ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

5 April 2017

JAURDI GOLD PROJECT: UPDATE

- Beacon have executed the option to purchase the Jaurdi Gold Project from Fenton and Martin Mining Developments Pty Ltd (**the Vendor**) on the 30 March 2017
- The Vendor completed an initial toll milling campaign of the Lost Dog ore achieving high gold recovery
- Interpretation of gravity survey data suggests three "walk up" drill targets to extend the Jaurdi palaeochannel system
- Six-hole diamond drilling programme completed at Lost Dog
- Mineral Resource downgrade

Jaurdi Mining Lease Option and Acquisition

On 30 March 2017 Beacon Minerals Limited ("Beacon" or the "Company") and **the Vendor** executed the documentation for the purchase of the mining lease ML16/529 and will now apply to the Minister of Mines for the tenement transfer approval.

The following summarises the work completed by Beacon during the 110-day option period:

- Drilled 186 reverse circulation holes totalling 5,337 metres in two drilling campaigns;
  - Included in this was a close spaced grade control program in the Western Arm
- Surveyed and collated all drill holes including relevant historical holes drilled by previous explorers.
- Drilled 6 PQ diamond core holes for density, moisture and metallurgical compositing.
- Undertaken a ground gravity survey over an area including the known mineralisation.
- Completed conventional bottle rolls on a selected suite of samples from the RC drilling.
- Observed the trial mining by **the Vendor** of a parcel of 9,400 tonnes from the Western Arm of the Lost Dog Mineral Resource.
- Observed the processing of part of the 9,400 tonne parcel through the FMR owned Greenfields conventional processing plant at Coolgardie.
- Reviewed prospective areas in the general vicinity and applied for an exploration licence of approximately 10,000 Hectares east of the M16/529.

The exploration work done during the option period indicates that there are no major impediments to Beacon establishing a mining operation at the Lost Dog at current gold prices either by:

a. Processing ore through a conventional gold treatment plant when the physical characteristics of the ore are suitable; and/or
b. Establishing a site processing route designed to handle the clay portion of the ore and blending of the more competent crushed siltstone for subsequent CIL extraction of the gold

Milling Campaign Results

Under the terms of the option agreement with **the Vendor** a parcel of 9,400 metric wet tonnes was mined and carted to the FMR owned Greenfields Mill. A total of 4,265 dry metric tonnes of the ore was processed until milling was halted due to moisture in the ore causing handling issues in the crushing process. The milling and CIP processing of the ore has provided Beacon with valuable processing information in terms of future treatment requirements. The assayed ore grades of the parcel and the recovery achieved (91.8%) was in line with Beacon's expectations. A total of 15.897 kg's of fine gold was recovered during the processing of the ore. A joint mining campaign between Beacon and the Vendors over the close spaced drilled area in the Western Arm of the deposit is being assessed for the completion of the balance of the Vendors ore entitlement.

Gravity Programme

The trial gravity survey was completed in March 2017 and the data collected has been evaluated by Southern Geoscience. The orientation survey consisted of 50 metre spaced N-S lines; with stations positioned on 25 metre centres along these lines. The survey has produced three "walk up" drill targets to test for palaeochannel style gold mineralisation. The diagram below is a Bouguer Anomaly BA1VD (i.e. BA of one vertical derivative) where the "cooler" colours represent a lower density response and the hotter colours represent a higher denser response. The palaeochannel is a lower density feature than the surrounding bedrock.

It can be clearly seen there are three "lower density", undrilled areas defined by the BA1VD image which potentially represents the continuation of the palaeochannel along strike. These three zones represent "walk up" drill targets for Beacon. The Company has engaged Ausdrill Kalgoorlie to mobilise to Jaurdi this Monday, 10 April 2017 to commence drilling the three targets identified.

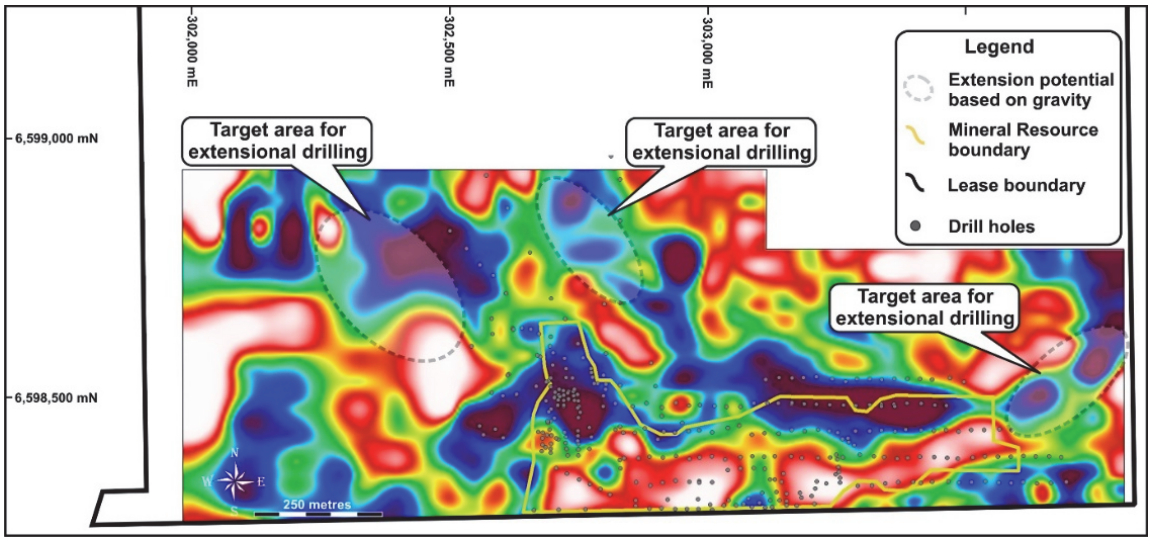

Figure 1: First derivative Bouguer Anomaly images showing the lower density zones which represent potential mineralised extensions to the Lost Dog ore system

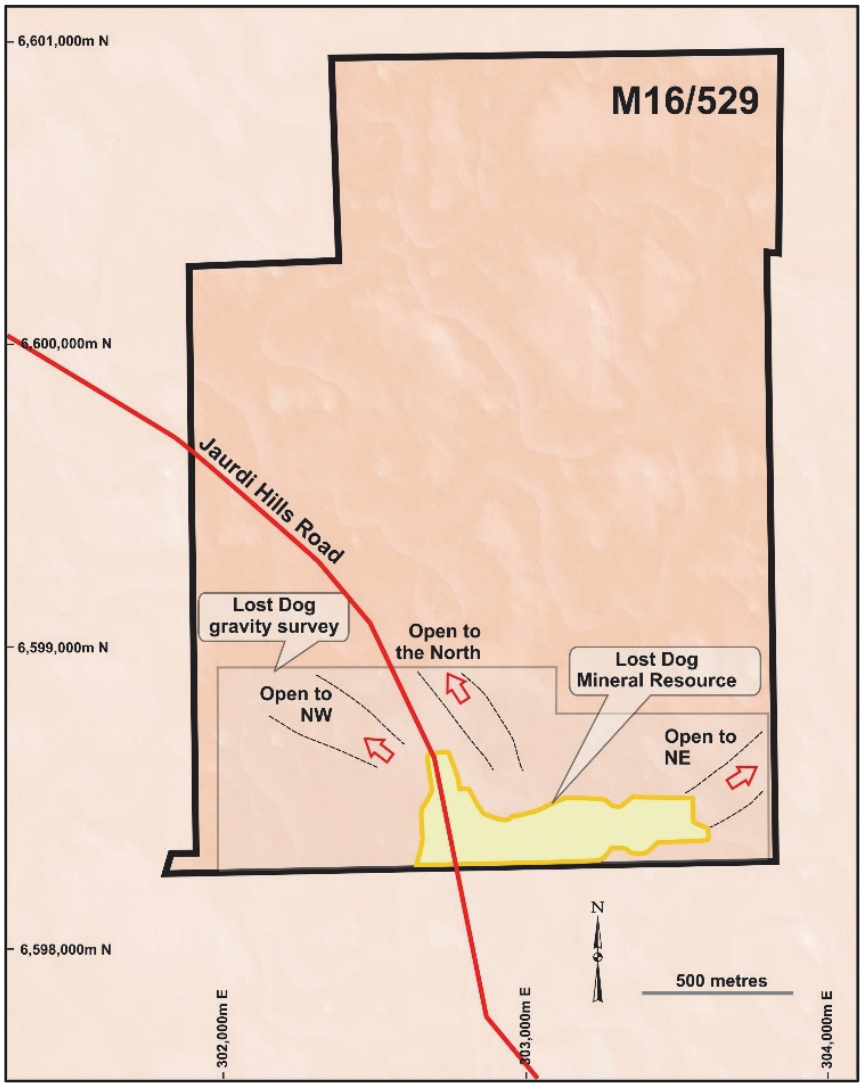

Figure 2: Locality diagram of M16/529 showing outline of trial gravity survey

Diamond Drilling

A six hole PQ3 diamond drill core programme was completed at the Lost Dog prospect for the purpose of undertaking geo-metallurgical test work. A suite of whole core samples was submitted to Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie for SG analysis and moisture determination. The set of samples consisted of 20 core samples of the four basic rock types within the palaeochannel; siltstone unit, siltstone-clay unit, clay-siltstone unit and a clay unit.

The previous estimate of the insitu dry density from open pit samples averaged 2.2 g/cm^3. The results from this round of test work downgraded this estimate significantly due to the high inherent moisture content measured during the laboratory testwork. Table 1 below shows the extent of the variability in each of the four identified rock types. These new insitu dry SG determinations have been used to update the Mineral Resource.

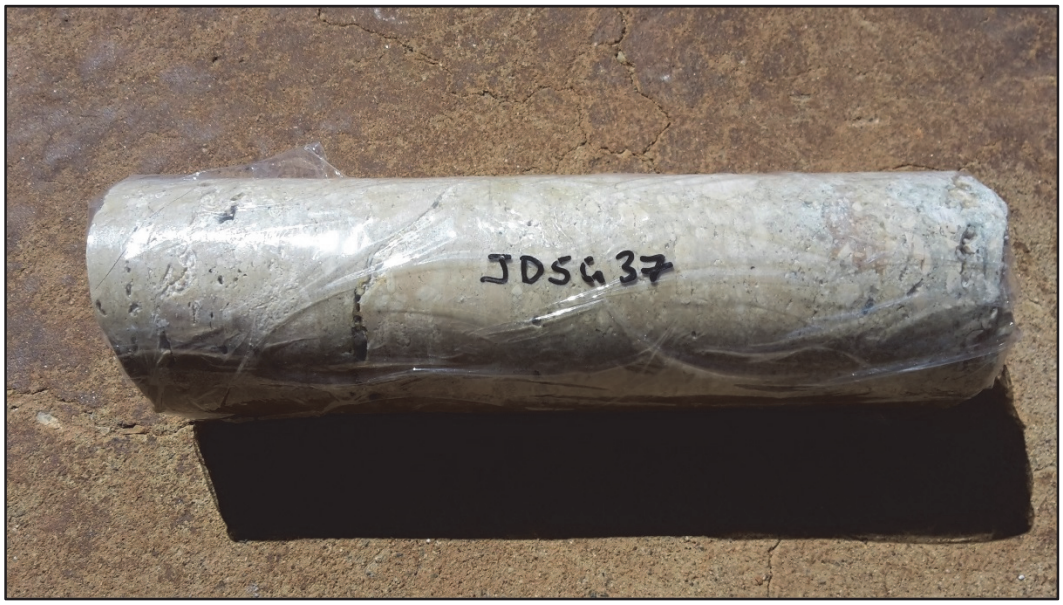

Figure 3 A vuggy and breccia-textured siltstone of JDD004 (JDSG37: 14.73 – 15.00 metres).
The sample had a wet SG of 2.18 g/cm^3.

Mineral Resource Update

Following completion of the diamond core drilling program, Beacon wishes to update shareholders with a Mineral Resource update of the previously released JORC 2012 Lost Dog Maiden Mineral Resource. Upon completion of a specific-gravity (SG) and moisture analysis of the diamond core, extremely high moisture content within several mineralised lithological units have resulted in the downgrade of the dry SG value used to calculate insitu ore tonnages.

Table 1: Lost Dog Mineral Resource estimate by classification (Au> 0.5 g/t)

Classification	Rock Type	Volume	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Moisture	Insitu Density-Dry
		m³	t	g/t Au	Oz	%	t/m³
MEASURED	Siltstone	1,361	3,267	1.19	125	2%	2.4
	Silt/Clay	2,539	3,555	1.43	163	25%	1.4
	Clay/Silt	10,822	12,986	1.45	605	31%	1.2
	Claystone	9,314	10,245	2.91	959	35%	1.1
Sub Total		**24,036**	**30,053**	**1.92**	**1,852**	**29%**	**1.3**
INDICATED	Siltstone	460,522	1,105,254	1.53	54,368	2%	2.4
	Silt/Clay	421,332	589,865	2.02	38,308	25%	1.4
	Clay/Silt	244,537	293,445	1.91	18,020	31%	1.2
	Claystone	48,755	53,630	1.98	3,414	35%	1.1
Sub Total		**1,175,146**	**2,042,194**	**1.74**	**114,110**	**14%**	**1.7**
INFERRED	Siltstone	29,395	70,547	0.9	2,041	2%	2.4
	Silt/Clay	21,069	29,497	1.06	1,005	25%	1.4
	Clay/Silt	714	857	1.31	36	31%	1.2
	Claystone	0	0	0	0	35%	1.1
Sub Total		**51,178**	**100,901**	**0.95**	**3,082**	**9%**	**2.0**
Grand Total		**1,250,360**	**2,173,148**	**1.70**	**119,044**	**14%**	**1.7**

The defined mineralisation at Lost Dog remains unchanged, with the Eastern Arm of the Jaurdi palaeochannel orebody extending 850 metres in length and strikes East-West, having an average thickness of 8 metres and an average width of 175 metres, and remains open to the North East. The Eastern Arm joins the Western Arm of the system where it is orientated at 330 degrees and has a strike length of 250 metres, an average thickness of 7 metres and an average width of 140 metres. The Western Arm is also open to the North West. Both Arms of the Jaurdi system are located 10 metres below the surface.

The Jaurdi Gold Project overlies a portion of the Bali Monzogranite immediately adjacent to the Jaurdi Hills-Dunnsville greenstone sequence. The Lost Dog gold mineralisation is hosted in either a bleached, siliceous siltstone or an interbedded clay and siltstone unit.

The Mineral Resource has been drilled out using both reverse circulation and air core drilling techniques; the two techniques were required to drill through the host lithology's. The resource estimate was carried out using 125 holes drilled by Beacon in Stage 1 and 2 for 3,647m. A total of 87 historical AC drill holes for 2,365m were also used. Sampling was 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 pulverised to typically 95% passing -75µm to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with an AAS finish.

The drilling has been completed on a 25m x 50m pattern over the entire deposit. In addition, a close space drilling programme was completed in the Western Arm on a 10m x 10m pattern. The purpose of this drilling was to understand the short scale continuity of the mineralisation with the aim to use this in the resource modelling process. The density of drilling for this style of deposit has given sufficient confidence to categorise the Mineral Resource predominantly as Measured and Indicated (98%).

Grade estimation was completed using ordinary Kriging. A nested spherical variogram with two structures was derived for each domain using Snowden Supervisor software. The variogram was created as normal scores and was back transformed for use with 3DS Surpac. A suite of cut-off grades was presented; however, a 0.5g/t Au was selected as the optimal cut-off grade.

The mining method considered at this early stage is conventional drill and blast and load and haul with an excavator and large open pit mining equipment.

The current defined Mineral Resource estimate is situated entirely on granted Mining Lease M16/529.

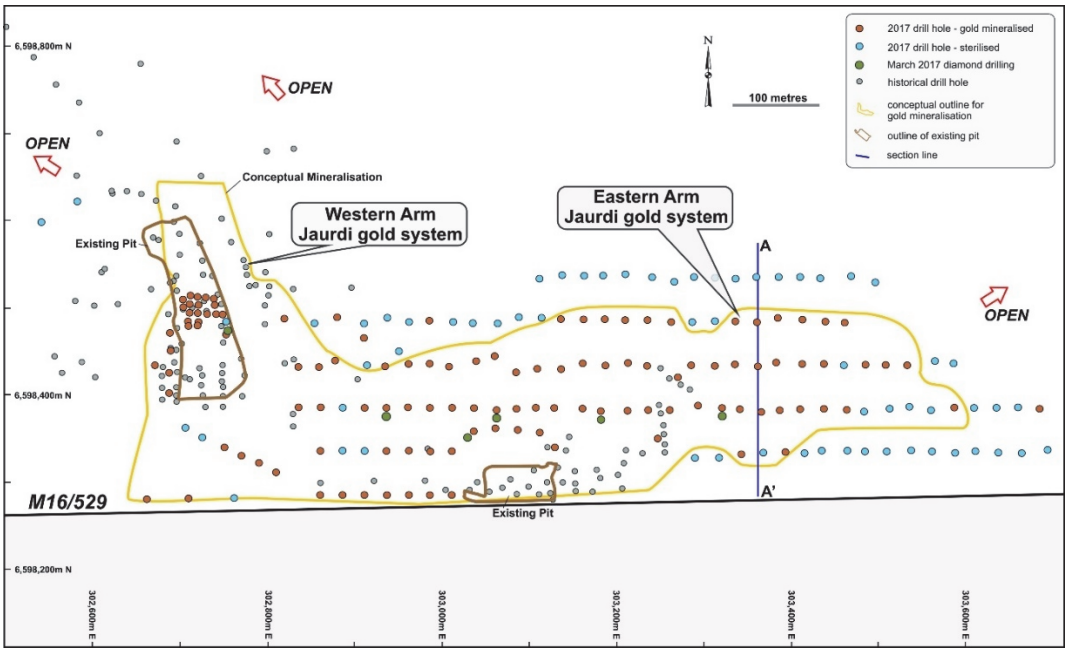

Figure 4: Plan of the Jaurdi palaeochannel showing the drilling which has defined both the Eastern and Western Arms

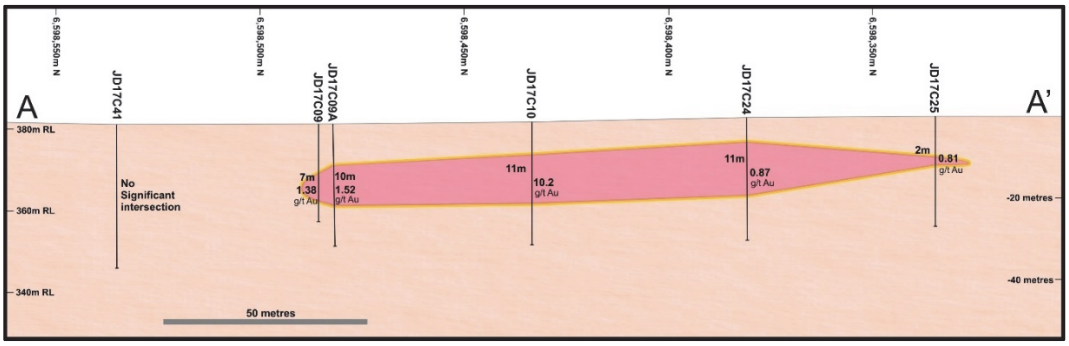

Figure 5: Cross section A – A' of the East Arm of the Jaurdi palaeochannel

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Jaurdi Gold Project Mineral Resource estimation is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Finch and Mr Darryl Mapleson, both full time employees of BM Geological Services. Mr. Finch is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, while Mr Mapleson is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Finch and Mr Mapleson have been engaged as consultants by Beacon Minerals Limited. Mr Finch and Mr Mapleson have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Finch and Mr Mapleson consent 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.

Table 2: Table of intersections used in the April 2017 Jaurdi Mineral Resource Update

Hole ID	MGA Northing (mN)	MGA Easting (mE)	Elevation (mRL)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Intercept Grade (g/t Au)	Intercept (m)	Intercept From (m)	Intercept To (m)
JD17C10	6,598,433	303,362	382	30	0	-90	10.2	11	9	20
JD17C67	6,598,427	303,085	384	30	0	-90	3.81	16	8	24
JD09-044	6,598,479	302,747	383	30	0	-90	5.41	10	12	22
JD17C19	6,598,382	303,182	384	30	0	-90	3.33	14	7	21
JD09-031	6,598,432	302,722	383	30	0	-90	4	11	11	22
GC02	6,598,482	302,720	381	30	182	-60	5.2	8	16	24
JD17C15	6,598,437	303,213	383	30	0	-90	2.76	15	6	21
JD17C69	6,598,440	303,039	383	30	0	-90	3.04	13	8	21
JD17C11	6,598,436	303,336	382	30	0	-90	2.67	13	8	21
JD17C21	6,598,388	303,294	383	30	0	-90	2.35	14	6	20
JD17A07	6,598,471	302,691	385	30	0	-90	2.51	13	8	21
CC0042	6,598,379	303,250	383	20	0	-90	2.17	15	5	20
JD17C68	6,598,445	303,060	383	30	0	-90	3.14	10	10	20
JD17C17	6,598,437	303,162	383	30	0	-90	1.95	16	6	22
CC0048	6,598,431	303,251	383	30	0	-90	2.05	15	8	23
JD17C119	6,598,435	303,437	382	30	0	-90	2.36	13	9	22
JD09-021	6,598,499	302,702	383	30	0	-90	2.78	11	8	19
JD17C52	6,598,437	303,383	382	30	0	-90	2.35	13	8	21
CC0028	6,598,300	303,120	383	24	0	-90	2.18	14	10	24
JD17C03	6,598,486	303,210	382	30	0	-90	6.1	5	17	22
CC0046	6,598,412	303,272	382	31	0	-90	1.87	16	8	24
JD17C13	6,598,434	303,285	382	30	0	-90	1.87	16	8	24
JD09-035	6,598,575	302,722	383	30	0	-90	3.68	8	8	16
JD09-030	6,598,423	302,725	383	30	0	-90	1.42	20	10	30
JD17C44	6,598,487	303,413	381	30	0	-90	2.8	10	10	20
JD17C49	6,598,429	303,136	383	30	0	-90	2.13	13	7	20
JD17C83	6,598,386	302,938	384	30	0	-90	1.37	20	6	26
JD17C14	6,598,420	303,271	382	30	0	-90	2.08	13	8	21

JD17C48	*6,598,430*	*303,109*	*384*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*2.16*	*12*	*7*	*19*
JD09-040	*6,598,415*	*302,747*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*3.67*	*7*	*15*	*22*
JD17C56	*6,598,383*	*303,261*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*1.53*	*16*	*6*	*22*
GC17	*6,598,503*	*302,740*	*380*	*24*	*0*	*-90*	*4.06*	*6*	*13*	*19*
JD17C50	*6,598,434*	*303,235*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*1.61*	*15*	*6*	*21*
JD17C66	*6,598,384*	*303,063*	*384*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*1.6*	*15*	*8*	*23*
JD09-029	*6,598,411*	*302,724*	*383*	*28*	*0*	*-90*	*2.64*	*9*	*12*	*21*
CC0008	*6,598,295*	*303,099*	*383*	*24*	*0*	*-90*	*1.98*	*12*	*10*	*22*
JD17C90	*6,598,361*	*303,063*	*384*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*1.37*	*17*	*7*	*24*
CC0033	*6,598,423*	*302,774*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*2.1*	*11*	*13*	*24*
CC0039	*6,598,343*	*303,255*	*383*	*20*	*0*	*-90*	*2.23*	*10*	*9*	*19*
JD17C85	*6,598,383*	*302,984*	*384*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*1.58*	*14*	*8*	*22*
GC03	*6,598,495*	*302,730*	*380*	*30*	*181*	*-60*	*1.37*	*16*	*8*	*24*
JD09-041	*6,598,425*	*302,748*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*2.66*	*8*	*18*	*26*
JRC012	*6,598,420*	*302,706*	*383*	*57*	*0*	*-90*	*2.32*	*9*	*11*	*20*
CC0002	*6,598,293*	*303,069*	*383*	*21*	*0*	*-90*	*2.89*	*7*	*12*	*19*
JD17C54	*6,598,384*	*303,410*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*1.24*	*16*	*5*	*21*
CC0047	*6,598,419*	*303,260*	*382*	*31*	*0*	*-90*	*1.52*	*13*	*9*	*22*
JA24	*6,598,526*	*302,786*	*384*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*6.58*	*3*	*18*	*21*
JD17C87	*6,598,379*	*303,033*	*384*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*1.16*	*17*	*7*	*24*
JD17C16	*6,598,434*	*303,187*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*1.22*	*16*	*6*	*22*
GC22	*6,598,510*	*302,703*	*381*	*24*	*0*	*-90*	*1.37*	*14*	*7*	*21*
JD17C57	*6,598,383*	*303,236*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*1.74*	*11*	*9*	*20*
JD17C84	*6,598,380*	*302,963*	*384*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*1.34*	*14*	*7*	*21*
CC0045	*6,598,406*	*303,283*	*382*	*25*	*0*	*-90*	*1.14*	*16*	*7*	*23*
JD17C46	*6,598,488*	*303,136*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*3.62*	*5*	*17*	*22*
JD17C18	*6,598,385*	*303,161*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*1.39*	*13*	*7*	*20*
JD09-060	*6,598,503*	*302,797*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*2.95*	*6*	*20*	*26*
CC0035	*6,598,496*	*302,730*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*1.03*	*17*	*10*	*27*
JD17C65	*6,598,385*	*303,085*	*384*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*1.45*	*12*	*9*	*21*
JD09-042	*6,598,435*	*302,748*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*1.44*	*12*	*18*	*30*
JD09-032	*6,598,508*	*302,728*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.95*	*18*	*12*	*30*
CC0040	*6,598,355*	*303,254*	*383*	*20*	*0*	*-90*	*1.41*	*12*	*7*	*19*
GC05	*6,598,471*	*302,753*	*380*	*24*	*0*	*-90*	*2.37*	*7*	*13*	*20*
CC0004	*6,598,300*	*303,138*	*383*	*24*	*0*	*-90*	*2.04*	*8*	*12*	*20*
JD17C77	*6,598,431*	*302,835*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*1.45*	*11*	*13*	*24*
JAC008	*6,598,586*	*302,700*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*2.27*	*7*	*17*	*24*
JD17C89	*6,598,362*	*303,088*	*384*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.99*	*16*	*7*	*23*

JD09-056	6,598,548	302,774	384	30	0	-90	1.75	9	13	22
GC08	6,598,497	302,730	380	24	0	-90	1.1	14	7	21
JD17C82	6,598,383	302,913	384	30	0	-90	2.2	7	6	13
JD17C59	6,598,385	303,108	384	30	0	-90	1.18	13	8	21
JD17C88	6,598,361	303,110	384	30	0	-90	1.18	13	7	20
JD17C09A	6,598,482	303,362	381	30	0	-90	1.52	10	10	20
JD17C58	6,598,385	303,129	384	30	0	-90	1.06	14	7	21
JD09-026	6,598,617	302,695	383	30	0	-90	0.82	18	8	26
JD17C23	6,598,384	303,341	383	30	0	-90	1.46	10	7	17
JD17C76	6,598,431	302,859	383	30	0	-90	1.42	10	12	22
CC0036	6,598,493	302,686	383	30	0	-90	1.08	13	10	23
GC15	6,598,504	302,720	381	24	0	-90	1.07	13	7	20
JD17C86	6,598,385	303,007	384	30	0	-90	1.07	13	8	21
JD17C70	6,598,431	303,008	383	30	0	-90	2.24	6	16	22
CC0019	6,598,305	303,181	383	24	0	-90	1.34	10	9	19
JD17C29	6,598,350	303,247	383	30	0	-90	2.66	5	11	16
JD17C45	6,598,488	303,385	381	30	0	-90	1.45	9	11	20
GC01	6,598,483	302,709	382	32	183	-60	1.3	10	14	24
JD17C12	6,598,434	303,313	382	30	0	-90	1.08	12	10	22
JD09-045	6,598,505	302,747	383	30	0	-90	3.17	4	18	22
JD17C95	6,598,338	302,937	384	30	0	-90	3.15	4	10	14
GC09	6,598,484	302,720	381	24	0	-90	1.03	12	8	20
JD17C22	6,598,386	303,321	383	30	0	-90	1.11	11	6	17
CC0041	6,598,365	303,253	383	20	0	-90	0.86	14	6	20
GC13	6,598,500	302,703	382	24	0	-90	1.2	10	8	18
JD17C20	6,598,382	303,213	383	30	0	-90	1.09	11	7	18
CC0012	6,598,304	303,078	383	22	0	-90	1.71	7	11	18
CC0044	6,598,388	303,248	383	25	0	-90	1.07	11	7	18
JD17C79	6,598,381	302,837	384	30	0	-90	0.96	12	8	20
JD17C91	6,598,358	303,038	384	30	0	-90	0.96	12	7	19
JD17C75	6,598,440	302,877	383	30	0	-90	3.82	3	21	24
CC0016	6,598,298	303,152	383	24	0	-90	1.39	8	11	19
GC11	6,598,494	302,710	381	24	0	-90	1.09	10	10	20
JD17C24	6,598,381	303,366	383	30	0	-90	0.83	13	6	19
CC0032	6,598,400	302,770	383	30	0	-90	1.29	8	12	20
JD17C80	6,598,381	302,865	384	30	0	-90	5.12	2	9	11
JD17C53	6,598,435	303,413	382	30	0	-90	1.45	7	9	16
GC10	6,598,484	302,709	382	27	0	-90	1.39	7	13	20

JD17C08A	*6,598,482*	*303,336*	*381*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*1.39*	*7*	*11*	*18*
CC0020	*6,598,315*	*303,178*	*384*	*24*	*0*	*-90*	*1.29*	*7*	*9*	*16*
JD09-048	*6,598,537*	*302,737*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*1.29*	*7*	*12*	*19*
JD17C130	*6,598,384*	*303,438*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.9*	*10*	*7*	*17*
CC0043	*6,598,334*	*303,256*	*383*	*24*	*0*	*-90*	*0.98*	*9*	*11*	*20*
JAC007	*6,598,501*	*302,713*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.84*	*10*	*13*	*23*
JD09-046	*6,598,515*	*302,741*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*1.19*	*7*	*19*	*26*
GC20	*6,598,513*	*302,719*	*381*	*24*	*0*	*-90*	*0.68*	*12*	*8*	*20*
JD17C94	*6,598,335*	*302,964*	*384*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.61*	*13*	*9*	*22*
JD17C98	*6,598,335*	*302,860*	*384*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*1.56*	*5*	*8*	*13*
GC21	*6,598,515*	*302,711*	*381*	*24*	*0*	*-90*	*0.95*	*8*	*13*	*21*
JD17C100	*6,598,289*	*302,860*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.84*	*9*	*5*	*14*
JD17A11	*6,598,432*	*302,671*	*385*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*1.5*	*5*	*9*	*14*
JD17C55	*6,598,382*	*303,387*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.66*	*11*	*6*	*17*
JA13	*6,598,576*	*302,758*	*384*	*41*	*0*	*-90*	*1.8*	*4*	*11*	*15*
CC0056	*6,598,340*	*303,120*	*383*	*24*	*0*	*-90*	*0.59*	*12*	*10*	*22*
JD09-055	*6,598,539*	*302,776*	*384*	*29*	*0*	*-90*	*0.86*	*8*	*14*	*22*
CC0021	*6,598,302*	*302,980*	*383*	*24*	*0*	*-90*	*2.26*	*3*	*12*	*15*
CC0013	*6,598,314*	*303,105*	*383*	*24*	*0*	*-90*	*0.83*	*8*	*11*	*19*
JD17A01	*6,598,311*	*302,810*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*1.66*	*4*	*7*	*11*
GC04	*6,598,494*	*302,741*	*381*	*24*	*0*	*-90*	*0.7*	*9*	*10*	*19*
JRC011	*6,598,453*	*302,689*	*383*	*34*	*0*	*-90*	*0.63*	*10*	*10*	*20*
CC0049	*6,598,337*	*302,983*	*384*	*24*	*0*	*-90*	*1.2*	*5*	*10*	*15*
CC0010	*6,598,291*	*303,004*	*383*	*22*	*0*	*-90*	*0.99*	*6*	*10*	*16*
JD17A02	*6,598,322*	*302,791*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.98*	*6*	*7*	*13*
JD17A08	*6,598,450*	*302,690*	*385*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.82*	*7*	*13*	*20*
JD17C04	*6,598,485*	*303,235*	*382*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*1.43*	*4*	*17*	*21*
JD09-043	*6,598,460*	*302,749*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.95*	*6*	*12*	*18*
JD17A10	*6,598,403*	*302,685*	*385*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.81*	*7*	*10*	*17*
JD17C02A	*6,598,487*	*303,186*	*382*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.81*	*7*	*8*	*15*
CC0005	*6,598,316*	*303,132*	*383*	*24*	*0*	*-90*	*0.56*	*10*	*10*	*20*
JD09-015	*6,598,400*	*302,695*	*383*	*15*	*0*	*-90*	*1.39*	*4*	*11*	*15*
CC0024	*6,598,300*	*303,040*	*383*	*24*	*0*	*-90*	*0.79*	*7*	*10*	*17*
CC0018	*6,598,302*	*302,921*	*384*	*24*	*0*	*-90*	*0.92*	*6*	*10*	*16*
GC12	*6,598,494*	*302,720*	*381*	*24*	*0*	*-90*	*0.5*	*11*	*7*	*18*
CC0001	*6,598,290*	*303,054*	*383*	*20*	*0*	*-90*	*0.68*	*8*	*10*	*18*
JD17C141	*6,598,336*	*303,397*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*1.79*	*3*	*8*	*11*
JD09-033	*6,598,538*	*302,725*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*1.71*	*3*	*19*	*22*

JD17C01A	6,598,489	303,162	382	30	0	-90	0.73	7	12	19
CC0027	6,598,323	303,208	384	20	0	-90	0.56	9	11	20
JD09-062	6,598,525	302,802	383	30	0	-90	1.68	3	18	21
JD17C121	6,598,434	303,485	382	30	0	-90	0.99	5	11	16
JD09-024	6,598,562	302,699	383	30	0	-90	2.45	2	19	21
JD09-025	6,598,599	302,694	383	30	0	-90	1.19	4	18	22
JD17C30	6,598,340	303,129	385	30	0	-90	0.94	5	8	13
JB1	6,598,603	302,748	384	52	0	-90	1.16	4	10	14
JD09-061	6,598,515	302,801	384	30	0	-90	0.56	8	14	22
CC0029	6,598,336	303,210	383	20	0	-90	1.09	4	9	13
JAC011	6,598,459	302,702	383	30	0	-90	1.44	3	20	23
JA26	6,598,437	302,820	383	30	0	-90	2.11	2	15	17
JD17C93	6,598,334	302,983	384	30	0	-90	0.67	6	8	14
JD17C101	6,598,284	302,886	383	30	0	-90	1	4	9	13
JD17A12	6,598,281	302,662	384	30	0	-90	1.23	3	6	9
GC07	6,598,493	302,748	380	24	0	-90	0.73	5	15	20
GC19	6,598,511	302,729	380	24	0	-90	1.19	3	14	17
JD17C131	6,598,382	303,463	383	30	0	-90	0.87	4	7	11
CC0017	6,598,313	303,152	383	23	0	-90	0.55	6	10	16
CC0030	6,598,333	303,229	383	20	0	-90	1.1	3	10	13
JD17C71	6,598,436	302,983	383	30	0	-90	1.05	3	16	19
CC0025	6,598,293	303,206	383	20	0	-90	1.03	3	8	11
JD17A04	6,598,340	302,750	384	30	0	-90	1	3	8	11
JD17C135	6,598,384	303,561	382	30	0	-90	0.99	3	9	12
CC0007	6,598,352	303,146	383	21	0	-90	1.48	2	10	12
JD17C122	6,598,437	303,510	382	30	0	-90	0.74	4	12	16
CC0031	6,598,290	303,152	383	20	0	-90	0.59	5	8	13
JD17C05	6,598,484	303,263	382	30	0	-90	0.73	4	16	20
GC14	6,598,504	302,711	381	24	0	-90	0.25	11	9	20
GC18	6,598,511	302,739	380	24	0	-90	0.63	4	15	19
JD17A09	6,598,426	302,689	385	30	0	-90	0.73	3	8	11
CC0022	6,598,289	303,172	383	24	0	-90	0.54	4	12	16
CC0015	6,598,300	302,860	384	24	0	-90	0.99	2	10	12
CC0009	6,598,290	303,031	383	20	0	-90	0.64	3	11	14
JD17C120	6,598,437	303,461	382	30	0	-90	0.48	4	8	12
JD09-057	6,598,555	302,773	383	30	0	-90	0.92	2	12	14
JD09-023	6,598,537	302,695	383	16	0	-90	1.76	1	15	16
JD17C136	6,598,384	303,587	382	30	0	-90	0.81	2	8	10

JD17C25	*6,598,335*	*303,369*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.81*	*2*	*10*	*12*
JD17C60	*6,598,484*	*303,439*	*381*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.76*	*2*	*14*	*16*
JD17A13	*6,598,281*	*302,711*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.71*	*2*	*6*	*8*
JD17C72	*6,598,434*	*302,962*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.47*	*3*	*17*	*20*
JD09-014	*6,598,392*	*302,695*	*383*	*31*	*0*	*-90*	*0.69*	*2*	*11*	*13*
JD17C92	*6,598,335*	*303,008*	*384*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.69*	*2*	*8*	*10*
CC0034	*6,598,441*	*302,770*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.68*	*2*	*17*	*19*
CC0026	*6,598,308*	*303,201*	*384*	*20*	*0*	*-90*	*0.67*	*2*	*10*	*12*
JA25	*6,598,482*	*302,797*	*384*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.67*	*2*	*17*	*19*
JD17A03	*6,598,331*	*302,770*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.66*	*2*	*8*	*10*
JD17C26	*6,598,332*	*303,343*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.6*	*2*	*9*	*11*
JD17C123	*6,598,436*	*303,535*	*382*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.56*	*2*	*8*	*10*
JD09-027	*6,598,387*	*302,728*	*383*	*29*	*0*	*-90*	*0.53*	*2*	*15*	*17*
JD17C61	*6,598,483*	*303,461*	*381*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.53*	*2*	*14*	*16*
JD17C107	*6,598,487*	*302,820*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.52*	*2*	*19*	*21*
JD09-054	*6,598,526*	*302,779*	*384*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.5*	*2*	*19*	*21*
JD17A06	*6,598,363*	*302,706*	*384*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.48*	*2*	*10*	*12*
JD17C96	*6,598,334*	*302,912*	*384*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.44*	*2*	*7*	*9*
JD17A05	*6,598,352*	*302,726*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.42*	*2*	*7*	*9*
JD17A14	*6,598,282*	*302,762*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.4*	*2*	*6*	*8*
JD17C97	*6,598,329*	*302,888*	*384*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.38*	*2*	*8*	*10*
JD09-028	*6,598,400*	*302,726*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.36*	*2*	*12*	*14*
JD17C102	*6,598,285*	*302,910*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.72*	*1*	*9*	*10*
GC06	*6,598,482*	*302,750*	*380*	*24*	*0*	*-90*	*0.1*	*7*	*11*	*18*
JD09-034	*6,598,555*	*302,725*	*383*	*29*	*0*	*-90*	*0.17*	*4*	*8*	*12*
JD17C132	*6,598,381*	*303,484*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.34*	*2*	*8*	*10*
JD17C134	*6,598,386*	*303,536*	*382*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.31*	*2*	*8*	*10*
CC0006	*6,598,336*	*303,142*	*383*	*22*	*0*	*-90*	*0.28*	*2*	*10*	*12*
JD17C81	*6,598,384*	*302,887*	*384*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.25*	*2*	*8*	*10*
JD17C133	*6,598,383*	*303,512*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.24*	*2*	*7*	*9*
JAC012	*6,598,418*	*302,710*	*383*	*27*	*0*	*-90*	*0.12*	*2*	*14*	*16*
JA28	*6,598,418*	*302,903*	*383*	*30*	*0*	*-90*	*0.1*	*2*	*20*	*22*
JDD001	*6,598,390*	*303,295*	*383*	*28.2*	*0*	*-90*	*Grades TBA*			
JDD002	*6,598,383*	*303,183*	*384*	*30*	*0*	*-90*				
JDD003	*6,598,386*	*303,064*	*384*	*28.1*	*0*	*-90*				
JDD004	*6,598,360*	*303,040*	*384*	*30*	*0*	*-90*				
JDD005	*6,598,387*	*302,940*	*380*	*30*	*0*	*-90*				
JDD006	*6,598,481*	*302,749*	*383*	*22.9*	*0*	*-90*				

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Jaurdi Gold Project February 2017 RC Drilling – BCN Stage 1, 2 & Historical Drilling

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. The resource estimate was carried out using 125 holes drilled by BCN in Stage 1 & 2 for 3,647m. A total of 87 historical AC drillholes for 2,365m were also used.
	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 for Stage 1 & 2 of the BCN program, as well as the historical JD09 series drillholes. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 program.
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 sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core was collected.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 the 2017 RC drilling program was for a single CRM (Certified Reference Material), fine blank and field duplicate to be inserted in every 90 samples. A total of 5,526 samples was submitted as part of the program, with 53 standards, 49 fine blanks, 19 coarse blanks and 55 field duplicates. This at a rate of approximately 1 Standards, 1 blank and 1 Duplicate per 100 samples. A total of 26 historical CRM standards and 26 fine blank samples were also used in the analysis. 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.	A total of 14 historical drillholes were twinned during the 2017 program. The results of which, displayed a high degree of correlation.
	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. 209 of the holes used in the estimation were vertical, while 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.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill spacing of the 2017 drilling program at Jaurdi was drilled at a 25mE x 50mN spacing. A small grade control 10mE x 10mN pattern was also completed. The historical drilling typically is spaced at 10m, in various directions
	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 composites.
Orientation of data in relation to	*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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*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 program.

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. This option has now been exercised.
	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 program 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 programs 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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 2 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 0.5 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 2, 4 and 5 in the body of text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in Section 1, and where relevant in Section 2, also apply this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Database inputs were logged electronically at the drill site. The collar metrics, assay, lithology and down-hole survey interval tables were checked and validated by numerous staff of BMGS and Beacon Minerals.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Mr. Finch was on-site throughout Stage 1 and the latter stages of the Stage 2 drilling campaigns. Mr. Mapleson is based out of the BMGS Kalgoorlie office and oversaw the project. A BMGS Senior Geologist provided daily supervision of the Diamond program.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Consistent logging of the lithology has correlated well with resultant assay values. A distinct correlation was identified between Gold mineralisation and the presence of a heavily silicified siltstone and clay units. • RC and AC drilling data has been used in the estimation. Aerial photography and Diamond drillhole geological logging were used to aid the interpretation. • Fundamental palaeochannel characteristics were identified, confirming the style of mineralisation. • No known factors have been identified to influence grade and/ or geological continuity of the deposit.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Eastern Arm of mineralisation extends 850m along strike, 175m in width, is an average of 8m thick and is at average of 10m below the natural surface. • The Western arm of mineralisation extends 250m along strike, 140m in width, is an average of 7m thick and is at an average of 10m below the natural surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	• Grade estimation was completed via ordinary kriging. A nested spherical variogram with two structures was derived for each domain using Snowden Supervisor software. The variogram was created as normal scores and was back transformed for use with 3DS Surpac modelling software. Nil assumptions were made. • Two domains were created, based on variable grade distribution and orientation of mineralisation. • A statistical analysis was undertaken, with nil extreme or outlier Gold grades identified. • A historical 2009 resource estimate by BMGS was used as a check. • Nil by-products have been identified • Nil deleterious elements have been identified • Block size was determined via a kriging neighborhood analysis (KNA), using Snowden

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Supervisor software. A series of checks are used to confirm the block size to be being geologically suitable. • The selective mining unit (SMU) was developed based on open-pit mining using a 120t backhoe excavator. • Nil assumptions were made regarding correlation between variables • A statistical analysis was undertaken for determination of a Gold top-cut for each domain. Grade distribution was determined to be homogenous; as a result, a top-cut was not required. • A previous 2009 resource estimate by BMGS was used as a check, as well visual checks and a series of swath validation plots that spatially compare block grades to raw composite data. • Nil reconciliation data was available.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnage has been estimation on a dry basis. Moisture values were obtained from diamond core analysis. The Diamond core samples were weighed prior to a wax immersion SG analysis. After the analysis, the samples were dried and re-weighed to obtain a moisture value.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A suite of cut-off grades was presented for a scoping study. 0.5g/t Au was selected as the optimal cut-off grade.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The assumption of open-pit mining, using a 120t backhoe excavator was used. • Minimal mining dilution is expected due to the simplicity and orientation of mineralisation.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Detailed metallurgical analysis is underway and will be factored into the economics of the deposit when complete. • Further work will be undertaken to identify any potential deleterious elements.
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Waste material is expected to be back-filled into completed sectors of the open-pit. • The location of ore treatment is yet to be determined. • A detailed environmental study will be undertaken before any mining activity takes place.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and*	• Dry bulk density was determined by Bureau Veritas Kalgoorlie via a wax immersion SG analysis of Diamond core representing different rock units from a variety of locations within the zone of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	representativeness of the samples. • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	mineralisation. A wet SG was determined by the analysis, before the calculated moisture values were applied to obtain a dry SG, which has been applied to the Lost Dog model as a bulk density. **Rock Unit** / **Wet SG** / **Avg Moisture %** / **Dry SG** Siltstone 2.45 2% 2.4 Siltstone/Claystone 1.80 25% 1.4 Claystone/Siltstone 1.69 31% 1.2 Claystone 1.65 35% 1.1 • A down-hole density analysis has provided additional correlation with wet SG data from analysis of the Diamond core.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Resource classification as Indicated or Inferred was based on drill-hole density and grade continuity between drillholes. • Data integrity has been analysed and a high level of confidence has been placed on the dataset and resultant resource estimation. • Mr. Finch and Mr. Mapleson retain a high degree of confidence in the result of the resource estimation.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Nil audits have occurred.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Excellent correlation between the resource estimate, the statistical analysis of composite data, metrics of a 2009 resource estimation and third-party small scale mining observations on the lease has resulted in a high level of confidence of the estimation on a global scale.