ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

22 September 2017

JAURDI GOLD PROJECT – BLACK CAT DRILLING AND MINERAL RESOURCE

Highlights

- Beacon confirms historical drilling results at the Black Cat deposit
  - **BC17039: 31 metres at 2.17 g/t Au from 38 metres**
    - **Including 12 metres at 1.59 g/t Au from 38 metres**
    - **Including 15 metres at 3.10 g/t Au from 52 metres**
  - **BC17045: 9 metres at 3.13 g/t Au from 32 metres**
  - **BC17046: 9 metres at 2.65 g/t Au from 30 metres**
  - **BC17038: 14 metres at 1.95 g/t Au from 33 metres**
  - **BC17041: 3 metres at 3.74 g/t Au from 30 metres**

- September 2017 Black Cat Mineral Resource is **408K tonnes at 1.7 g/t Au for 21,880 Oz** at a 1.0 g/t Au cut off and has been determined using the 2012 JORC guidelines.

- First line of aircore drilling testing the auger soil anomaly intercepted encouraging signs of mineralisation
  - **JD17D083: 1 metre at 73.5 g/t Au from 47 metres**
  - **JD17D095: 1 metre at 4.06 g/t Au from 27 metres**
  - **JD17D096: 1 metre at 4.22 g/t Au from 12 metres**
  - **JD17D094: 1 metre at 1.19 g/t Au from 15 metres**

- Beacon has signed an Option to Purchase Agreement with Australian Live-Stock Suppliers Pty Ltd to acquire P16/2925 and P16/2926.

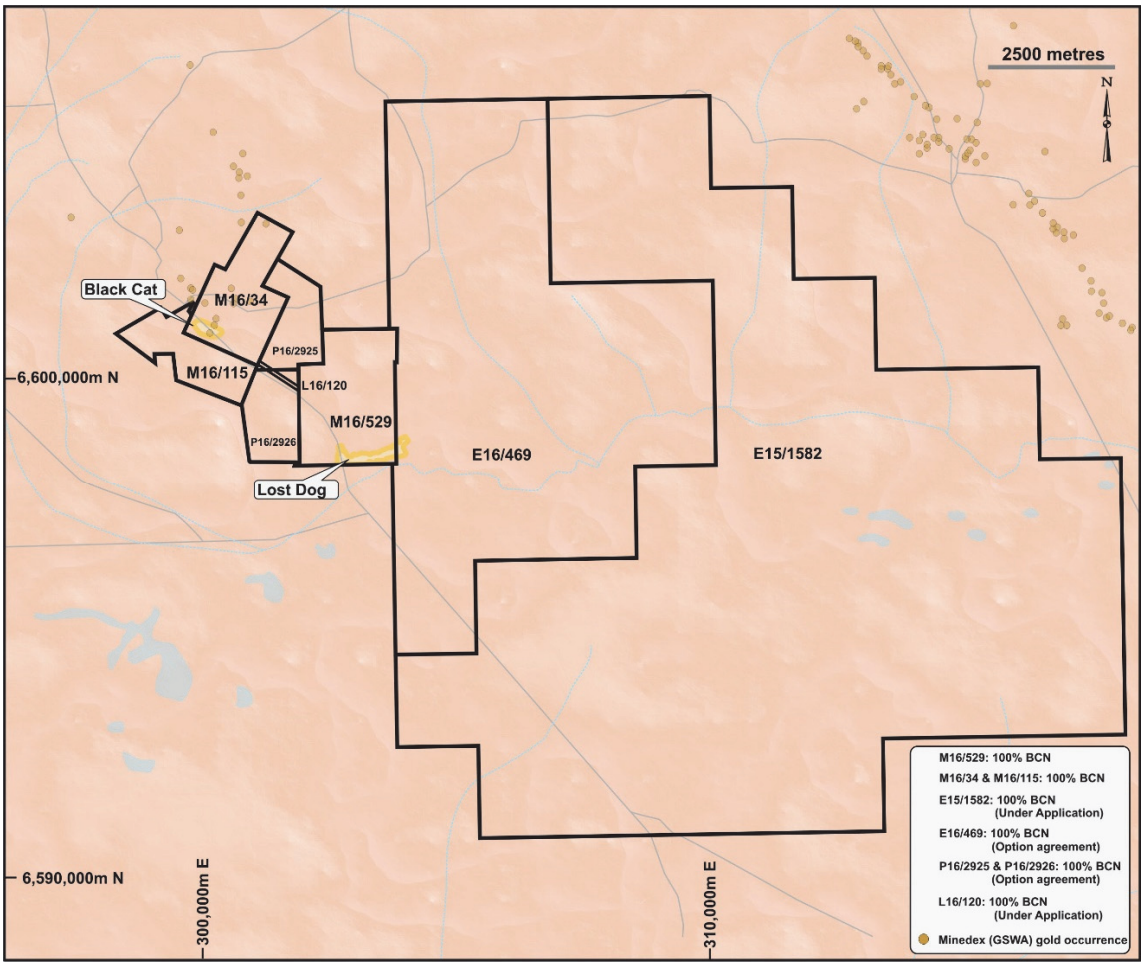

Figure 1: Locality diagram detailing Beacon Minerals tenement holding

Black Cat Drilling

A series of 14 reverse circulation (RC) holes were drilled at Black Cat to test the veracity of the historical drill data and to establish a revised Mineral Resource in line with the JORC 2012 guidelines. The drilling was successful in validating the integrity of the historical holes, the results are shown in Table 1. The mineralisation observed was associated with shear zone structures within a highly weathered/altered porphyry unit hosted in a basalt/gabbro.

Table 1: Results of the fourteen RC drill holes completed at Black Cat in August 2017

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Grid ID	GDA_East	GDA_North	GDA_Elevation	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Max_depth (m)
BC17036	RC	MGA94_51	300097.64	6600997.38	418.83	29	30	1	1.51	33
BC17037	RC	MGA94_51	300046.58	6600994.77	418.39	39	40	1	1.89	79
BC17038	RC	MGA94_51	300033.09	6601044.6	418.04	33	47	14	1.95	60
BC17039	RC	MGA94_51	299997.97	6601032.49	417.4	38	69	31	2.17	
						38	50	12	1.59	
						52	67	15	3.10	79
BC17040	RC	MGA94_51	299916	6601154.39	417.87	28	32	4	2.14	70
BC17041	RC	MGA94_51	299875.2	6601186.72	417.12	30	33	3	3.74	50
BC17042	RC	MGA94_51	300142.65	6600963.63	418.39	45	52	7	0.53	60
BC17043	RC	MGA94_51	300091.44	6601021.63	418.98	36	40	4	0.82	60
BC17044	RC	MGA94_51	300039.14	6601017.15	418.4	26	30	4	1.51	50
BC17045	RC	MGA94_51	300007.3	6601071.91	417.62	32	41	9	3.13	79
BC17046	RC	MGA94_51	299883.6	6601160.17	417.25	30	39	9	2.65	50
BC17047A	RC	MGA94_51	299728.64	6601084.42	415.02	50	61	11	0.77	100
BC17048	RC	MGA94_51	299765.28	6601055.67	414.73				NSI	115
BC17049	RC	MGA94_51	299793.63	6601022.52	414.31	45	50	5	0.84	79

Mineral Resource Update

Beacon has completed 14 RC drill holes which were primarily drilled to test the veracity of the historical drilling at Black Cat. This drilling has enabled the Black Cat Mineral Resource to be determined using the JORC 2012 guidelines (Table 2).

Table 2: September 2017 Black Cat Mineral Resource by classification (Au> 1.0 g/t)

Resource Category	Volume ('000)	Tonnes ('000)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Indicated	96	164	1.9	9,860
Inferred	144	244	1.5	12,020
Total	240	408	1.7	21,880

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 Mineral Resource estimate was carried out using 12 holes drilled by Beacon (798 metres) and 165 historical RC and AC drill holes (10,223 metres) were also used (Figure 2). A total of 9 Beacon drill holes were designed to twin historical drill holes and were successfully able to confirm the veracity of the historical dataset. Figure 3 shows the successful twinning of an historical hole. The mineralisation observed dips moderately to the west and is associated with shear zone structures within a highly weathered/altered porphyry unit hosted in a basalt/gabbro. Sampling was collected through a cyclone and split through a rig mounted cone 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.

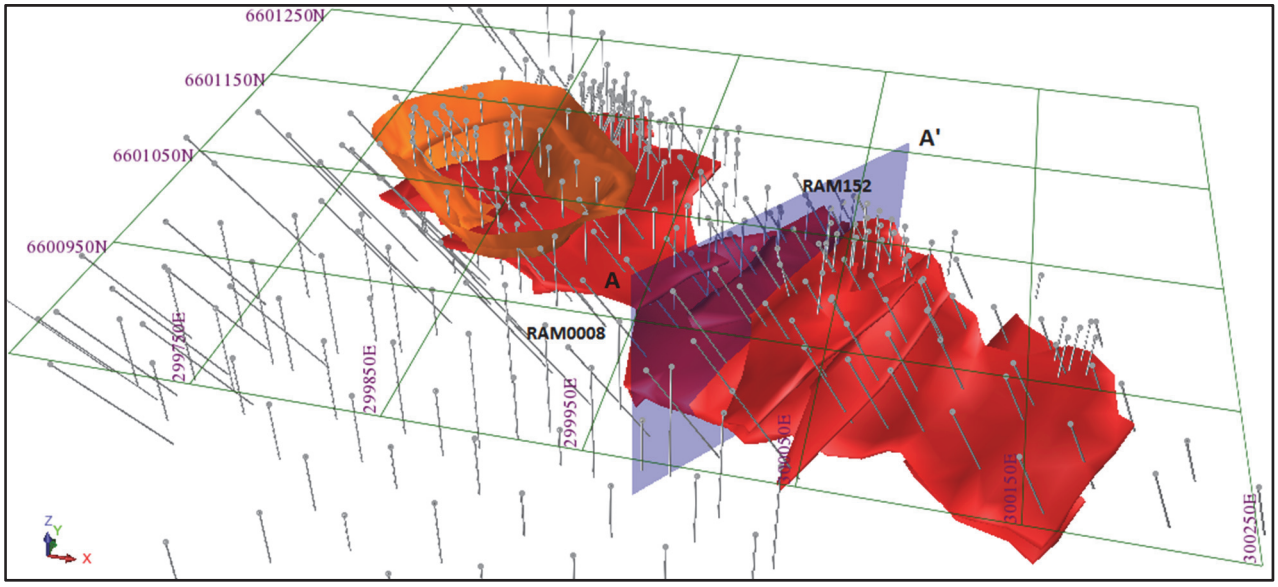

Figure 2: Oblique view of the Black Cat and Black Cat South lodes (red) with historical pit (orange)

Grade estimation was completed using Ordinary Kriging and Inverse-Distance-Squared techniques. Snowden Supervisor was utilised to develop a nested spherical variogram with two structures for each domain hosting a suitable sample population. The dataset underwent a normal scores transformation for variogram modelling, before being back-transformed for grade estimation with 3DS Surpac. Domains lacking a suitable sample population for variogram modelling were estimated using Inverse-Distance-Squared techniques. Resource classification was assigned based on sample density and slope of regression values (Figure 4). A range of cut-off grades was reviewed (Figure 5); however, 1.0 g/t Au was selected as the cut-off grade for reporting.

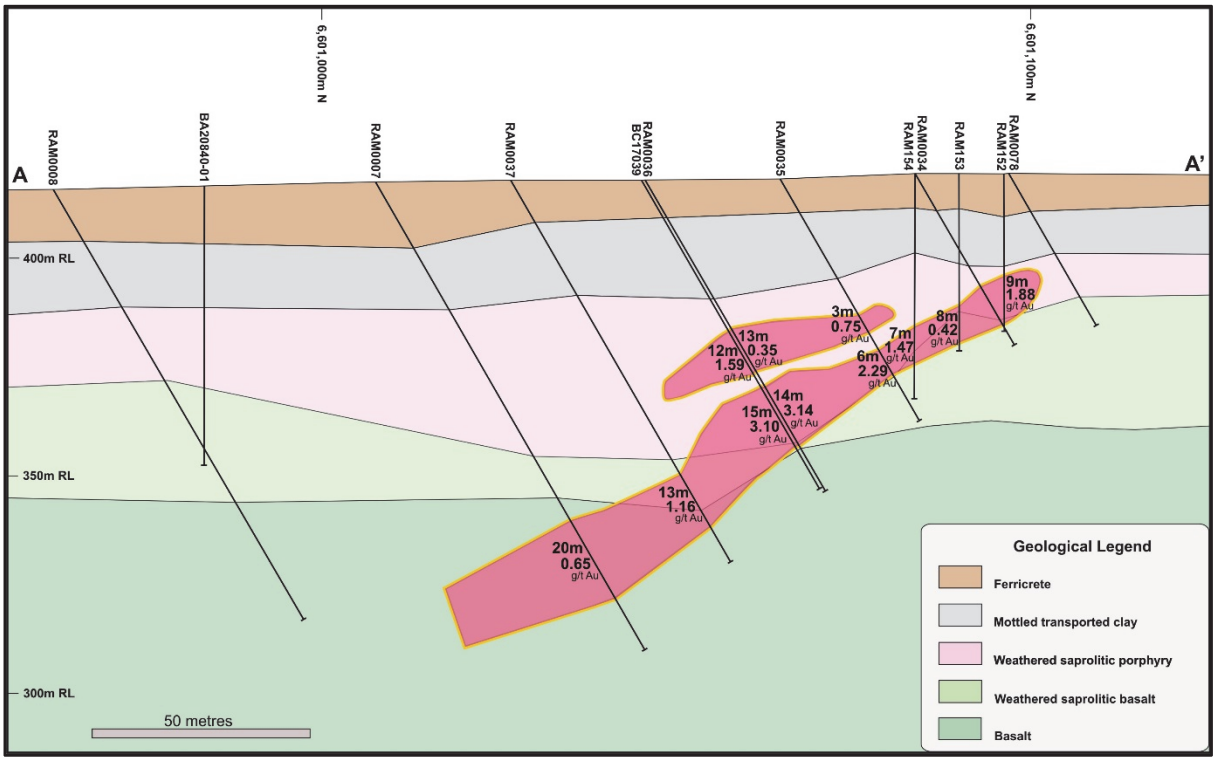

Figure 3: Cross section A – A' showing the Black Cat mineralisation and one of the Beacon twin holes

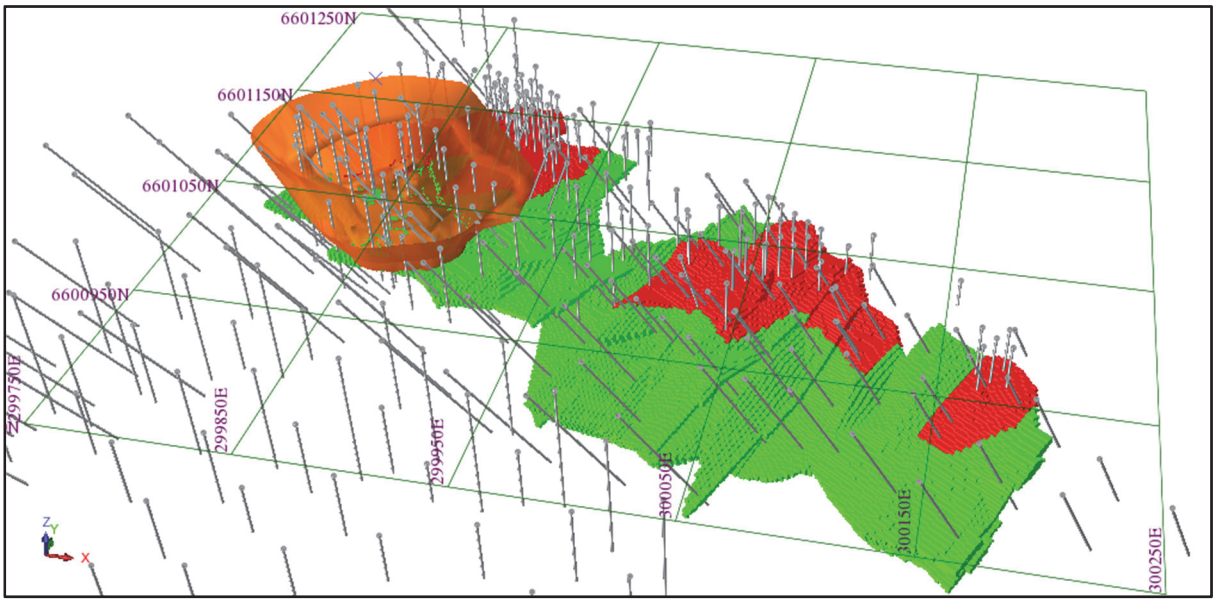

Figure 4: Oblique view of Black Cat Mineral Resource classification showing the Indicated (red) and Inferred (green) Mineral Resource

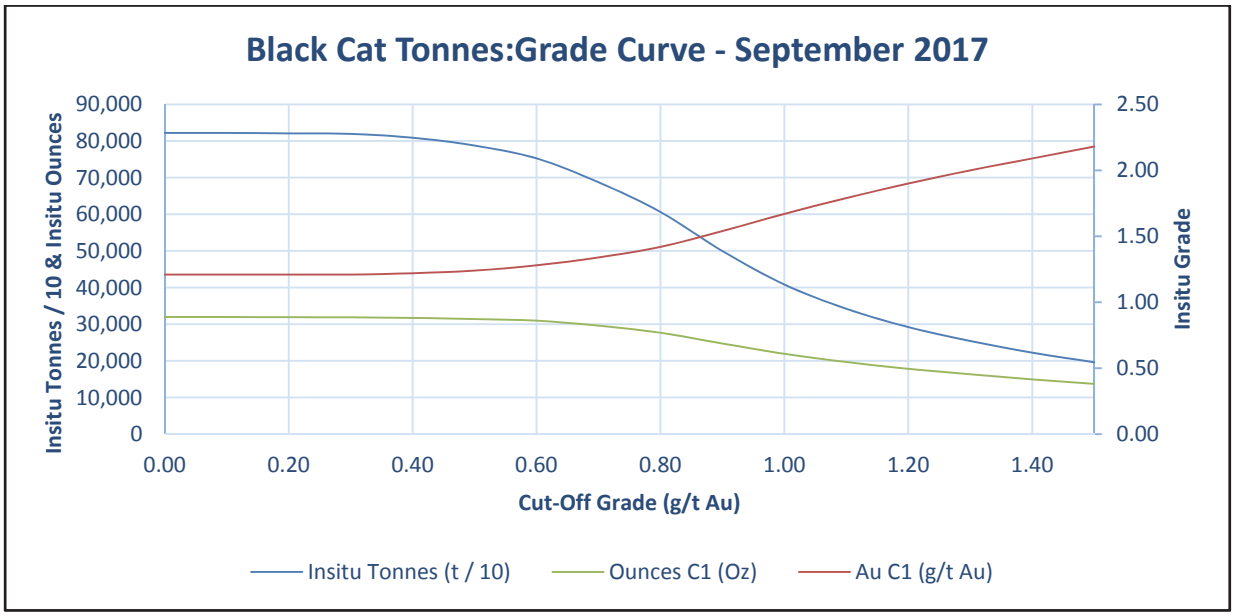

Figure 5: Grade tonnage curve for the September 2017 Black Cat Mineral Resource

The mining method considered at this early stage is conventional drill and blast and load and haul using an excavator and articulated dump trucks. Preliminary metallurgical work indicates recoveries within the 90% to 94% range can be expected.

The current defined Mineral Resource estimate is situated entirely on granted Mining Lease M16/34.

Lost Dog Drilling

A line of RC holes was drilled in the South East corner of M16/529 to test if the Lost Dog mineralisation extended further south in this area. A total of 11 RC holes were drilled (JDC17311 to JDC17321, Figure 6 and 7); however, the drilling failed to extend the width of the Lost Dog mineralisation in this area. The best result intersecting the Lost Dog mineralisation was 10 metres at 0.58 g/t Au in JD17C317; which essentially closes off the mineralisation in this area. The Lost Dog mineralisation remains open to the North East on E16/469. Table 3 shows the results from this programme.

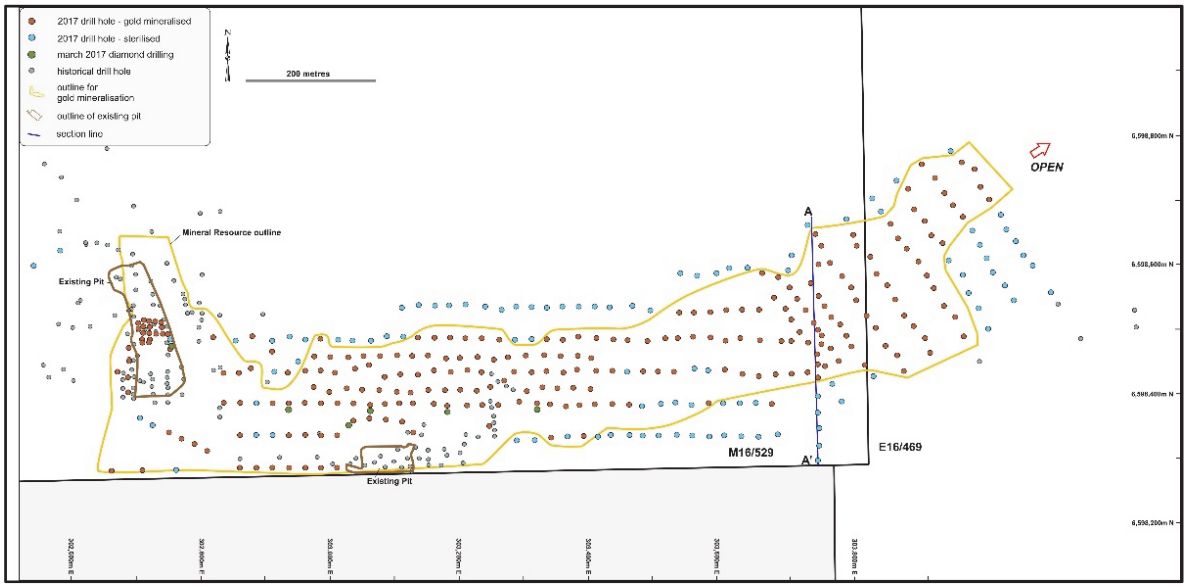

Figure 6: Lost Dog drilling area showing line A – A'

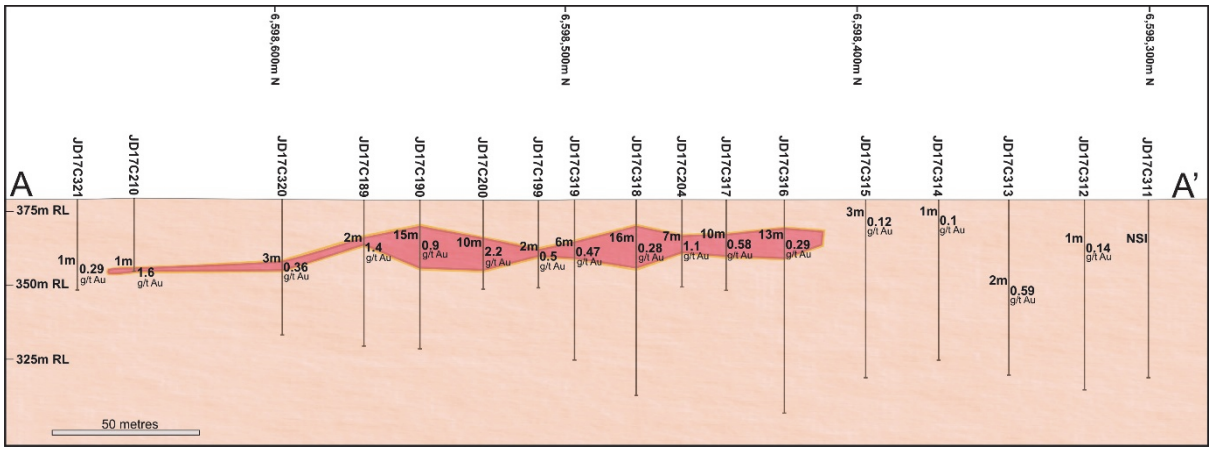

Figure 7: Section A – A' showing the width of the Lost Dog mineralisation on this section

The most promising aspect of this drilling was one of the holes (JD17C313) intersected a narrow quartz vein zone within saprolitic granitoid. This is the first real indication that the underlying Archaean granitoid shows the potential to host primary gold mineralisation. The interval was 2 metres at 0.59 g/t Au, and although not a particularly significant intercept it was from the leached upper saprolite part of the in situ regolith (weathered granitoid) profile. Beacon are encouraged with this result as it provides evidence for the potential discovery of a primary mineralised system.

Table 3: Table of significant intercepts from the Lost Dog drilling

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Grid ID	GDA_East	GDA_North	GDA_Elevation	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Max_depth (m)
JD17C311	RC	MGA94_51	303749	6598302	385				NSI	61
JD17C312	RC	MGA94_51	303751	6598324	385	16	17	1	0.14	65
JD17C313	RC	MGA94_51	303751	6598350	385	29	31	2	0.59	60
JD17C314	RC	MGA94_51	303749	6598374	385	8	9	1	0.1	55
JD17C315	RC	MGA94_51	303749	6598399	385	6	9	3	0.12	61
JD17C316	RC	MGA94_51	303749	6598427	385	7	18	11	0.27	
						19	20	1	0.73	73
JD17C317	RC	MGA94_51	303749	6598447	385	11	21	10	0.58	31
JD17C318	RC	MGA94_51	303754	6598478	385	9	25	16	0.28	67
JD17C319	RC	MGA94_51	303749	6598499	385	14	20	6	0.47	55
JD17C320	RC	MGA94_51	303750	6598599	385	22	25	3	0.36	46
JD17C321	RC	MGA94_51	303733	6598669	385	25	26	1	0.29	31

Auger Soil Anomaly Bedrock Drilling

A single traverse of 22 angled holes was drilled to test the gold in auger soil anomaly immediately to the north of the Lost Dog deposit. The holes were drilled on the northing of 6,598,700 mN (MGA Zone 51, GDA 94) and were planned at a spacing of 25 metres to provide stratigraphic overlap. All holes were angled at 60° to the east as other known gold-mineralised systems in the region (e.g. Black Cat) dip to the west and/or southwest.

A total of 1,332 metres (JD17D079- 100) was completed and the location of the traverse is shown in Figure 8 and a summary cross-section is shown in Figure 9 (only the eastern part of the traverse is shown). Although the programme did not identify a primary source of mineralisation within the saprolitic granitoid, Beacon remains positive in the efforts to locate the bedrock source of the Lost Dog as only a small southern portion of the auger soil anomaly has been tested.

Holes JD17D094-096 were drilled in the western part of the traverse and all intersected thin gold intercepts within near-surface regolith, similar to that which hosts the Lost Dog gold mineralisation to the southeast. The most interesting result from the drill programme was from JD17D083, which intersected a thin, but high-grade intercept of 1m @ 73.5g/t Au from the very base of the palaeochannel regolith (see Figures 8 and 9, and Table 4). This base of channel interval of around 5 metres down-hole (43- 48m), is made up of mainly quartz sand and quartz gravel, with rounded quartz grains being relatively common. Rounded quartz grains are common and good indicators of the very base of the channel in part of a palaeochannel sequence. Coarse visible gold was panned from the gold mineralised interval (47-48m).

The eastern part of the auger soil anomaly, which has a prominent northwest – southeast trend and has not been tested at all. Aeromagnetic imagery indicates that an interpreted intrusive, which largely lies below the auger soil anomaly (Figure 8), has a northwest – southeast trend and there is some

evidence in this imagery of a structural grain within the intrusive, also in this direction. This similarity in structural trends between this part of the auger soil anomaly and the underlying interpreted intrusive, makes testing this part of the auger soil anomaly a priority. The remainder of the auger soil anomaly, where there is little or no drilling, also requires systematic testing. The main area of interest that requires testing is close to the Jaurdi Hills Road, both to the west and east of the Cammi's Creek pit.

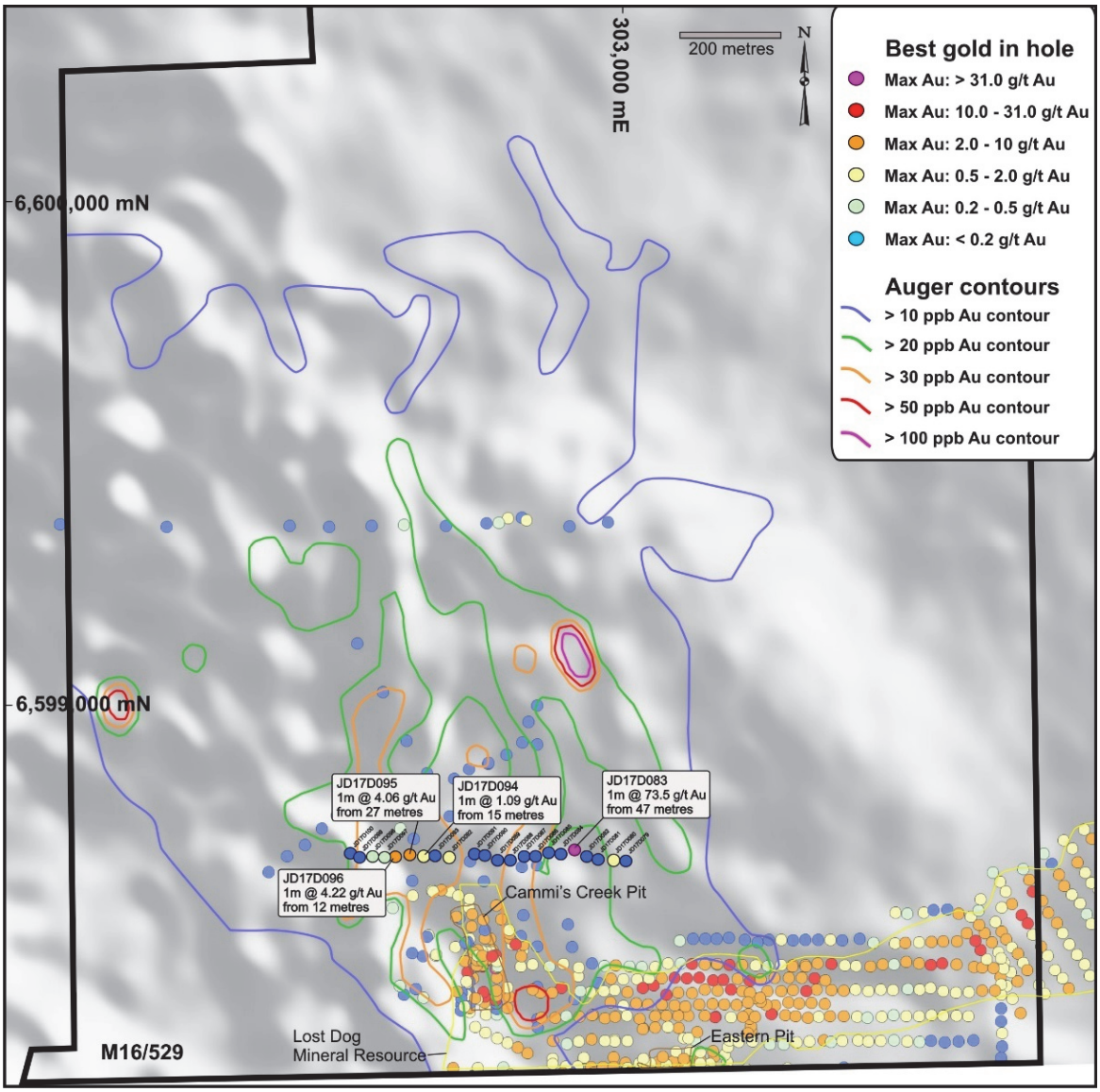

Figure 8: Location of Air Core and RC drilling on southern part of Au in auger soil anomaly with magnetics as background and Au in soil contours shown (modified after Jorgensen, 2017)

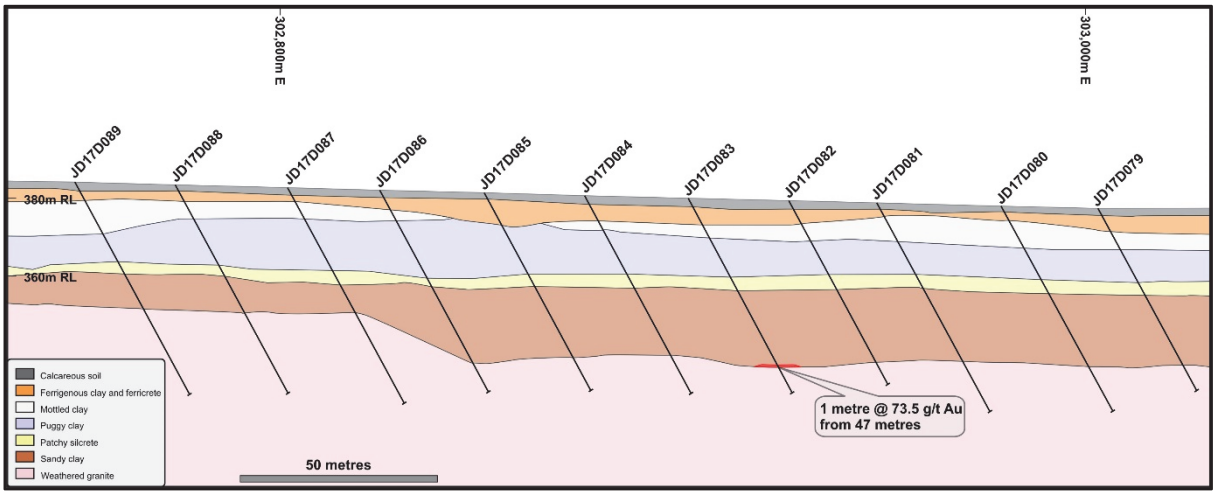

Figure 9: Eastern section of traverse 6,598,700 mN intersecting mineralisation at base of palaeochannel regolith (modified after Jorgensen, 2017)

Table 4: Table of significant intercepts from the Lost Dog drilling

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Grid ID	GDA_East	GDA_North	GDA_Elevation	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Max_depth (m)
JD17D079	RC	MGA94_51	303005	6598692	385				NSI	54
JD17D080	RC	MGA94_51	302981	6598693	385				NSI	58
JD17D081	RC	MGA94_51	302950	6598695	385				NSI	59
JD17D082	AC	MGA94_51	302928	6598700	385				NSI	52
JD17D083	AC	MGA94_51	302903	6598713	385	47	48	1	73.5	55
JD17D084	AC	MGA94_51	302877	6598705	385				NSI	56
JD17D085	AC	MGA94_51	302852	6598707	385				NSI	56
JD17D086	AC	MGA94_51	302826	6598700	385				NSI	57
JD17D087	AC	MGA94_51	302803	6598700	385				NSI	61
JD17D088	AC	MGA94_51	302775	6598693	385				NSI	59
JD17D089	AC	MGA94_51	302750	6598693	385				NSI	60
JD17D090	AC	MGA94_51	302724	6598703	385				NSI	61
JD17D091	AC	MGA94_51	302704	6598704	385				NSI	63
JD17D092	AC	MGA94_51	302654	6598699	385	21	31	10	0.32	63
JD17D093	AC	MGA94_51	302627	6598701	385				NSI	61
JD17D094	AC	MGA94_51	302603	6598700	385	15	16	1	1.19	61
JD17D095	AC	MGA94_51	302576	6598703	385	27	28	1	4.06	60
JD17D096	AC	MGA94_51	302547	6598700	385	12	13	1	4.22	62
JD17D097	AC	MGA94_51	302526	6598699	385	16	20	4	0.22	64
JD17D098	AC	MGA94_51	302502	6598700	385	16	18	2	0.17	68
JD17D099	AC	MGA94_51	302476	6598699	385				NSI	70
JD17D100	AC	MGA94_51	302458	6598706	385				NSI	72

P16/2925 and P16/2926 Option Agreement

Beacon has executed an Option to Purchase Agreement with Australian Live-Stock Suppliers Pty Ltd, the holders of prospecting licences P16/2925 and P16/2926 (Figure 1). Beacon now owns or has option agreements to acquire a contiguous tenement package (17,644 Ha) in the Jaurdi district.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Jaurdi Gold Project and the Black Cat 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.

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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,
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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 – Black Cat Mineral Resource and Lost Dog RC and Aircore 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 (e.g. 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) and aircore (AC) drilling. This drilling generated 1 metre samples of the regolith (weathered profile), which were laid out in rows of 10. At Black Cat the 1m samples were bagged in plastic bags, while they were laid on the ground at Lost Dog. The RC drilling at Black Cat prospect was sampled over 1m intervals for the entire length of each hole. The RC drilling at Lost Dog prospect was sampled over 1m intervals for the top 30m and then generally over 4 metres (4m composite sample) for the remainder of the hole. The AC drilling at Lost Dog was sampled over 4 metres (4m composite sample) over the entire length of the hole. Some composites were over shorter or longer lengths, depending on hole depth, but generally not more than 5 metres in a single composite sample. All of the RC 1m sampling was completed via a cone splitter, while all composite sampling was completed using a sample scoop and were not split. Approximately 2-3 kilograms of sample was collected in pre-numbered calico bags.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Individual 1m and 4m composite samples were collected through a cone splitter for the RC and a cyclone for the AC to produce a sample size of approximately 2-3kg per sample. 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 (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	Raglan Drilling Pty Ltd, from Kalgoorlie, completed all drilling. The RC drilling was completed with a Schramm T450WS RotaDrill RC rig, while the AC drilling was completed with a UDR650 multipurpose rig, which has both RC and AC capability. The RC rig utilised a 138mm diameter face sampling bit, while the AC rig used AC blade bits, but generally 138mm in size, which is larger than conventional AC bit size.
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. Recovery of the samples was good, generally estimated to be above 80-90% sample recovery for most samples, except for some sample loss at the collar of the hole. Where poor sample recovery was encountered, this was recorded on geological logs.
	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. Both RC and AC drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling in most cases. RC samples are first

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		collected through a cyclone and then split through a cone splitter to capture a 2-3kg sample. AC samples were also collected via a cyclone, but were not split. Again a 2-3kg sample was collected.
	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.
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 drill chips were geologically logged by an experienced industry geologist, using the Beacon geological logging legend and protocols. All geological and other logging was undertaken by Mr Greg Jorgensen, a Kalgoorlie-based, independent Consulting Exploration Geologist with over 30years of experience in mineral exploration and mining, predominantly for gold within the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia. Mr Jorgensen also supervised all aspects of the completed drilling.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging of RC and AC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. Representative samples are stored in chip trays. Fresher samples from the saprock part of the regolith profile and any fresh rock samples are wet sieved prior to being placed in a chip tray. Other parts of the regolith profile are wet sieved at the discretion of the geologist.
	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.*	Not applicable.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples are collected through a cyclone and a cone splitter, while the AC samples were collected through a cyclone only. The majority of samples were kept dry, with some wet and/or damp samples produced at rod change. Wet and damp sample intervals are recorded on geological logs.
	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 (Certified Reference Material) standard, fine blank and field duplicate was submitted at a rate of approximately 1 in 50-75 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.	Cyclones and splitters were routinely inspected by the field geologist and were regularly cleaned by drilling offsiders to the satisfaction of the 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 2-3kg 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 technique 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Beacon's protocol for 2017 drilling programs was for a single CRM (Certified Reference Material), fine blank and field duplicate to be inserted in every 50-75 samples or more often at the discretion of the field geologist. This number, type and rate of QAQC samples is considered appropriate for the drilling and sampling techniques used. 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's executives and BMGS senior consulting geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	Due to a relatively close spacing of drill holes at 25m apart, twinned holes were not utilised or considered necessary for the completed programs at Lost Dog. At Black Cat, most RC holes were drilled as twin holes of a number of historical holes to check the quality of the previous drilling.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All sampling, geological logging and assay data has been captured digitally using standard file structure protocols and is stored in the Jaurdi Gold Project Access database, managed by BMGS in Perth. Copies of the database are held by Beacon and various approved consultants and will ultimately be captured by the GSWA (Geological Survey of Western Australia) WAMEX database. All sampling and assay data has been compiled, interpreted and reported to Beacon and BMGS consultants by Mr Greg Jorgensen, Consulting Exploration Geologist.
	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.*	At Lost Dog drill collars were located in the field using a hand-held GPS with 3 metre or better accuracy. At Black Cat, RC hole collar locations were surveyed by a registered surveyor from Kalgoorlie-based MineComp Pty Ltd (MineComp). Grid projection used at both Lost Dog and Black Cat was MGA Zone 51 (GDA 94). Drill collars at Lost Dog will be picked up by a surveyor at a later date. At Lost Dog, down-hole surveying was not completed, nor deemed necessary for the current stage of exploration at the prospects tested. All RC holes were vertical holes, while the AC holes were angled at 60 degrees towards magnetic east. At Black Cat, down hole surveying of all RC holes was completed by Kalgoorlie-based contractor ABIM Solutions using an open hole north seeking Li Hue gyroscope.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is MGA Zone 51 (GDA 94).
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	At Lost Dog, MineComp has completed a topographic survey over the lease area picking up the two shallow pits on the Mining Lease and a suite of historical holes. Topographic control was acquired at Black Cat using an aerial Drone, supplied and operated by MineComp and using appropriate computing software.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	At Lost Dog, drilling was completed at a regular spacing of 25m on two separate traverses to test two separate target areas. At Black Cat, hole spacing was highly variable as a number of historical holes were chosen to be checked by twinning with the new RC holes. The new holes twinned selected holes over the entire strike length of the identified gold mineralisation at Black Cat with holes chosen being approximately 20-30m apart. Refer to relevant Figures within the body of the ASX release for Black Cat hole locations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	The drill spacing's used are considered sufficient to test the continuity of mineralisation at both Lost Dog and Black Cat.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing has been discussed in the "Sampling techniques" section above.
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.*	The RC drilling at Lost Dog was testing for roughly flat-lying, near-surface transported regolith-hosted gold and vertical holes are considered appropriate. The AC drilling at Lost Dog was angled at 60 degrees towards magnetic east, testing for potentially west-dipping gold-mineralised structures within the weathered Archaean granitoid regolith profile. West-dipping gold-mineralised structures are known from other gold occurrences in the region. The RC drilling at Black Cat utilised both vertical and angled holes. The vertical holes tested relatively flat-lying lode systems, while the angled holes were drilled at various dips towards magnetic northeast to test for west and southwest dipping lode structures.
	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. It is considered that drilling was appropriately oriented for the known strike and distribution of the gold mineralisation at both Lost Dog and Black Cat.
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 used are industry-standard. Beacon have had the Jaurdi database reviewed by BMGS geological consultants and a second geological consultant (Kaldera Pty Ltd) who conducted geological, survey and QAQC data reviews of data collected during previous drilling campaigns. No issues were raised by these reviews. Further reviews will be conducted as necessary.

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.*	All Lost Dog drilling occurred within tenement M16/529. Beacon holds a 100% controlling interest in this tenement. The Black Cat drilling was completed on M16/34 which Beacon have 100% ownership.
	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 DMIRS.
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 previous owners of the Jaurdi Gold Project). Beacon has since completed several exploration and grade control campaigns within M16/529. Several generations of drilling have been completed at Black Cat. The most recent was in 2013 by Ramelius Resources. Drilling and sampling met industry standards.
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 palaeo-alluvial 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 palaeochannels 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.*	The location of all drilling completed at both prospect areas is shown in the relevant Figures within the body of the ASX Release. Orientation & location information for all drilling is presented elsewhere within this Table and in the relevant Figures within the body of the ASX Release, while all other relevant drilling information, including significant gold intercepts above 0.1 parts per million gold (>0.1g/t Au), is provided within summary tables within the body of the ASX Release.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above approximately 0.1ppm 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry of the mineralisation at both Lost Dog and Black Cat has been well established by the recent and historical drilling programmes. There is no ambiguity with the geometry of the relatively simple alluvial system at Lost Dog, but ongoing interpretation is required for the Black Cat gold mineralisation.
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 the relevant Figures 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*	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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.*	• An independent Geologist was on-site for throughout Black Cat drilling program. Mr. Mapleson is based out of the BMGS Kalgoorlie office and oversaw the various drilling campaigns.
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 and is in-line with intercepts from historical drilling programs. • RC and AC drilling data has been used in the estimation. • Geological logging was utilised for identification of the mineralised units and for guiding the interpretation of bulk density. • 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 total strike length of the Black Cat mineral resource extends 430 metres • 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.*	• Grade estimation was completed via ordinary kriging (OK) for the major ore domains, host to a suitable sample population. Inverse-distance-squared (ID^2) techniques for the minor domains that were lacking in an adequate sample population for variogram modelling. A nested spherical variogram with two structures was derived for each OK 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. • Nine domains were created, based on variable grade distribution and orientation of mineralisation. • A statistical analysis was undertaken, domains with high degree of grade distribution and corresponding coefficient of variation were applied suitable top-cuts. • Nil by-products have been identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *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.*	• Nil deleterious elements have been identified. • Block size was determined via a kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA), using Snowden 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. Several domains exhibited minimal grade distribution and as such, were not assigned a top-cut. • An earlier resource estimate, completed by previous stake holders in 2007 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. Bulk density value were estimated based on a down-hole geophysical survey undertaken in August 2017, as well as taking into account values typical of Yilgarn oxidized profiles.
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. 1.0 g/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. • A minimum of 3m down-hole width was applied to the interpretation.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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.*	• A down-hole geophysical survey was undertaken during August 2017. The survey was conducted on 13 of the recently completed 14 drill holes. A density reading was taken at a 1cm interval down-hole. • The down-hole density readings were then cleaned to remove outliers and unrealistic values. • A comparison of the down-hole data and typical Yilgarn profiles was undertaken before a final density of 1.7g/cc was applied. • It is anticipated that diamond core will be analysed prior to mining for confirmation of bulk density
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. The slope of regression was also used as a guide for determining the classification. • 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 been undertaken of the Black Cat deposit.
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*	• Excellent correlation between the resource estimate, the statistical analysis of composite data and the metrics of a 2007 resource estimate has resulted in a high level of confidence of the estimation on a global and local scale.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	