22nd June 2026

Multiple Gold Lodes Discovered as Beachcomber Grows into a Major Gold System – Foreland Gold Project - WA

BPM Minerals Ltd (**ASX: BPM**) ('**BPM**' or '**the Company**') is pleased to report the assay results from the recently completed RC drilling program across broader Beachcomber Prospect including the Beachcomber NW, Beachcomber Fault and Beachcomber Central Prospects.

Significant gold mineralisation has now been intersected at all four of the targets tested during the program, confirming the broader Beachcomber Prospect is emerging as a large gold system consisting of multiple mineralised lodes associated with the Yellow Dam Shear Zone. These results are the second and final batch of assays from the recently completed 7,426m, 46-hole reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at Beachcomber, part of the **Forelands Gold Project** (the "Project") in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

Highlights:

- Key Results from the recently completed RC drilling program at the Beachcomber North-West, Fault and Central Prospects include:
  - **Beachcomber North-West**
    - **15m @ 1.40 g/t Au** fm 80m (FLRC036)
    - **12m @ 1.37 g/t Au** fm 114m – ending in mineralisation (FLRC037)
    - **5m @ 3.94 g/t Au** fm 121m incl. **1m @ 16.89 g/t Au** fm 121m (FLRC060)
    - **3m @ 3.37 g/t Au** fm 56m and **2m @ 2.75 g/t Au** fm 104m (FLRC043)
    - **2m @ 3.11 g/t Au** fm 61m and **3m @ 1.31 g/t Au** fm 34m (FLRC035)
    - **3m @ 2.33 g/t Au** fm 25m (FLRC057)
    - **2m @ 3.28 g/t Au** fm 90m (FLRC044)
    - **1m @ 6.05 g/t Au** fm 136m (FLRC045)
  - **Beachcomber Central**
    - **1m @ 85.61 g/t Au** fm 91m and **1m @ 8.13 g/t Au** fm 65m (FLRC062)
    - **6m @ 1.61 g/t Au** fm 51m (FLRC049)
    - **5m @ 1.07 g/t Au** fm 96m (FLRC047)
  - **Beachcomber Fault**
    - **9m @ 0.78 g/t Au** fm 112m and **9m @ 0.75 g/t Au** fm 149m (FLRC040)
    - **5m @ 1.00 g/t Au** fm 84m (FLRC039)

- Newly discovered gold lodes at all three prospects, validating ultrafine fraction soil sampling as a key exploration tool at the project.
- Multiple discoveries further confirm the Beachcomber Prospect as an emerging large gold system.
- **An exploration update for Bonnie & Clyde will be released in 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:

"These results are an important step in demonstrating the scale of what we have at Beachcomber. We set out to test four previously untested soil anomalies, and now every one of them returned significant gold, including a standout metre at 85.61 g/t at Beachcomber Central. Just as importantly, the success of these targets validates our Ultra Fine Fraction soil sampling as a discovery tool we can apply right along the 75km Yellow Dam corridor. Together with the high-grade Main Lode, Beachcomber is now showing the hallmarks of a much larger gold system made up of multiple mineralised lodes, and we look forward to following these up with further drilling."

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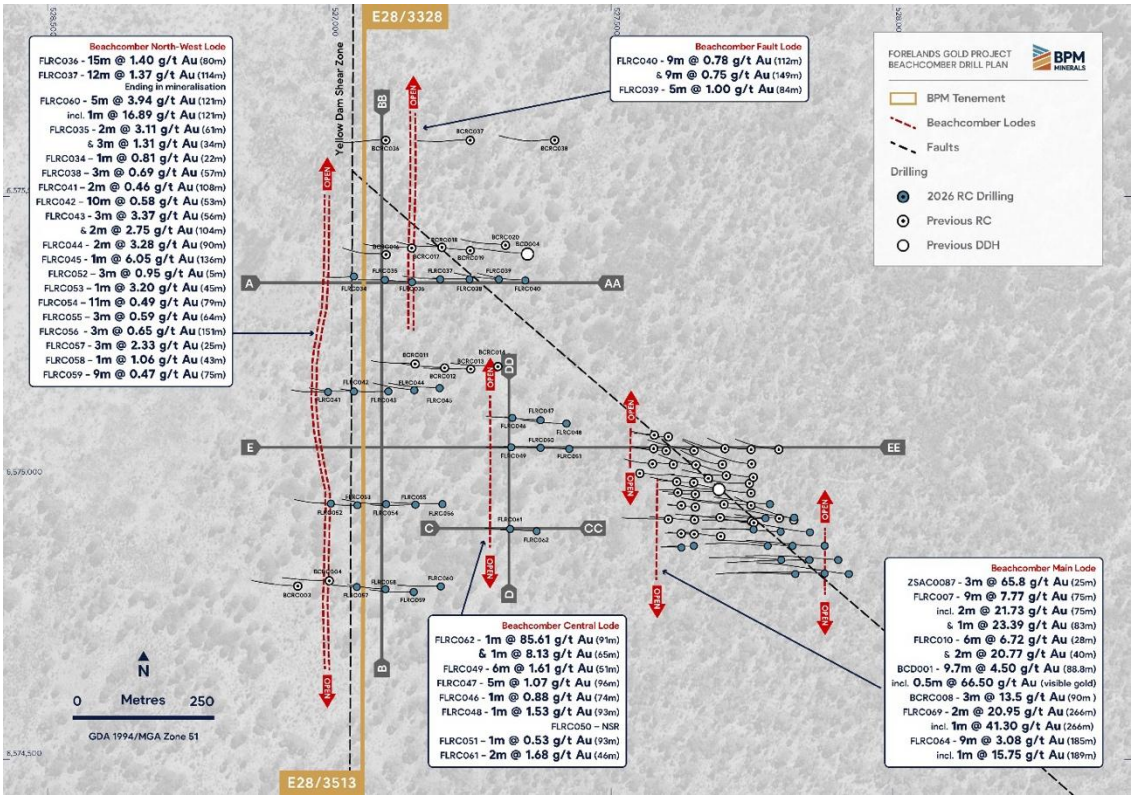

Figure1 – Beachcomber Prospect Plan View –Drilling Results Across Multiple Mineralised Lodes

A 7,426m, 46-hole RC program was completed in April across the broader Beachcomber Prospect with several compelling targets tested. Recently announced high-grade gold intercepts from the Beachcomber Main Lode extend the mineralised footprint to >300m of strike and >250m in depth *(ASX – Beachcomber Extended with Further High-Grade Gold – 15th June 2026)*.

The three remaining targets; Beachcomber North-West, Fault and Central Prospects were the target of 29 RC holes for 3,774m drilled to test three compelling geochemical targets associated with the Yellow Dam Shear Zone and second order structures. All three targets were coherent >100ppb Au, multi-sample soil anomalies.

Significant mineralisation was intercepted at all three targeted soil anomalies, providing significant encouragement in the use of Ultra Fine Fraction soil sampling as a primary exploration targeting tool at the Forelands Gold Project.

The drilling results for each prospect are outlined as follows:

Beachcomber North-West Drilling Results

Beachcomber NW is a +700m long, coherent +100ppb Au soil anomaly associated with the Yellow Dam Shear Zone. The following key intercepts were received from RC drilling at the Prospect (Tables 1 & 2):

- FLRC036 - **15m @ 1.40 g/t Au** fm 80m.
- FLRC037 - **12m @ 1.37 g/t Au** fm 114m – ending in mineralisation.
- FLRC060 - **5m @ 3.94 g/t Au** fm 121m incl. **1m @ 16.89 g/t Au** fm 121m.
- FLRC043 - **3m @ 3.37 g/t Au** fm 56m and **2m @ 2.75 g/t Au** fm 104m.
- FLRC035 - **2m @ 3.11 g/t Au** fm 61m and **3m @ 1.31 g/t Au** fm 34m.
- FLRC057 - **3m @ 2.33 g/t Au** fm 25m.
- FLRC044 - **2m @ 3.28 g/t Au** fm 90m.
- FLRC045 - **1m @ 6.05 g/t Au** fm 136m.

RC drilling at Beachcomber North-West has successfully intercepted significant mineralisation in all four east-west drill traverses, spaced at 150-200m north-south, as a first pass test of the extensive +700m long anomaly. Mineralisation strikes north-south, dips moderately to the east and is open in all directions (Figures 1, 2 & 3).

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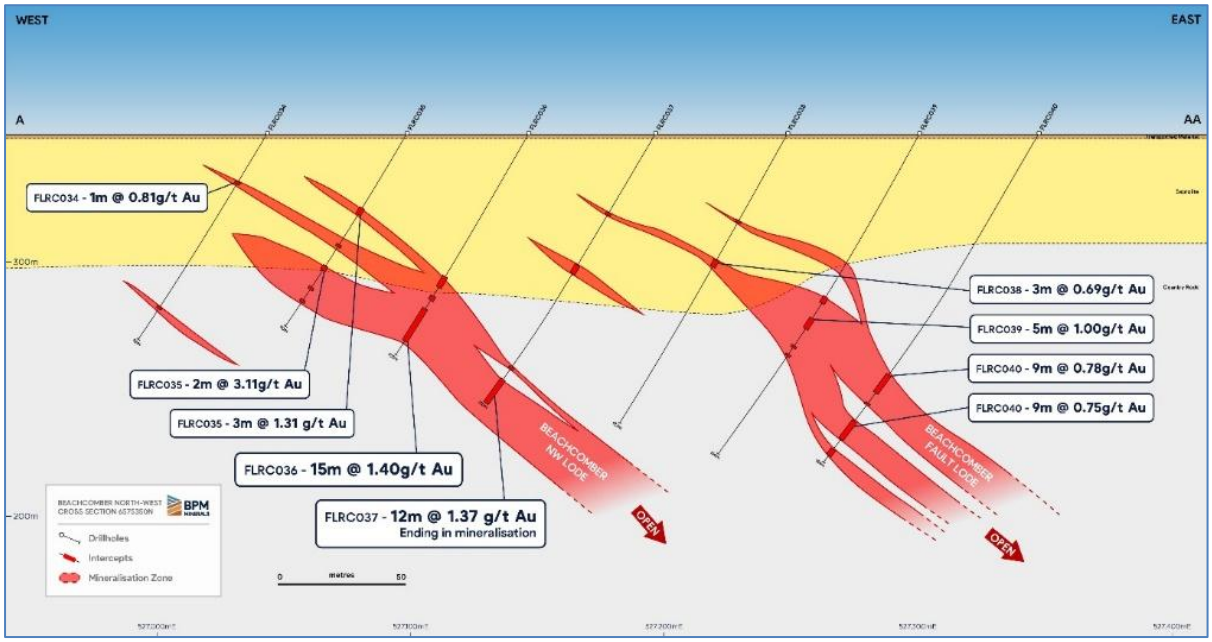

Figure 2 – Beachcomber North-West Cross Section 'A-AA' – Looking North (6,574,350n)

Significant mineralisation is associated with a broad shear zone, likely the Yellow Dam Shear Zone, hosted within quartz–feldspar ± biotite gneiss and is highlighted by a halo of ~0.1g/t Au mineralisation, with minor disseminated pyrite, alteration and quartz-carbonate veining observed during geological logging. This style of mineralisation is similar to that found at Tropicana[7].

A higher-grade component within the mineralised envelope is interpreted to plunge to the South (Figure 3). This plunging high-grade component is observed at other prospects within the project and is interpreted to occur at Beachcomber NW. These high-grade zones and the significant untested gaps between drill traverses require further drill testing.

The prospect was originally identified during broad spaced auger sampling by AngloGold Ashanti in the 2000's and partially drill tested with best results of 42m @ 0.38 g/t Au from 47m (BCRC019) and BCRC016 - 14m @ 0.63 g/t Au from 31m (BCRC016)[1]. Under BPM, a 50x50m ultrafine fraction soil sampling survey defined a coherent soil anomaly that has now been tested by several fences of RC drilling, encouragingly encountering broad zones of mineralisation that demonstrate the prospect's economic potential.

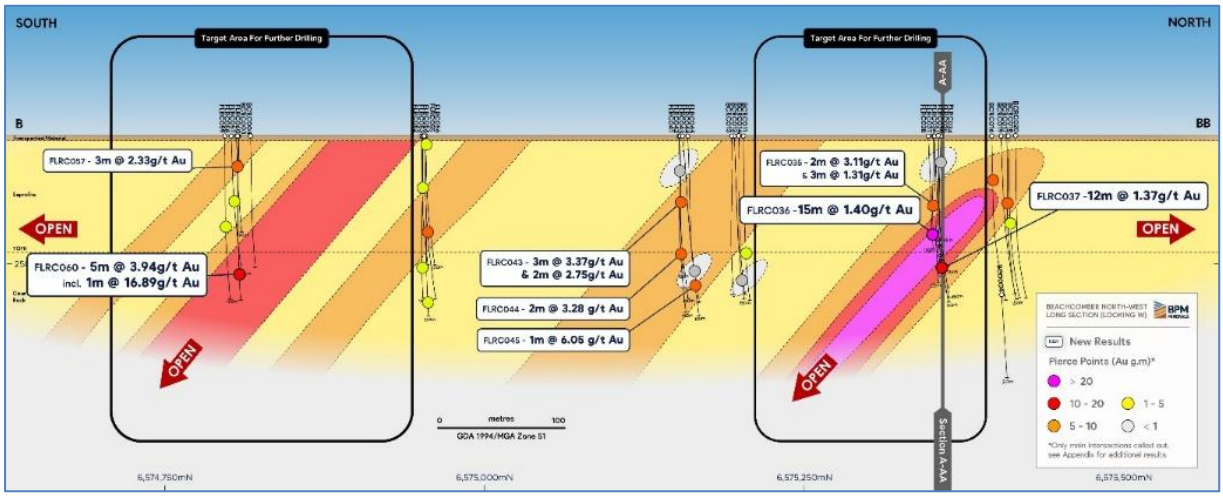

Figure 3 – Beachcomber North-West – Long-Section 'B-BB' – Looking West

Beachcomber Fault Drilling Results

Beachcomber Fault is a +200m long, coherent +100ppb Au soil anomaly associated with the intersection between the Yellow Dam Shear Zone and the regionally significant NW-SE trending structure. The following key intercepts were received from RC drilling at the Prospect (Tables 1 & 2):

- FLRC040 - **9m @ 0.78 g/t Au** fm 112m and **9m @ 0.75 g/t Au** fm 149m.
- FLRC039 - **5m @ 1.00 g/t Au** fm 84m.

A single traverse of RC holes tested the anomaly with significant mineralisation intersected (Figure 2). The prospect shares spatial and geological similarities to Beachcomber NW, with mineralisation associated with a broad shear zone, likely the hanging wall component to the Yellow Dam Shear Zone. Mineralisation is interpreted as striking north-south and dipping moderately to the east and remains open.

Beachcomber Central

Beachcomber Central is a +300m long, coherent +100ppb Au soil anomaly associated with a second order thrust of the Yellow Dam Shear Zone. The following key intercepts were received from RC drilling at the Prospect (Tables 1 & 2):

- FLRC062 - **1m @ 85.61 g/t Au** fm 91m and **1m @ 8.13 g/t Au** fm 65m.
- FLRC049 - **6m @ 1.61 g/t Au** fm 51m.
- FLRC047 - **5m @ 1.07 g/t Au** fm 96m.

Significant mineralisation was intersected across all 3 drill traverses at the prospect returning the highest individual 1m sample (85.61 g/t Au) during the two programs completed so far by BPM. The style of mineralisation at Beachcomber Central appears similar to that at Beachcomber Main Lode with narrow high grade gold intersections (Figure 1, 4 & 5). Mineralisation is interpreted as striking north-south, dipping moderately to the east with an interpreted southerly plunge to the high-grade component of the mineralised envelope. Mineralisation remains open in all directions with the high-grade zones providing a focus for further drill testing.

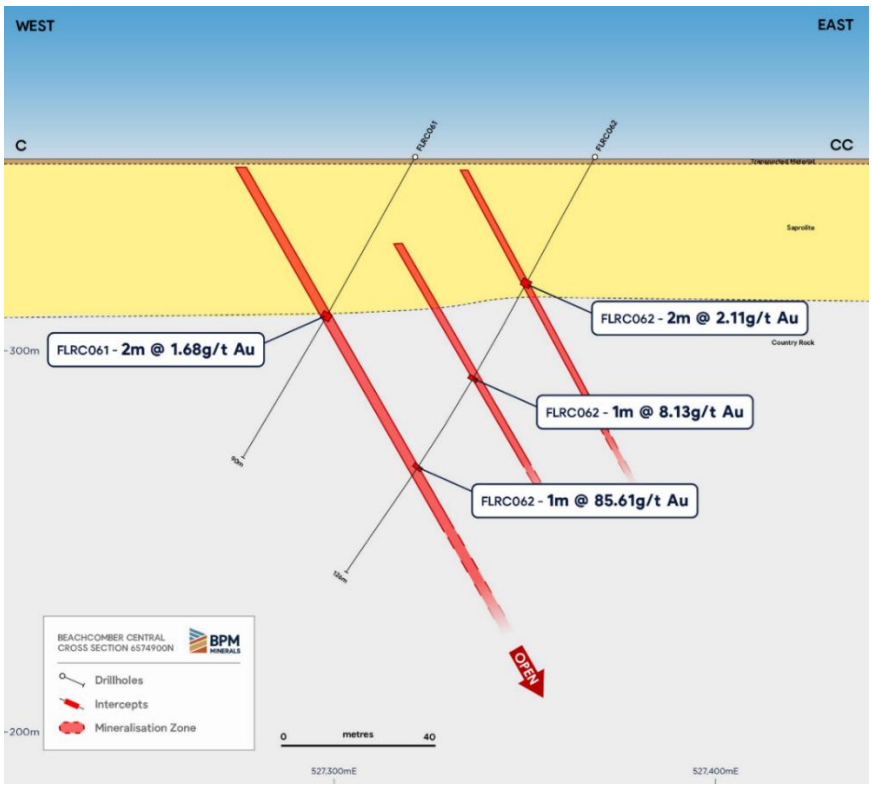

Figure 4 – Beachcomber Central Cross Section 'C-CC' – Looking North (6,574,000n)

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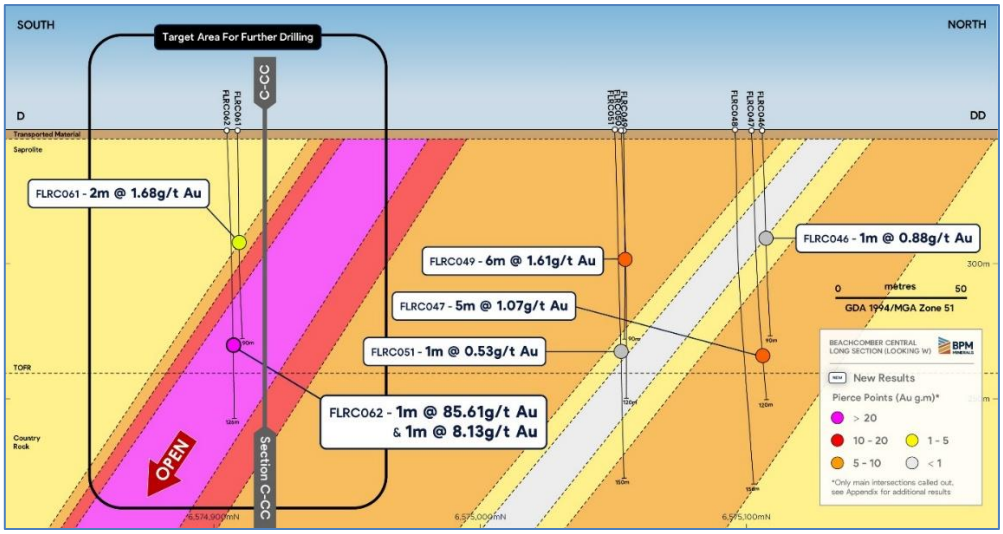


Figure 5 – Beachcomber Central – Long-Section 'D-DD' – Looking West

The style of mineralisation at Beachcomber NW differs to that at Beachcomber Main Lode with mineralisation associated with a broader, extensive shear zone, whilst at the Beachcomber Main Lode, mineralisation is typically high-grade (>10g/t Au) but associated with a narrower (1-2m) stacked quartz veins. Although the styles of mineralisation differ, the Beachcomber deposits are very likely part of the same large gold system consisting of multiple lodes of mineralisation associated with the Yellow Dam Shear Zone (Figure 6).

Strike and dip extensions as well as structural intersections of the various lodes are all priority drill targets for further testing at Beachcomber.

BPM was recently awarded a co-funded drilling grant via the WA Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) for further RC drilling at the fully permitted Beachcomber Prospect in the second half of 2026. The Company is currently prioritising the various targets at Beachcomber prior to drilling. Separately, the maiden RC drilling program at the Bonnie & Clyde Prospect remains on track to commence in Q3 2026, subject to receipt of the necessary approvals.

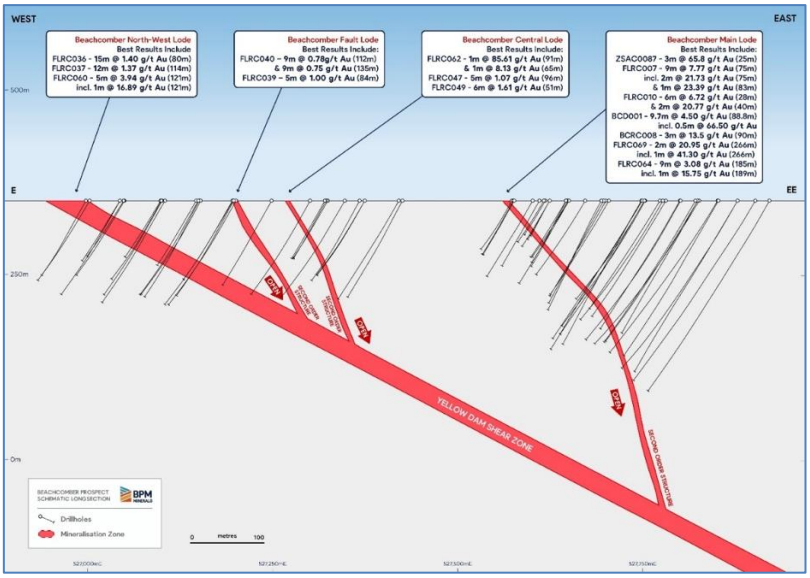


Figure 6 – Beachcomber Schematic Long Section – Section E-EE

Historical aircore holes were drilled on 200 x 100m grids across the Beachcomber, Ambrosia, Sidecar and Brass-Monkey Prospects by AngloGold Ashanti in the 2000's. BPM believes that this vertical drilling to the fresh rock interface was a largely ineffective exploration method, due to the coarse hole spacing and a lack of lateral dispersion of mineralisation in the regolith. Aircore drill holes have been removed from the diagrams to avoid confusion but have been previously disclosed[1].

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:

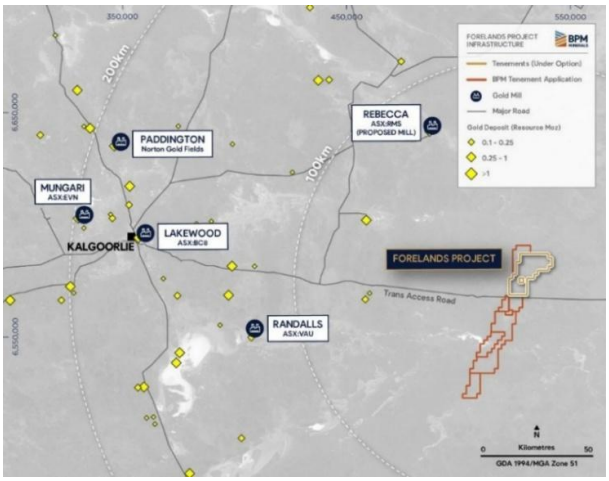
- **Ambrosia** - 8m @ 1.15 g/t Au
- **Sidecar** - 10m @ 1.0 g/t Au
- **Brass Monkey** - 6m @ 0.56 g/t Au
- **Beachcomber NW** – 15m @ 1.40 g/t Au
- **Beachcomber Central** – 1m @ 85.61 g/t Au
- >40 historic drill holes with >1g/t and numerous soil and structural targets requiring further exploration

Next Major Catalyst – Bonne & Clyde
WA's most compelling exploration targets – An untested, 6km long, >100ppb Au soils anomaly associated with the Yellow Dam Shear Zone. Detailed soil, magnetic and heritage surveys all completed recently in preparation for maiden RC drilling program anticipated for Q3 2026 (subject to necessary approvals).

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.



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)*
10. *BPM ASX Announcement – Beachcomber Extended with Further High-Grade Gold (15th June 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 metal explorer with focussed on the 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

Prospect	Hole ID	Type	Depth (m)	Grid	MGA East	MGA North	RL	Azi (deg)	Dip (deg)
Beachcomber NW	FLRC034	RC	96	MGA94 Z51	527044	6575357	350	270	-60
Beachcomber NW	FLRC035	RC	90	MGA94 Z51	527099	6575351	350	270	-60
Beachcomber NW	FLRC036	RC	102	MGA94 Z51	527147	6575347	350	270	-60
Beachcomber NW	FLRC037	RC	126	MGA94 Z51	527197	6575352	350	270	-60
Beachcomber NW	FLRC038	RC	132	MGA94 Z51	527249	6575352	350	270	-60
Beachcomber NW	FLRC039	RC	150	MGA94 Z51	527301	6575352	350	270	-60
Beachcomber NW	FLRC040	RC	156	MGA94 Z51	527348	6575350	350	270	-60
Beachcomber NW	FLRC041	RC	126	MGA94 Z51	526998	6575152	350	270	-60
Beachcomber NW	FLRC042	RC	150	MGA94 Z51	527044	6575153	350	270	-60
Beachcomber NW	FLRC043	RC	162	MGA94 Z51	527105	6575153	350	270	-60
Beachcomber NW	FLRC044	RC	150	MGA94 Z51	527151	6575155	350	270	-60
Beachcomber NW	FLRC045	RC	168	MGA94 Z51	527196	6575159	350	270	-60
Beachcomber Central	FLRC046	RC	90	MGA94 Z51	527325	6575106	350	270	-60
Beachcomber Central	FLRC047	RC	120	MGA94 Z51	527375	6575102	350	270	-60
Beachcomber Central	FLRC048	RC	156	MGA94 Z51	527421	6575096	350	270	-60
Beachcomber Central	FLRC049	RC	90	MGA94 Z51	527323	6575054	350	270	-60
Beachcomber Central	FLRC050	RC	120	MGA94 Z51	527375	6575053	350	270	-60
Beachcomber Central	FLRC051	RC	150	MGA94 Z51	527426	6575051	350	270	-60
Beachcomber NW	FLRC052	RC	120	MGA94 Z51	527003	6574954	350	270	-60
Beachcomber NW	FLRC053	RC	120	MGA94 Z51	527050	6574951	350	270	-60
Beachcomber NW	FLRC054	RC	150	MGA94 Z51	527101	6574953	350	270	-60
Beachcomber NW	FLRC055	RC	150	MGA94 Z51	527153	6574952	350	270	-60
Beachcomber NW	FLRC056	RC	168	MGA94 Z51	527201	6574953	350	270	-60
Beachcomber NW	FLRC057	RC	90	MGA94 Z51	527049	6574806	350	270	-60
Beachcomber NW	FLRC058	RC	126	MGA94 Z51	527100	6574802	350	270	-60
Beachcomber NW	FLRC059	RC	150	MGA94 Z51	527150	6574797	350	270	-60
Beachcomber NW	FLRC060	RC	150	MGA94 Z51	527198	6574807	350	270	-60
Beachcomber Central	FLRC061	RC	90	MGA94 Z51	527321	6574909	350	270	-60
Beachcomber Central	FLRC062	RC	126	MGA94 Z51	527368	6574905	350	270	-60

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

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	g/t Au
FLRC034	22	23	1	0.81
and	80	81	1	0.46
FLRC035	34	37	3	1.31
and	51	52	1	0.52
and	61	63	2	3.11
and	71	72	1	0.40
and	77	78	1	0.47
FLRC036	65	70	5	0.31
and	74	76	2	0.34
and	**80**	**95**	**15**	**1.40**
FLRC037	36	37	1	0.85
and	60	64	4	0.31
and	108	109	1	0.43
and	**114**	**126 (EoH)**	**12**	**1.37**
FLRC038	39	40	1	0.63
and	57	60	3	0.69
FLRC039	74	77	3	0.53
and	84	89	5	1.00
and	97	98	1	0.90
and	101	102	1	0.83
FLRC040	112	121	9	0.78
and	126	127	1	0.42
and	135	144	9	0.75
and	149	152	3	0.98
FLRC041	50	51	1	0.32
and	108	110	2	0.46
FLRC042	33	34	1	0.39
and	36	37	1	0.32
and	53	63	10	0.58
and	141	142	1	0.47
FLRC043	47	50	3	0.75
and	56	59	3	3.37
and	92	94	2	1.09
and	104	106	2	2.75
FLRC044	44	45	1	0.56
and	54	56	2	2.19
and	65	66	1	0.37
and	90	92	2	3.28
and	100	101	1	0.87
and	118	119	1	0.60
and	126	128	2	0.43
and	142	143	1	1.28
FLRC045	126	127	1	0.89
and	136	137	1	6.05
and	145	146	1	0.30
and	150	151	1	0.51
FLRC046	42	43	1	0.36
and	45	46	1	0.54
and	49	51	2	0.36
and	58	59	1	0.35
and	74	75	1	0.88
FLRC047	45	46	1	0.81
and	57	58	1	0.39
and	64	65	1	0.45
and	70	71	1	0.64
and	92	93	1	0.63
and	96	101	5	1.07
and	103	104	1	0.32
FLRC048	76	77	1	0.47
and	93	94	1	1.53
FLRC049	23	26	3	1.53
and	51	57	6	1.61
and	63	66	3	0.35
FLRC050	NSR			
FLRC051	88	89	1	0.49
and	93	94	1	0.53
and	103	104	1	0.34
FLRC052	5	8	3	0.95
and	63	64	1	0.30

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	g/t Au
FLRC053	25	27	2	0.94
and	34	35	1	1.21
and	45	46	1	3.20
and	49	50	1	0.30
and	65	67	2	0.46
FLRC054	27	28	1	1.62
and	61	67	6	0.41
and	79	90	11	0.49
and	123	124	1	0.34
FLRC055	64	67	3	0.59
and	79	80	1	0.50
and	100	101	1	0.44
and	110	111	1	1.17
and	118	120	2	0.85
FLRC056	103	104	1	0.63
and	134	135	1	0.41
and	151	154	3	0.65
FLRC057	25	28	3	2.33
and	31	32	1	0.53
and	57	58	1	0.65
FLRC058	43	44	1	1.06
and	50	51	1	0.31
and	55	59	4	0.40
and	61	62	1	0.30
and	76	77	1	0.40
and	89	90	1	0.32
FLRC059	75	84	9	0.47
and	92	93	1	0.73
and	99	100	1	0.92
and	115	116	1	1.48
and	141	142	1	0.45
FLRC060	109	111	2	1.79
and	**121**	**126**	**5**	**3.94**
incl.	**121**	**122**	**1**	**16.89**
and	144	145	1	0.35
FLRC061	46	48	2	1.68
and	61	62	1	0.50
FLRC062	36	38	2	2.11
and	54	55	1	1.41
and	65	66	1	8.13
and	80	81	1	0.98
and	**91**	**92**	**1**	**85.61**

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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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	• *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 150km 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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