ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

30 June 2017

JAURDI GOLD PROJECT – JUNE DRILLING HIGHLIGHTS

Highlights

- Beacon successfully extends Eastern Arm mineralisation into E15/469:

  - **JD17C213: 10 metres at 5.4 g/t Au from 13 metres**
  - **JD17C214: 9 metres at 3.4 g/t Au from 11 metres**
  - **JD17C229: 7 metres at 3.7 g/t Au from 12 metres**
  - **JD17C228: 10 metres at 1.9 g/t Au from 12 metres**
  - **JD17C212: 10 metres at 1.8 g/t Au from 14 metres**

- Infill RC drilling of the Inferred Eastern Arm mineralisation demonstrates strong geological continuity:

  - **JD17C288: 7 metres at 5.1 g/t Au from 13 metres**
  - **JD17C289: 8 metres at 3.7 g/t Au from 12 metres**
  - **JD17C287: 9 metres at 3.1 g/t Au from 10 metres**
  - **JD17C286: 6 metres at 2.8 g/t Au from 13 metres**
  - **JD17C280: 8 metres at 2.1 g/t Au from 7 metres**

- Beacon have entered into an agreement to fly an airborne Heli-VTEM programme over their tenure in the first week of July.

- A six hole RC drill programme has been planned to test the veracity of the historical drilling at Black Cat and Black Cat South which will start mid-July.

- Auger sampling programme over the Lost Dog North East area on E16/469 to be completed in July.

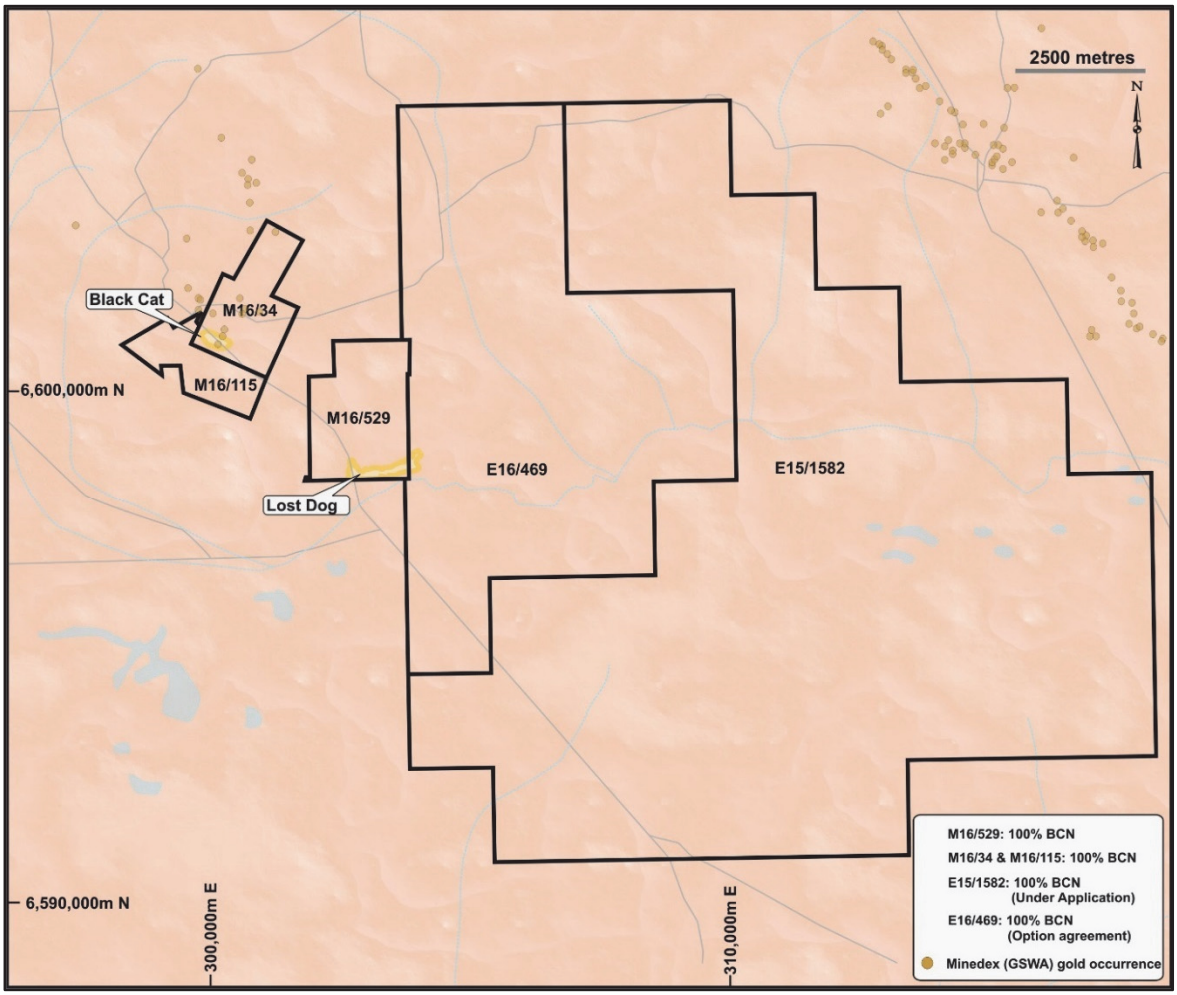

Figure 1: Locality diagram detailing BCN's Lost Dog and Black Cat Projects

June 2017 RC Drilling

Beacon has completed 101 RC holes for 2,520 metres in the recent RC drilling programme at the Lost Dog prospect. A total of 66 holes for 1,647 metres was drilled to the North East of the M16/529 lease boundary on the adjoining tenement E16/469, which is under option to Beacon (see Figure 1). All holes were drilled to a depth of 25 metres (See Appendix 2 for Table of Results). This has resulted in extending the Lost Dog deposit a further 250 metres to the North East. The deposit has narrowed in this area and is now 120 metres wide opposed to the average width of 180 metres. However, it attains a maximum width of 260 metres on the "elbow" as it's orientation rotates to the North-East at a bearing of 040 degrees after striking predominantly East-West. This variation in orientation correlates well with significant auger derived Au in soil sample anomalies located approximately 240 metres to the North-East of the current extent of mineralisation (see Figures 2 to 8). It should be noted the initial discovery hole (JA13; 1m @ 5.18 g/t Au) drilled into the Lost Dog system in 2002 targeted a geochemical anomaly with a peak value of 34.2 ppb Au.

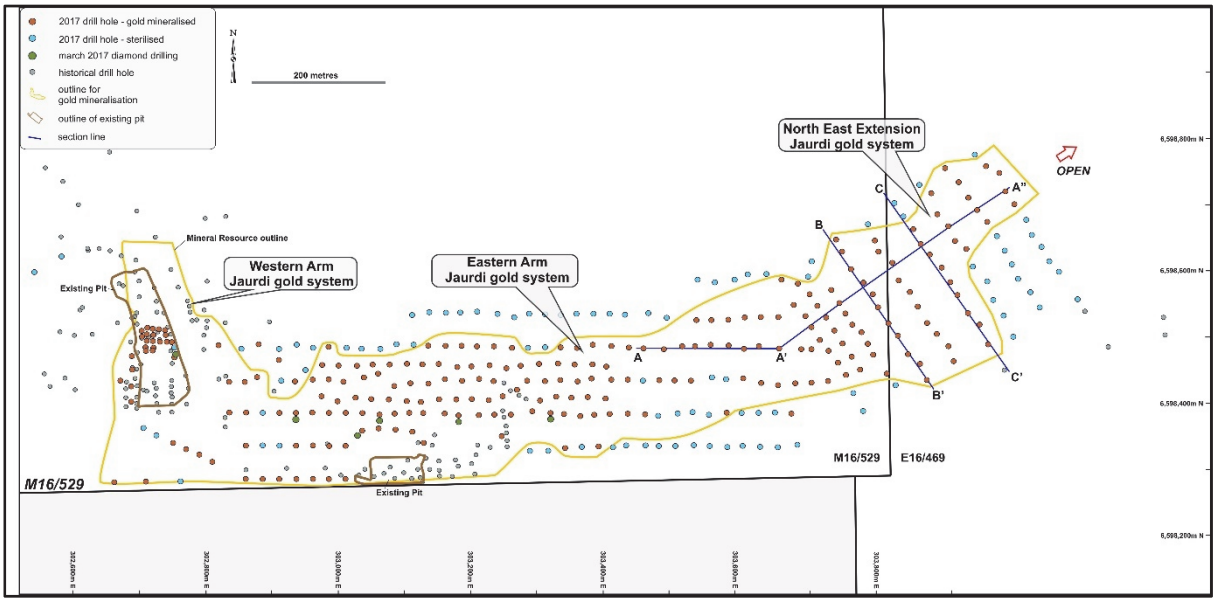

Figure 2: Lost Dog drilling plan showing plan view of mineralised system open to the North West

The overall strike length of the Eastern Arm mineralisation is now 1,450 metres and has an average width of 180 metres and average thickness of 8 metres. The Lost Dog mineralization remains open to the North West.

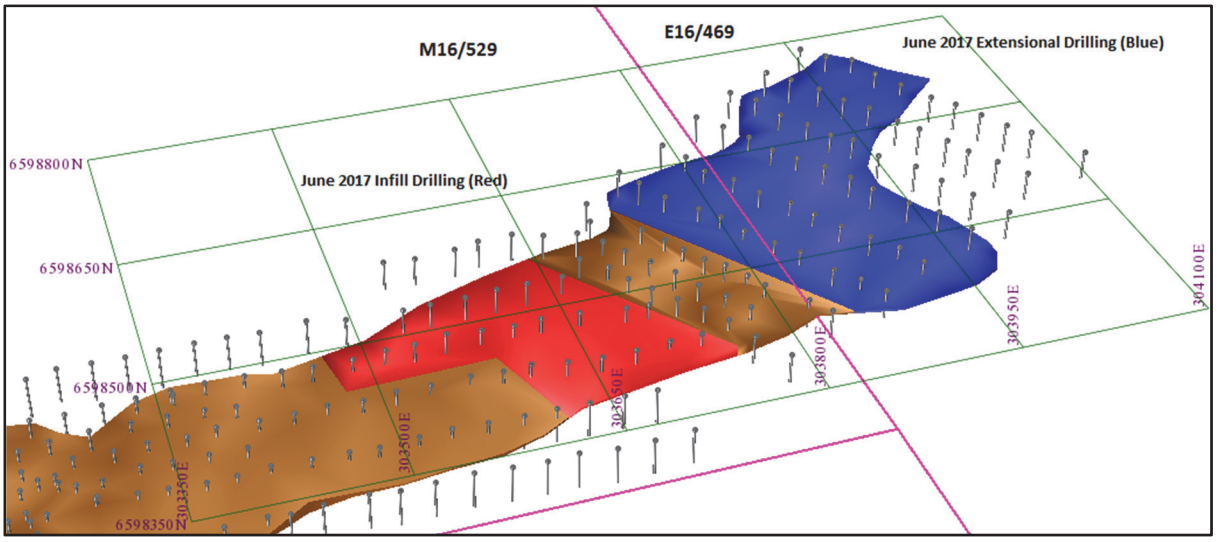

Figure 3: North East Extensional (blue) and Infill RC Drilling (red) Programmes completed in June 2017

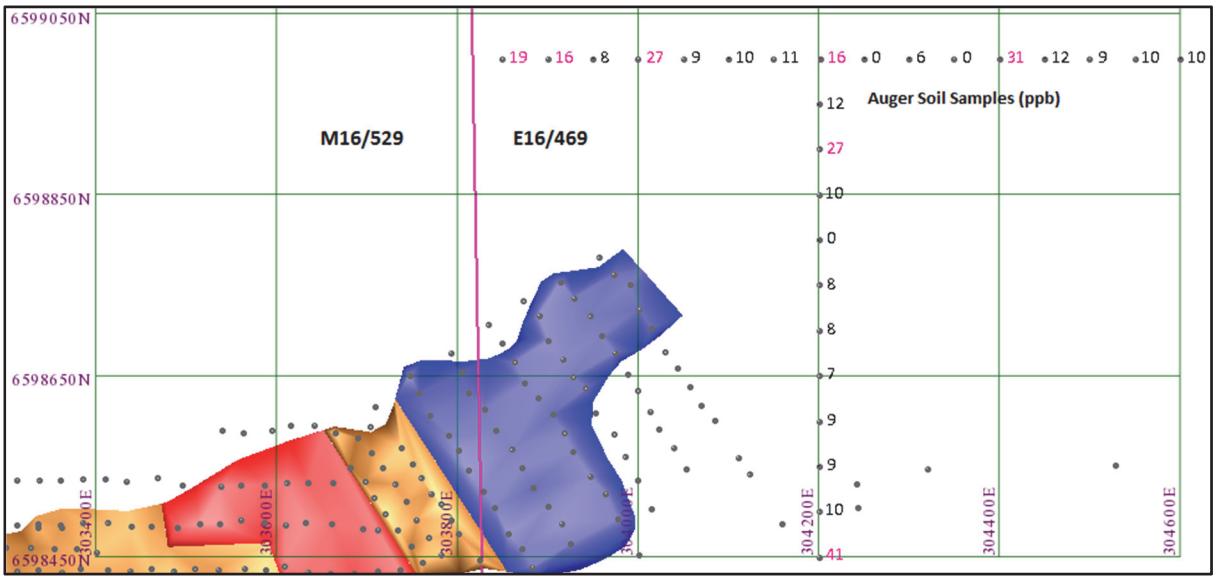

Figure 4: North Eastern extent of the Lost Dog deposit relative to the highly anomalous gold-in-auger soil results

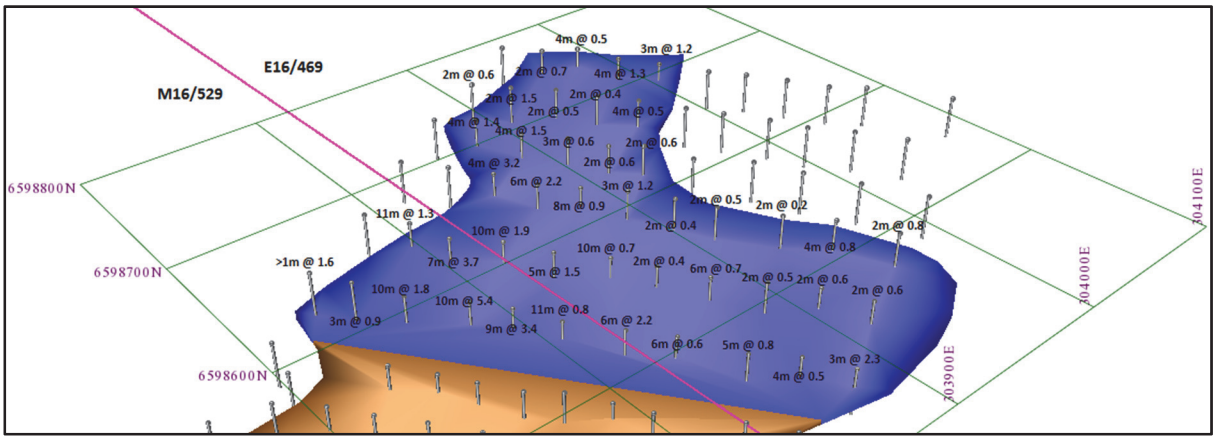

Figure 5: Rotated view of the North East extension of the Lost Dog prospect showing drill results

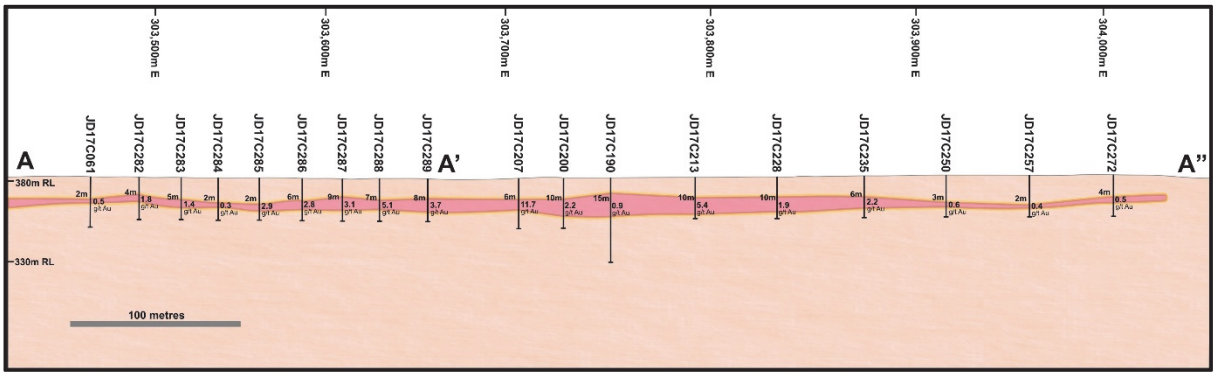

Figure 6: Long section view A – A' – A'' through the Eastern Arm and North Eastern Arm of the Lost Dog

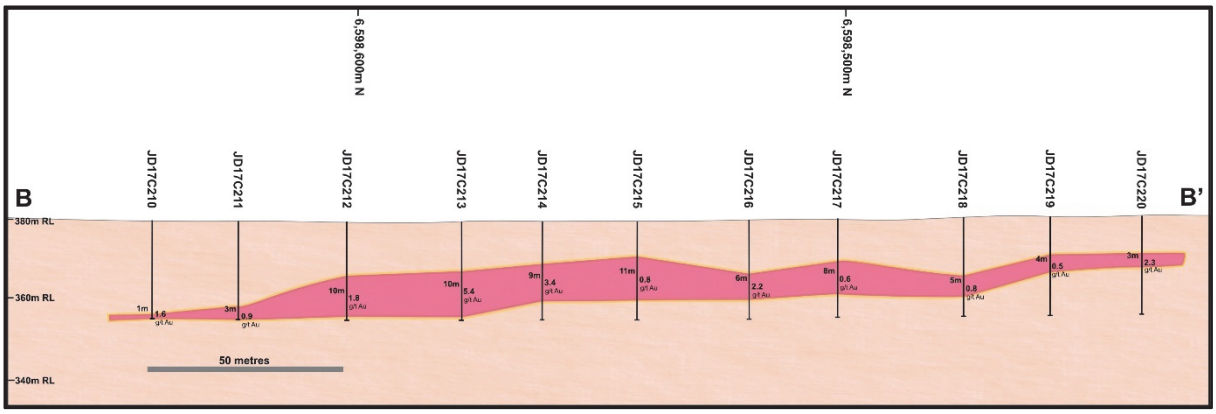

Figure 7: Cross sectional view B – B' through the Lost Dog

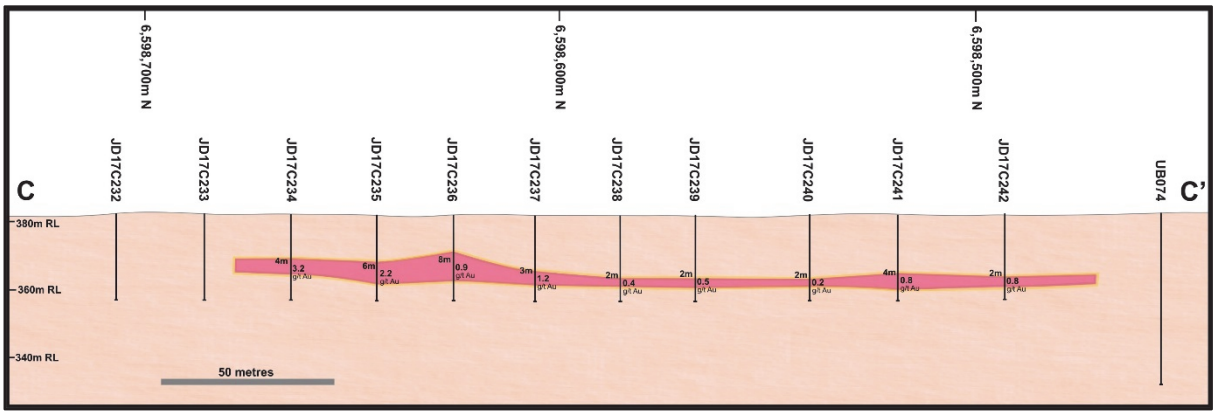

Figure 8: Cross sectional view C – C' through the Lost Dog

An area immediately to the west of the M16/529 tenement boundary required infill drilling to improve the continuity of mineralisation within this portion of the Lost Dog prospect. A total of 35 RC holes for 873 metres was drilled in this area which had been previously been classified as Inferred in the May 2017 Mineral Resource. Results received from this drilling were highly successful and demonstrated the strong continuity of mineralisation observed in the Eastern Arm of the Lost Dog prospect (see Figure 9). An update of the Lost Dog Mineral Resource will now be completed using all data collected to date.

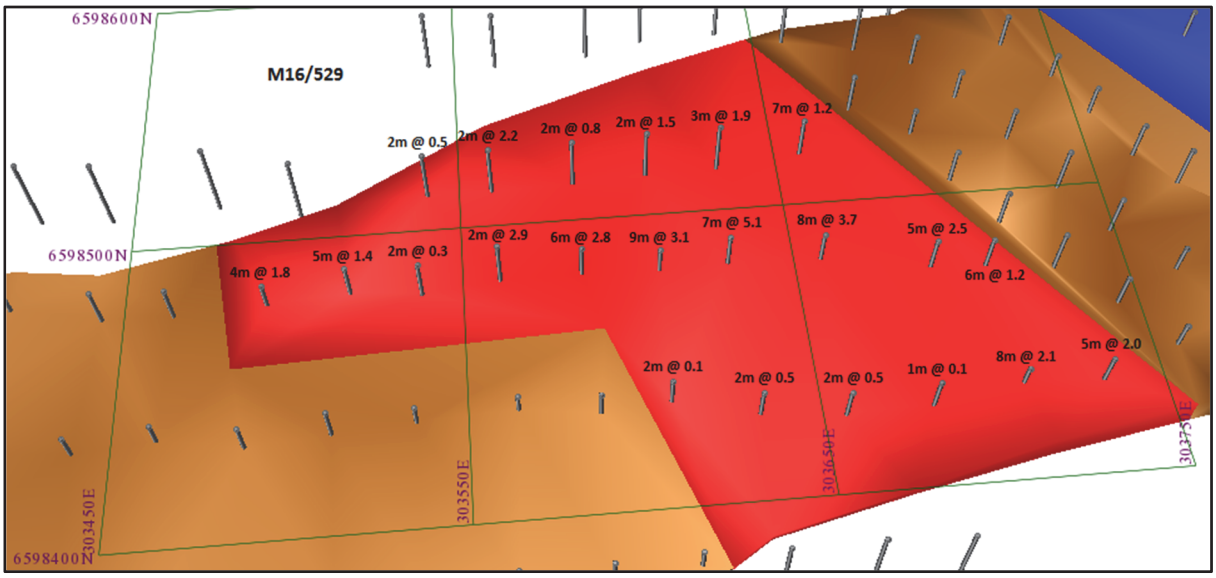

Figure 9: Results from the Infill drilling programme completed in June 2017

Airborne Heli-VTEM Programme

Beacon have engaged UTS Geophysics to fly an airborne Heli-VTEM survey for approximately 500-line Km's over the Jaurdi and Black Cat project areas. The airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey will be flown for the purposes of investigating the mineral potential within Beacons greater area of tenure. The technique to be employed is highly successful in identifying water sources within palaeodrainage systems; similar to the palaeochannel which hosts the gold mineralisation of the Lost Dog deposit. Figure 10 below shows the flight lines of the Heli-VTEM survey to be flown starting the first week in July. The results of this survey will be processed and evaluated by Southern Geoscience.

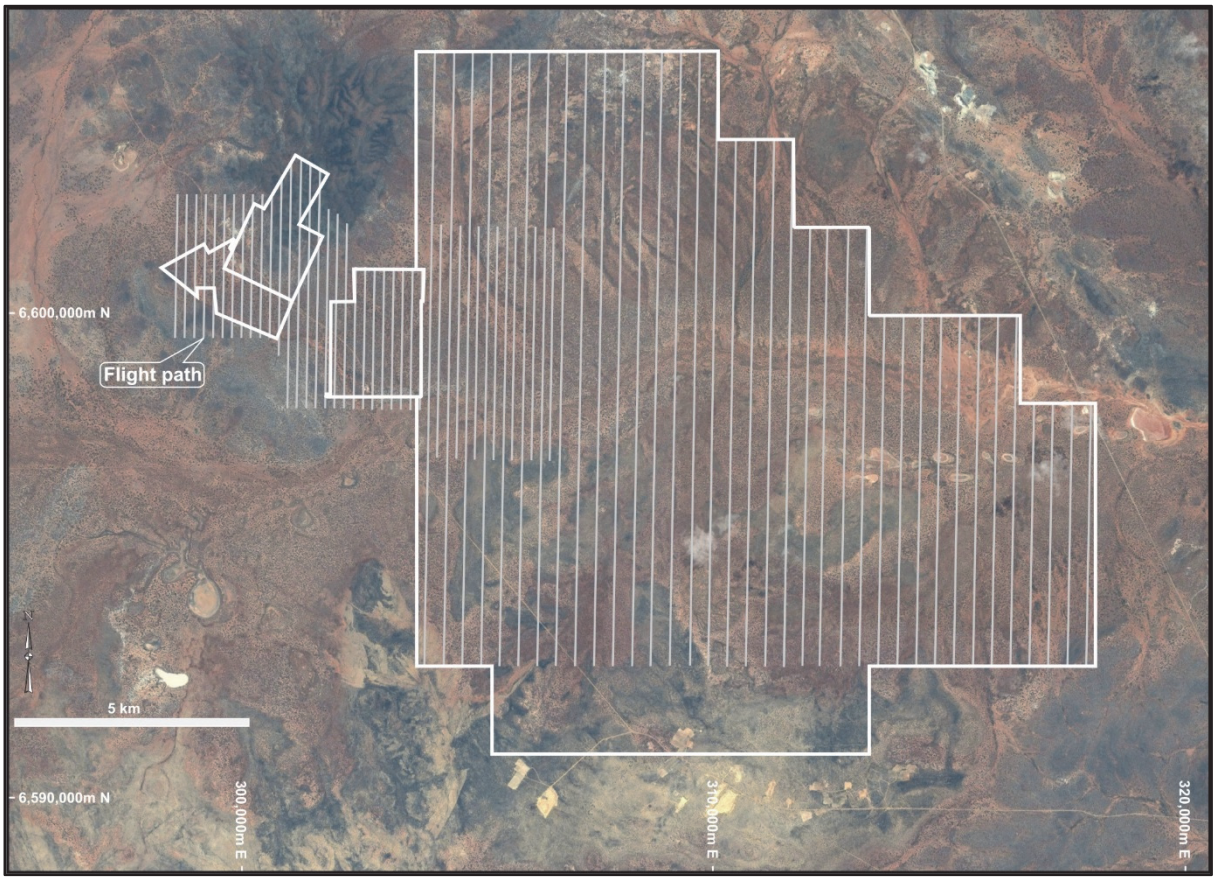

Figure 10: Flight lines of the forthcoming Heli-EM survey

Black Cat Drill Programme

A six hole RC drilling programme has been designed to test the veracity of the historical drilling at Black Cat and Black Cat South. A total of 410 metres of drilling will be completed with the aim of demonstrating that the historical drilling within the dataset of this deposit is of sufficient quality to meet industry standards required by the JORC 2012 guidelines. It is anticipated this drilling will commence mid-July. Figure 11 shows the locality of the Beacon check holes to be drilled in the upcoming programme.

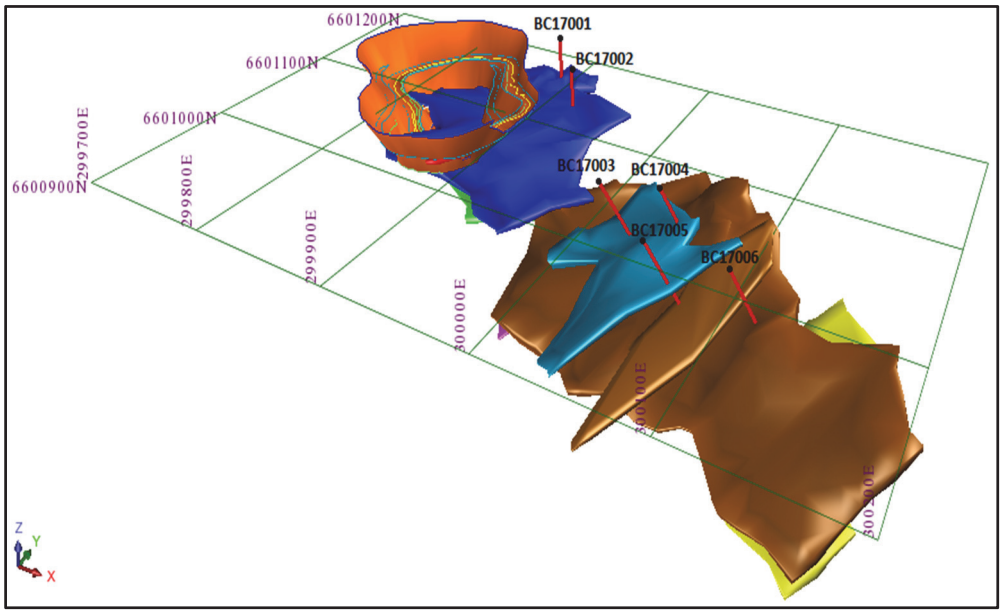

Figure 11: Check RC holes for Black Cat and Black Cat South

Soil Auger Programme

An auger sampling programme has been planned following up on earlier work completed on E16/469. This work has identified results up to 41ppb Au which is considered highly significant given the underlying granitic terrain and known transported cover in the Jaurdi area. The aim of the programme is to infill and extend an area immediately to the North East of the Lost Dog Mineral Resource on a pattern 50mE x 100mN. The information obtained from this programme will be married with the Heli-VTEM survey data to define future drill targets.

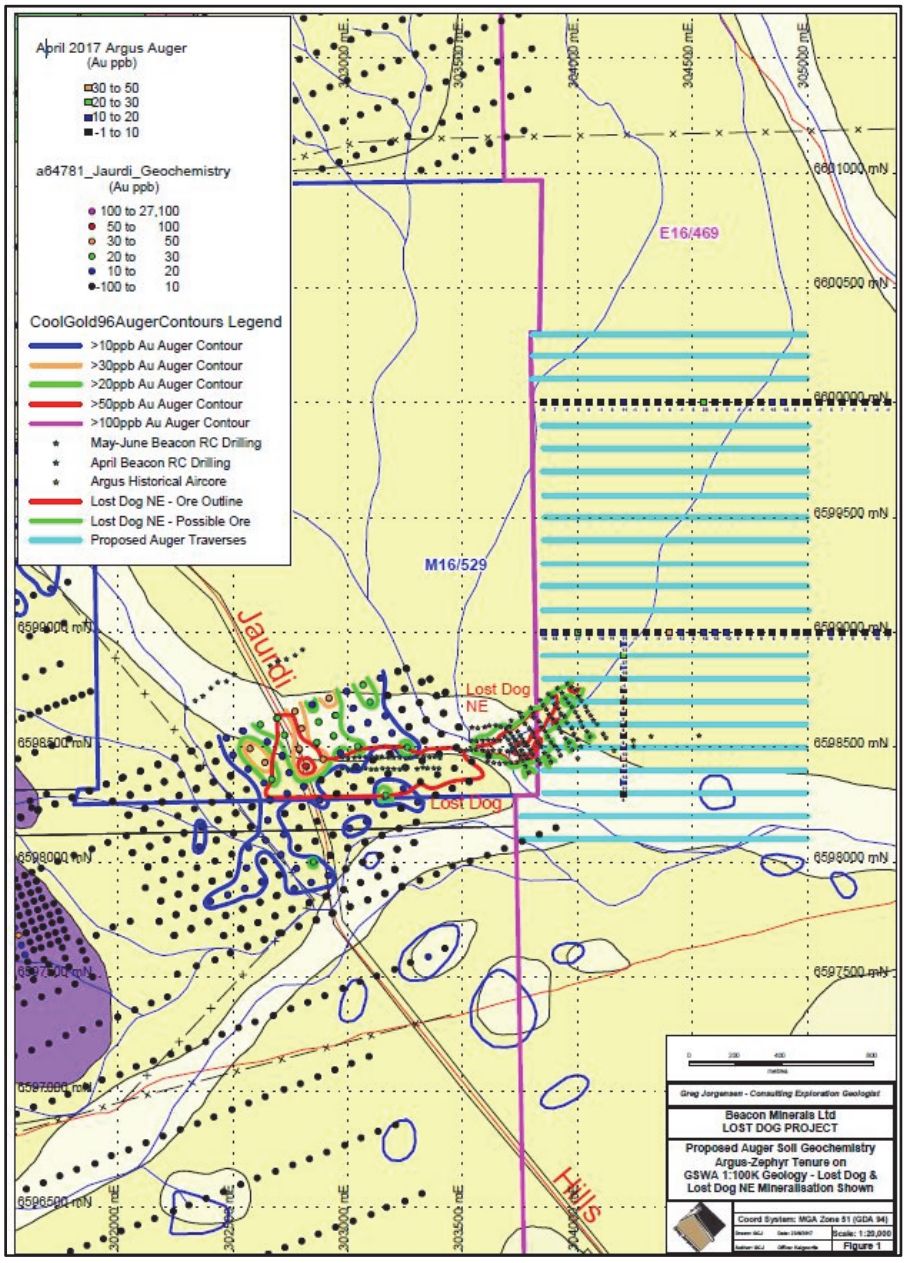

Figure 12: The proposed auger soil programme (blue lines) North West of Lost Dog (Jorgensen, 2017)

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Jaurdi Gold Project and the Lost Dog Mineral Resource estimate 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.

Disclaimer

This ASX announcement (Announcement) has been prepared by Beacon Minerals Limited ("Beacon" or "the Company"). It should not be considered as an offer or invitation to subscribe for or purchase any securities in the Company or as an inducement to make an offer or invitation with respect to those securities. No agreement to subscribe for securities in the Company will be entered into on the basis of this Announcement.

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 May & June 2017 RC Drilling

BCN Stage 5

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 of drill cuttings has been carried out on Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling for the Stage 5 infill and extensional program. A total of 101 holes were completed for 2,520m. The Stage 5 program was conducted on both the M16/529 & E16/469 tenements.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drill hole collar locations were surveyed by DGPS using Kalgoorlie based registered surveyors of Minecomp Pty Ltd. 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 138mm face-sampling bit. One metre samples were collected through a cyclone and split through a rig mounted riffle splitter. An increased Clay content became evident early in Stage 5 and as a result, a cone splitter was utilised for the remainder of the program. A 25% split was used to produce a sample size of approximately 3-4kg per metre for both splitters. All samples were pulverised at the lab to -75um, to produce 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).*	Ausdrill Ltd completed 66 vertical RC holes for 1,647m using a DRA GC600 rig. Raglan Drilling Pty Ltd completed the remaining 35 RC holes for 873m using a Schramm T685W. Both rigs utilised a 138mm diameter face sampling bit.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Ground water ingress occurred in some holes at rod change, but overall the holes were kept dry. Typically, drilling operators 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.	No relationship between recovery and grade has been identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 and drill core were geologically logged by experienced industry geologists, using the Beacon Minerals geological logging legend and protocol.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC chips and drill core 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.*	N/A
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples of the 66 holes completed by Ausdrill Ltd were split through a rig mounted riffle splitter. The remaining 35 holes completed by Raglan Drilling Pty Ltd were split through a rig mounted cone splitter. Results of the two splitting techniques were analysed, with no disparities between the two evident. The majority of samples were kept dry, with some wet samples produced at rod change.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were prepared at the SGS 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 27 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 or cone splitter. Both splitters were 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 for the 5th campaign of drilling completed by Beacon were analysed at the SGS 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/AC/DD drilling programs was for a single CRM (Certified Reference Material), fine blank and field duplicate to be inserted in every 90 samples. A total of 2,517 samples were submitted during the Stage 5 program, along with 32 CRM standards, 33 fine blanks and 31 field duplicates. This at a rate of approximately 1 QA/QC sample per 27 regular samples. At the SGS 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.	Nil twinned holes were completed as part of the Stage 5 program.
	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 Perth.
	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 Pty Ltd. All Stage 5 drill holes were vertical – previous down-hole surveys observed minimal deviation with vertical holes and it was therefore deemed to be not necessary to continue completing down-hole surveys of shallow, vertical holes.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is MGA94, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Minecomp Pty Ltd 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.*	Stage 5 infill and extensional drilling was completed at a regular spacing of 25m x 50m; in line with previous exploration campaigns at Lost Dog.
	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 RC samples collected were 1 metre composites.
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 SGS laboratory in Kalgoorlie.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. Beacon have had the Jaurdi database reviewed by a second geological consultant (Kaldera Pty Ltd) who concluded the geological, survey and QAQC data collected during the Beacon drill campaigns 1 to 4 meets industry standard.

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 tenements M16/529 and E16/469. Beacon holds a 100% controlling interest of M16/529 and have an option agreement on E16/529.
	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 tenements are 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 M16/529 by third parties; 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). BCN has since completed five exploration and grade control campaigns on E16/529. In addition, there has been one drilling programme completed on E16/469 which the data and information pertaining to the drilling has been appraised by BMGS to meet industry standard.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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 Appendix 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 approximately 0.5 ppm Au. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results. Intercepts averaging values significantly less than 0.2 g/t Au were assigned the text "NSI" (No Significant Intercept). Intercepts with minimal mineralisation that are located within the delineated ore body (internal dilution) were reported with intercept metres and grade.
	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 alluvial system.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 9 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 is currently under consideration, the details of which will be released in due course.

Appendix 2

Drill Results for the June 2017 North East Extensional and Infill Drilling Programme

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)
JD17C213	6,598,584	303,790	381	25	000	-90	5.4	10	13	23
JD17C288	6,598,488	303,632	380	25	000	-90	5.1	7	13	20
JD17C214	6,598,567	303,802	381	25	000	-90	3.4	9	11	20
JD17C289	6,598,487	303,661	380	25	000	-90	3.7	8	12	20
JD17C287	6,598,486	303,610	380	25	000	-90	3.1	9	10	19
JD17C229	6,598,631	303,812	382	23	000	-90	3.7	7	12	19
JD17C228	6,598,613	303,830	381	25	000	-90	1.9	10	12	22
JD17C212	6,598,606	303,770	381	24	000	-90	1.8	10	14	24
JD17C286	6,598,488	303,586	380	25	000	-90	2.8	6	13	19
JD17C280	6,598,435	303,712	380	25	000	-90	2.1	8	7	15
JD17C230	6,598,655	303,805	382	25	000	-90	1.3	11	13	24
JD17C235	6,598,642	303,874	382	25	000	-90	2.2	6	14	20
JD17C216	6,598,522	303,828	382	25	000	-90	2.2	6	14	20
JD17C234	6,598,665	303,864	382	25	000	-90	3.2	4	13	17
JD17C290	6,598,481	303,695	380	25	000	-90	2.5	5	13	18
JD17C281	6,598,435	303,737	380	25	000	-90	2.0	5	11	16
JD17C297	6,598,532	303,662	380	25	000	-90	1.2	7	16	23
JD17C215	6,598,545	303,812	381	25	000	-90	0.8	11	9	20

JD17C282	*6,598,483*	*303,490*	*381*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*1.8*	*4*	*10*	*14*
JD17C227	*6,598,590*	*303,843*	*381*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*1.5*	*5*	*14*	*19*
JD17C291	*6,598,480*	*303,712*	*380*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*1.2*	*6*	*13*	*19*
JD17C236	*6,598,625*	*303,889*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.9*	*8*	*11*	*19*
JD17C226	*6,598,569*	*303,860*	*381*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.7*	*10*	*11*	*21*
JD17C283	*6,598,487*	*303,515*	*380*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*1.4*	*5*	*13*	*18*
JD17C220	*6,598,439*	*303,883*	*383*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*2.3*	*3*	*10*	*13*
JD17C251	*6,598,689*	*303,901*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*1.5*	*4*	*15*	*19*
JD17C285	*6,598,491*	*303,561*	*380*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*2.9*	*2*	*18*	*20*
JD17C296	*6,598,532*	*303,634*	*380*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*1.9*	*3*	*21*	*24*
JD17C252	*6,598,717*	*303,890*	*383*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*1.4*	*4*	*16*	*20*
JD17C273	*6,598,750*	*303,991*	*383*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*1.3*	*4*	*12*	*16*
JD17C217	*6,598,504*	*303,842*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.6*	*8*	*11*	*19*
JD17C293	*6,598,529*	*303,560*	*380*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*2.2*	*2*	*21*	*23*
JD17C218	*6,598,476*	*303,856*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.8*	*5*	*15*	*20*
JD17C224	*6,598,526*	*303,884*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.7*	*6*	*13*	*19*
JD17C303	*6,598,587*	*303,665*	*381*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*1.3*	*3*	*22*	*25*
JD17C274	*6,598,762*	*303,973*	*383*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*1.2*	*3*	*15*	*18*
JD17C237	*6,598,607*	*303,906*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*1.2*	*3*	*17*	*20*
JD17C241	*6,598,520*	*303,964*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.8*	*4*	*18*	*22*
JD17C295	*6,598,531*	*303,611*	*380*	*23*	*000*	*-90*	*1.5*	*2*	*21*	*23*
JD17C255	*6,598,736*	*303,929*	*383*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*1.5*	*2*	*23*	*25*
JD17C211	*6,598,631*	*303,758*	*381*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.9*	*3*	*22*	*25*
JD17C307	*6,598,446*	*303,824*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.8*	*3*	*7*	*10*
JD17C258	*6,598,675*	*303,974*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.5*	*4*	*16*	*20*

JD17C219	*6,598,459*	*303,871*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.5*	*4*	*10*	*14*
JD17C272	*6,598,724*	*304,001*	*383*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.5*	*4*	*13*	*17*
JD17C250	*6,598,668*	*303,916*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.6*	*3*	*16*	*19*
JD17C210	*6,598,650*	*303,747*	*381*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*1.6*	*1*	*24*	*25*
JD17C294	*6,598,530*	*303,586*	*380*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.8*	*2*	*21*	*23*
JD17C242	*6,598,492*	*303,977*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.8*	*2*	*19*	*21*
JD17C271	*6,598,702*	*304,015*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.7*	*2*	*10*	*12*
JD17C304	*6,598,581*	*303,690*	*381*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.7*	*2*	*22*	*24*
JD17C254	*6,598,754*	*303,914*	*383*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.6*	*2*	*23*	*25*
JD17C222	*6,598,487*	*303,915*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.6*	*2*	*11*	*13*
JD17C248	*6,598,636*	*303,942*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.6*	*2*	*18*	*20*
JD17C221	*6,598,464*	*303,925*	*383*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.6*	*2*	*12*	*14*
JD17C249	*6,598,649*	*303,928*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.6*	*2*	*17*	*19*
JD17C292	*6,598,528*	*303,539*	*380*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.5*	*2*	*20*	*22*
JD17C223	*6,598,506*	*303,900*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.5*	*2*	*17*	*19*
JD17C239	*6,598,567*	*303,928*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.5*	*2*	*19*	*21*
JD17C256	*6,598,716*	*303,947*	*383*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.5*	*2*	*18*	*20*
JD17C278	*6,598,431*	*303,659*	*380*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.5*	*2*	*12*	*14*
JD17C277	*6,598,433*	*303,634*	*380*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.5*	*2*	*12*	*14*
JD17C257	*6,598,695*	*303,960*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.4*	*2*	*18*	*20*
JD17C225	*6,598,548*	*303,871*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.4*	*2*	*11*	*13*
JD17C238	*6,598,587*	*303,919*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.4*	*2*	*19*	*21*
JD17C284	*6,598,487*	*303,536*	*380*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.3*	*2*	*16*	*18*
JD17C240	*6,598,539*	*303,947*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.2*	*2*	*19*	*21*
JD17C276	*6,598,439*	*303,609*	*380*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.1*	*2*	*11*	*13*

JD17C279	*6,598,432*	*303,685*	*380*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*0.1*	*1*	*13*	*14*
JD17C231	*6,598,675*	*303,792*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*			
JD17C232	*6,598,706*	*303,834*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*			
JD17C233	*6,598,686*	*303,850*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*			
JD17C243	*6,598,503*	*304,015*	*383*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*			
JD17C244	*6,598,534*	*304,000*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*			
JD17C245	*6,598,560*	*303,985*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*			
JD17C246	*6,598,585*	*303,974*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*			
JD17C247	*6,598,608*	*303,953*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*			
JD17C253	*6,598,732*	*303,873*	*383*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*			
JD17C259	*6,598,651*	*303,988*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*			
JD17C260	*6,598,633*	*304,000*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*			
JD17C261	*6,598,611*	*304,014*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*			
JD17C262	*6,598,591*	*304,023*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*			
JD17C263	*6,598,571*	*304,039*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*			
JD17C264	*6,598,547*	*304,053*	*383*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*			
JD17C265	*6,598,560*	*304,111*	*383*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*			
JD17C266	*6,598,601*	*304,085*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*			
JD17C267	*6,598,617*	*304,070*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*			
JD17C268	*6,598,638*	*304,057*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*			
JD17C269	*6,598,659*	*304,044*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*			
JD17C270	*6,598,676*	*304,030*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*			
JD17C275	*6,598,781*	*303,956*	*383*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*			
JD17C298	*6,598,589*	*303,540*	*381*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*			
JD17C299	*6,598,587*	*303,563*	*381*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*			

JD17C300	*6,598,589*	*303,595*	*381*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*
JD17C301	*6,598,595*	*303,615*	*381*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*
JD17C302	*6,598,596*	*303,642*	*381*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*
JD17C305	*6,598,593*	*303,704*	*381*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*
JD17C306	*6,598,616*	*303,709*	*381*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*
JD17C308	*6,598,429*	*303,836*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*
JD17C309	*6,598,391*	*303,788*	*382*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*
JD17C310	*6,598,419*	*303,771*	*381*	*25*	*000*	*-90*	*NSI*