8th October 2026

Beachcomber Delivers Further High-Grade Gold with 18m @ 4.93 g/t Au

Forelands Gold Project, WA

Highlights:

- Key assay results from the first 9 RC holes (out of a total of 53 completed holes) completed at the Beachcomber Main Lode include:
  - **18m @ 4.93 g/t Au** from 245m
    - incl. **1m @ 10.12 g/t Au** from 246m, **2m @ 16.62g/t Au** from 252m and **1m @ 38.23 g/t Au** from 261m
  - **2m @ 10.79 g/t Au** from 167m and **2m @ 7.21 g/t Au** from 174m
  - **15m @ 1.33 g/t Au** from 260m and **6m @ 1.44g/t Au** from 248m

- **Drilling continues to infill and extend the mineralised footprint of the Beachcomber Main Lode** with consistent mineralisation intercepted over 300m of strike and 250m of dip. The lode remains open down plunge providing a clear target for further extensional drilling.
- The results continue to demonstrate the consistency of the high-grade component of the Beachcomber Main Lode and will underpin a maiden JORC compliant MRE in H1 2027.
- 9,060m for 53 RC-holes completed across the broader Beachcomber Prospect with assay results set to be released over the coming quarter (Q4) including the Beachcomber NW and Beachcomber Central targets.
- Drilling program is co-funded by the WA Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS).
- **Bonnie & Clyde** - The 10,000m, 65-hole RC drill program is set to re-commence in the coming days with 4 RC holes completed so far.

BPM Minerals Ltd (**ASX: BPM**) ('**BPM**' or '**the Company**') is pleased to report assay results from the first 9 RC drill holes completed at the **Beachcomber Main Lode** including a standout drill intercept of **18m @ 4.93 g/t Au** (from 245m - FLRC076). The results are the first batch of assays from the ongoing 20,000m Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the Beachcomber and Bonnie & Clyde Prospects, part of the **Forelands Gold Project** (the "Project") in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

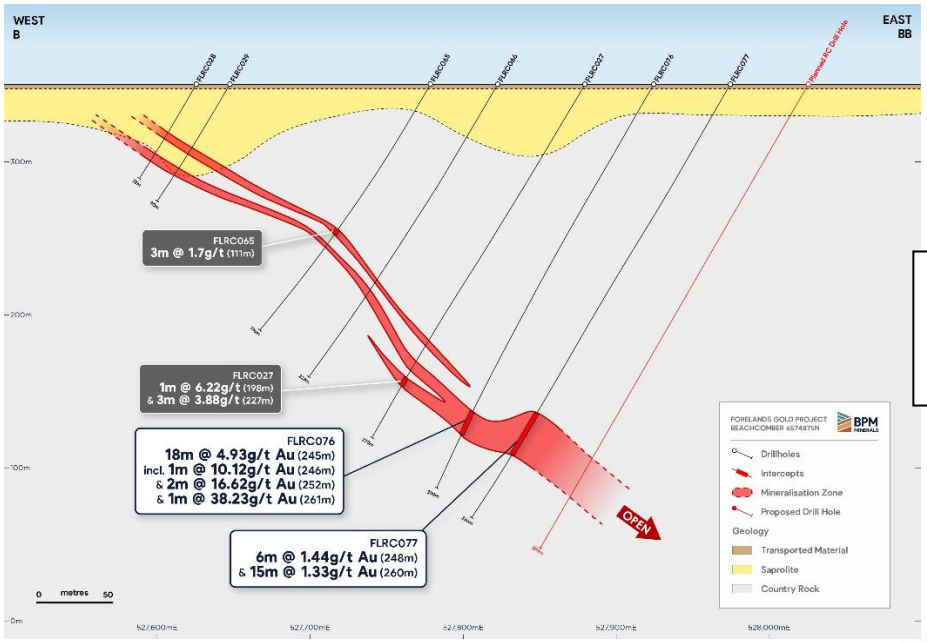


Figure 1 – Beachcomber Main Lode Cross Section 'A-AA' – Looking North (6,574,875n)

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Commenting on the progress, BPM CEO Oliver Judd:

"This is the best drilling result we have achieved at Beachcomber over the past year. The high-grade component of the Beachcomber Main Lode continues to demonstrate good consistency over 300m of strike and 250m in dip and is still open to the south with some of the best intercepts in this deepest section of the deposit. There are plenty more drilling assay results to be returned from extensional drilling at the Main Lode, in addition to infill drilling and the broader Beachcomber Prospect.

At Bonnie & Clyde drilling is recommencing in the coming days with four RC holes already completed. With the 65-hole program underway again, the remaining Beachcomber results flowing through over the coming quarter and a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate targeted for the first half of 2027, shareholders can look forward to a steady stream of news as we continue to deliver."

9,060m for 53 RC holes has so far been completed across the broader Beachcomber area including the Beachcomber Main Lode, Beachcomber North-West and Beachcomber Central Prospects. Drilling at the Beachcomber Main Lode has been designed to test the down dip extensions of the high-grade southerly plunging shoot and also infill this high-grade zone in preparation for a JORC compliant Mineral Resource Estimation (MRE). Assay results have now been received from the laboratory for the first 9 holes at the Beachcomber Main Lode with the following key intercepts (Tables 1 & 2):

- **18m @ 4.93 g/t Au** from 245m, incl. **1m @ 10.12 g/t Au** from 246m and **2m @ 16.62g/t Au** from 252m and **1m @ 38.23 g/t Au** from 261m (FLRC076)
- **2m @ 10.79 g/t Au** from 167m and **2m @ 7.21 g/t Au** from 174m and **5m @ 1.79 g/t Au** from 150m (FLRC072).
- **15m @ 1.33 g/t Au** from 260m and **6m @ 1.44g/t Au** from 248m (FLRC077)
- **5m @ 1.16 g/t Au** from 294m (FLRC078).

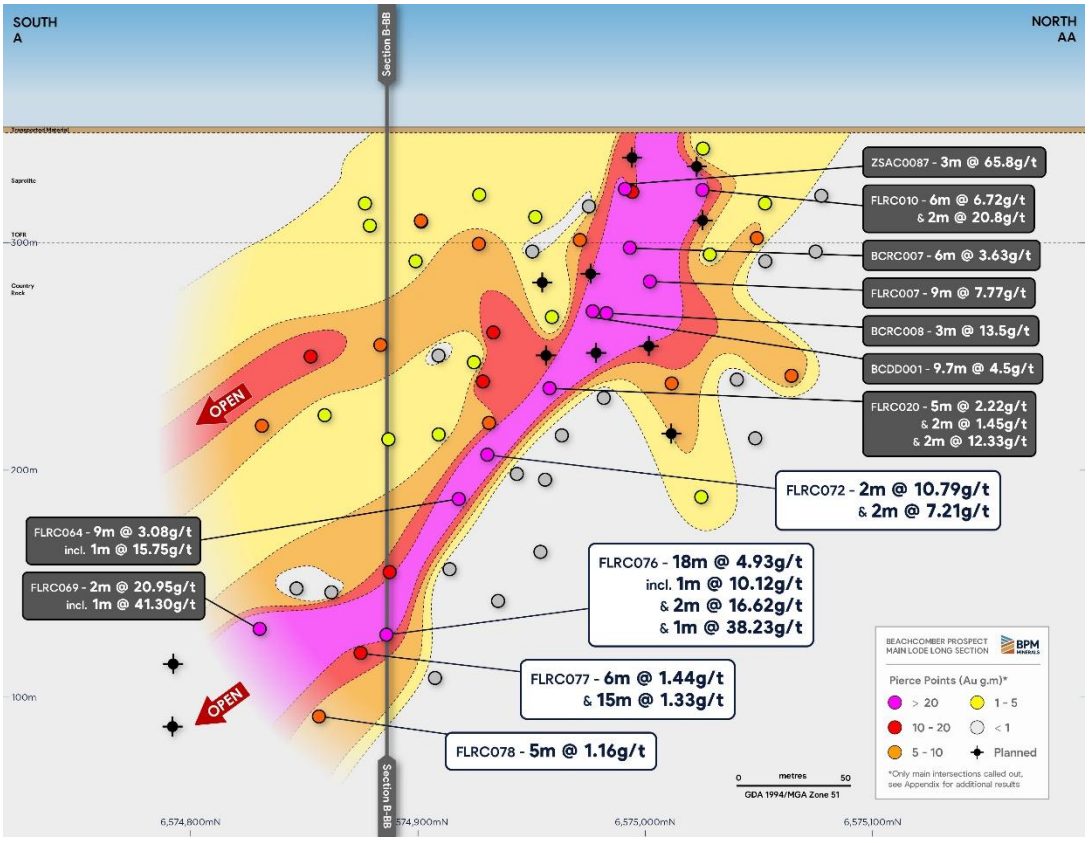


Figure 2 – Beachcomber Long Section A-A' (looking west) with defined high-grade, south-plunging shoot that remains open at depth

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These results are in addition to the previously reported high-grade drilling results at the Beachcomber Main Lode undertaken by AngloGold Ashanti and BPM Minerals Ltd. Key results include[1,5,10]:

- 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).
- 9.7m @ 4.5 g/t Au from 88.8m, incl. 0.5m @ 66.5 g/t Au from 89.3m (BCD001).
- 3m @ 13.5 g/t Au from 90m (BCRC008).
- 6m @ 6.72 g/t Au from 28m and 2m @ 20.77 g/t Au from 40m (FLRC010).
- 2m @ 12.33 g/t Au from 134m and 5m @ 2.22 g/t Au from 105m (FLRC020).
- 1m @ 17.24 g/t Au from 131m (FLRC019).
- 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).

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

The latest assay results are particularly encouraging as the thickness of mineralisation may have potentially increased in the deeper part of the gold system as demonstrated by the two key intercepts (Figure 1):

- 18m @ 4.93 g/t Au from 245m, incl. 1m @ 10.12 g/t Au from 246m and 2m @ 16.62g/t Au from 252m and 1m @ 38.23 g/t Au from 261m (FLRC076).
- 15m @ 1.33 g/t Au from 260m and 6m @ 1.44g/t Au from 248m (FLRC077).

Additional RC drilling is already complete and awaiting assay with further drill holes also planned for this zone of the gold deposit.

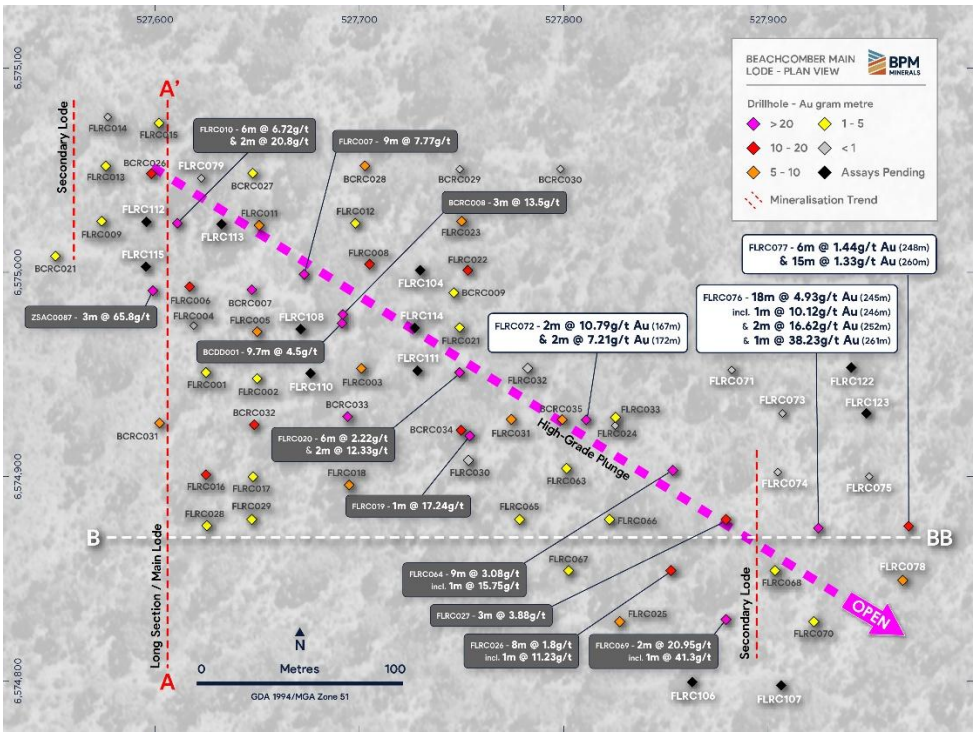


Figure 3 – Beachcomber Plan View with Drilling with High Grade Plunge towards SE.

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Beachcomber Main Lode Geology

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

Drilling to date indicates that the principal mineralisation zone at the Beachcomber Main Lode is developed within a stacked quartz vein system, interpreted as two discrete, parallel quartz veins hosting high-grade gold mineralisation within quartz–feldspar ± biotite gneiss (Figure 4). Coarse gold has been observed within these veins. The mineralised vein set is interpreted as striking north-south, moderately dipping to the east, with a southerly plunge component to the high-grade mineralisation which has successfully been intersected in the most southern drill traverse and remains open (Figure 2).

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

Geological understanding has been significantly advanced during the three drill programs at the Beachcomber Main Lode. In addition to defining a high-grade mineralisation shoot, drilling has provided strong evidence for fault-related displacement of mineralisation. Deeper drilling completed in the current program has successfully confirmed continuation of the mineralised structure at depth, with gold now intersected to ~250m vertical depth and 300m of strike (Figure 2).

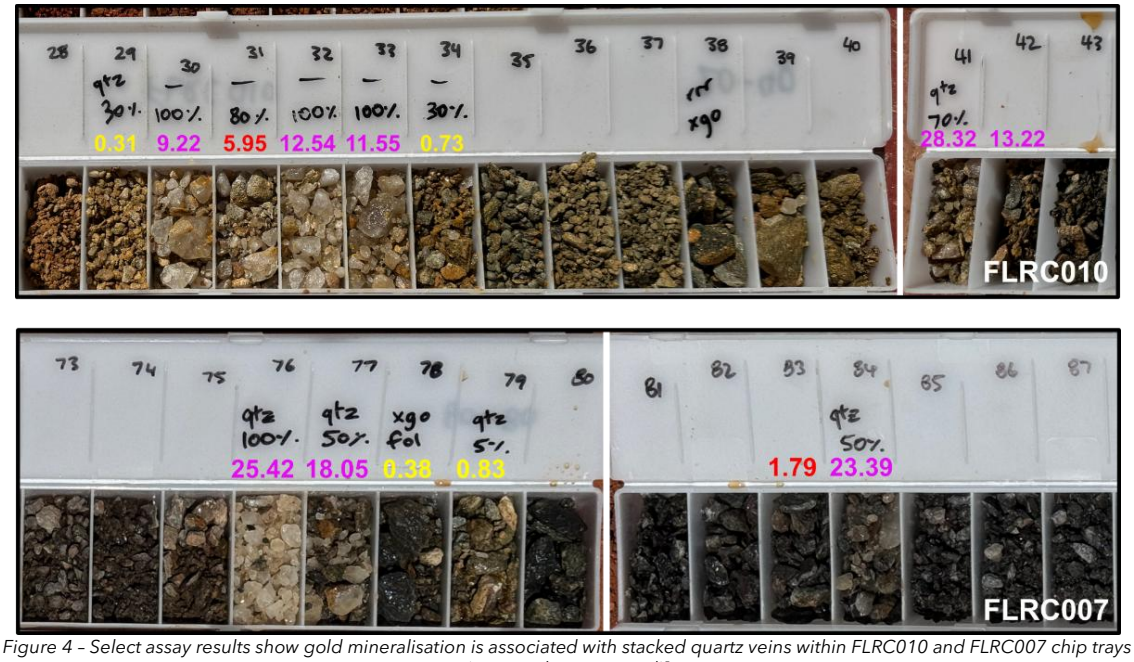


Figure 4 – Select assay results show gold mineralisation is associated with stacked quartz veins within FLRC010 and FLRC007 chip trays (previously announced)[5]

Upcoming Exploration

A further 44 RC-holes have been completed across the broader Beachcomber Prospect and are currently awaiting assay. These assay results are expected to be announced over the coming quarter (Q4 2026). Additional RC hole are planned once drilling is completed at Bonnie & Clyde and the results from the remaining RC holes at Beachcomber are received. The results of the completed drilling at Beachcomber will be used for a JORC compliant Mineral Resource Estimation (MRE) in H1 2027.

Drilling is set to resume at Bonnie & Clyde in the coming days following a short weather-related pause. 4 RC holes have been completed so far out of the 65-hole, 10,000m RC program which is expected to take 2 months to complete.

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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)
- 18m @ 4.93 g/t Au from 245m, incl. 1m @ 10.12 g/t Au from 246m and 2m @ 16.62g/t Au from 252m and 1m @ 38.23 g/t Au from 261m (FLRC076)
- 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)

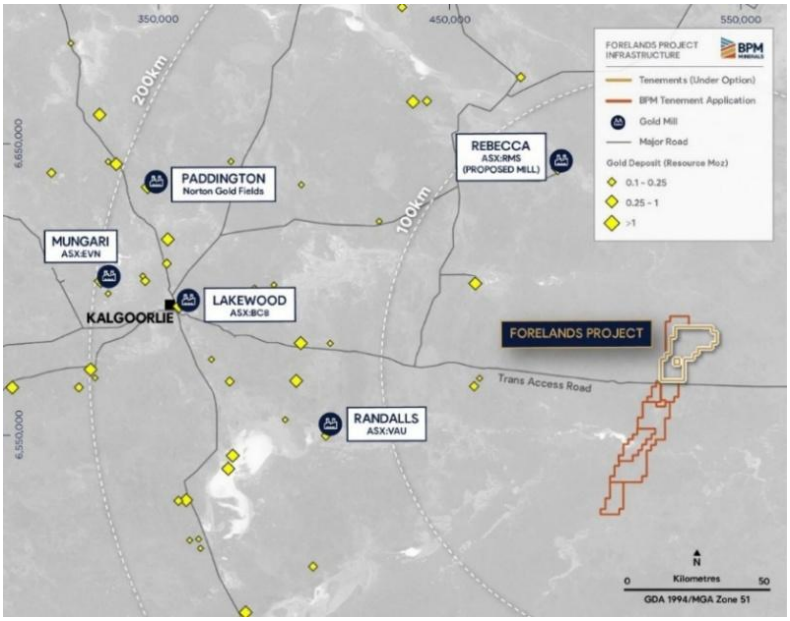
Near-term drilling: Latest drilling has confirmed continuity of the high-grade shoot over 300m of strike and to ~250m vertical depth, with mineralisation remaining open. Beachcomber has the potential for conversion to a maiden JORC-compliant resource and a possible mining opportunity.

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.

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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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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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)*
13. *BPM ASX Announcement - Drilling Approvals Granted for Bonnie & Clyde (11th September 2026)*
14. *BPM ASX Announcement – Maiden RC Drilling Underway at Bonnie & Clyde (14th September 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.

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Table 1 – Drilling Details

HOLE ID	Type	Depth (m)	Grid	MGA East	MGA North	RL	Dip (deg)	Azi (deg)
FLRC071	RC	270	MGA94 Z51	527873	6574951	350	-60	270
FLRC072	RC	210	MGA94 Z51	527807	6574926	350	-60	270
FLRC073	RC	264	MGA94 Z51	527899	6574924	350	-60	270
FLRC074	RC	270	MGA94 Z51	527902	6574901	350	-60	270
FLRC075	RC	300	MGA94 Z51	527948	6574899	350	-60	270
FLRC076	RC	300	MGA94 Z51	527924	6574877	350	-60	270
FLRC077	RC	330	MGA94 Z51	527974	6574872	350	-60	270
FLRC078	RC	330	MGA94 Z51	527974	6574848	350	-60	270
FLRC079	RC	114	MGA94 Z51	527627	6575053	350	-60	270

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

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	g/t Au
FLRC071	91	92	1	1.28
and	95	96	1	0.71
and	102	103	1	0.85
and	109	110	1	0.98
FLRC072	150	155	5	1.79
and	161	162	1	0.37
and	**167**	**169**	**2**	**10.79**
incl.	**167**	**168**	**1**	**16.37**
and	**174**	**176**	**2**	**7.21**
incl.	**174**	**175**	**1**	**13.16**
and	179	180	1	2.53
and	186	189	3	0.97
and	200	201	1	0.36
FLRC073	122	124	2	1.17
and	235	236	1	0.30
FLRC074	16	17	1	0.61
FLRC075	65	66	1	0.93
and	173	174	1	0.38
FLRC076	95	96	1	1.03
and	**245**	**263**	**18**	**4.93**
incl.	**246**	**247**	**1**	**10.12**
and	**252**	**254**	**2**	**16.62**
and	**261**	**262**	**1**	**38.23**
FLRC077	84	85	1	0.51
and	248	254	6	1.44
and	**260**	**275**	**15**	**1.33**
FLRC078	55	57	2	2.29
and	78	79	1	0.31
and	196	197	1	0.92
and	250	251	1	0.47
and	155	156	1	2.24
and	294	299	5	1.16
FLRC079	NSR			

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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 RC drill 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 Intertek Genalysis laboratories (Perth), oven dried to 105°C and crushed to >90% passing 2mm to produce a 500g charge for determination of gold by Photon Assay from crushed sample (Method PAAU02). • 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 PAAU02 is appropriate for Au determination. • Duplicate results show good repeatability, indicating acceptable sampling and analytical precision. Blanks and CRM's also performed well.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Multiple company personnel have reviewed significant intersections. • No adjustments have been made 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	thus no sampling bias would be introduced.
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.

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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.*	• 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. • 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. • 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 issued over the Coonana Reserve (tenement E28/3543)
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

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

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	○ *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.*	
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.
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;*	• All relevant exploration results are reported within the report.

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	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.	
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.*	• Ongoing RC Drilling

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