captures the "structure" of the palaeochannel style of mineralisation.
	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.	This is not considered material.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were transported by company transport to the ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*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 RC drilling occurred within tenement M16/529, which BCN has an exclusive option agreement with Fenton and Martin Mining Developments Pty Ltd or Option to Purchase Agreement.
	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.	The tenement is in good standing with the WA DMP.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	There have been three campaigns of drilling undertaken on this lease; previously a suite of Prospecting Licenses. The early phase was completed by a private firm called Coronet Resources in 2007. A second phase of drilling was completed by a group of "prospectors", the programme being supervised by BM Geological Services in 2009. A report was produced outlining an unclassified resource. The third phase of drilling was commissioned by Fenton and Martin Mining Developments in 2015 (the current owners of the Jaurdi Gold Project).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Jaurdi Gold Project overlies a portion of the Bali Monzogranite immediately adjacent to the Jaurdi Hills-Dunnsville greenstone sequence. The Bali Monzogranite and Dunnsville Granodiorite to the north, together occupy the core of the gently north plunging anticline. The tenement making up the project is located to the west of the anticlinal axis and immediately adjacent to the granite-greenstone contact. The Bali Monzogranite is poorly exposed. The greenstone-granite contact is foliated where exposed. Shear zones developed locally within the adjacent greenstones, may continue within the granite. Gold mineralised palaeochannels are known in the Jaurdi area . Regional magnetic data suggest that the western portion of the project lies within a broad demagnetised corridor following the western contact of the Bali Monzogranite, and which may continue in a north northwest direction through the greenstone sequence to Dunnsville. A magnetic dyke, akin to the Parkeston dyke in the Kalgoorlie area, has intruded this corridor. Another paired east northeast magnetic dyke set is located immediately to the south of the project area. This dyke set is part of the regionally extensive Widgiemooltha Dyke Suite, and passes to the north of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. The Jaurdi Gold Project is located close to the western margin of the Bali Monzogranite immediately to the south east of the exposed Jaurdi Hills greenstone sequence. The tenement is entirely soil covered, with well-developed nodular carbonate increasing in intensity southwards towards an active contemporary drainage. Recent drilling programmes have revealed the known soil anomaly overlies an extensive system of Au-bearing sand channels indicating that a major long-lived palaeoalluvial system was present in the area. A typical profile consists of transported lateritic gravels overlying plastic clay zones, which in turn overly thick, water saturated silt and clay sequences with minor cobble layers. Drilling evidence suggests that younger, perched channels overly older channels, indicating that an anastomosing series of paleochannels are present over an east-west distance of at least 800 metres. Two horizons of mineralisation have been identified in the Western Arm with the shallower lode situated between 12 to 16 metres vertical depth, and the second horizon between 18 to 25 metres. The Eastern Arm has been identified by a system which is at least 850 metres strike (East – West orientated), 175 metres wide and 8 metres deep; and appears open to the North-East and connects with the Western Arm.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	*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:* ▪ 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.*	Refer to Table 1 in the body of the text.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above 1.0 ppm Au. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	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.	Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry of the mineralisation has been well established by the recent drilling. There is no ambiguity with the geometry of this relatively simple system.
Diagrams	*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.*	Refer to Figures 1 to 4 in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	*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.*	No misleading results have been presented in this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	*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.*	Not applicable.
Further work	*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.*	Further exploration work, consisting of drill programs and geophysical surveys are currently under consideration. These programs will be designed to target regions in both the Western and Eastern Arm.