

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

16 August 2017



JAURDI GOLD PROJECT – EXPLORATION UPDATE

Highlights

- Two auger soil sampling programmes completed in July on M16/529 and E16/469.
- Auger soil sampling completed on M16/529 has resulted in a very significant gold in soil anomaly immediately to the north of the Lost Dog deposit which may be a potential bedrock source for the near surface mineralisation.
- The gold in auger soil anomaly on M16/469 has a strike length of greater than 1 Km at the 20 ppb Au contour level with a peak Au value of 640 ppb.
- The auger soil sampling programme on E16/469 has identified a potential extension of the Lost Dog mineralisation to the North East. A second gold in soil anomaly is present along strike to the East of the Lost Dog deposit.
- Preliminary VTEM results have identified multiple “channel structures” associated with thicker zones of a conductive cover (which include clay and saline water associated palaeochannels).
- The interpretation of the preliminary data has also identified magnetic anomalies possibly associated with intrusive like features and/or alteration which may be associated with a primary source of mineralisation. These features are coincident with the Au in auger soil anomalism.
- Drilling at Black Cat and Black Cat South prospect commenced on the 10 August 2017.

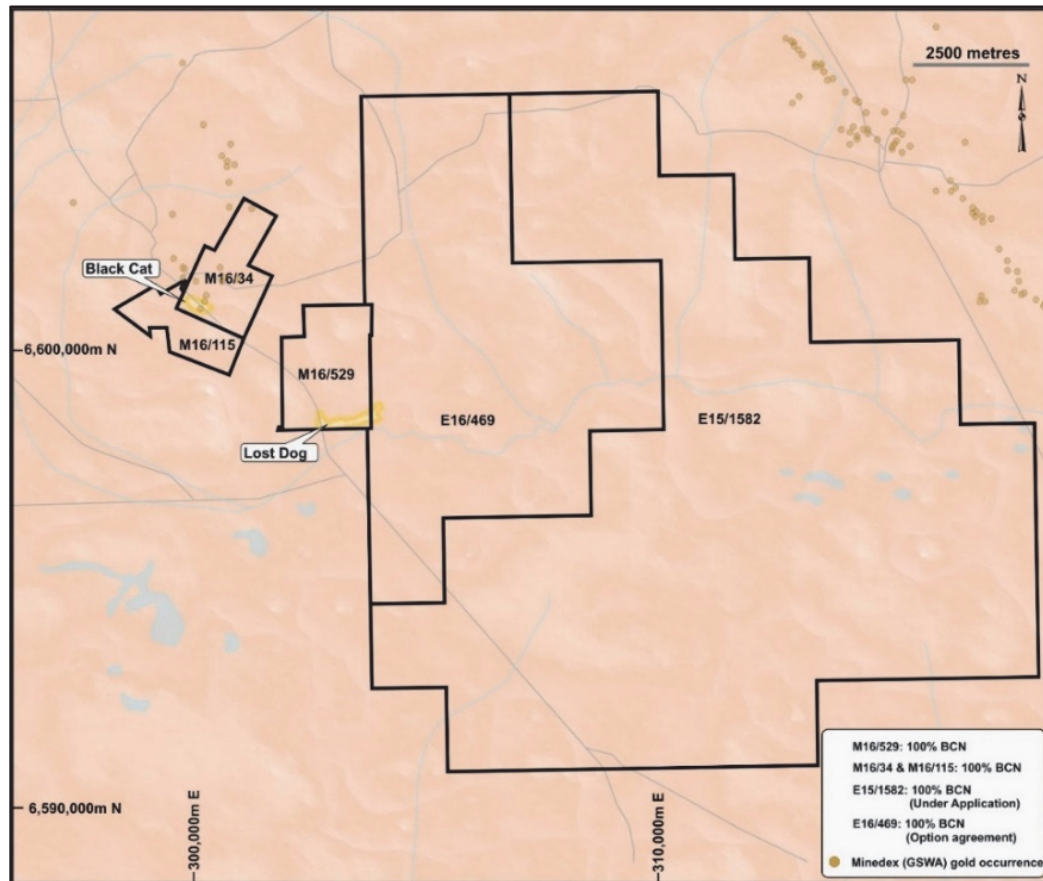


Figure 1: Locality diagram detailing Beacon's Lost Dog and Black Cat Projects

Jaurdi Auger Soil Programmes

Two separate auger soil programmes were completed by Beacon in July (Figure 2). The initial programme focussed on a large area of 1,250 m x 2,250 m on E16/469 with the aim of determining if any gold-in-auger soil anomalism was present to the E–NE of the Lost Dog deposit.

The second programme was completed on M16/469 and focussed on an area to the north of the Lost Dog deposit and consisted of 450 samples over an area of 1,500 m x 1,750 m. In total, 999 samples and QA check samples were analysed for low level gold (1 ppb detection level).

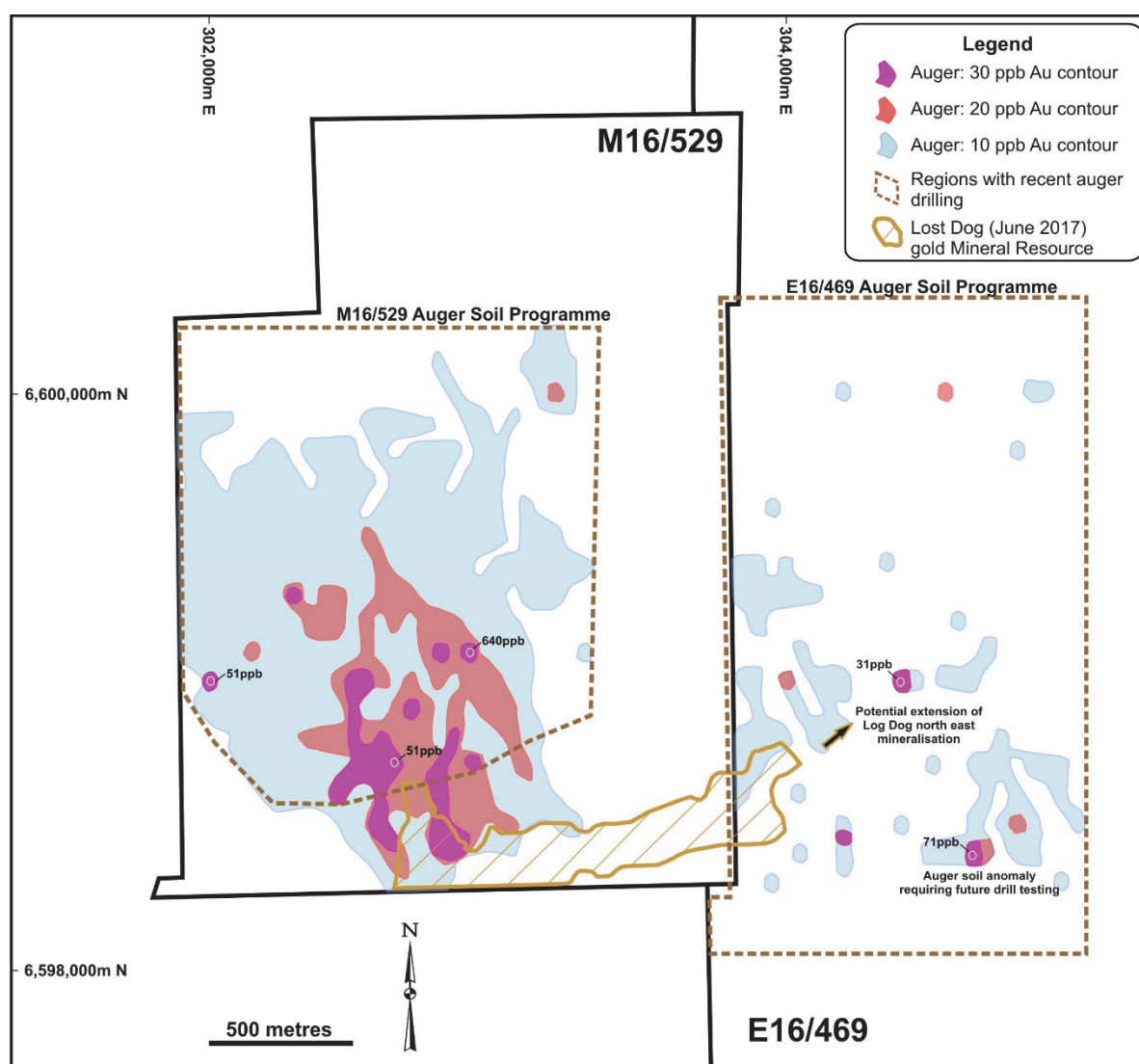


Figure 1: The two auger soil sample programmes showing the Au in auger soil anomalism at the Jaurdi Gold Project (light blue = 10 ppb Au contour, red = 20 ppb Au contour, magenta = 30 ppb Au contour, spot peak values are annotated)

Auger Soil Programme – M16/529

Beacon completed an auger soil sampling programme in July on M16/529 immediately to the north of the Lost Dog deposit. The programme consisted of collecting 450 infill auger soil samples on a grid of 50mE x 100mN over an area of approximately 1,500 m x 1,750 m. Gold only analyses were completed by Intertek-Genalysis at their Perth laboratory using a 10 gram aqua regia digest, unfiltered and analysis by advanced inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry for gold, which has a 1ppb (parts per billion) detection limit.

The results from the programme have been merged with historical auger/soil data. The resultant data set shows the presence of a very significant gold in auger soil anomaly at a 20 ppb Au contour level with smaller and continuous 30 ppb Au anomalism. Peak values of 640 ppb, 62 ppb and 51 ppb Au occur as spotty highs but are within the main part of the broader anomalism. The 20 ppb Au contour has a strike length of over 1 Kilometre and straddles the Lost Dog deposit in the southern portion of the anomaly and overlies Archaean granitoid rocks to the north (Figure 3). The orientation of the anomaly has a strong north-south component; however, the eastern 20 ppb Au contour has a marked north west – south east strike.

Beacon intends to undertake further geological evaluation of this data and plans to drill test this broad anomaly to assess if it represents a potential bedrock source for the Lost Dog gold mineralisation. Granitoid hosted gold mineralisation is not uncommon in the Eastern Goldfields and significant deposits occur at Lady Bountiful and Golden Cities (Figure 4).

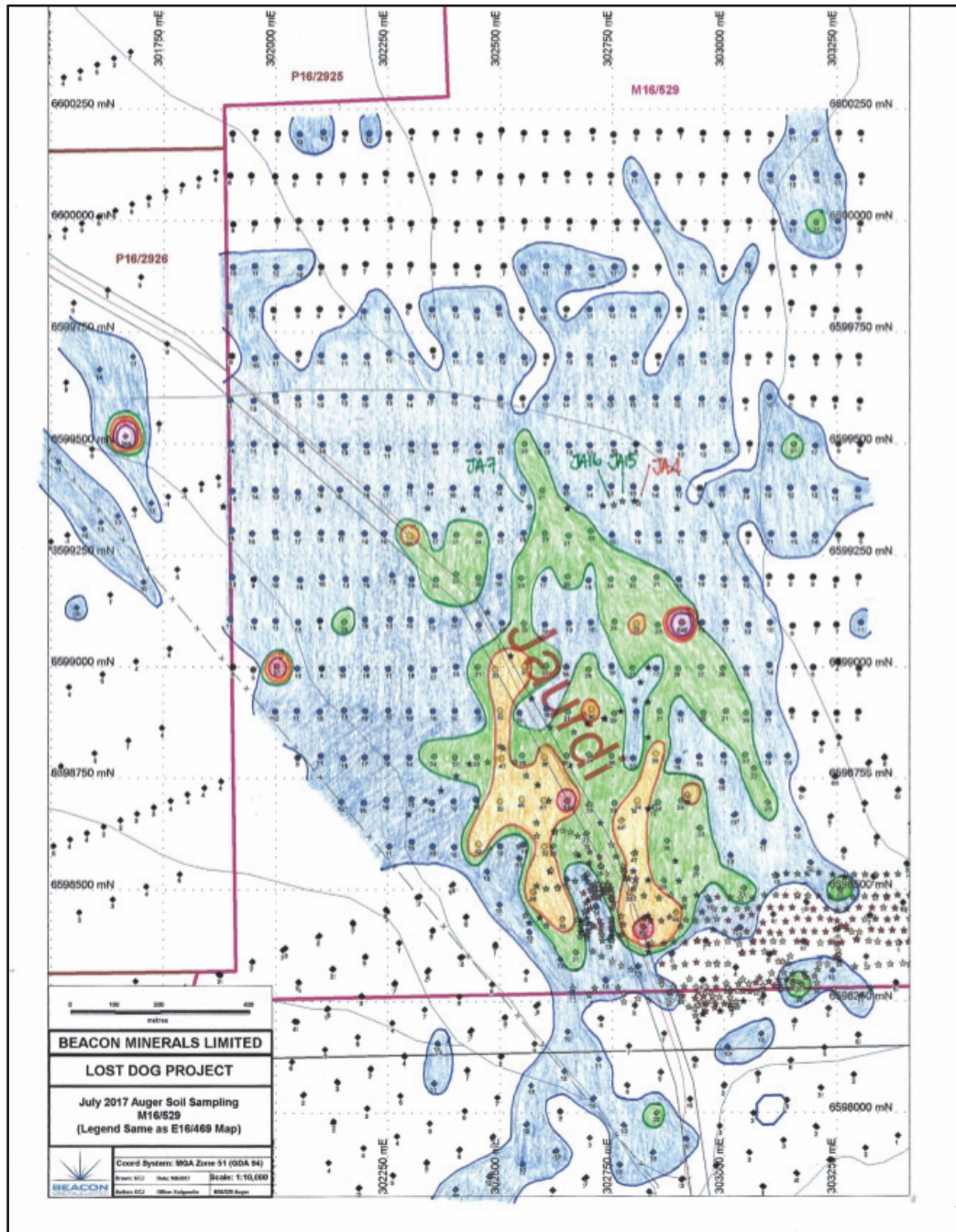


Figure 2: Au in auger-soil anomaly north of Lost Dog deposit on M16/529 showing broad 10 ppb Au (blue) contour with internal 20 ppb Au (green) and 30 ppb Au (brown) contours with peak spotty highs greater than 50 ppb Au (pink) (after Jorgensen)

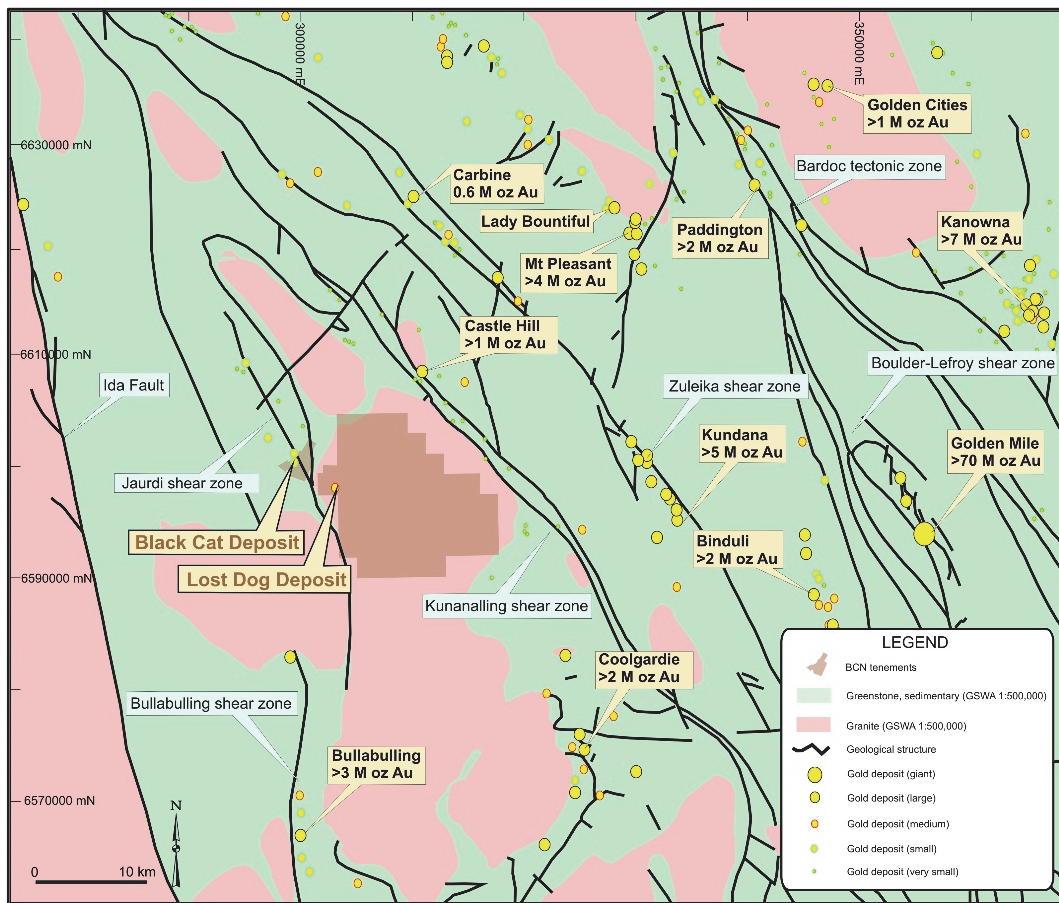


Figure 3: Locality of the Jaurdi Gold Project relative to the main ore deposits within the region

Auger Soil Programme – E16/469

The second auger soil programme completed in July by Beacon was on the exploration tenement E16/469. The programme consisted of collecting 549 samples. The programme has produced two favourable outcomes; the first being the identification of a low order (10 ppb Au) anomaly continuing in a NE orientation from the eastern most known gold mineralisation of the Lost Dog (Figure 5). It is spotty and displaced to the north; however, it indicates the potential to possibly extend the Lost Dog ore system. Further drilling will be required to test the gold in auger-soil anomaly.

The second outcome of this programme is a significant gold in auger soil anomaly located in the south east of the sampled area. The anomaly has a peak value of 71 ppb Au and is well supported by a suite of 20 and 10 ppb Au results. Beacon intends to drill test this second significant anomaly located east of the Lost Dog mineralisation.

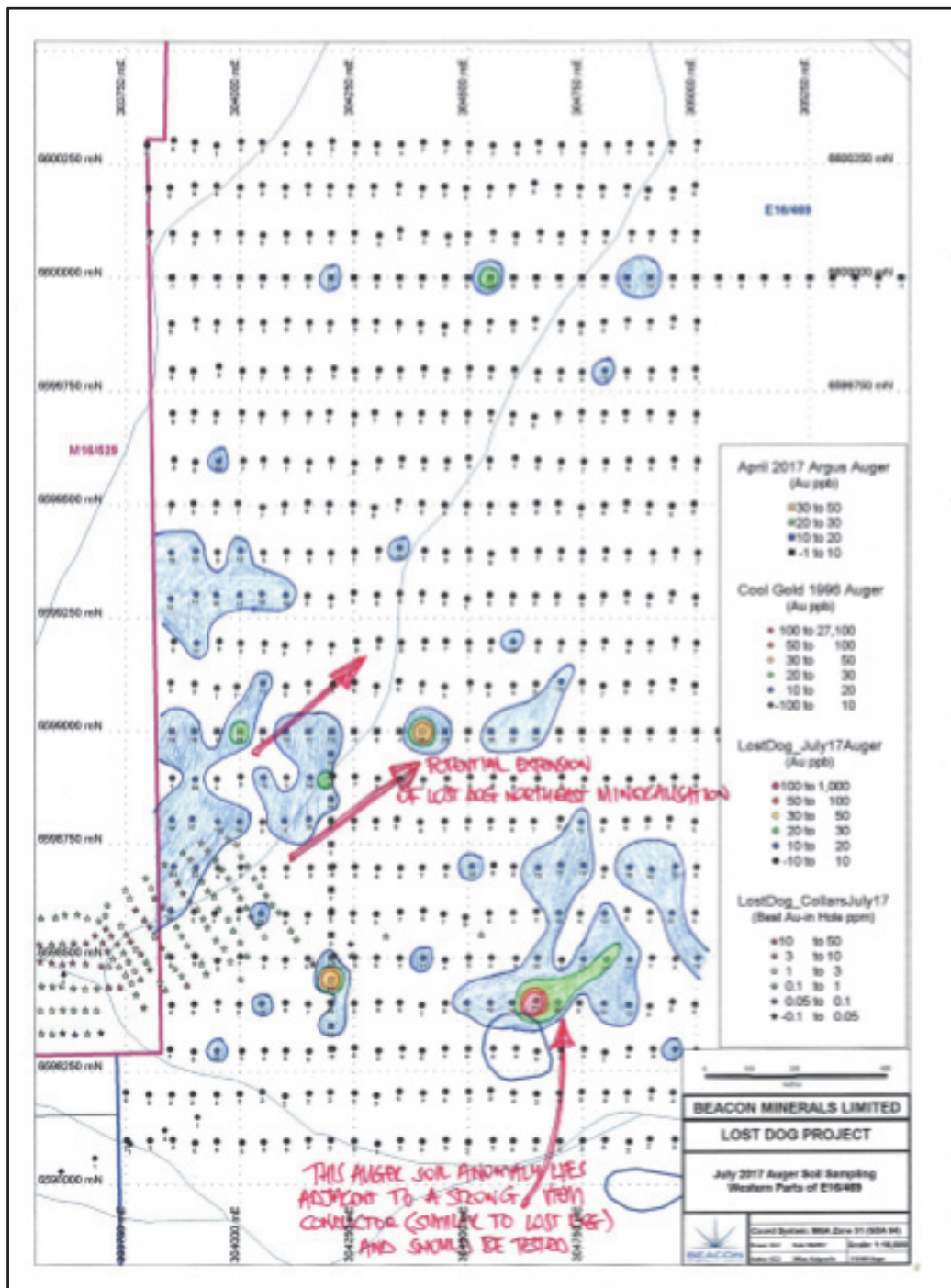


Figure 4: Au in auger-soil anomaly east of the Lost Dog deposit on E16/469 showing 10 ppb Au (blue) contour with internal 20 ppb Au (green) contour with spotty 30 ppb Au (brown) and 50 ppb (pink) peak values (after Jorgensen)

Airborne Heli-VTEM Programme

Beacon have received the preliminary results for the 500 line km, heli-bourne VTEM survey flown in July 2017 by UTS Geophysics. The survey was flown using 200m line spacing over the Lost Dog resource and Black Cat prospect, with 400m line spacing used further to the east over E16/469 and the application for E15/1582 (Figure 6).

The survey data have been interpreted by independent consultants Southern Geoscience Consultants of Perth. The results show strong EM anomalism associated with the thicker zones of conductive cover (clays and saline-water in paleochannels), allowing the delineation of paleochannel structures amongst the otherwise resistive host material. The interpretation provides focus for the exploration of buried drainage systems that have the potential to host alluvial gold deposits, and for the targeting of groundwater to facilitate drilling and mining activities.

The preliminary analysis of the VTEM and regional magnetic data has also identified large scale structural features including faults and lithological contacts, as well as EM and magnetic anomalism that could be associated with intrusives and alteration. This information will be further analysed in conjunction with the auger soil geochemistry data to identify any potential bedrock targets for primary gold mineralisation.

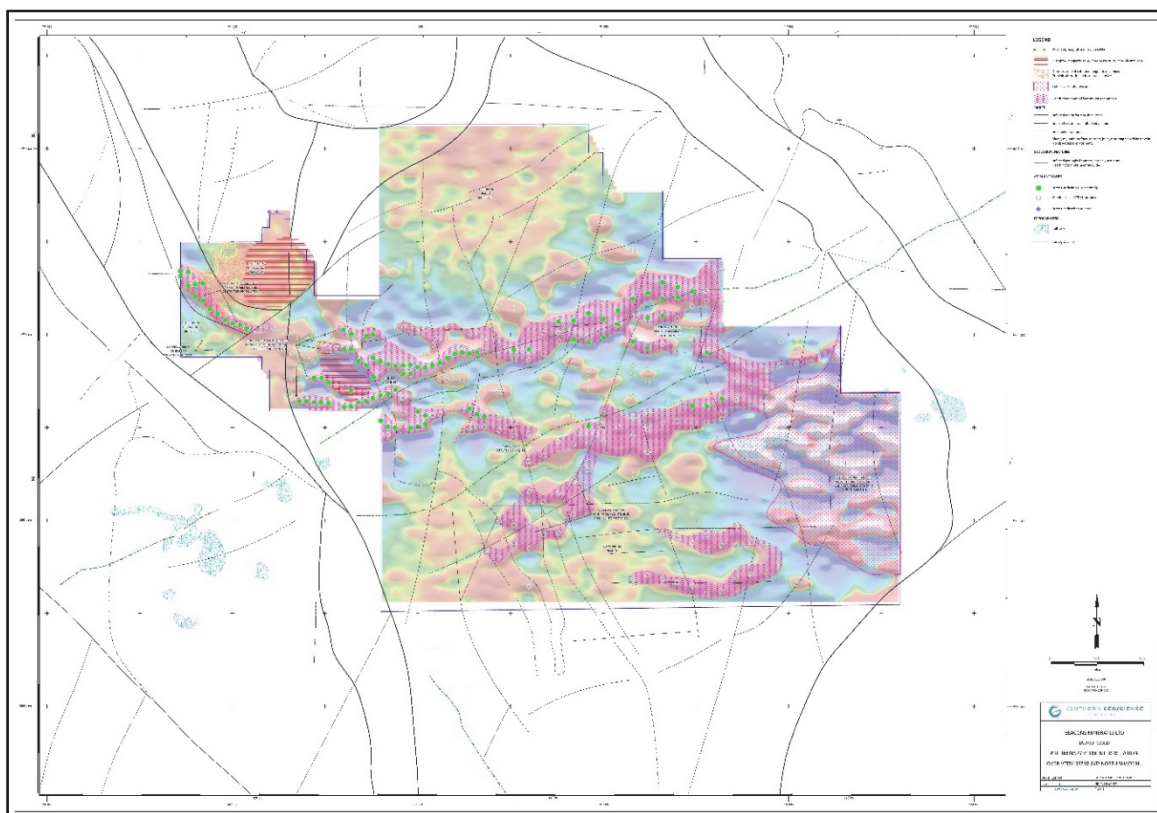


Figure 5 VTEM interpretation by Southern Geoscience showing two distinct palaeodrainage systems

BEACON MINERALS LIMITED ACN 119 611 559

Kalgoorlie Office 144 Vivian Street, Boulder, WA 6432

Registered Office Level 1, 115 Cambridge Street, PO Box 1305, West Leederville, WA 6007

Website www.beaconminerals.com **Phone** 08 9322 6600 **Facsimile** 08 9322 6610

Black Cat/Black Cat South Drill Programme

Drilling commenced at the Black Cat/Black Cat South deposit on the 10th of August. The programme was increased from 6 holes to 14 holes; the primary purpose being to test the veracity of the historical drilling. A total of 1,110 metres of drilling will be completed with the aim of demonstrating the historical drilling within the dataset of this deposit is of sufficient quality to meet industry standards required by the JORC 2012 guidelines. Figure 7 shows the locality of the Beacon check holes currently being drilled.

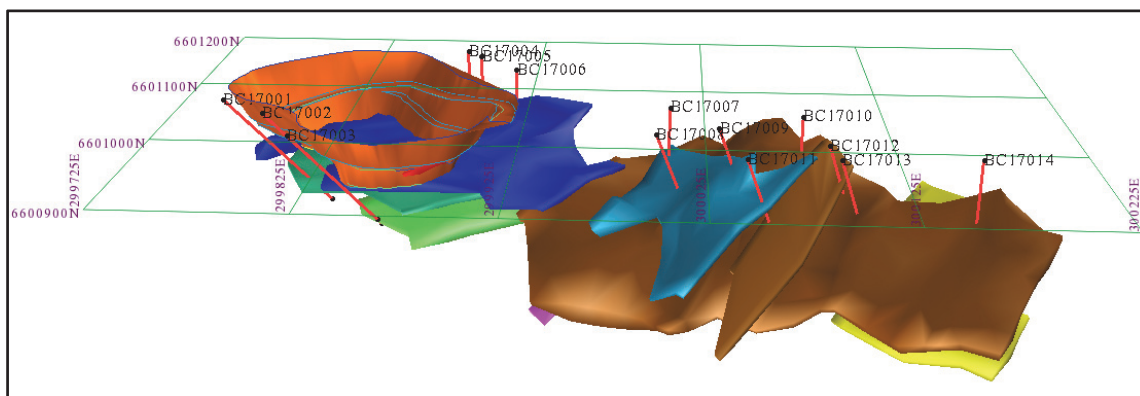


Figure 6: Beacon check holes currently being drilled at the Black Cat and Black Cat South deposits

For further information please contact:

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

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

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Jaurdi Gold Project and is based on information compiled by Mr Darryl Mapleson, a full time employee of BM Geological Services. Mr Mapleson is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mapleson has been engaged as a consultant by Beacon Minerals Limited. Mr Mapleson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Mapleson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

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

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

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

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

Beacon disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. The words 'believe', 'expect', 'anticipate', 'indicate', 'contemplate', 'target', 'plan', 'intends', 'continue', 'budget', 'estimate', 'may', 'will', 'schedule' and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

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All forward looking statements made in this announcement are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and accordingly investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

No verification: Although all reasonable care has been undertaken to ensure that the facts and opinions given in this Announcement are accurate, the information provided in this Announcement has not been independently verified.

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report – Exploration Update – Auger Soil Sampling and Heli-Bourne VTEM Survey

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	
		Auger Soil Programme	Heli-Bourne VTEM
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	Where present, pedogenic carbonate was preferentially sampled using a power auger. Sample lines were oriented MGA east – west to facilitate planning and the actual sampling process.	An airborne electromagnetic (VTEM) survey was completed by UTS Geophysics over the Jaurdi Gold Project at 25 Hz frequency using N-S orientated survey lines. 200m spaced lines were flown immediately over and around the Lost Dog mineral resource, and 400m spaced lines further to the east over regional exploration targets over the Bali Monzogranite. The aim of the survey was to map conductive sediments (clays) and saline groundwater in paleochannels that have the potential to host alluvial gold deposits.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	The sample collar locations were surveyed by DGPS using a Garmin hand held GPS.	Calibration flights to determine system response are flown at high altitude. The system response is then removed from the observed data, along with any other spurious readings, so that the final data only includes the response of the ground in the area of influence below the EM system
	<i>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.</i>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	Auger soil sampling using a Land-Cruiser-mounted power auger operated by Bullabulling Pty Ltd (Tony Stehn), a Kalgoorlie-based field exploration support company, specializing in auger soil geochemistry.	Not Applicable

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	
		Auger Soil Programme	Heli-Bourne VTEM
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Composite soil sample over 0.5 metre, 1 metre or 1.5 metre intervals with near-maximum sample recovery generally attained. All samples were dry.	Not Applicable
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	<i>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.</i>	No relationship between recovery and grade has been identified.	Not Applicable
Logging	<i>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.</i>	Samples were logged by regolith type by Mr Greg Jorgensen, a Kalgoorlie-based independent Consulting Exploration Geologist, who also planned the proposed programme and supervised all aspects of the field programme.	Not Applicable
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full.	Not Applicable
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Total preparation of the sample was completed by Intertek-Genalysis in Kalgoorlie. The entire sample was dried and pulverized to produce at least 85% of the sample passing 75µm. A sub-sample of approximately 200g is retained for analysis.	Not Applicable
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	A field duplicate sampling was completed approximately every 50 samples.	Not Applicable
	<i>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.</i>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Gold only analyses were completed by Intertek-Genalysis at their Perth laboratory using a 10 gram aqua regia digest, unfiltered and analysis by advanced inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry for gold, which has a 1ppb (Parts Per Billion) detection limit.	Not Applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	
		Auger Soil Programme	Heli-Bourne VTEM
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable.	Airborne Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey - VTEM Plus System (operated by UTS Geophysics) • Survey Platform AS350B3 helicopter • 200m line spacing (over the Lost Dog deposit) • 400m line spacing (over regional exploration targets) • Flight height 75 to 85m • EM Sensor height 35 to 45m • Magnetic sensor height 60 to 70m • 25Hz transmitter (TX) frequency using 35% duty cycle • Survey speed 100 km/hr • Station spacing 2 to 3m • TX dipole moment 400,000 NIA • Off-time readings / windowing, 45 (logarithmically spaced) channels from 0.018 msec to 11.5 msec
	<i>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.</i>	Field duplicate sampling was completed approximately every 50 samples. Appropriate standards were inserted as additional samples at the same frequency as the duplicate samples.	The VTEM survey data noise levels for EM and magnetics are checked by independent consulting geophysicists Southern Geoscience Consultants Pty Ltd. Calibration flights to determine system response are flown at the beginning of the survey.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	All sampling, geological logging and assay data was captured digitally using standard WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation & Safety file structure protocols and will be stored by Beacon Minerals Ltd and ultimately by the GSWA (Geological Survey of Western Australia) WAMEX database. All sampling and assay data was compiled, interpreted and reported to Beacon Minerals Ltd by Mr Greg Jorgensen, a Kalgoorlie-based Consulting Exploration Geologist with over 30 years of experience in mineral exploration and mining, predominantly for gold in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. There were no adjustments or averaging applied to the raw data.	All VTEM survey data are recorded digitally and sent in electronic format to Southern Geoscience Consultants for independent quality control and evaluation.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	
		Auger Soil Programme	Heli-Bourne VTEM
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Sample points were located in the field using a hand-held GPS with 3 metre or better accuracy.	Station positions were recorded with GPS system with expected accuracy of +/- 5m horizontal and +/- 10m vertical. Radar-altitude data are used to calculate mean terrain clearance of the airborne survey platform. Topographic control is based on GPS heights and radar-altimeter data from airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys. The Grid system used is GDA94 datum, MGA zone 51 projection.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is GDA94, MGA Zone 51.	Grid projection is GDA94, MGA Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	No topographic control was required.	GPS and RADAR on the survey platform and TX loop are used to calculate survey flight height, system ground clearance and digital elevation model.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Sample spacing of auger samples was 50 metres along lines 100 metres apart. The auger soil sampling technique provides a composite sample over the interval selected for sample, in this case, generally over a 1 metre interval, sometimes 0.5 metre or 1.5 metres.	Station spacing is approximately 2m to 3m along each survey line.
	<i>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.</i>	This spacing is sufficient to test the continuity of mineralisation for this style of survey.	Not Applicable
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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>	It is considered the orientation of the auger soil programme grid pattern captures the "structure" of the style of mineralisation the programme was designed to test. Sample lines were oriented MGA east – west to facilitate planning and the actual sampling process and also provides as best as practical an unbiased location of sample data in relation to interpreted local and regional geology.	The VTEM survey lines were planned to be perpendicular to the dominant strike direction of the paleochannels and modern drainage channels. The geometry and direction of the channels do vary greatly and in some areas it is apparent that the survey lines are not perpendicular, this adds some degree of ambiguity to the interpretation of these features in these areas.
	<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>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	
		Auger Soil Programme	Heli-Bourne VTEM
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Pre-numbered sample packets, which are supplied by Intertek-Genalysis, were used and were checked for accuracy during the sampling programme. Auger samples were transported to Intertek-Genalysis' prep lab by Mr Greg Jorgensen, Consulting Exploration Geologist. Sample pulps are transported to Perth via Intertek-Genalysis' internal transporting procedures.	Not Applicable
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling and assay techniques used are mineral exploration industry-standard. Audits and reviews are not considered necessary at this stage of exploration.	All VTEM survey data are recorded digitally and sent in electronic format to Southern Geoscience Consultants for independent quality control and evaluation.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	
		Auger Soil Programme	Heli-Bourne VTEM
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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>	Sampling was conducted within Exploration Licence E16/469, held by Stephen George Argus and Zephyr Mining Pty Ltd. Beacon Minerals Ltd has exploration access and an option to purchase agreement with both parties. Sampling was also conducted over Beacon Mining Pty Ltd tenement, M16/529. Beacon Mining Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Beacon Minerals Ltd.	The VTEM survey was flown over M16/34, M16/115, M16/529, E16/469 and the application E15/1582. Beacon either own these tenements outright, have an option agreement for the tenement or have made application to the DMP.
	<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>	There are no known Native Title Claims over the tenement area and there are no known sites of aboriginal significance within the areas sampled. The tenements are in good standing with the WA DMP.	As for Auger soil programme.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Coolgardie Gold NL completed auger soil sampling over the southern portions of the current M16/529 tenement area in 1996 and identified a broad >10ppb Au & >20ppb gold-in-auger soil anomaly over the sampled area. This anomaly was not followed up or tested with drilling.	No known available VTEM surveys have been completed on these tenements.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Jaurdi Gold Project overlies a portion of the Bali Monzogranite immediately adjacent to the Jaurdi Hills-Dunnsville greenstone sequence. The Bali Monzogranite and Dunnsville Granodiorite to the north, together occupy the core of the gently north plunging anticline. The tenement making up	As for Auger soil programme.

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		Auger Soil Programme the project is located to the west of the anticlinal axis and immediately adjacent to the granite-greenstone contact. The Bali Monzogranite is poorly exposed. The greenstone-granite contact is foliated where exposed. Shear zones developed locally within the adjacent greenstones, may continue within the granite. Gold mineralised palaeochannels are known in the Jaurdi area Regional magnetic data suggest that the western portion of the project lies within a broad demagnetised corridor following the western contact of the Bali Monzogranite, and which may continue in a north northwest direction through the greenstone sequence to Dunnsville. A magnetic dyke, akin to the Parkeston dyke in the Kalgoorlie area, has intruded this corridor. Another paired east northeast magnetic dyke set is located immediately to the south of the project area. This dyke set is part of the regionally extensive Widgiemooltha Dyke Suite, and passes to the north of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. The Jaurdi Gold Project is located close to the western margin of the Bali Monzogranite immediately to the south east of the exposed Jaurdi Hills greenstone sequence. The tenement is entirely soil covered, with well-developed nodular carbonate increasing in intensity southwards towards an active contemporary drainage. Recent drilling programs have revealed the known soil anomaly overlies an extensive system of Au-bearing sand channels indicating that a major long-lived palaeoalluvial system was present in the area. A typical profile consists of transported lateritic gravels overlying plastic clay zones, which in turn overly thick, water saturated silt and clay sequences with minor cobble layers. Drilling evidence suggests that younger, perched channels overly older channels, indicating that an anastomosing series of paleochannels are present over an east-west distance of at least 800 metres. Two horizons of mineralisation have been identified in the Western Arm with the shallower lode situated between 12 to 16 metres vertical depth, and the second horizon between 18 to 25 metres. The Eastern Arm has been identified by a system	Heli-Bourne VTEM

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	
		Auger Soil Programme	Heli-Bourne VTEM
		which is at least 850 metres strike (East – West orientated), 175 metres wide and 8 metres deep; and appears open to the North-East and connects with the Western Arm.	
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> ▪ 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. <i>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.</i>	The location of the completed auger soil sampling is shown in relevant figures, which are attached to the body of the text. All auger holes were between 0.5 metres and 1.8 metres deep and all holes were drilled vertically.	The location of the VTEM survey is shown in Figure 6. A total of 500 line kilometres was flown.
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	No averaging of the raw assay data was implemented. Raw data was used to determine the locations of gold-in-auger soil anomalies and gold-anomalous trends. Geological assessment and interpretation was used to determine the relevance of anomalies with respect to the sampled regolith.	Not Applicable
	<i>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.</i>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used.	Not Applicable
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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’).</i>	All assay results are from individual auger samples, generally composited over 1 metre.	Not Applicable
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Refer to Figure 2, 3 and 5 in the body of the text. Assessment and contouring of the raw assay data was completed upon receipt of assay results to indicate areas of gold anomalies that might require follow-up work such as drill testing.	Refer to Figure 6 in the body of the text to view area of air-bourne VTEM. It must be noted this interpretive map is based on preliminary data, but is highly unlikely to materially alter.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	
		Auger Soil Programme	Heli-Bourne VTEM
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	No misleading results have been presented in this announcement. All assay results are indicated on summary figures, which are attached to the body of the text	No misleading results have been presented in this announcement for the VTEM data set.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	No other substantive data is currently considered necessary at this stage of exploration.	No other substantive data is currently considered necessary at this stage of exploration.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.</i>	Gold-in-auger soil anomalies will be compared and integrated with the known regolith and interpreted underlying geological trends to determine which anomalies should be further tested with drilling, such as aircore and/or reverse circulation drilling.	No further VTEM surveying is envisaged. The data will be reviewed in conjunction with the auger soil data to determine further work programmes going forward.