15th June 2026

Beachcomber Extended with Further High-Grade Gold - Forelands Gold Project, WA

BPM Minerals Ltd (**ASX: BPM**) ('**BPM**' or '**the Company**') is pleased to report that down-dip extension drilling at the high-grade **Beachcomber Main Lode** has extended the mineralised footprint and grown the high-grade plunging shoot, which remains open at depth. Standout intercepts include **2m @ 20.95 g/t Au from 266m (incl. 1m @ 41.30 g/t Au)**, confirming continuity of high-grade gold to ~250m vertical depth. The results are the first batch of assays from the recently completed 7,426m, 46-hole reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the broader Beachcomber Prospect, part of the **Forelands Gold Project** (the "Project") in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. Assay results from the remainder of the Beachcomber Prospect are set to be released shortly.

Highlights:

- Key results from the extensional 3,652m, 17-hole RC drill program completed at the Beachcomber Main Lode include:
  - **2m @ 20.95 g/t Au** fm 266m, incl. **1m @ 41.30 g/t Au** fm 266m (FLRC069)
  - **9m @ 3.08 g/t Au** fm 185m, incl. **1m @ 15.75 g/t Au** fm 189m (FLRC064)
  - **8m @ 1.80 g/t Au** fm 116m, incl. **1m @ 11.23 g/t Au** fm 119m (FLRC026)
  - **3m @ 3.88 g/t Au** fm 227m and **1m @ 6.22 g/t Au** fm 198m (FLRC027)
  - **4m @ 1.64 g/t Au** fm 155m (FLRC025)
  - **2m @ 3.52 g/t Au** fm 153m (FLRC031)
  - **3m @ 1.70 g/t Au** fm 111m (FLRC065)
- These assay results are in addition to the previously reported high-grade drilling results from the Beachcomber Main Lode[1,5]:
  - **3m @ 65.8 g/t Au** fm 25m (ZSAC0087)
  - **9m @ 7.77 g/t Au** fm 75m, incl. **2m @ 21.73 g/t Au** fm 75m and **1m @ 23.39g/t Au** fm 83m. (FLRC007)
  - **6m @ 6.72 g/t Au** fm 28m and **2m @ 20.77 g/t Au** fm 40m. (FLRC010)
  - **2m @ 12.33 g/t Au** fm 134m and **5m @ 2.22 g/t Au** fm 105m. (FLRC020)
  - **3m @ 13.5 g/t Au** fm 90m. (BCRC008)
  - **9.7m @ 4.5 g/t Au** fm 88.8m, incl. **0.5m @ 66.5 g/t Au** fm 89.3m. (BCD001)
- **Drilling has significantly extended the mineralised footprint of the Beachcomber Main Lode** with consistent mineralisation intercepted over 300m of strike and 250m of dip. The lode remains open down plunge providing a clear target for further extensional drilling (Figure 1).
- Assay results from drilling across the broader Beachcomber Prospect are set to be **released over the coming week** including the Beachcomber NW and Beachcomber Central targets.
- **An exploration update for Bonnie & Clyde will be released later in June/July** with the updated targeting in preparation for the maiden drill program that is anticipated to commence in Q3 2026.

Commenting on the progress, BPM CEO Oliver Judd:

"Following completion of the program on schedule and on budget, it's pleasing to see the assays deliver on what the team expected. This latest round of drilling at Beachcomber has continued to grow the footprint of the high-grade Beachcomber Main Lode with some further spectacular high-grade intercepts. Mineralisation is now consistently intercepted over 300m in strike and to a depth of 250m with the high-grade shoot open at depth for further expansional drilling. The Beachcomber Main Lode is one of several targets tested across the broader Beachcomber Prospect during this latest round of drilling, these results are set to be released shortly and will hopefully add to a growing gold story.

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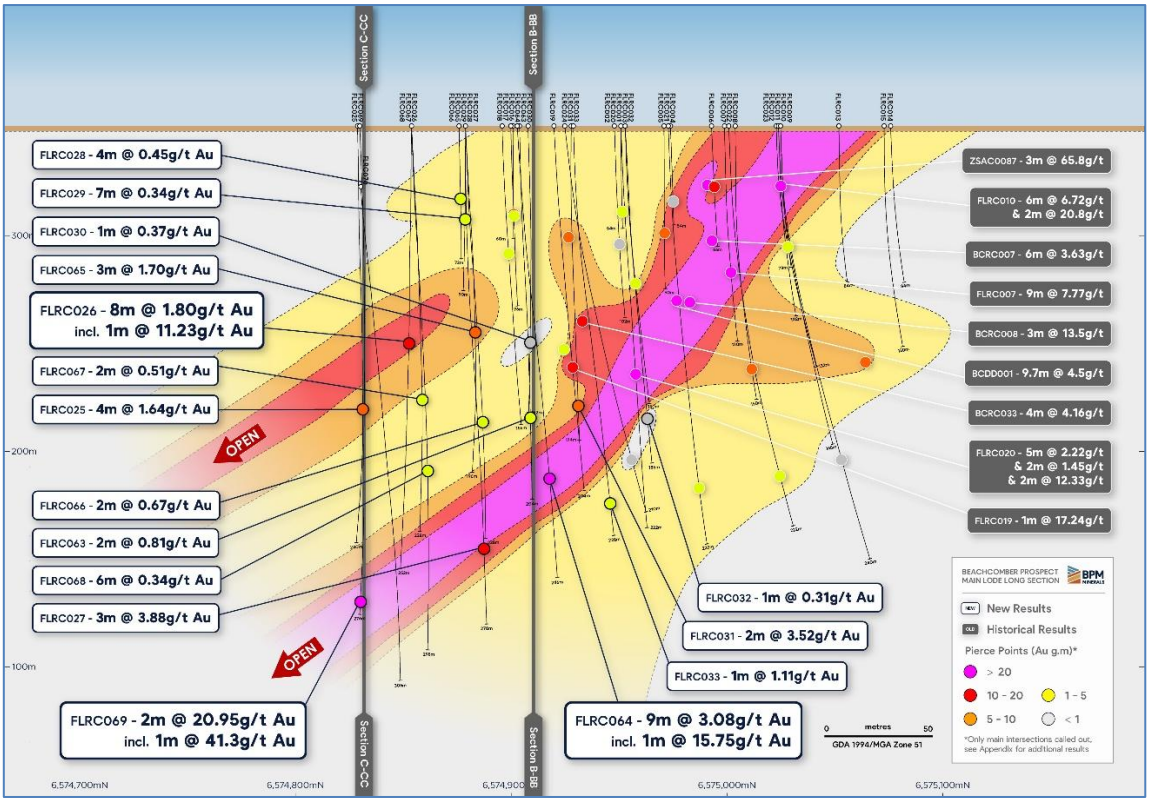

Figure1 – Beachcomber Long Section A-A' (looking west) with defined high-grade, south-plunging shoot that remains open at depth

A 7,426m, 46-hole program was completed in April across the broader Beachcomber Prospect with several compelling targets tested. The Beachcomber Main Lode received 17 RC holes for 3,652m. The objective of the program was to test the down dip extensions of the high-grade southerly plunging shoot that was identified in BPM's maiden RC program in late 2025[5]. All assay results have now been received from the laboratory for the Beachcomber Main Lode with the following key intercepts (Tables 1 & 2):

- FLRC069 - **2m @ 20.95 g/t Au** fm 266m, incl. **1m @ 41.30 g/t Au** fm 266m.
- FLRC064 - **9m @ 3.08 g/t Au** fm 185m, incl. **1m @ 15.75 g/t Au** fm 189m.
- FLRC026 - **8m @ 1.80 g/t Au** fm 116m, incl. **1m @ 11.23 g/t Au** fm 119m.
- FLRC027 - **3m @ 3.88 g/t Au** fm 227m and **1m @ 6.22 g/t Au** fm 198m.
- FLRC025 - **4m @ 1.64 g/t Au** fm 155m.
- FLRC031 - **2m @ 3.52 g/t Au** fm 153m.
- FLRC065 - **3m @ 1.70 g/t Au** fm 111m.

These results are in addition to the previously reported high-grade drilling results at the Beachcomber Main Lode undertaken by AngloGold Ashanti and BPM Minerals Ltd. Key results include[1,5]:

- ZSAC0087 – **3m @ 65.8 g/t Au** fm 25m.
- FLRC007 – **9m @ 7.77 g/t Au** fm 75m, incl. **2m @ 21.73 g/t Au** fm 75m and **1m @ 23.39g/t Au** fm 83m.
- BCD001- **9.7m @ 4.5 g/t Au** fm 88.8m, incl. **0.5m @ 66.5 g/t Au** fm 89.3m
- BCRC008 – **3m @ 13.5 g/t Au** fm 90m.
- FLRC010 – **6m @ 6.72 g/t Au** fm 28m and **2m @ 20.77 g/t Au** fm 40m.
- FLRC020 – **2m @ 12.33 g/t Au** fm 134m and **5m @ 2.22 g/t Au** fm 105m.
- FLRC019 – **1m @ 17.24 g/t Au** fm 131m.

Drilling has successfully increased the footprint of the Beachcomber Main Lode and reaffirmed it as a high-grade gold system. Mineralisation has consistently been intersected over an area of 300m in strike length and 250m of dip. A higher-grade southerly plunging shoot has been extended, characterised by repeated intersections of high-grade mineralisation (>10g/t), often over multiple-metre widths, within the broader mineralised envelope. Mineralisation remains open to the south and down dip with these extensions a clear focus for further RC drilling.

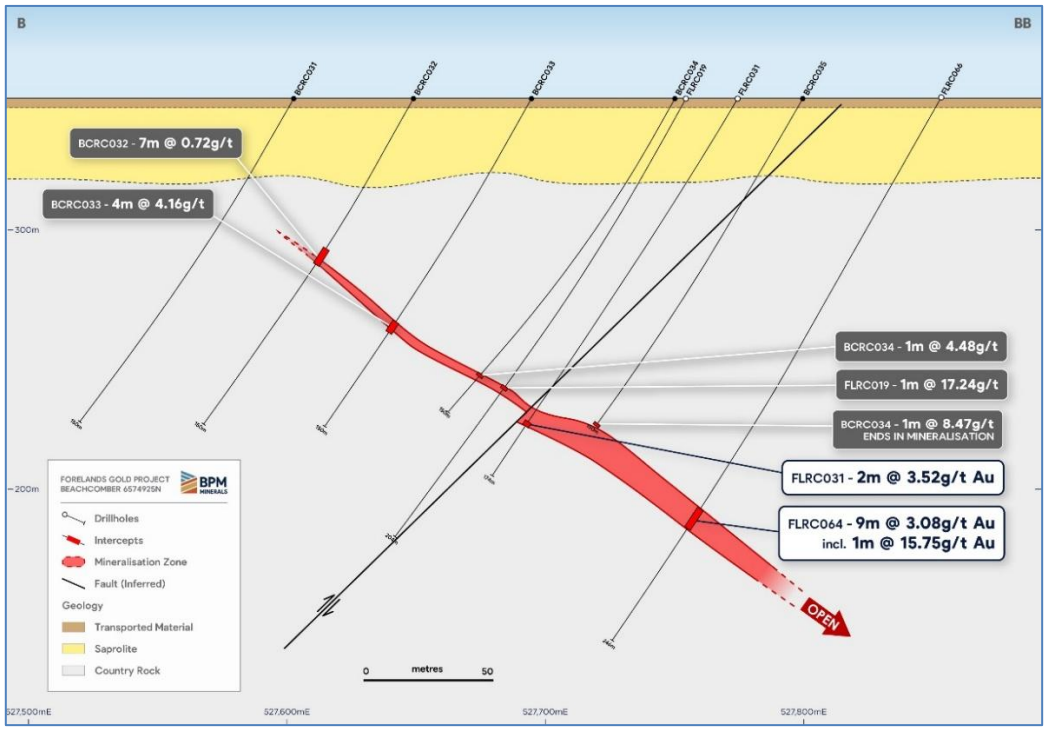

Figure 2 – Beachcomber Main Lode Cross Section 'B-BB' – Looking North (6,574,925n)

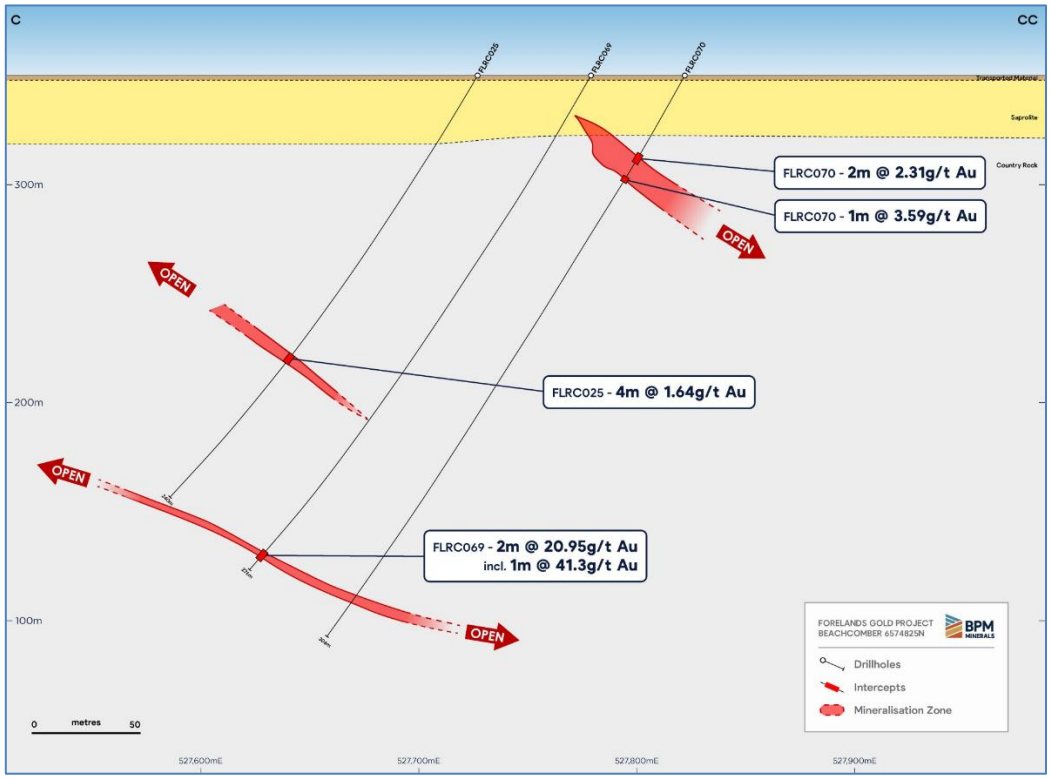

Figure 3 – Beachcomber Main Lode Cross Section 'C-CC' – Looking North (6,574,825n)

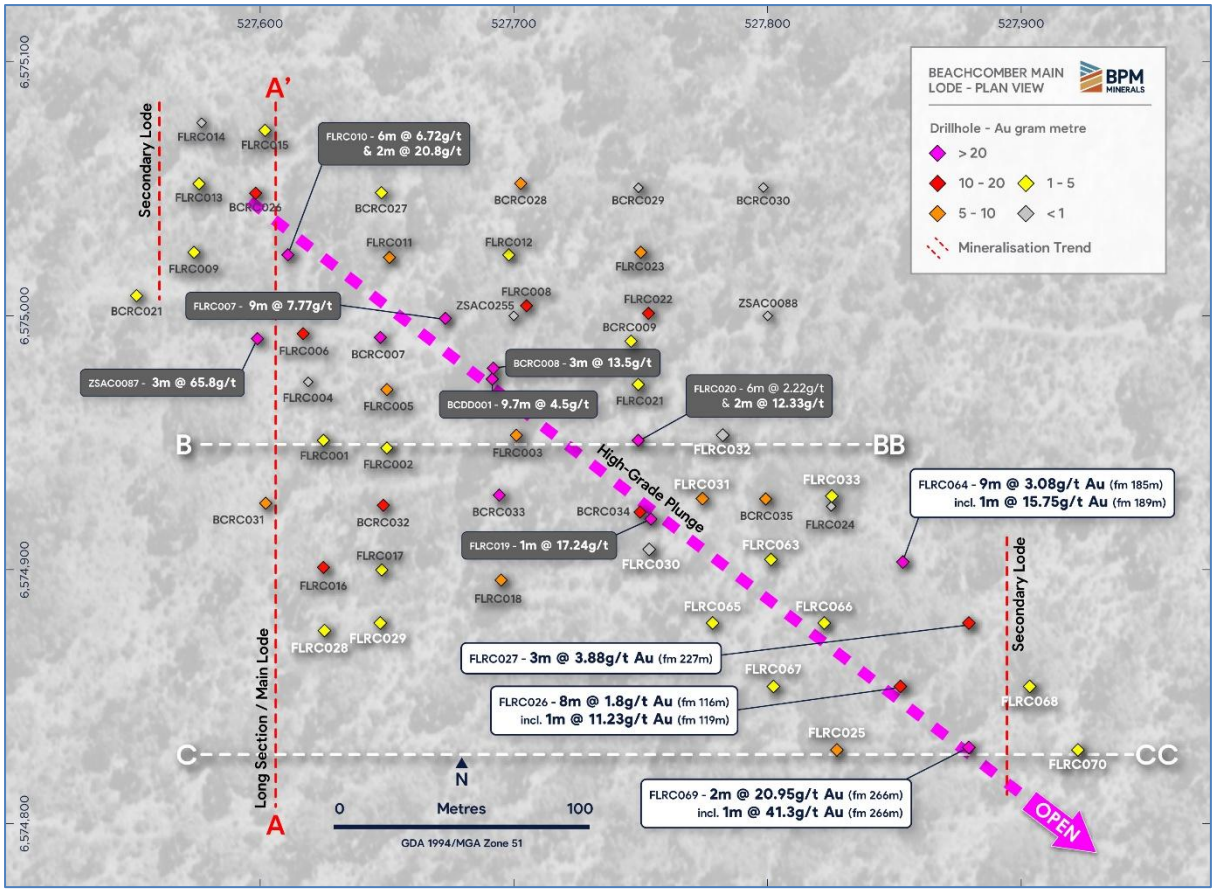

Figure 4 – Beachcomber Plan View with Drilling with High Grade Plunge towards SE.

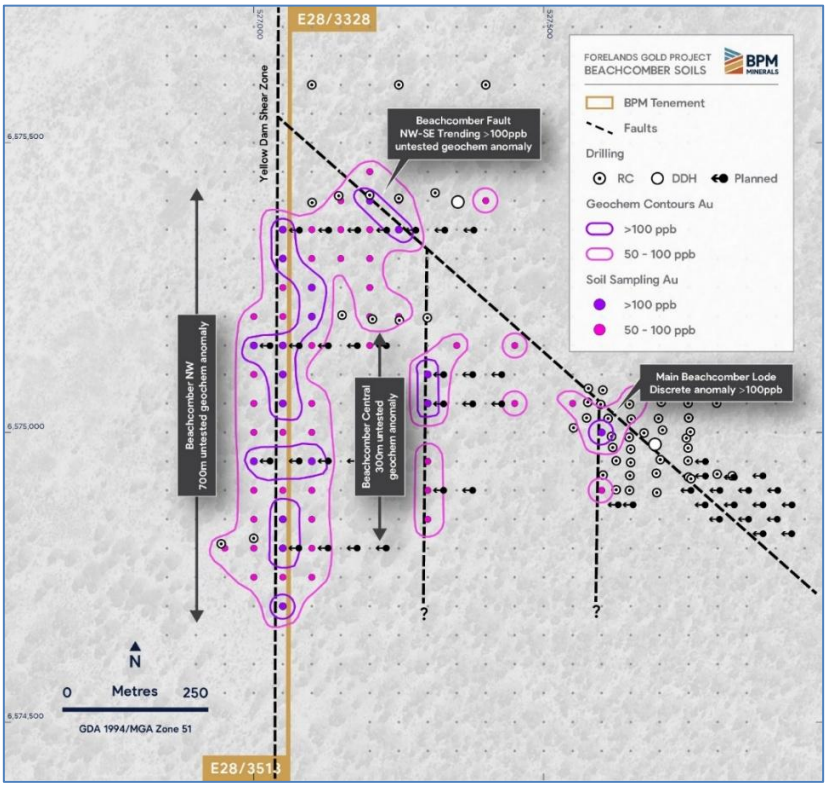

Figure 5 – Beachcomber Prospect with Soil Anomalies and RC drill traverses

Beachcomber Main Lode Geology

The Forelands Gold Project is prospective for Tropicana-style mineralisation and is located on the western margin of the Proterozoic-aged Albany Fraser Orogen and represents the reworked margin of the Yilgarn Craton. This tectonic zone has undergone high-grade metamorphism. The mineralised NE-SW trending Yellow Dam Shear Zone extends for 75km through the Project area and is interpreted as a major regional fluid conduit with Beachcomber located on this fault.

Drilling to date indicates that the principal mineralisation zone at the Beachcomber Main Lode is developed within a stacked quartz vein system, interpreted as two discrete, parallel quartz veins hosting high-grade gold mineralisation within quartz–feldspar ± biotite gneiss (Figure 6). Coarse gold has been observed within these veins. The mineralised vein set is interpreted as striking north-south, moderately dipping to the east, with a southerly plunge component to the high-grade mineralisation which has successfully been intersected in the most southern drill traverse and remains open (Figure 3).

A relatively thin veneer of granite-gneiss derived sands mask the surface expression of the deposit, with the base of complete oxidation (BOCO) averaging 14m across drilling. This shallow regolith architecture indicates that mineralisation is likely to continue to near-surface. Grades appear coherent, with no significant evidence that supergene processes have materially altered grades relative to those observed in fresh rock. Ultra Fine Fraction soils sampling completed in late 2025, highlighted the surface expression of the Beachcomber Main Lode as a discrete, single sample, 105ppb Au anomaly (Figure 5)[6].

Geological understanding has been significantly advanced during the two drill programs at the Beachcomber Main Lode. In addition to defining a high-grade mineralisation shoot, drilling has provided strong evidence for fault-related displacement of mineralisation. Deeper drilling completed in the current program has successfully confirmed continuation of the mineralised structure at depth, with gold now intersected to ~250m vertical depth and 300m of strike. (Figure 1).

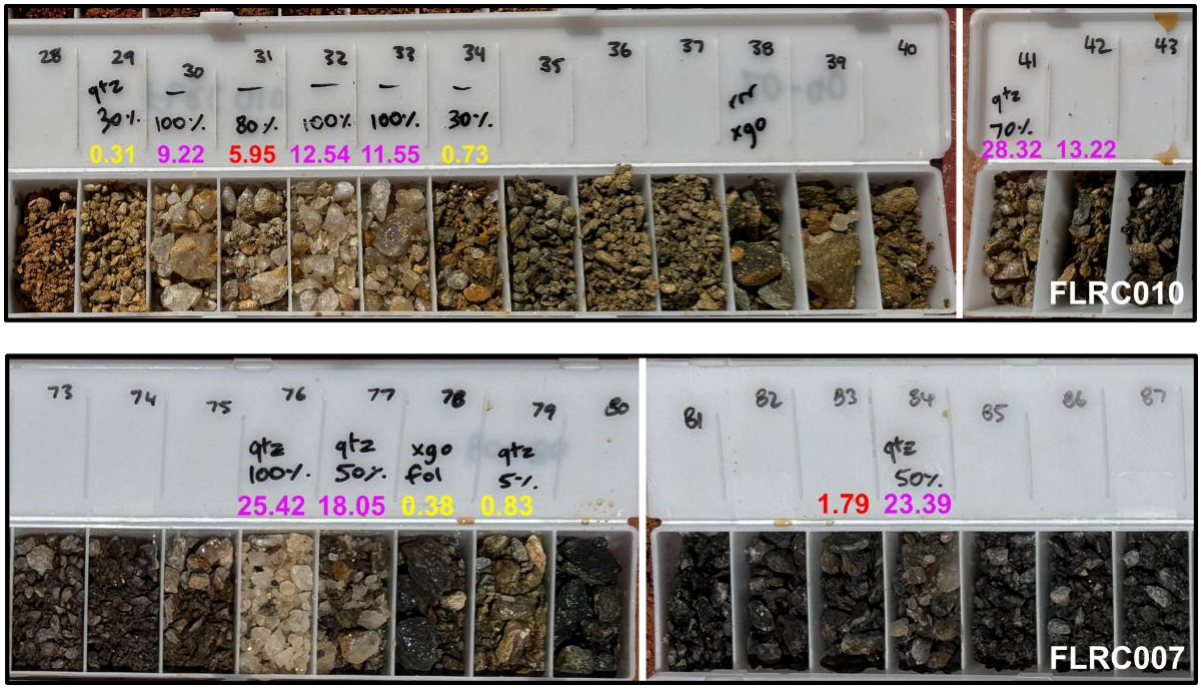

Figure 6 – Select assay results show gold mineralisation is associated with stacked quartz veins within FLRC010 and FLRC007 chip trays (previously announced)[5]

Upcoming Exploration

Final assay results from the remaining drilling from the broader Beachcomber Prospect are set to be received shortly and will be released to the market in due course. Upon receipt, an update on further drilling at Beachcomber will be made. The company was recently awarded a co-funded drilling grant via the WA Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) for RC drilling at the Beachcomber Prospect in the second half of 2026. The company is fully permitted for further RC drilling at Beachcomber.

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Forelands Gold Project Overview

District-scale position: ~630 km² consolidated landholding along the Yilgarn Craton–Albany Fraser Orogen margin, an analogous tectonic setting to the +8 Moz Tropicana gold deposit.

Strategic location: ~150 km east of Kalgoorlie, straddling the Trans-Access Road with excellent access and proximity to multiple operating and proposed mills.

High-grade intercepts at Beachcomber:

- 3m @ 65.8 g/t Au from 25m (ZSAC0087)
- 9m @ 7.77 g/t Au from 75m, incl. 2m @ 21.73 g/t Au from 75m and 1m @ 23.39g/t Au from 83m. (FLRC007)
- 6m @ 6.72 g/t Au from 28m and 2m @ 20.77 g/t Au from 40m. (FLRC010)
- 9.7m @ 4.5 g/t Au from 88.8m incl. 0.5m @ 66.5 g/t Au (inc. visible gold) (BCD001)
- 3m @ 13.5 g/t Au from 90m (BCRC008)
- 2m @ 20.95 g/t Au from 266m, incl. 1m @ 41.30 g/t Au from 266m (FLRC069)
- 9m @ 3.08 g/t Au from 185m, incl. 1m @ 15.75 g/t Au from 189m (FLRC064)

Near-term drilling: Latest drilling has confirmed continuity of the high-grade shoot over 300m of strike and to ~250m vertical depth, with mineralisation remaining open. Beachcomber overlies granted tenure, supporting the potential for conversion to a maiden JORC-compliant resource and a possible mining opportunity.

Footprint of a major gold system: Over 75 km of key mineralised 'Yellow Dam' structure; with a strong pipeline of exploration targets for testing including:

- **Ambrosia** - 8m @ 1.15 g/t Au
- **Sidecar** - 10m @ 1.0 g/t Au
- **Brass Monkey** - 6m @ 0.56 g/t Au
- **Beachcomber NW** – 42m @ 0.38 g/t Au
- **Bonnie & Clyde** - untested soil anomaly ~ 6km strike, coherent 100ppb core with values >1 g/t Au
- Dr. Barry Murphy's structural targets
- >40 historic drill holes with >1g/t
- Numerous geochem and structural targets requiring further exploration

Strong technical foundations: Project Vendors, and 2023 AMEC Prospector of the Year recipients for the Yin REE discovery are Dr. Ross Chandler and Luke Blais. In addition to existing consulting geologist Dr. Barry Murphy (ASX: PDI, DES, NYSE:AEM) all with a strong track record of discoveries.

Heritage & approvals: Heritage Agreement has been executed, with a PoW approved by DMPE for drilling at Beachcomber with Bonnie & Clyde Drilling expected Q3 2026.

Commercialisation potential: Proximity to multiple existing and proposed mills within 200 km radius provides optionality for toll treatment of future resources.

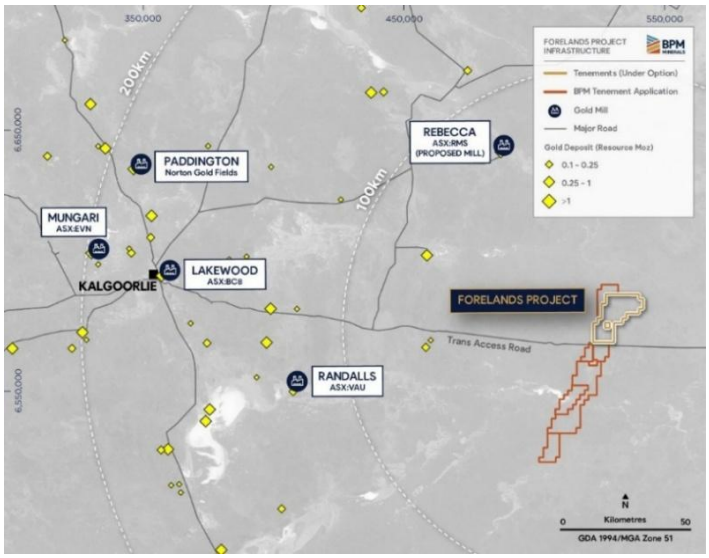

Figure 7 - Forelands Project Location with relevant gold operations and deposits

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This release is authorised by the Board of Directors of BPM Minerals Limited.

Upcoming and Previous Activity Key Dates

- Recommencement of exploration activities at Forelands – Early March 2026 ✔
- Phase 2 RC Drilling at Beachcomber – Late March 2026 ✔
- Bonnie & Clyde Heritage Surveys – Early April 2026 ✔
- Phase 2 Drilling Completion at Beachcomber – April 2026 ✔
- Assay results from phase 2 RC drilling at Beachcomber Main Lode - June 2026 ✔
- Assay results from phase 2 RC drilling at Beachcomber NW & Beachcomber Central - June 2026 ✔
- Bonnie & Clyde Drill Targeting – June/July 2026
- Bonnie & Clyde maiden RC drilling Commencement – Q3 2026

Key ASX Announcements

1. *BPM ASX Announcement – Acquisition of High-Grade Forelands Gold Project (WA) (7th July 2025)*
2. *BPM ASX Announcement – Heritage Agreement Executed at Forelands Gold Project (15th September 2025)*
3. *BPM ASX Announcement – Exploration Update – Forelands Gold Project - WA (20th October 2025)*
4. *BPM ASX Announcement – Exploration Review Highlights Gold Footprint of Forelands (17th November 2025)*
5. *BPM ASX Announcement – High-Grade gold intersected at Beachcomber (23rd January 2026)*
6. *BPM ASX Announcement – Soil Sampling defines multiple drill targets at Beachcomber (4th February 2026)*
7. *BPM ASX Announcement – Key Bonnie & Clyde Tenement Granted (11th February 2026)*
8. *BPM ASX Announcement - Beachcomber Drilling Underway (26th March 2026)*
9. *BPM ASX Announcement – Drilling Complete at Beachcomber (7th May 2026)*

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Oliver Judd, who is a Member of AusIMM and who has more than five years' experience in the field of activity being reported on. Mr Judd is an employee of the Company. The information in the market announcement is an accurate representation of the available data. Mr. Judd has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and OreReserves'. Mr. Judd consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in prior market announcements and, in the case of exploration results, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the results in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

About BPM Minerals

BPM Minerals Limited (ASX:BPM) is a Perth-based precious and critical mineral explorer with a portfolio of projects located across Western Australia. The Company seeks to build its landholdings within Tier-1 mining jurisdictions. The company is currently focussed upon its newly acquired Forelands Project, an underexplored, high-grade gold system situated along a major structural corridor on the Yilgarn–Albany Fraser margin.

The management and exploration teams are well supported by an experienced Board of Directors who have a strong record of funding and undertaking exploration activities which have resulted in the discovery of globally significant deposits both locally and internationally.

Table 1 – Drilling Details

HOLE ID	Type	Depth (m)	Grid	MGA East	MGA North	RL	Dip (deg)	Azi (deg)
FLRC025	RC	240	MGA94 Z51	527827	6574829	350	-60	270
FLRC026	RC	252	MGA94 Z51	527852	6574854	350	-60	270
FLRC027	RC	270	MGA94 Z51	527879	6574879	350	-60	270
FLRC028	RC	72	MGA94 Z51	527625	6574876	350	-60	270
FLRC029	RC	90	MGA94 Z51	527647	6574879	350	-60	270
FLRC030	RC	162	MGA94 Z51	527753	6574908	350	-60	270
FLRC031	RC	174	MGA94 Z51	527774	6574928	350	-60	270
FLRC032	RC	186	MGA94 Z51	527782	6574953	350	-60	270
FLRC033	RC	228	MGA94 Z51	527825	6574929	350	-60	270
FLRC063	RC	204	MGA94 Z51	527801	6574904	350	-60	270
FLRC064	RC	246	MGA94 Z51	527853	6574903	350	-60	270
FLRC065	RC	196	MGA94 Z51	527778	6574879	350	-60	270
FLRC066	RC	228	MGA94 Z51	527822	6574879	350	-60	270
FLRC067	RC	228	MGA94 Z51	527802	6574854	350	-60	270
FLRC068	RC	294	MGA94 Z51	527903	6574854	350	-60	270
FLRC069	RC	276	MGA94 Z51	527879	6574830	350	-60	270
FLRC070	RC	306	MGA94 Z51	527922	6574829	350	-60	270

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Table 2 – Significant Results (>0.3g/t)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	g/t Au
FLRC025	127	128	1	0.44
and	133	134	1	0.56
and	**155**	**159**	**4**	**1.64**
and	180	184	4	0.33
FLRC026	**116**	**124**	**8**	**1.80**
incl.	**119**	**120**	**1**	**11.23**
and	158	159	1	1.21
and	162	163	1	0.44
and	164	165	1	0.40
and	167	168	1	0.68
and	228	230	2	0.39
and	243	244	1	0.40
FLRC027	36	43	7	0.82
and	**198**	**199**	**1**	**6.22**
and	219	221	2	1.31
and	**227**	**230**	**3**	**3.88**
and	234	235	1	0.49
FLRC028	36	40	4	0.45
and	48	49	1	0.34
and	52	53	1	0.35
FLRC029	46	53	7	0.34
and	62	63	1	0.32
FLRC030	98	99	1	0.31
and	119	120	1	0.37
FLRC031	144	145	1	1.32
and	148	149	1	3.57
and	**153**	**155**	**2**	**3.52**
and	168	169	1	0.36
FLRC032	82	83	1	0.31
and	159	160	1	0.69
FLRC033	208	209	1	1.11
FLRC063	65	67	2	1.08
and	145	146	1	0.47
and	157	159	2	0.81
and	167	169	2	0.81
and	190	191	1	0.35
FLRC064	**185**	**194**	**9**	**3.08**
incl.	**189**	**190**	**1**	**15.75**
and	212	213	1	0.93
FLRC065	**111**	**114**	**3**	**1.70**
FLRC066	160	162	2	0.67
FLRC067	128	129	1	0.37
and	140	141	1	0.52
and	148	150	2	0.51
and	166	167	1	0.46
and	205	206	1	0.44
FLRC068	19	20	1	0.76
and	51	52	1	2.79
and	187	193	6	0.34
and	203	204	1	0.69
and	235	236	1	0.31
and	244	246	2	0.40
FLRC069	127	128	1	0.86
and	178	180	2	1.01
and	234	237	3	0.69
and	**266**	**268**	**2**	**20.95**
incl.	**266**	**267**	**1**	**41.30**
FLRC070	41	43	2	2.31
and	48	51	3	0.43
and	54	55	1	3.59
and	189	190	1	1.26
and	238	239	1	0.66

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table **Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• One-metre samples were collected directly from the rig using a Metzke cone splitter, producing approximately 2–3 kg representative sub-samples per metre, collected in calico bags.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was undertaken using a face-sampling hammer and 5.5-inch diameter bit, with samples returned to surface via the inner tube.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• RC sample recovery was assessed qualitatively at the rig and was generally good. Sample return was monitored for each metre drilled, with no material sample loss observed. No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been identified.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All RC drill holes were geologically logged on a metre-by-metre basis by qualified geologists. Logging recorded lithology, alteration, mineralisation, weathering, as well as an emphasis on veining. Logging is considered sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation and exploration targeting.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC samples were every meter and placed in calico bags on a cone splitter at the rig. • QAQC in the form of duplicates and CRM's (OREAS Standards 231, 22i, 236b and 241b) were inserted through the drilling at a rate of 1:50 samples. Additionally, within mineralised zones, a duplicate sample was taken and a blank inserted directly after. • 2-3kg samples are submitted to ALS laboratories (Perth), oven dried to 105°C and crushed to >90% passing 3mm to produce a 500g charge for determination of gold by Photon Assay from crushed sample (ALS Method Au-PA01). • Standard laboratory QAQC is undertaken and monitored.
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.* • *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.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Photon Assay is considered a total analysis and Method Au PA01 is appropriate for Au determination. • Duplicate results show good repeatability, indicating acceptable sampling and analytical precision. Blanks and CRM's also performed well.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• Multiple company personnel have reviewed significant intersections. • No adjustments have been made to assay data.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• AC, RC and DDH holes were located using a handheld GPS system with expected accuracy of +/- 5m horizontal. Collar elevations (RLs) were derived by snapping collar positions to a high-resolution digital terrain model (DTM), as GPS-derived elevations were considered insufficiently accurate for reliable RL determination. • BPM Minerals RC downhole surveys were completed using an Axis Gyro tool to record hole deviation (dip and azimuth) at regular intervals. The accuracy of the surveys is considered appropriate for the stage of exploration. • Coordinates are referenced to the Map Grid of Australia (MGA) zone 51 on the Geographic Datum of Australia (GDA94). • Location techniques considered suitable for public reporting of exploration results.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Spacing stated in 'sampling' and 'drill techniques' sections (above). • Significant intervals are reported as indicated in the relevant figure(s) and table(s) and in the body of the announcement, note down hole intervals are quoted. • Drill hole and sample spacing is appropriate for the purpose and context in which the exploration results are reported. • Additional data from any future closer spaced (infill) drilling may change the shape and tenor of stated anomalies and geological interpretation.
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.*	• Drilling traverses are undertaken perpendicular to the strike of the prospective trend. • It is believed that the reported intercepts would accurately represent the true width of mineralisation and thus no sampling bias would be introduced.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples were collected directly at the rig and placed into calico bags. Samples were stored in a secure location prior to transport and were transported by company personnel or authorised contractors to ALS. The chain of custody is considered secure.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No reviews or audits have been conducted to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Exploration Tenement Applications E28/3513 is held by Ross Berge Chandler and Luke Thomas Blais, while Granted Tenement E28/3328 is held by Early Bird Metals Pty Ltd. Collectively tenements are jointly known as the 'Forelands Project' and are currently under two separate 'exclusive option to acquire' agreements between by BPM Minerals Ltd (ASX:BPM) • Exploration Tenement Applications E28/3537, E28/3538 and E28/3544 and granted exploration tenements E28/3539 and E28/3543 are held by BPM Minerals Ltd. • The Project comprises of 211 exploration blocks. • The tenements are located in the Albany Fraser Orogen of Western Australia approximately 170km east of Kalgoorlie • If BPM exercises the option to acquire the Forelands Project Tenements, a shared 1.5% gross smelter royalty over E28/3513 and E28/3328 will be payable to the project vendors, Ross Chandler and Luke Blais.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A shared 1.5% gross smelter royalty will be payable on E28/3537 and E28/3544 to Ross Chandler, Luke Blais and Drew Money, if the option is exercised. • A shared 1.0% gross smelter royalty will be payable on E28/3538, E28/3539, E28/3543 to Ross Chandler and Luke Blais, if the option is exercised. • The tenements do not overlie any pastoral stations • The tenements do not cover any nature reserves or national park. • The tenements are mostly located within the Upurli Upurli Nguratja Determination area, With a minor amount within the Ngadju Determination area. Access agreements with the relevant native title groups will be negotiated prior to the granting of tenements currently under application.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Project area was explored by Anglogold Ashanti Joint Venture with Independence Group NL between 2004 and 2014 while exploring for gold and nickel. Rock Chip, Calcrete, Auger, AC, RC and diamond drilling was carried out as well as detailed aeromagnetics/radiometrics, ground gravity and MLTEM undertaken. Petrology was carried out.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Forelands project is located within the Northern Foreland Zone of the Albany Fraser Orogen • The Northern Foreland is a reworked section of the Archean Yilgarn Craton that has been thrust over less deformed Kurnapli terrane units during NE-SW shortening, likely at between 2.6 and 2.5 Ga • In the Forelands Project area, the crustal-scale Cundeelee Fault is interpreted to represent a thrust ramp that has juxtaposed the amphibolite to granulite Northern Foreland over the generally greenschist Kurnapli granites and greenstones • Having experienced amphibolite to granulite facies metamorphism, granitic quartzofeldspathic orthogneisses predominate the Forelands Project area

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Gold mineralisation at Forelands is interpreted as a hypozonal orogenic system, formed during or shortly after peak metamorphism. Fluids migrating along thrust zones and into structural traps within the hanging wall gneiss have created stacked quartz vein lodes containing visible gold and associated sulphides. Beachcomber, the most advanced prospect, features multiple stacked lodes with varying mineralisation styles

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.*
		• Drilling details are reported within the body of text.

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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Reported results represent the average of the primary sample and any corresponding duplicate samples, providing a more representative assay and accounting for natural variability in gold mineralisation. • All results over 0.3 g/t Au have been reported with a further >10ppm Au highlighted. • No metal equivalent values have been reported.

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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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralisation is interpreted to be north-south striking and moderately dipping to the east. Further bedrock drilling orientation has effectively tested the mineralized structure. • It is believed that the reported intercepts would accurately represent the true width of mineralisation and thus no sampling bias would be introduced.
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.*	• Suitable images are included within 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.*	• All reporting is considered comprehensive and balanced with relevant assay results reported.
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.*	• All relevant exploration results are reported within the report.
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.*	• Regional soil sampling. • Further RC drilling to extend and infill mineralised envelopes of previously identified bedrock mineralisation and regional soil anomalies. • Geophysical surveys.

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