

11th September 2026

Drilling Approvals Granted for Bonnie & Clyde - Maiden 10,000m RC Drilling Program Set to Commence

Footprint of a Major Gold System outlined with soil sampling defining several high-priority drill targets

BPM Minerals Ltd (ASX: BPM) ('BPM' or 'the Company') is pleased to advise that on 10 September 2026 it has received the final key approval allowing for commencement of the maiden 10,000m RC drilling program at the **Bonnie & Clyde Prospect**, part of the Forelands Gold Project (the "Project") in the Eastern Goldfields, W.A. The drilling program will target several, previously untested, gold-in-soil anomalies with drilling expected to commence within the coming 5-10 days.

Highlights:

- Key approvals granted allowing for RC drilling to commence at Bonnie & Clyde. Approvals consisted of ministerial consent to explore on the Use and Benefit of Aboriginal Inhabitants Reserve 40329 (Coonana Reserve); and a PoW approved by DMPE allowing for the maiden 70-hole, ~10,000m RC drilling program.
- RC drilling is expected to commence over the coming 5-10 days upon completion of site preparations with the exploration team and the RC drill rig currently on-site drilling at the Beachcomber Prospect.
- Several priority targets are set to be drill tested as part of the program. These targets were generated from the historical auger sampling programs and re-confirmed by the recently completed 50m x 50m, ~1,500 ultrafine fraction soilsand detailed airborne magnetic survey.
- Bonnie & Clyde is a >6km long, gold-in-soil anomaly with several coherent zones of >100ppb Au anomalism that has never been tested by drilling. The style of mineralisation being explored is considered analogous to the 7.89Moz Tropicana gold deposit (ASX:RRL).
- A review of geochemically led, Western Australian major gold discoveries over the past ~20 years (Tropicana, Rebecca, Karlawinda & Gruyere) has highlighted the Bonnie & Clyde gold-in-soil anomaly to be comparable in size and tenor, underlining the potential of the Prospect to host a significant gold deposit.
- Beachcomber RC exploration and resource definition drilling program is progressing well with ~5,500m and 35 RC drill holes completed thus far. The first batch of samples is at the laboratory with drilling assay results expected to be reported upon receipt throughout Q3 2026.

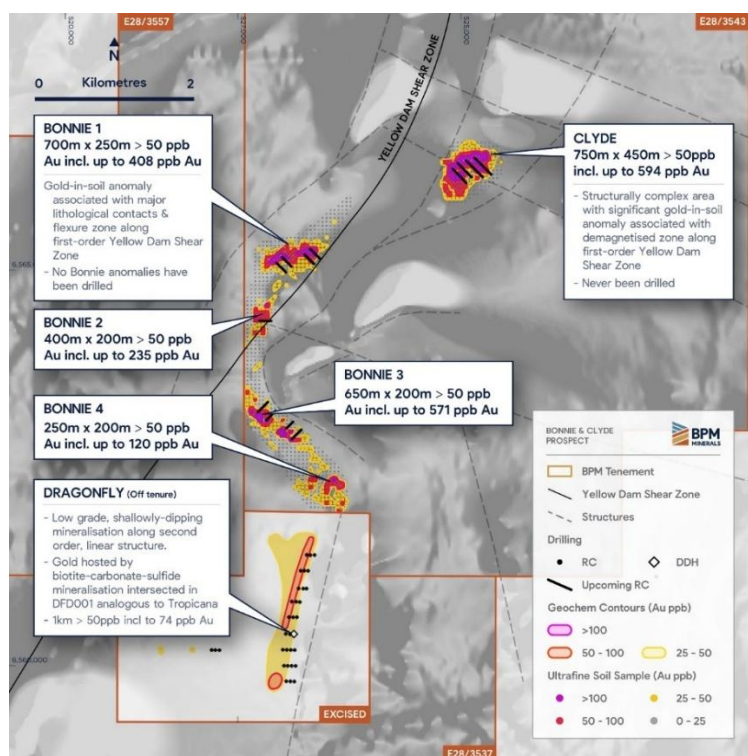


Figure 1 - Bonnie & Clyde Prospect - Ultra-Fine Fraction soil sample anomalies over magnetics with planned RC drill holes

Commenting on the commencement of drilling, BPM CEO Oliver Judd:

"We're delighted to finally receive the final approval allowing us to commence drilling at Bonnie & Clyde over the coming 5-10 days, at one of Australia's most compelling, untested gold exploration targets. The size and quality of these types of targets do not appear often in the Western Australian exploration space. These targets tick multiple exploration boxes, with the size and tenor of the soil anomalies, geology, underlying structure and the Tropicana style of mineralisation already encountered along strike."

The Bonnie & Clyde prospect was one the few areas Anglo Gold Ashanti was unable to access during their major exploration campaign through the belt 15 years ago. The necessary approvals process has required a large amount of consultation over the past year with the native title party, UUNAC, and the related governmental regulatory bodies. Now that this is complete, future access and exploration activities will be able to be implemented along industry standard timeframes."

Soil Sampling Results and Drill Targeting

The Company is also pleased to announce the results of ~1,500 soil samples collected from the Bonnie & Clyde prospect on a 50m x 50m grid (Figure 1). BPM's sampling locations were designed to cover the substantial >6km long historical gold anomaly generated by FMG in 2020⁴ and refine this anomaly for drill testing.

Whilst not considered material as new results, the soil samples have re-confirmed the previously announced historical exploration workings undertaken by FMG in 2020.

A detailed 30m-line spaced airborne magnetic survey was also completed, with the resultant images integrated with the soil sampling results, with the interpretation delineating several compelling drill targets. These drill targets are part of a 6km long anomalous gold trend associated with Yellow Dam Shear Zone. The drill targets are outlined as follows (Figure 1):

- **Clyde** - NE-SW trending, 750mx450m 50ppb Au anomaly with a peak result of 594 ppb Au. (Fig. 2)
- **Bonnie 1** - NE-SW trending, 700mx250m 50ppb Au anomaly with a peak result of 408 ppb Au. (Fig. 3)
- **Bonnie 2** - N-S trending, 400mx200m 50ppb Au anomaly with a peak result of 235 ppb Au.
- **Bonnie 3** - NW-SE trending, 650mx200m 50ppb Au anomaly with a peak result of 571 ppb Au.

Approximately 10,000m of RC drilling for 65 holes over 13 traverses is planned to test these priority targets with the drill traverses designed to test both the weathered and fresh rock components beneath the gold anomalies.

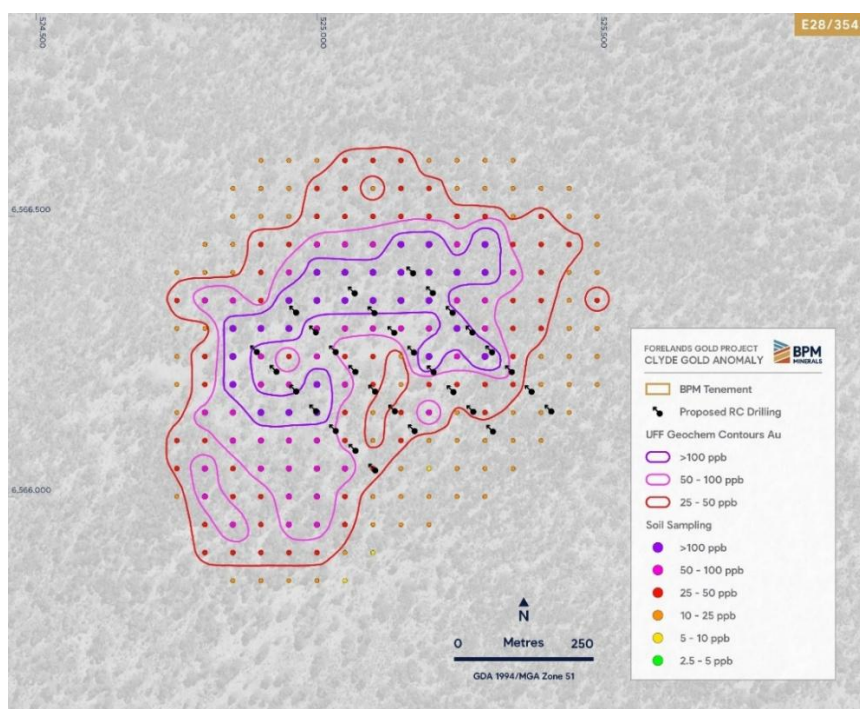


Figure 2 - Clyde Gold-in-Soil Anomaly - 750m x 450m gold anomaly with planned RC drill holes

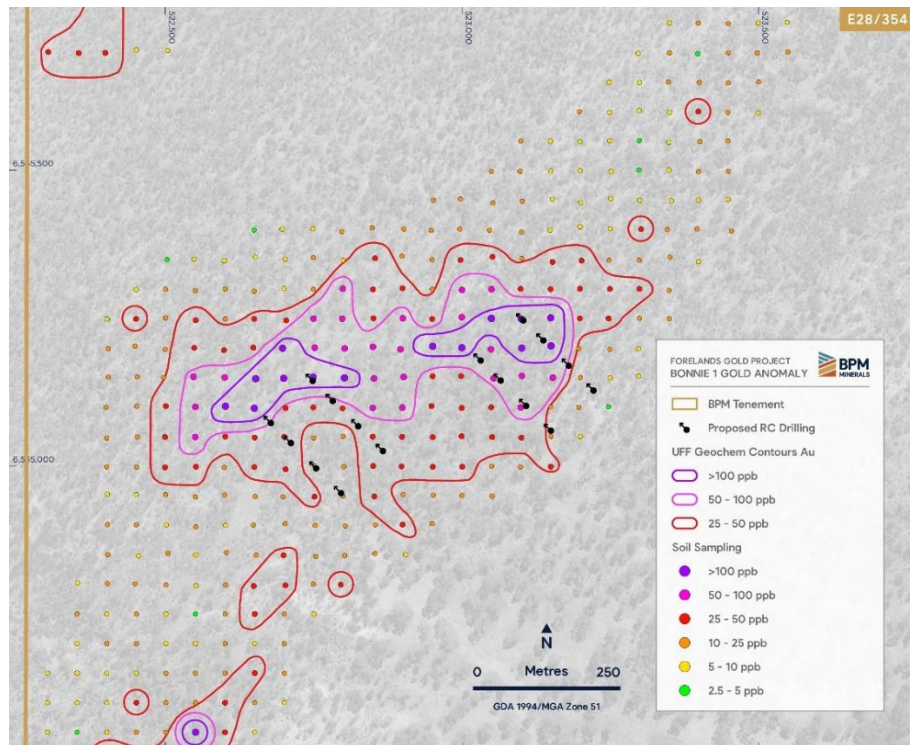


Figure 3 - Bonnie 1 Gold-in-Soil Anomaly - 700m x 250m gold anomaly with planned RC drill holes

The Forelands Project is spatially located at a confluence of two major trans-lithospheric structures, the NE-SW trending Yellow Dam Shear Zone and the NNW-SSE trending Houtanui Shear Zone, a favourable site for large scale mineralising events. At a prospect scale, the Bonnie & Clyde anomaly exhibits the footprint of a major gold deposit with multiple exploration boxes ticked:

- **Scale and Tenor of the soil anomaly** - A >6km long gold-in-soil anomaly with multiple zones of coherent >100ppb Au anomalism - comparable footprint, and tenor of gold anomaly to other geochemically/soil sampling led major gold discoveries e.g. Tropicana, Gruyere, Karlawinda, and Rebecca (Figure 4).
- **Geology** - Comparable geological unit to the rocks hosting Tropicana - Northern Forelands Tectonic Zone - Proterozoic, aged re-worked Archean, high grade metamorphic rocks with similar major trans-lithospheric structural intersections.
- **Structure** - The shape of the gold-in-soil anomaly and observations from the magnetic imagery would suggest a major flexure in the host structure - a favourable deformed environment for gold deposition.
- **Mineralisation style** - Historical drilling at the Dragonfly Prospect by AngloGold Ashanti immediately along strike to the south of Bonnie & Clyde has previously encountered what was interpreted as Tropicana Style Mineralisation - with mineralisation related to thick tabular shear zones with thrust related deformation, biotite-pyrite-sericite alteration, and quartz-sulphide veining. It was noted that following this gold bearing structure into a zone of significant deformation could produce the environment for the emplacement of a significant gold deposit, Bonnie & Clyde fits these criteria.

RC drilling at Bonnie & Clyde is expected to commence over the coming 5-10 days once ground preparations are complete. The exploration team and drill rig is already on site at Forelands drilling at the Beachcomber Prospect and will transfer to Bonnie & Clyde at the earliest opportunity. The planned ~10,000m, 65-hole program is expected to take 2 months to complete with assay results expected to be returned and reported throughout Q4 2026 and Q1 2027.

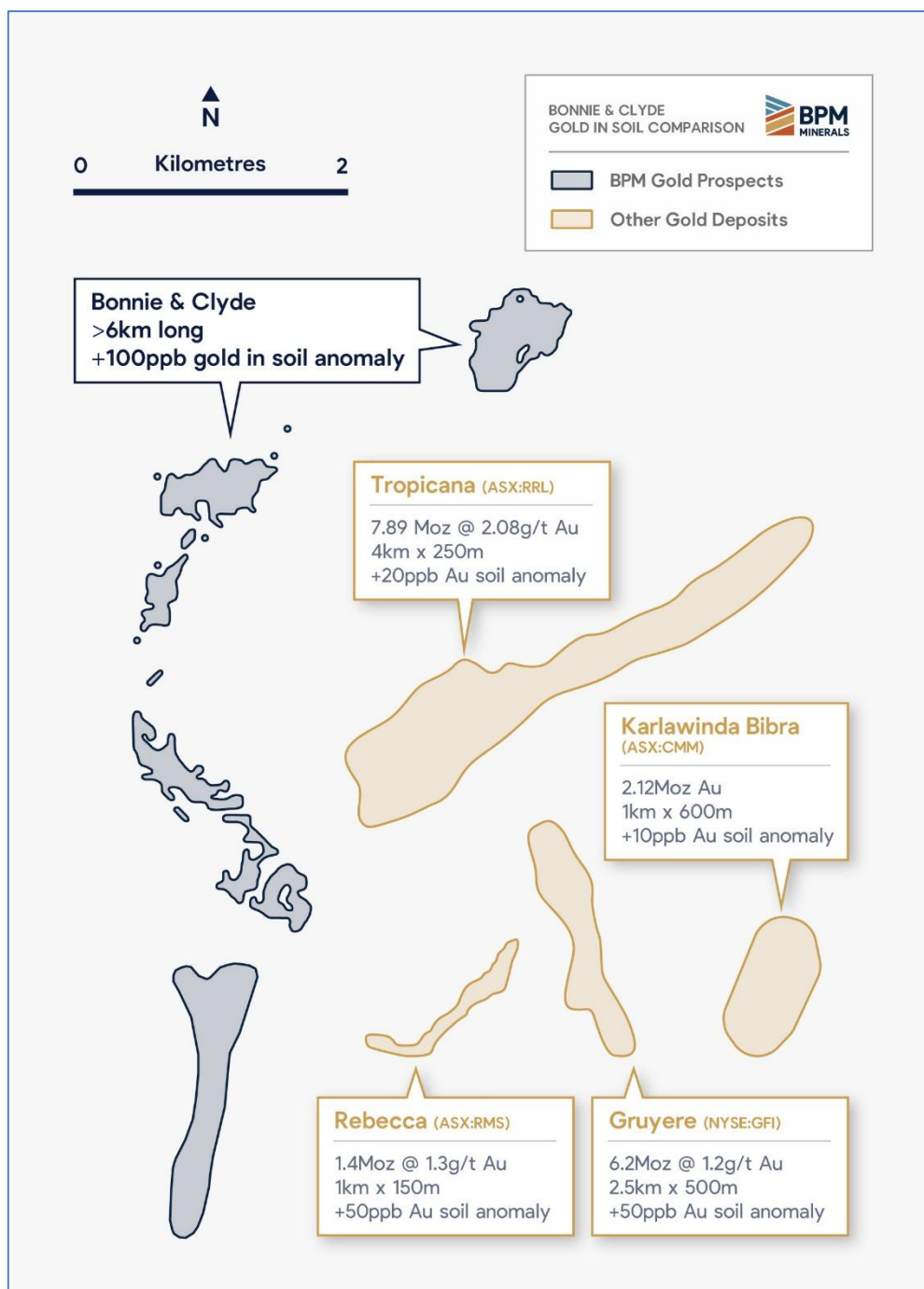


Figure 4 - Bonnie and Clyde gold-in-soil anomaly comparison, to scale, to other major WA gold deposit gold-in-soil anomalies

- Independence Group NL ASX Announcement - Quarterly Report (30th December 2008) - Karlawinda
- Gold Road Resources Ltd ASX Announcement - Shallow RAB drilling identifies second gold anomaly at Dorothy Camp Beachcomber (26th August 2013) - Gruyere
- Appollo Consolidated Ltd ASX Announcement - Rebecca Gold Project - Exploration Update (23rd November 2009) - Rebecca
- Doyle, M., 2007 - Tropicana Gold Deposit: Geology and Exploration. AngloGold Ashanti Ltd. - Tropicana

Bonnie & Clyde Technical Overview

The Bonnie & Clyde gold-in-soil anomaly, in addition to geological observations at a macro and prospect scale have clarified the company's belief that the Bonnie and Clyde Prospect, and Forelands Project in general, has the potential to host a major gold deposit. The following outlines this reasoning⁷.

Lithostructural Setting

The Forelands project is located in the Northern Forelands tectonic block, immediately on the contact of the Yilgarn Craton and Albany Fraser Orogen (Figure 5). The Northern Foreland Tectonic Zone represents Albany-Fraser reworking of the Yilgarn Craton margin, and is the equivalent unit to the Tropicana-hosting Tropicana Gneiss to the northeast.

Bonnie & Clyde occupies an analogous structural position to Tropicana, where major Archean NNW translithospheric faults, including the Yamarna Shear Zone and the Hootanui Shear Zone, both closely associated with gold mineralisation within the craton, intersect with the NE-trending Yilgarn Craton-Albany Fraser Orogen Boundary. This structural configuration is considered highly favourable for gold mineralisation, where long-lived crustal structures provide effective pathways for large-scale mineralising events.

Notably, in a regional structural interpretation of the Tropicana region prepared by Dr Sarah Jones (RSG Global, 2006) on behalf of AngloGold Ashanti, Jones (2006) concluded that areas where the Yilgarn-Albany Fraser boundary intersect a large NNW Archean structure were highly prospective for additional Tropicana-style mineralisation, effectively predicting the type of structural setting now defined at Bonnie & Clyde (DMIRS A number 76262).

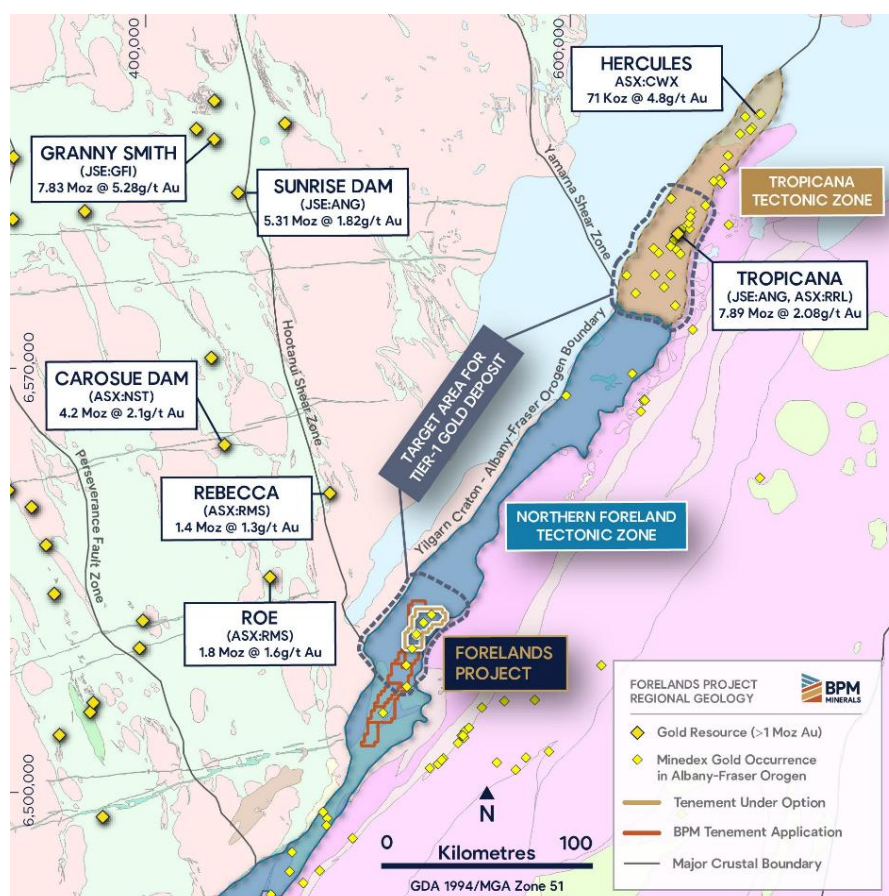


Figure 5 - Location of Forelands Project tenements alongside target areas for Tier-1 gold deposits where major NNW-trending Archean structures intersect the Yilgarn Craton-Albany Fraser Orogen Boundary.

Local Structure, Alteration and Mineralisation

Immediately south of and interpreted here as part of the broader Bonnie & Clyde system, is the Dragonfly prospect (Figure 1) discovered by AngloGold Ashanti in 2010 through auger sampling. Historical drilling at Dragonfly has defined ~1.8 km strike of continuous bedrock gold mineralisation, with broad zones of low - to moderate-grade mineralisation, including intercepts of 8 m @ 1.15 g/t Au, 17 m @ 0.81 g/t Au and 17 m @ 0.75

g/t Au (Figure 1). These intercepts are characteristic of the broad, continuous mineralisation that typifies the lower-grade and extensional zones of the Tropicana orebody.

It is noteworthy that during AngloGold Ashanti's exploration period, access restrictions limited systematic surface exploration over the areas now defined as the Bonnie & Clyde targets. As a result, coherent gold-in-soil anomalism over Bonnie & Clyde was only first delineated later by Fortescue Metals Group in 2020, prior to the ground being relinquished without drill testing.

To better understand the fertility of this structural corridor, BPM has previously undertaken a detailed review of historical AngloGold Ashanti exploration at Dragonfly, including a structural analysis of Dragonfly diamond core by consultant Jon Standing (Jigsaw Geoscience), commissioned by AngloGold Ashanti and lodged as part of the Tropicana Group 4 statutory annual reporting (DMIRS A-number 91458).

Standing described mineralisation at Dragonfly as being hosted within shallow-dipping, tabular shear zones associated with thrust-related deformation, biotite-pyrite-sericite alteration, and quartz-sulphide veining - characteristics that are consistent with those described for the Tropicana mineralising system. Both the Dragonfly mineralisation and the Tropicana deposit are characterised by shallow-dipping (~30°) mineralised zones, a key architectural feature of thrust-related gold systems.

Critically, Standing concluded that while the mineralisation at Dragonfly exhibited excellent continuity, meaningful upgrading in gold tenor would only occur where the system becomes more structurally disrupted through flexuring, bifurcation or interaction with contrasting lithologies, and that airborne magnetic data must be interpreted along strike to identify such positions.

This observation represents a key strategic insight for Bonnie & Clyde. Figure 1 highlights exactly these conditions along the Yellow Dam Shear Zone, where zones of increased structural complexity, lithological variability, and demagnetisation coincide with strong gold-in-soil anomalism.

The convergence of first-order structures, Tropicana-style mineralisation and deformation at immediately adjacent prospects, a structurally complex setting as interpreted from magnetic data and the extremely anomalous surface geochemical responses combine to materially enhance BPM's confidence that Bonnie & Clyde has the potential to host a significant Tropicana-style gold system.

Permitting & Access

Bonnie & Clyde has now completed all necessary permitting requirements to be able to undertake drilling activities at the prospect with drilling expected to commence shortly.

The Bonnie & Clyde Prospect is located within exploration tenement E28/3543 which overlies the Coonana Reserve. The reserve and exploration tenement both lie within the Upurli Upurli Nguratja Aboriginal Corporation (UUNAC) native title determination. The company has successfully negotiated an access agreement with UUNAC in 2025² over the majority of the broader Forelands Project area allowing for exploration activities including within the reserve. An on-ground heritage survey was also completed earlier in the year with UUNAC clearing the prospect for drilling. Due to the status of the reserve, 'Consent to Explore' has had to be issued by both the Minister for Mines and Minister for Indigenous Affairs before drilling can commence.

Consent has now been issued allowing for exploration activities within the reserve, with the final approval, a Program of Work (PoW) allowing for 70 RC drill holes, has also been issued by DMPE allowing for drilling to commence immediately. It should be noted that now the 'Consent to Explore' has been issued, further drilling approvals should be approved within the standard DMPE timeframes i.e. ~2-4 weeks.

Beachcomber Update

Approximately 5,500m for 35 RC drill holes has been completed at Beachcomber since commencing drilling on the 8th August 2026. Approximately 3,000m of samples have been dispatched to the laboratory with assay results expected to be returned 8 weeks after sample receipt by the laboratory. Overall drilling is progressing very well with geological observations from the drilling at the Beachcomber Main Lode confirming that the main high-grade gold bearing quartz vein has been intersected in multiple holes.

Drilling will continue at Beachcomber until the Bonnie and Clyde ground preparations are complete at which point the drill rig will move to commence drilling there. Upon the completion of RC drilling at Bonnie & Clyde, the rig will re-commence drilling at Beachcomber.

Next Steps

- **Commencement of RC drilling at Bonnie Clyde - Mid September 2026**
- **Completion of RC drilling at Forelands - Beachcomber and Bonnie & Clyde - Q4 2026**
- **Beachcomber and Bonnie & Clyde drilling assays - progressively from Q4 2026 - Q1 2027**
- **Beachcomber JORC compliant Mineral Resource Estimation - H1 2027.**

- END -

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

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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 Main lode:

- 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:

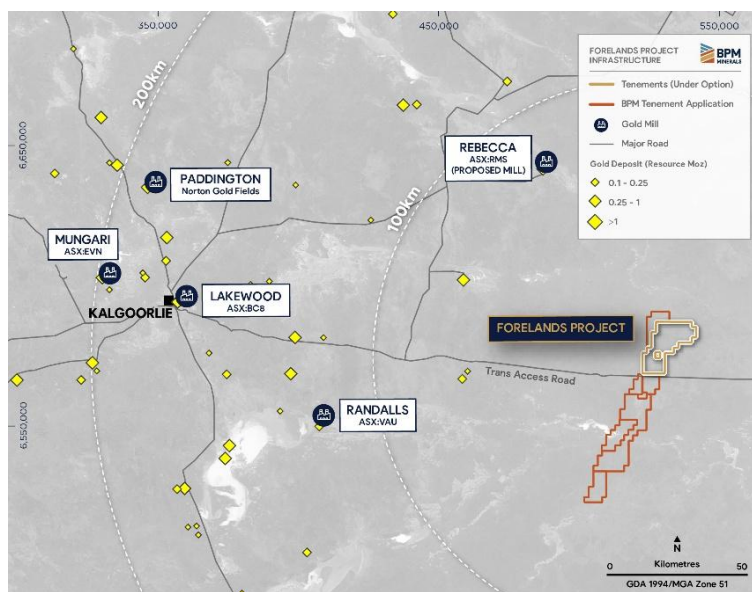
- **Ambrosia** - 8m @ 1.15 g/t Au
- **Sidecar** - 10m @ 1.0 g/t Au
- **Brass Monkey** - 6m @ 0.56 g/t Au
- **Beachcomber NW** - 15m @ 1.40 g/t Au
- **Beachcomber Central** - 1m @ 85.61 g/t Au
- >40 historic drill holes with >1g/t and numerous soil and structural targets requiring further exploration

Major Catalyst - Bonne & Clyde

One of WA's most compelling exploration targets - An untested, 6km long, >100ppb gold in soil anomaly associated with the Yellow Dam Shear Zone. Detailed soil, magnetic and heritage surveys all completed recently with a ~10,000m RC drilling program now underway.

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.



Forelands Project Location with relevant gold operations and deposits

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)*
10. *BPM ASX Announcement – Beachcomber Extended with Further High-Grade Gold (15th June 2026)*
11. *BPM ASX Announcement – Beachcomber Grows into a Major Gold System (22nd June 2026)*
12. *BPM ASX Announcement – Major 20,000m Drilling Campaign at Forelands Gold Project, WA (13th July 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 Ore Reserves'. 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.

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.	Soil Sampling - Soil samples were collected by BPM Minerals personnel on a 50x50m or 100x50m grid across the Project. - Samples were collected by digging a 30x30x10cm pit, homogenising and then sieving and collection of a dry 200g 177µm sample. - Soils samples were submitted to Labwest (Perth) for Ultra Fine Fraction (UFF) separation. Airbourne Magnetics Data Acquisition System High speed digital data acquisition system. - Sample rates up to 20 Hz - Integrated Novatel OEM DGPS receiver providing positional information, tagging incoming data streams in addition to providing pilot navigation guidance - Visual, real-time, on-screen system monitoring and error messaging to limit re-flights due to equipment failure Magnetometers Tail sensor mounted in a stinger housing. - Make / Model / Type - Geometrics G-823A caesium vapour magnetometer - Resolution - 0.001 nT resolution - Sensitivity - 0.01 nT sensitivity - Sample Rate - 20 Hz (approximately 3.5 m) - Compensation - 3-axis fluxgate magnetometer Gamma-Ray Spectrometer - Make / Model - RSI RS-500 - Total Crystal Volume - 32 L (2x RSX-4 detector packs) - Channels - 1024 - Sample Rate - 2 Hz (approximately 35 m) - Stabilisation - Multi-peak automatic gain Altimeters - Make / Model / Type - Bendix-King KRA 405 radar altimeter - Resolution - 0.3 m - Sample Rate - 20 Hz - Range - 0-760 m - Make / Model / Type - Setra 276 barometric pressure / temperature sensor - Air Pressure Precision - 0.01 mbar - Range - 600-1100 hPa - Temperature Precision - 0.1 °C - Sample Rate - 20 Hz Magnetic Base Stations - Make / Model / Type - GEM GSM-19 Overhauser - Resolution - 0.01 nT - Accuracy - 0.1 nT - Sample Rate - 1.0 Hz Navigation and Flight Path Recovery - Make / Model / Type - Novatel OEM719 DGPS receiver - Signal Tracking - L1/L2 + GLONASS Multi Frequency 555-channel - Positional Accuracy - 0.4 m RMS (NovAtel CORRECT) - Sample Rate - 2 Hz Survey Area Coordinates and Flight Specifications WGS84 SUTM Zone 51 <table><thead><tr><th>EASTING</th><th>NORTHINGS</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>527850</td><td>6582300</td></tr><tr><td>532800</td><td>6582300</td></tr><tr><td>527650</td><td>6567400</td></tr><tr><td>526350</td><td>6561900</td></tr><tr><td>524400</td><td>6555450</td></tr><tr><td>516100</td><td>6555450</td></tr><tr><td>519900</td><td>6562000</td></tr><tr><td>520800</td><td>6562000</td></tr><tr><td>521250</td><td>6565050</td></tr><tr><td>521950</td><td>6567450</td></tr></tbody></table> <table><thead><tr><th>Area Name</th><th>Traverse Line spacing (m)</th><th>Traverse Line Direction (deg)</th><th>Tie Line Spacing (m)</th><th>Tie Line Direction (deg)</th><th>Survey Height (m)</th><th>Total Line Kilometres</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Cundeelee</td><td>30</td><td>000-180</td><td>400</td><td>090-270</td><td>30</td><td>5,849</td></tr><tr><td colspan="6">Total</td><td>5,849</td></tr></tbody></table>	EASTING	NORTHINGS	527850	6582300	532800	6582300	527650	6567400	526350	6561900	524400	6555450	516100	6555450	519900	6562000	520800	6562000	521250	6565050	521950	6567450	Area Name	Traverse Line spacing (m)	Traverse Line Direction (deg)	Tie Line Spacing (m)	Tie Line Direction (deg)	Survey Height (m)	Total Line Kilometres	Cundeelee	30	000-180	400	090-270	30	5,849	Total						5,849
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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	No Drilling Reported																																											

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	what method, etc).	
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.	No Drilling Reported
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.	No Drilling Reported
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.	Soil samples were submitted to LabWest in Perth where the -2 µm particle size fraction is extracted using the UltraFine method developed by CSIRO and LabWest. - Every 50 samples a field duplicate is collected by digging a second 30x30x10cm pit within 2-3m of the original, homogenising and then sieving and collection of a dry 200g 177µm sample. - Sample sizes for are appropriate to the grain size of the material sampled.
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.	Soil samples were screened in field to -177µm - Labwest then takes a sub-sample of <2µm material for analysis. - The UFF sample preparation was defined following a Research and Development project conducted under the direction of CSIRO. - Duplicates and OREAS Standards are each submitted every 50 samples
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- All data is internally verified by other company personnel. - Data is verified and digitally stored in a database. - No adjustments to data are made.
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.	- 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	- No drilling data reported for an MRE. - No compositing of data has occurred.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• No drilling data reported, however soil sampling is undertaken on E-W lines, generally across the mineralized orientation.
<i>Sample security</i>	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• Soil samples are collected, bagged, and sealed by BPM Minerals staff. Samples are delivered directly to Labwest (Perth) by BPM staff.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• No reviews or audits have been conducted to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	• <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• Granted Exploration Tenement 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, E28/3544, E28/3557, E28/3607 and granted exploration tenements E28/3539 and E28/3543 are held by BPM Minerals Ltd or wholly owned subsidiaries of BPM Minerals Ltd. • The Project is comprised of 237 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. • 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, E28/3544 and E28/3607 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. • An access agreement with UUNAC is currently in place for the granted exploration tenements. • Consent to Explore has been granted over the Coonana Reserve (tenement E28/3543)
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 Cundelee 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 - 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.	No drilling reported.
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.	- No data aggregation methods applied. - No metal equivalent values have been reported.
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.	No drilling data reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').	
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 relevant data has been reported and is considered balanced.
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.	RC drilling to test the soil anomalies.