ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

15 January 2018

JAURDI GOLD PROJECT – DRILLING UPDATE

Highlights

- Water bore test holes on the margin of the Lost Dog orebody intersected:
  - **LDW005: 11 metres at 3.17 g/t Au from 10 metres**
  - **LDW001: 8 metres at 2.13 g/t Au from 13 metres**
- Water bore test holes 2.2 Km east of the Lost Dog deposit intersected highly anomalous gold mineralisation:
  - **LDW015: 2 metres at 1.21 g/t Au from 33 metres**
  - **LDW016: 7 metres at 0.56 g/t Au from 32 metres**
- Sterilisation drilling north of the Lost Dog deposit intersected:
  - **JD17D193: 13 metres at 2.92 g/t Au from 13 metres**
  - **JD17D163: 6 metres at 2.92 g/t Au from 39 metres**
    - **Including 3 metres at 2.50 g/t Au from 39 metres (transported regolith)**
    - **Including 2 metres at 5.04 g/t Au from 43 metres (granitoid saprolite)**
  - **JD17D205: 3 metres at 1.41 g/t Au from 48 metres**
- Water bore test holes west to south west of Black Cat testing palaeochannel regolith intersected:
  - **BCW012: 4 metres at 1.52 g/t Au from 57 metres**
  - **BCW005: 2 metres at 2.39 g/t Au from 84 metres**
  - **BCW004: 2 metres at 1.24 g/t Au from 48 metres**
- Phase 2 water exploration has commenced.

Beacon Minerals Limited ("**Beacon**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce that the aircore drilling conducted at the Lost Dog and Black Cat prospects for water exploration and sterilisation purposes was successfully completed during November and December 2017.

Lost Dog Water Exploration Drilling

Beacon's intention is to commence production at the Lost Dog deposit this calendar year with the Company in discussions to build its own processing plant. As part of this strategy, Beacon will require a substantial supply of ground water from palaeochannel-hosted aquifers to facilitate the processing

of the Lost Dog ore. An extensive exploration effort has been directed towards understanding the potential for the Jaurdi paleo-drainage systems to host this water source. The airborne VTEM survey conducted in July 2017 identified two main palaeochannel systems within M16/529 and more extensively within E16/469 (Figure 1). The ground gravity survey completed in the latter part of 2017 assisted in narrowing the focus of the water targets.

A total of 58 holes for 2,773 metres was drilled testing both palaeochannels. Water was successfully identified in the northern palaeochannel system and water bores will be drilled, tested and if productive submitted for licensing.

Sample return from all holes were analysed for gold mineralisation. Holes drilled within the Lost Dog orebody intersected ore grade mineralisation including **11 metres at 3.17 g/t Au** (LDW005) from 10 metres and **8 metres at 2.13 g/t Au** from 13 metres (LDW001). Highly anomalous gold was identified 2.2 Kilometres east of the Lost Dog deposit in holes LDW015 and 016; intersecting **2 metres at 1.21 g/t Au** from 33 metres and **7 metres at 0.56 g/t Au** from 32 metres respectively (Table 1). This is a significant result and a follow up exploration programme will be undertaken by Beacon in due course.

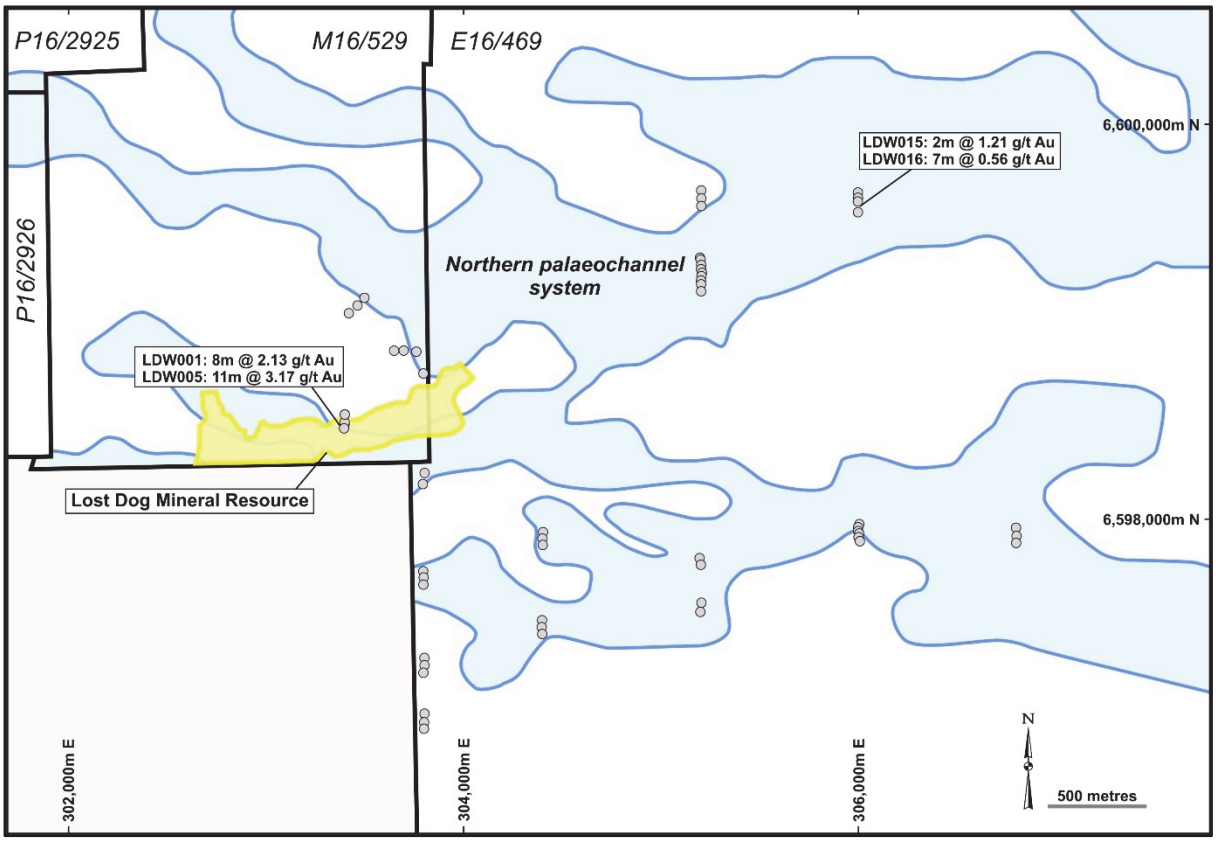

Figure 1: Lost Dog water exploration at the Jaurdi Gold Project

Table 1: Significant Intersections from the Lost Dog Water Exploration (M16/529 & E16/469) >0.1 g/t Au

Hole No	MGA East	MGA North	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intecept	Regolith/Geology
LDW001	303,396	6,598,480	58	13	21	**8 m @ 2.13 g/t Au**	Lost Dog ore body
LDW002	303,401	6,598,495	55	8	25	17 m @ 0.34 g/t Au	Clay, pisolitic gravel & sandy clay
LDW003	303,400	6,598,513	49	17	18	1 m @ 0.12 g/t Au	Puggy transported clay
LDW005	303,397	6,598,460	59	10	21	**11 m @ 3.17 g/t Au**	Lost Dog ore body
				24	26	**2 m @ 1.04 g/t Au**	Sandy clay
LDW012	303,799	6,598,737	66	28	29	**1 m @ 1.08 g/t Au**	Transported saprolitic clay
				33	39	6 m @ 0.15 g/t Au	Sandy clay and sand
LDW015	305,999	6,599,556	57	33	35	**2 m @ 1.21 g/t Au**	Sandy clay
				35	38	3 m @ 0.27 g/t Au	Upper saprolite
LDW016	305,997	6,599,610	57	32	39	7 m @ 0.56 g/t Au	Sandy clay and sand
LDW017	305,999	6,599,656	45	32	37	5 m @ 0.32 g/t Au	Sandy clay and sand
LDW018	305998	6599628	53	35	36	1 m @ 0.13 g/t Au	Sandy clay
				39	40	1 m @ 0.14 g/t Au	Mostly sand
LDW023	305208	6599248	46	26	27	1 m @ 0.10 g/t Au	Transported clay
LDW024	305205	6599266	42	24	28	4 m @ 0.18 g/t Au	Transported clay
LDW029	305197	6599325	39	26	27	1 m @ 0.11 g/t Au	Sandy clay
LDW030	305201	6599312	42	24	25	1 m @ 0.19 g/t Au	Mostly silcrete

Lost Dog Sterilisation Drilling

An area to the north of the Lost Dog deposit, which is likely to be the site for the milling facility, was systematically drilled using an aircore rig. A large part of this area also coincides with the gold in auger-soil anomaly identified in July 2017. The programme consisted of 143 angled holes for 6,667 metres and was completed on lines approximately 100m apart with hole collars at 25 metre spaced centres along the lines. Holes were angled at –60 degrees to magnetic east. This orientation was selected as other gold mineralised systems in the region, including the Black Cat system, dip to the west and southwest.

The geochemical results from this drilling can be viewed to be hosted in basically two regolith horizons including the overlying transported horizon and the underlying in situ regolith horizon. Viewing the results from the transported parts of the regolith profile, a new area of gold-in-transported regolith has been identified in the south eastern parts of the drilled grid. Gold is located within a deeper part of the regolith profile at around 40 metres below surface and generally at the base of the transported profile in reduced clay, sandy clay and base-of-channel sand. This is considerably below the position of the Lost Dog mineralisation, which is generally at depths less than 25 metres and probably represents a palaeochannel tributary coming into the main, deeper parts of the channel to the south. Of further interest is that this tributary is draining from the area where the recent drilling has identified anomalous gold (>0.10g/t Au) from the in situ, weathered granitoid part of the regolith profile. This makes this area a high priority for follow-up drilling. Significant intervals of mineralisation within the transported regolith include JD17D163, **3 metres at 2.50 g/t Au** from 39 metres and JD17D196, **1 metre at 3.03 g/t Au** from 35 metres (Figure 2).

The gold results from the in situ (weathered granitoid) part of the regolith profile are also of significant interest and to a large degree are coincident with the gold-in-transported regolith intercepts, albeit that they are elongated over a west-northwest – east-southeast zone, which has at least 500m of

strike and is open to the east-southeast. It is possible that some of this anomalous gold may represent leaching of the base of channel gold down into the in situ regolith through water table movement, however, the distribution of the in situ gold anomalies suggest some structural control and the area to the east-southeast should be followed up with further aircore drilling. Significant mineralisation within the weathered granitoid includes JD17D163, **2 metres at 5.04 g/t Au** from 43 metres and JD17D203, **1 metre at 1.34 g/t Au** from 50 metres (Table 2).

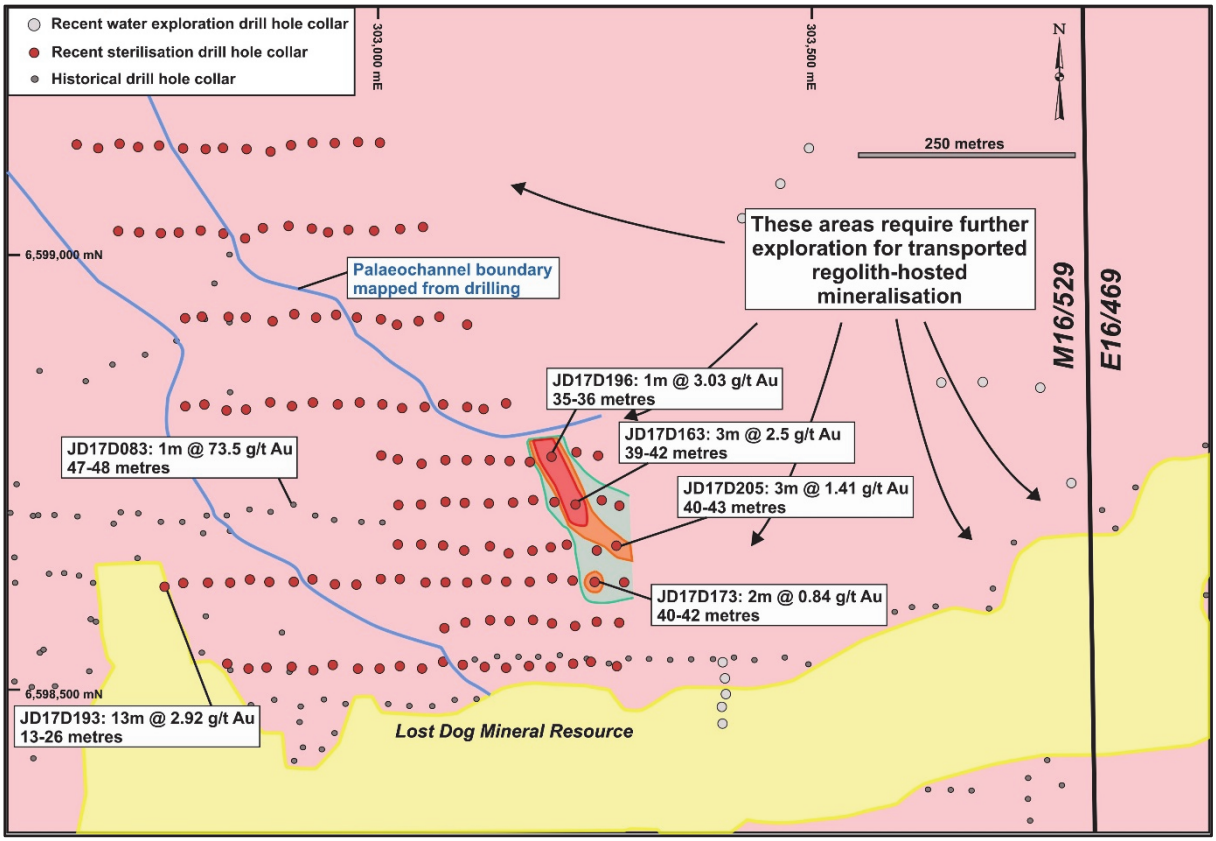

Figure 2: Recent sterilisation drilling north of Lost Dog showing anomalous gold in transported regolith

Extrapolation of this trend further to the east-southeast means that it passes through an area of no previous drilling, before hitting the Lost Dog north east mineralisation, where previous RC hole, JD17C190, intersected **1 metre @ 0.41g/t Au** from 50 metres in lower saprolite granitoid. To the south, but potentially still along strike from the newly identified in situ gold trend, is hole JD17C313, which intersected **2 metres @ 0.59g/t Au** from 29 metres in quartz-veined granitoid upper saprolite. It is possible that the JD17C190 and JD17C313 intercepts represent the south eastern most expression of this new in situ trend. The area between these two holes and the new trend, highlighted by JD17D163 (Figure 3), requires systematic testing with blade refusal aircore. This would cover parts of the Lost Dog north east mineralisation, where few holes have been completed to granitoid bedrock (blade refusal). The identification of both the transported and in situ gold mineralisation, by the recent aircore programme, means that further aircore drilling to the east and southeast is required to test

for further transported regolith-hosted gold mineralisation and to test for a primary source within the underlying granitoid.

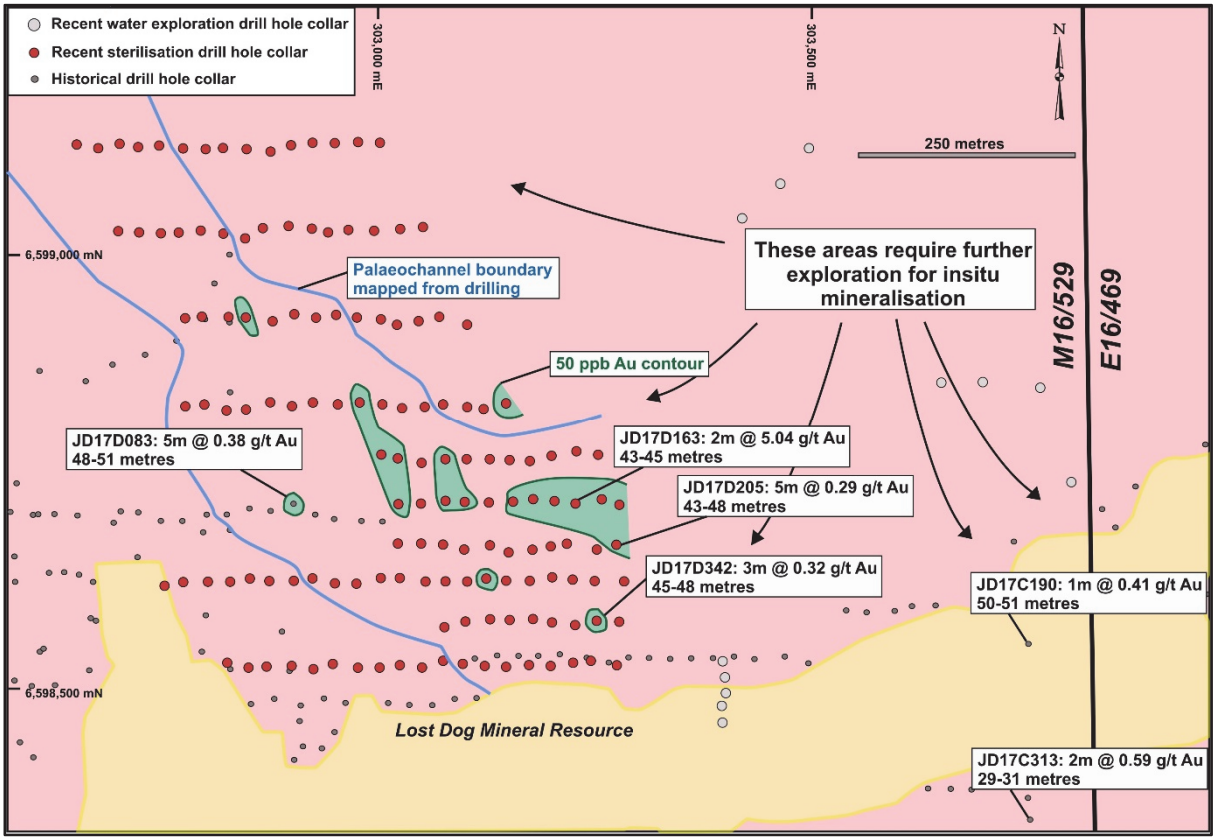

Figure 3: Recent sterilisation drilling north of Lost Dog showing anomalous gold in the weathered granitoid

Table 2: Significant Intersections from the Lost Dog Sterilisation Aircore (M16/529) >0.1 g/t Au

Hole No	MGA East	MGA North	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intecept	Regolith/Geology
JD17D101	303,148	6,598,829	34	28	29	1 m @ 0.13 g/t Au	Granitoid lower saprolite
JD17D161	303,278	659,8711	43	38	40	2 m @ 0.49 g/t Au	Sandy clay
				42	43	1 m @ 0.20 g/t Au	Granitoid lower saprolite (BOH)
JD17D162	303,258	6,598,718	42	38	41	3 m @ 0.43 g/t Au	Sandy clay
JD17D163	303,228	6,598,713	45	39	42	**3 m @ 2.50 g/t Au**	Sandy clay
				43	45	**2 m @ 5.04 g/t Au**	Granitoid lower saprolite
JD17D164	303,204	6,598,716	45	40	42	2 m @0.46 g/t Au	Puggy clay & BOC sand
JD17D169	303,078	6,598,716	50	46	47	1 m @ 0.66 g/t Au	Upper saprolite
JD17D172	303,284	6,598,623	55	42	44	2 m @ 0.57 g/t Au	Reduces clay and sandy clay
JD17D173	303,250	6,598,624	56	40	42	2 m @ 0.84 g/t Au	Grey reduced clay
JD17D178	303,125	6,598,627	57	48	50	2 m @ 0.22 g/t Au	Upper saprolite
JD17D193	302,754	6,598,618	63	13	19	**6 m @ 5.40 g/t Au**	Lost Dog orebody
				20	22	2 m @ 0.15 g/t Au	Transported clay
				24	26	**2 m @ 2.61 g/t Au**	Transported clay
				30	32	2 m @ 0.51 g/t Au	Pisolitic gravel and sandy clay
JD17D196	303,200	6,598,768	38	35	36	**1 m @ 3.03 g/t Au**	Reduced puggy clay
JD17D203	303,023	6,598,765	51	50	51	**1 m @ 1.34 g/t Au**	Granitoid lower saprolite (BOH)
JD17D205	303,275	6,598,665	48	40	43	**3 m @ 1.41 g/t Au**	Sandy clay and BOC sand
				43	48	5 m @ 0.29 g/t Au	Granitoid saprolite (BOH)
JD17D206	303,252	6,598,660	52	38	40	2 m @ 0.19 g/t Au	Transported clay and sandy clay
JD17C325	303,199	6,598,526	57	22	23	1 m @ 0.26 g/t Au	Reduced puggy clay
JD17C340	302,827	6,598,529	57	16	23	7 m @ 0.58 g/t Au	Transported clay, minor silcrete
JD17C342	303,252	6,598,578	63	45	48	3 m @ 0.32 g/t Au	Upper saprolite

Black Cat Water Exploration Drilling

Vertical aircore drilling comprising of 23 vertical aircore holes for 1,465m was completed during November 2017 to test palaeochannel regolith identified by the 2017 VTEM airborne survey within M16/115. The targets were all satisfactorily tested, most being located in the western parts of the tenement, with one target located in the far eastern parts of M16/115, near the eastern tenement boundary and where the palaeochannel leaves M16/115 and continues to the east onto P16/2925 and 2926. All holes were drilled to blade refusal to provide a complete picture of both the transported and in situ regolith profiles and any associated gold geochemistry.

Exploration for water within M16/115 was generally unsuccessful with only one suitable target identified. A deep transported regolith profile was identified in the western parts of the tenement with the base of palaeochannel sands and sandy clay being up to 60 metres below surface, before passing into in situ mafic regolith after basalt, dolerite, gabbro and some intrusive granitoid/porphyry. Drilling across the interpreted channel system generally identified a deepening of the channel, where base of channel sands might be thickest and likely to contain appreciable amounts of water and the targeted sandy regolith was intersected as expected, but apart from BCW012, water content was low. In the eastern parts of M16/115, aircore drilling indicated a much thinner transported regolith profile with the deepest transported regolith being at 40 metres below surface with no base of channel sand horizon, although some green silcrete was intersected at the base of the transported profile in a couple of holes. Minor water was located below this silcrete horizon.

Historical drilling in the western parts of M16/115 had previously intersected highly anomalous gold, e.g. JHR164, **7m @ 2.51 g/t Au** from 60 metres at the bottom of the hole. The recent aircore drilling has also intersected anomalous gold from both the transported regolith profile and from the in situ part of the profile. BCW009 was drilled within 20 metres south west of JHR164 and intersected **1 metre @ 1.00 g/t Au** from 59 metres (Table 3). Further to the South-West by 400 metres, BCW005 intersected **2 metres at 2.39 g/t Au** from 84 metres in a quartz-biotite rich saprock (Figure 4). There are a number of other gold intercepts in both historical and recent drilling in the general area, highlighting that the underlying mafic rocks are highly prospective. In all, drill coverage is very sparse and even holes BCW019-021, in the far east have anomalous intercepts, meaning that the entire M16/115 tenement area requires systematic exploration for gold.

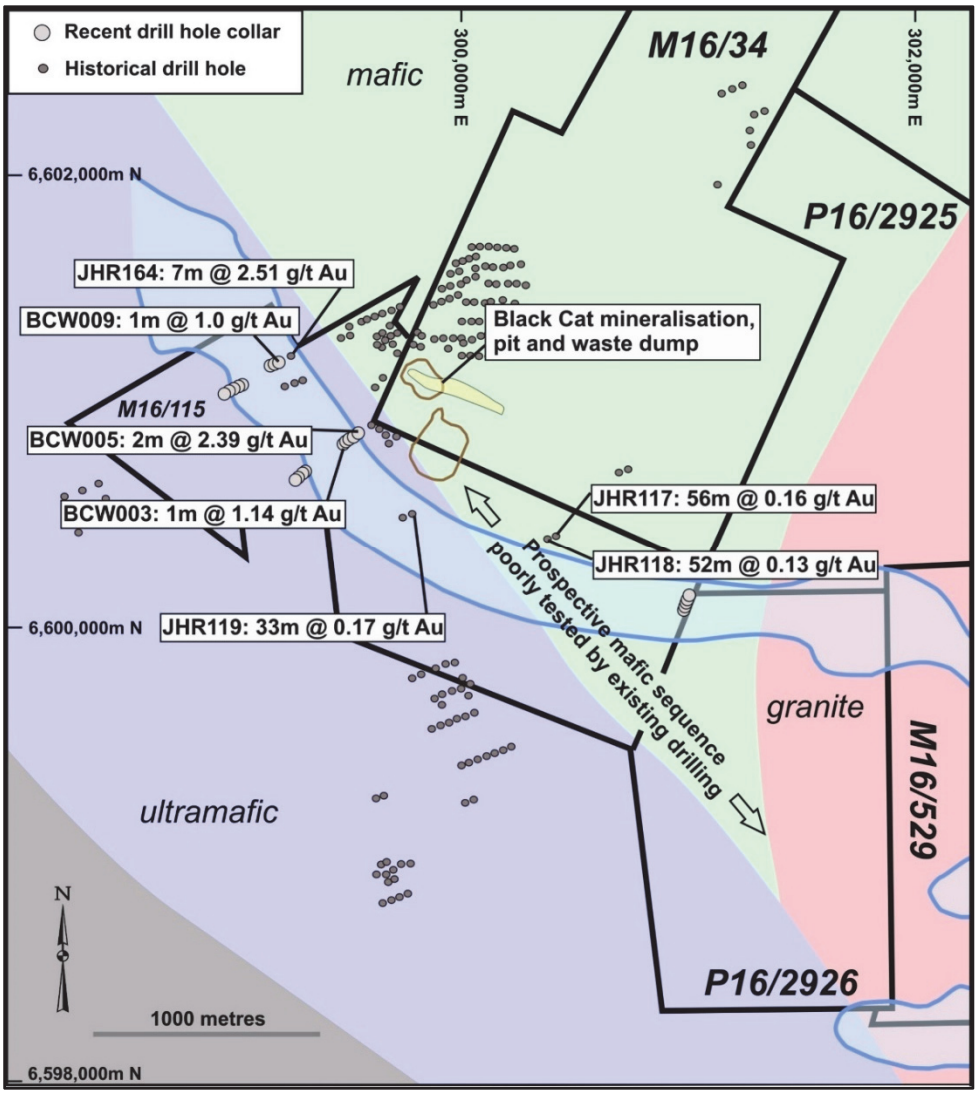

Figure 4: Recent and historical drilling at Black Cat showing palaeochannel identified by 2017 VTEM survey

Table 3: Significant Intersections from the Black Cat Water Exploration (M16/115) >0.1 g/t Au

Hole No	MGA East	MGA North	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intecept	Regolith/Geology
BCW001	299,511	6,600,838	65	33	34	**1 m @ 1.98 g/t Au**	Transported Clay
				63	65	2 m @ 0.14 g/t Au	Mafic lower saprolite (BOH)
BCW002	299,493	6,600,823	72	69	72	3m @ 0.20 g/t Au	Dolerite saprock (BOH)
BCW003	299,478	6,600,816	68	50	51	1m @ 1.14 g/t Au	Lower saprolite after sediment?
BCW004	299,528	6,600,850	73	42	46	4 m @ 0.21 g/t Au	Transported clay
				48	50	**2 m @ 1.24 g/t Au**	Puggy transported clay
				52	57	5 m @ 0.89 g/t Au	Reduced transported clay
				57	60	3 m @ 0.19 g/t Au	Lower saprolite after sediment
BCW005	299,546	6,600,865	86	48	50	2 m @ 0.83 g/t Au	Puggy transported clay
				84	86	**2 m @ 2.39 g/t Au**	Qtz-biotite schistsaprock, 5% Qtz vein
BCW007	299,283	6,600,668	62	61	62	1 m @ 0.28 g/t Au	Mafic lower saprolite (BOH)
BCW009	299,190	6,601,172	60	59	60	**1m @ 1.00 g/t Au**	Mafic lower saprolite (BOH)
BCW010	299,175	6,601,170	63	53	54	1 m @ 0.76 g/t Au	Reduced transported clay
BCW012	299,016	6,601,066	75	57	61	**4 m @ 1.52 g/t Au**	Upper saprolite
				63	64	1 m @ 0.22 g/t Au	Upper saprolite
				72	74	2 m @ 0.52 g/t Au	Granitoid lower saprolite
BCW015	298,966	6,601,044	75	73	75	2 m @ 0.53 g/t Au	Granitoid saprock (BOH)
BCW017	299,033	6,601,074	69	56	57	1 m @ 0.29 g/t Au	Transported sandy clay
BCW019	300,993	6,600,074	39	36	38	2 m @ 0.21 g/t Au	High MgO basalt saprock
BCW020	300,999	6,600,092	45	34	38	4 m @ 0.13 g/t Au	Mafic lower saprolite
				41	43	2 m @ 0.22 g/t Au	Mafic lower saprolite
BCW021	301,005	6,600,109	47	36	43	7 m @ 0.11 g/t Au	High MgO basalt saprock
BCW022	301,012	6,600,126	51	29	32	3 m @ 0.15 g/t Au	Transported clay
BCW023	301,017	6,600,142	47	28	34	6 m @ 0.53 g/t Au	Transported clay, minor silcrete

Phase 2 Water Exploration

Water bore drilling commenced on the 12th January 2018 targeting the most prospective sites identified in the recent drill programme. This programme will include the drilling of mine dewatering bores as well as production bores.

Figure 5: Aquadrill Water Bore Rig – 12 January 2018

For further information please contact:

Geoff Greenhill
Executive Chairman
Beacon Minerals Limited
M: +61 (0) 419 991 713

Graham McGarry
Managing Director
Beacon Minerals Limited
M: +61 (0) 409 589 584

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Jaurdi Gold Project and has been compiled by Mr Darryl Mapleson, a full time employee of BM Geological Services. Mr Mapleson is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mapleson has been engaged as a consultant by Beacon Minerals Limited. Mr Mapleson has 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 Mapleson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

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

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

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

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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 – Jaurdi Gold Project Progress Update

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 on aircore (AC) drilling. This drilling generated 1 metre samples of the regolith (weathered profile), which were laid out in rows of 10 on to the ground. All AC drilling 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 less than 2 metres or more than 5 metres in a single composite sample. 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. Composite samples returning assay values above 0.10g/t Au were re-sampled as individual 1m scoop samples.
	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 captured using a hand-held GPS, which has a 3m accuracy or better. 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.*	All samples were collected through a cyclone and then scoop samples were composited to produce a 4m composite 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. Composite samples returning assay values above 0.10g/t Au were re-sampled as individual 1m scoop samples and again assayed via 50g fire assay with an AAS finish at the same laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 using either aircore rig 5 or 7 rig, both with standard AC capability and using standard size aircore rods and blade bits. Some aircore hammer drilling was required to penetrate hard, indurated layers within the transported regolith, but comprised less than 5% of the drilling advance.
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 as dry as possible. 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, as were any wet samples.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The AC drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling in most cases. AC samples were collected via a cyclone, but were not split. A 2-3kg sample was collected as a composite sample, generally over a 4m sample width.
	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 30 years 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging of 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.	Samples are collected through a cyclone. 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 75-100 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 were routinely inspected by the supervising geologist and were regularly cleaned by drilling offsiders to the satisfaction of the geologist, generally at the end of each hole or more frequently as required. Field duplicates were collected and results were satisfactory, suggesting the duplicate field samples replicated the original samples. The individual 1m sample results generally compared favourably with the original composite sample results.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
	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 at the discretion of the supervising geologist. The completed drilling was considered reconnaissance in nature and a rate of 75-100 samples was considered appropriate for the completed drilling programs. At the ALS Laboratory, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards and Blanks are analysed. Results of the Field and Lab QAQC were analysed on assay receipt. On analysis, all assays passed QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests appropriate levels of sampling precision have been achieved for the sampling technique employed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results were checked by Beacon Minerals executives and BM Geological Services Pty Ltd (BMGS) consulting geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	Due to a relatively close spacing of drill holes at 25m apart for the sterilisation drilling and 20m apart for the water exploration, twinned holes were not utilised or considered necessary for the completed programs.
	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 Hills 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Geological Survey of Western Australia (GSWA) 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.*	All drill collars were located in the field using a hand-held GPS with 3 metre or better accuracy. Grid projection used was MGA Zone 51 (GDA 94). Drill collars will be picked up by a surveyor at a later date, as considered necessary for more accurate collar locations. Down-hole surveying was not completed, nor deemed necessary for the current stage of exploration at the prospects tested. All water exploration AC holes were vertical holes, while the Lost Dog sterilization AC holes were nominally angled at -60 degrees towards magnetic east.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is MGA94, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	At Lost Dog, MineComp Pty Ltd (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.*	The Lost Dog sterilisation drilling was completed at a regular spacing of 25m on generally 100m-spaced traverses. Early drill assays from the southeastern part of the drilled grid showed anomalous gold (>0.10g/t Au and higher) from both the transported and in situ parts of the regolith profile and this area was infilled with lines approximately 50m apart (again 25m-spaced collars) towards the end of the program. The Black Cat and Lost Dog water exploration AC holes were spaced at 20m on individual, single lines, positioned to test across the interpreted palaeochannel(s). Refer to relevant Figures within the body of the ASX release for all 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 spacings used are considered sufficient to test for the style and continuity of any identified gold mineralisation or aquifers (water resources) at the prospect areas drilled.
	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 Lost Dog sterilisation AC 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 Black Cat and Lost Dog water exploration utilised vertical holes, which is considered appropriate to test for generally flat-lying aquifers.
	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 and possible aquifers 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. All sampling was completed by the supervising geologist or by an approved field assistant.
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 previously had the Jaurdi database reviewed by suitable 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.*	The Lost Dog sterilisation AC and some of the Lost Dog water exploration AC occurred within tenement M16/529, in which Beacon Mining Pty Ltd holds a 100% controlling interest. The Black Cat water exploration AC was completed within M16/115, in which Beacon Mining Pty Ltd holds a 100% controlling interest. Beacon Mining Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Beacon Minerals Ltd. Parts of the Lost Dog water exploration were conducted within E16/469, held by Stephen George Argus & Zephyr Mining Pty Ltd. Beacon has an exploration "Option Agreement" with both parties to explore E16/469 for gold and other commodities.
	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.	All tenements are 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 within 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 BMGS 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 holders of M16/529). Beacon has since completed several exploration and grade control campaigns on the tenement. Previous exploration within E16/469 is sparse with a few surface and auger soil sampling campaigns having been completed over large parts of the tenement area. The most recent has been by Stephen Argus on behalf of the tenement holders, who completed a small auger soil sampling program over the western parts of the tenement. The current tenement holders have also previously completed a short aircore drilling programme to test for easterly extensions of the Lost Dog gold

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		mineralisation into their tenement. This drilling was largely unsuccessful, although a number of anomalous (>0.10g/t Au) intercepts were returned. Previous exploration of Black Cat tenement, M16/115, has also been sparse in coverage with some limited drilling (mostly RAB) on several scattered grids within the tenement. Despite this drilling returning some significant gold intercepts above 0.10g/t Au and 1g/t Au, follow-up drilling had not been completed. Several soil sampling programs have also been completed over M16/115, the best quality and most recent survey having been an auger soil sampling program completed by Ramelius Resources Ltd in 2008.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Jaurdi Hills Gold Project overlies a portion of the Bali Monzogranite immediately adjacent to the Jaurdi Hills-Dunnsville greenstone sequence, which in the south hosts the Jaurdi Hills mining centre and the Dunnsville mining centre towards the north. The Bali Monzogranite and Dunnsville Granodiorite/Doyle Dam Granodiorite to the north, together occupy the core of a gently north plunging anticline. M16/529 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 Hills area, particularly to the west and south of the Jaurdi Hills mining centre. 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

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		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 Lost Dog tenements (M16/529, E16/469 & P16/2925 &2926), which make up the southern parts of the Jaurdi Hills Gold Project, are located close to the western margin of the Bali Monzogranite immediately to the south east of the exposed Jaurdi Hills greenstone sequence. The tenements are entirely soil covered, with well-developed nodular carbonate increasing in intensity southwards towards an active contemporary drainage. Recent drilling programs have revealed 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 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 has at least 850 metres strike (East – West orientated), is 175 metres wide and 8 metres deep; and appears open to the northeast and connects with the Western Arm. The Black Cat tenements (M16/34 & M16/115) make up the northwestern parts of the Jaurdi Hills Gold Project, with M16/34 hosting the abandoned Black Cat pit and remaining gold resources at Black Cat North and Black Cat South. These tenements cover predominantly mafic and ultramafic rocks to the immediate northwest of the Bali Monzogranite and exposure of these rock types is extensive, particularly

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		in the central and northern parts of M16/34. M16/115 is completely covered by transported sediments associated with modern day and palaeo-drainages. In the Black Cat area the mafic-ultramafic sequence generally has a northwest – southeast trend with a number of shears and faults, which are sub-parallel to the regional stratigraphy. To the immediate east of the Jaurdi Hills mining centre and in the vicinity of Jaurdi Hill itself, the mafic-ultramafic sequence as a more northeast – southwest trend, where it bends around the Doyle Dam Granodiorite, located to the north. Gold mineralisation at the Jaurdi Hills mining centre is typically associated with narrow quartz-veined shears of various orientations and/or with sheared felsic porphyries/granitoids, again having various orientations. Both styles are hosted by mafic volcanics and to a lesser extent by ultramafic volcanics. The Black Cat gold mineralisation is one of the largest porphyry/granitoid-associated deposits within the Jaurdi Hills mining centre with a number of stacked southwesterly dipping, relatively flat-lying shears within the porphyry hosting the gold. A large porphyry/granitoid body intrudes weathered and fresh mafic volcanic rocks and is covered with approximately 15-25m of transported cover. The majority of the Black Cat gold resources are located within weathered porphyry/granitoid and sometimes the weathered mafic rocks (in situ regolith).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ▪ dip and azimuth of the hole ▪ down hole length and interception depth ▪ hole length. *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	The location of all drilling 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 0.10 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 generally above 0.10ppm Au (0.10g/t Au). Some lower grade material may be included in the reported intercept, but no more than two metres of consecutive sub-grade results. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 gold 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 anomalous (>0.01g/t Au & >1g/t Au) Black Cat gold mineralisation (where identified). In situ weathered granitoid intercepts from the sterilisation AC are reported as down-hole lengths and the nature, tenor, distribution and true widths of this mineralisation is not currently know or understood. The geometry of palaeochannel aquifers is well understood and there is no ambiguity with the understanding of these systems.
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 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 (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*	Further exploration work is currently under consideration, the details of which will be released in due-course.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	