ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

16 October 2019

JAURDI GOLD PROJECT - PANTHER GOLD TENEMENT

Highlights

- Beacon has acquired the Panther lease located 7kms from the Jaurdi Project.
- The lease contains a JORC Resource of over 10,000 ounces of gold with significant exploration potential.

Beacon Minerals Limited (**ASX: BCN**) is pleased to provide further details in relation to the Panther tenement ("Panther" or "Tenement"). The newly acquired tenement was purchased from Corinthian Mining Pty Ltd for the sum of $125,000.

The Tenement is located approximately 7 kilometres northwest along the Jaurdi Hills Road from the Jaurdi processing plant (see Figure 1).

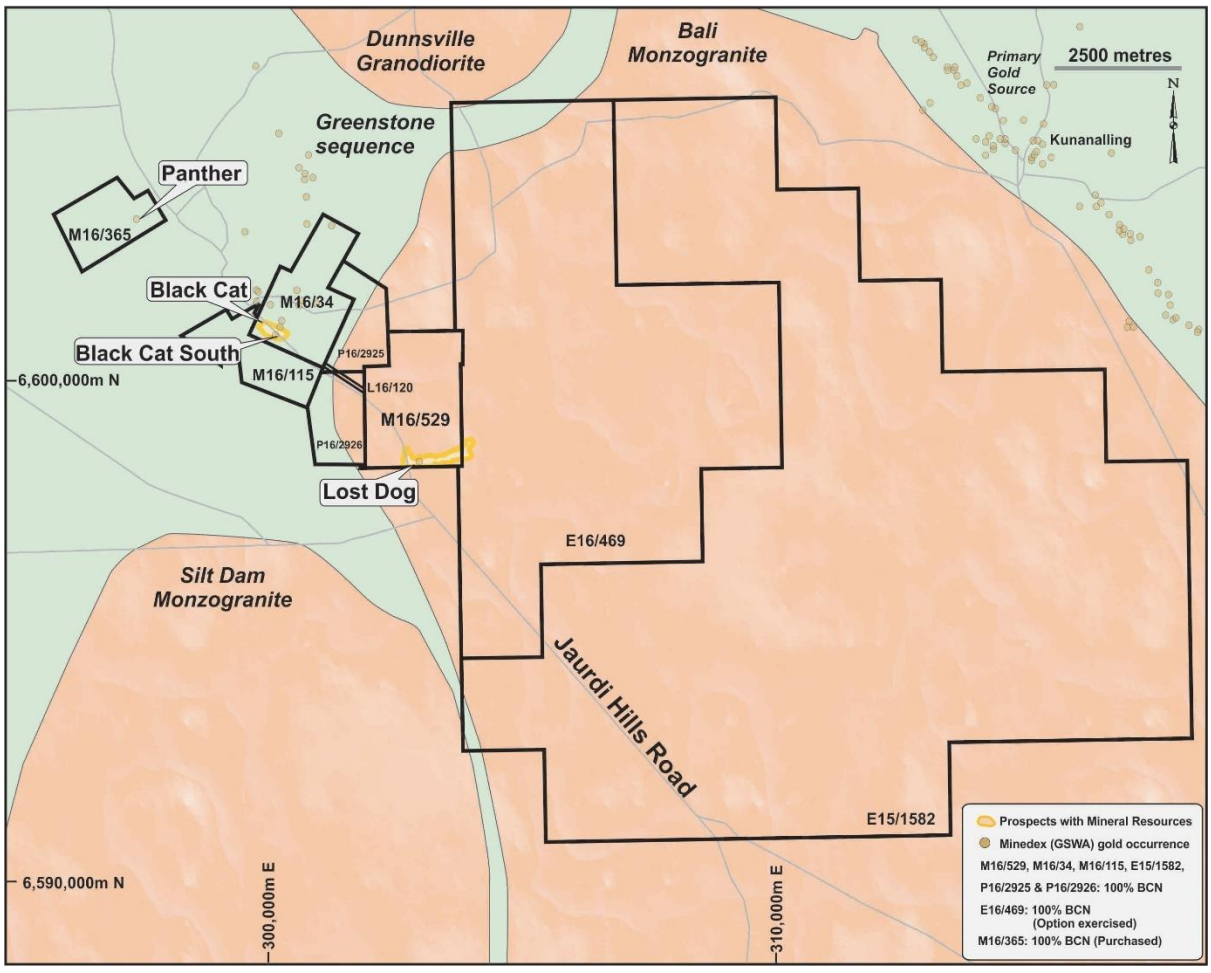

Figure 1: Locality diagram detailing Beacon Minerals tenement holding relative to the Panther deposit

Panther Mineral Resource

The Panther tenement was last drilled in 2013 by Sentosa Mining. A Mineral Resource was estimated in line with the JORC 2012 guidelines and is reported in Table 1.

Table 1: Panther Mineral Resource by classification (Au> 0.8 g/t)

Resource Category	Tonnes ('000)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Indicated	57	2.74	5,050
Inferred	70	2.49	5,625
Total	**127**	**2.60**	**10,675**

The gold mineralisation at Panther is hosted within the Panther Shear, which has been identified on the eastern wall of the historic pit. This structure is associated with shallow 10 -15 metre east dipping extensional quartz veins. The veins are stacked with an extension direction orthogonal to the dip of the shear. Sectional analysis of the shear has revealed the shear trend north-south with subtle inflexions to the east and west. The Panther Shear dips at an average of 55° to the west and the mineralisation has a moderate 30˚ plunge to the north (Figures 2 to 4).

Diamond core was sampled on geological intervals, cut using a conventional clipper saw and half core was submitted for analysis. Reverse circulation, rotary air blast and air core sampling was collected through a cyclone and split through a rig mounted cone splitter or a three tier Jones riffle splitter. One metre samples were collected to obtain a 3 to 4 Kg sample. All samples were pulverised to typically 95% passing -75µm to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with an AAS finish.

The Mineral Resource has been constructed using reverse circulation (39 holes), air core (35 holes), rotary air blast (78 holes) and diamond core (2 holes) drill hole data. Grade estimation was completed using Ordinary Kriging. Snowden Supervisor was utilised to develop a nested spherical variogram with two structures for each domain hosting a suitable sample population. The dataset underwent a normal scores transformation for variogram modelling, before being back-transformed for grade estimation with 3DS Surpac. Domains lacking a suitable sample population for variogram modelling were estimated using Inverse-Distance-Squared techniques. Resource classification was assigned based on sample density and slope of regression values (Figure 4). A range of cut-off grades was reviewed (Figure 5); however, 0.8 g/t Au was selected as the cut-off grade for reporting.

The historical drilling was completed on a 20m x 20m to 20m x 40m pattern over the entire deposit. The purpose of this drilling was to understand the short scale continuity of the mineralisation with the aim to use this in the resource modelling process. The density of drilling for this style of deposit has given sufficient confidence to classify the Mineral Resource as Indicated and Inferred. The Mineral Resource is reported below the historical open pit mined by Kinver Mining in 2001. Historical production from mining in 2001 was 70,720 tonnes at 2.66 g/t Au for 6,051 ounces.

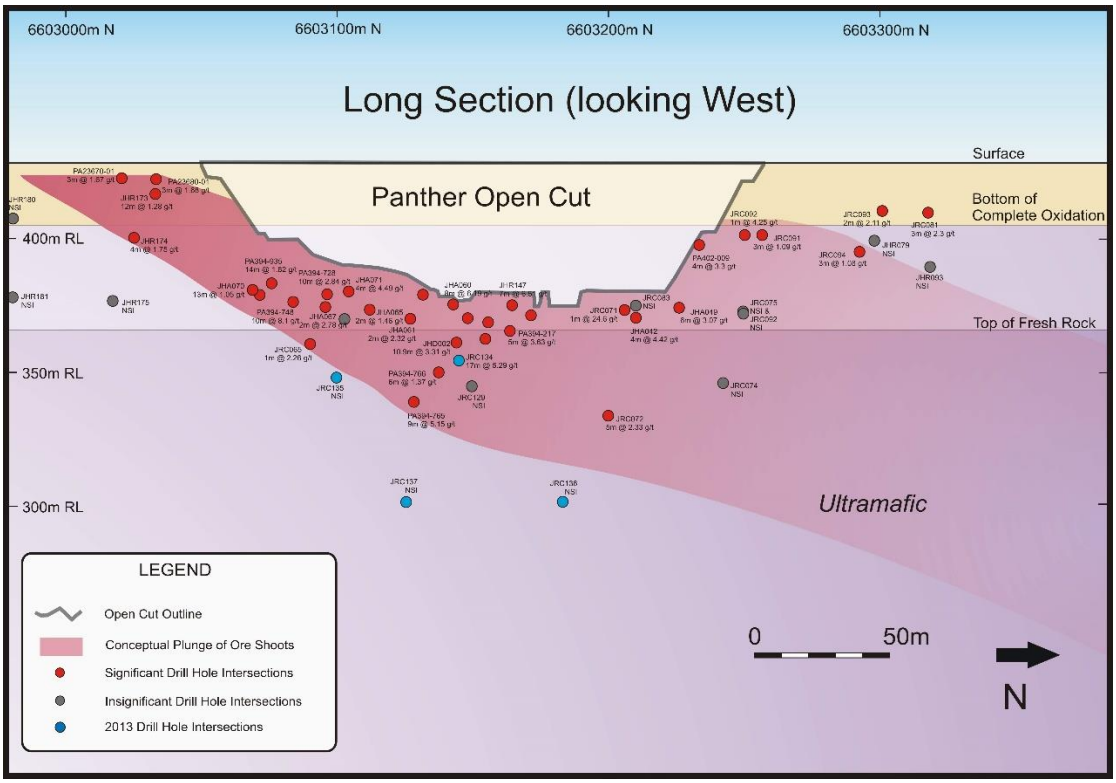

Figure 2: Long section showing the Panther mineralisation

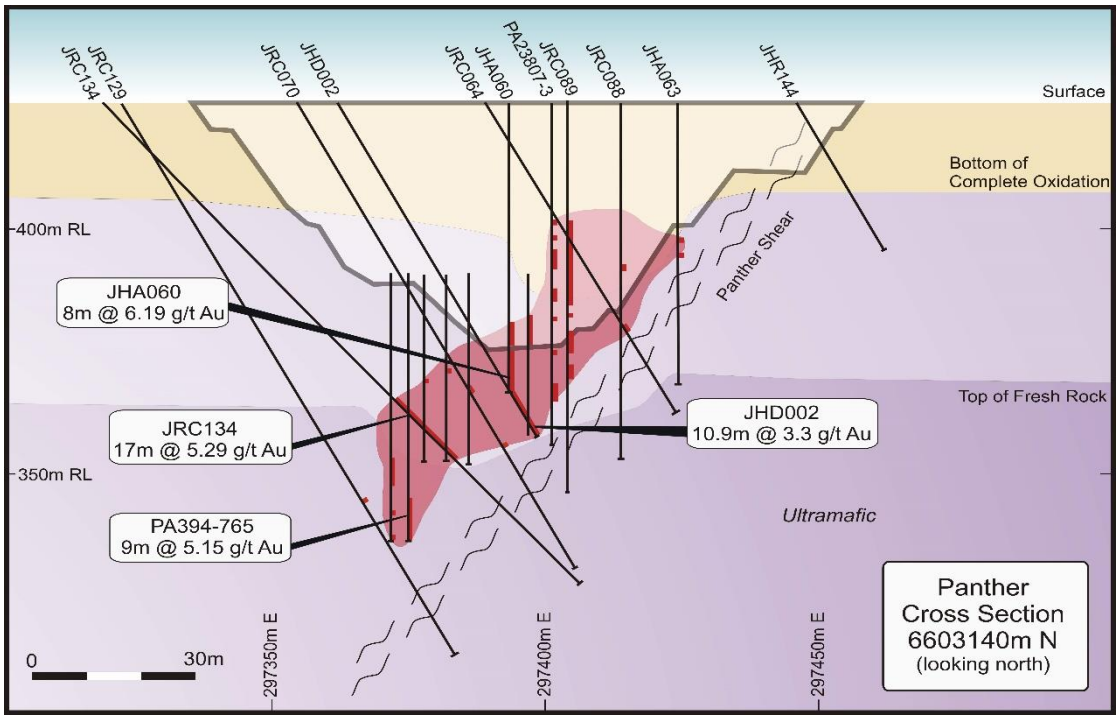

Figure 3: Cross section showing the westerly dipping Panther mineralisation

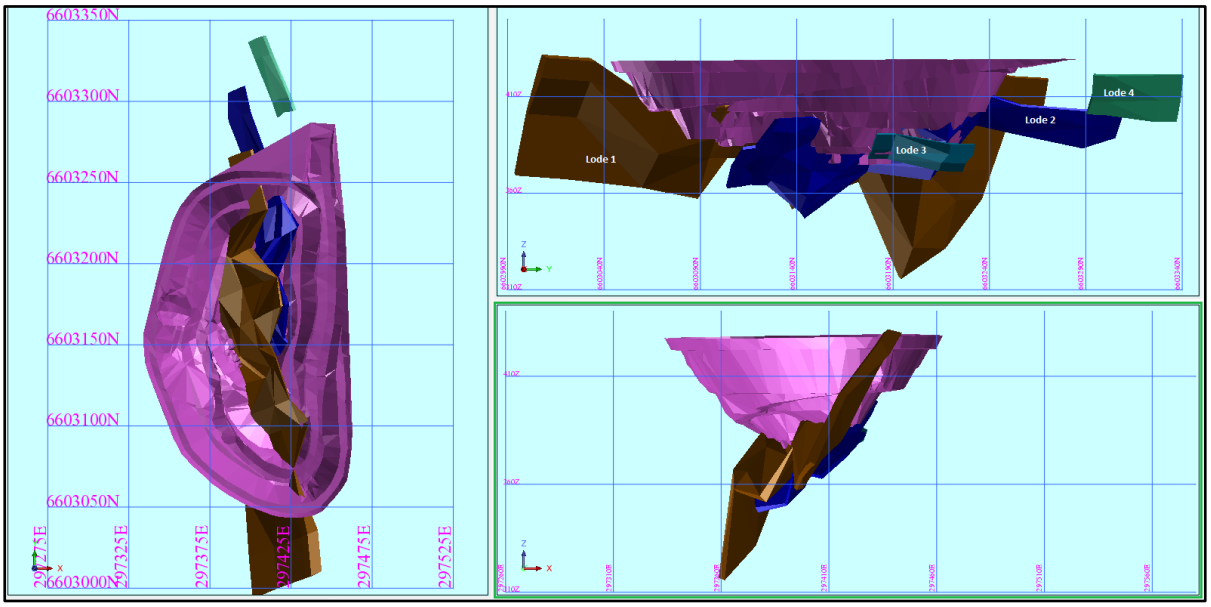

Figure 4: Plan, long section and cross section of the Panther grade solids

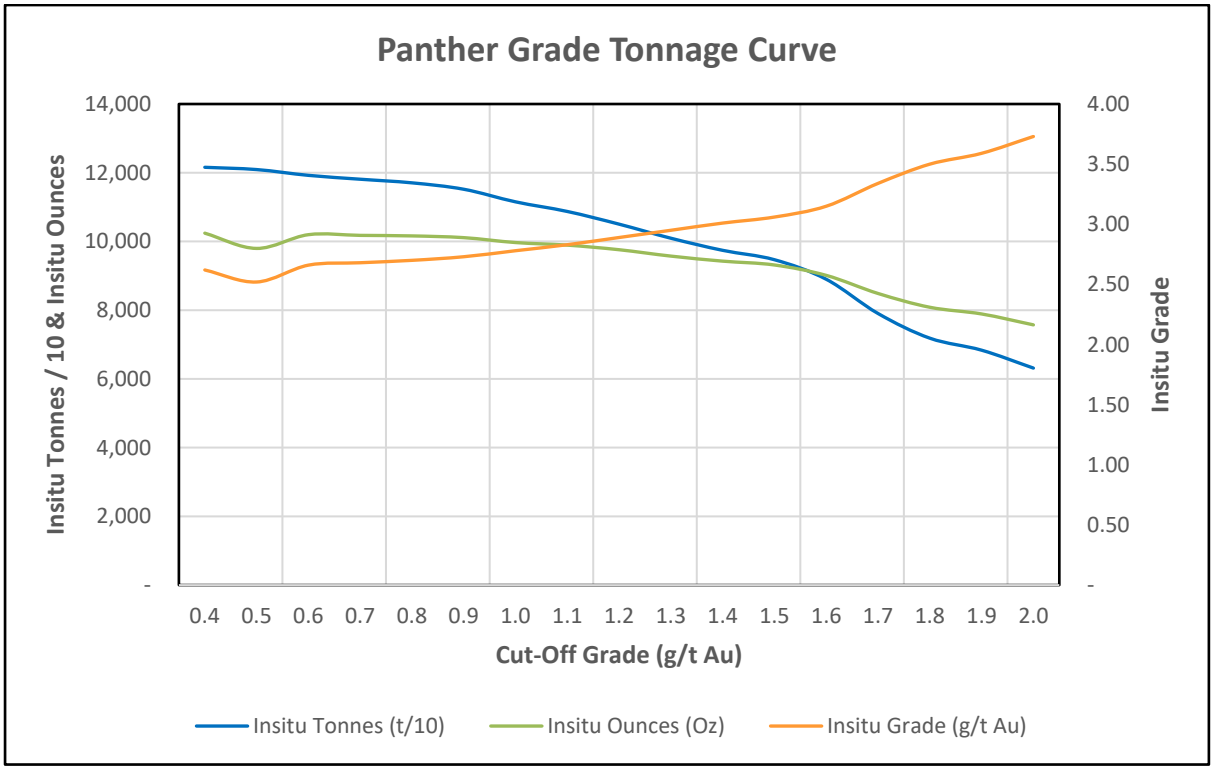

Figure 5: Grade tonnage curve for the Panther Mineral Resource

The mining method considered at this early stage is conventional drill and blast and load and haul using an excavator and articulated dump trucks. Preliminary metallurgical work indicates recoveries within the 90% to 94% range can be expected. The current defined Mineral Resource estimate is situated entirely on granted Mining Lease M16/365.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Panther Mineral Resource estimate 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.

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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.

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

Historical drill holes at Panther Tenement

Hole ID	Collar Location MGA_51			Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Grade	Desciption
	mE	mN	mRL			(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t Au)	
PA394-935	297411	6603076	400	-90	000	33	7	21	14	1.82	14m @ 1.82g/t Au
JHA070	297416	6603069	428	-90	000	60	40	53	13	1.05	13m @ 1.05g/t Au
JHR173	297430	6603031	428	-60	070	62	4	16	12	1.28	12m @ 1.28g/t Au
JHR174	297400	6603020	428	-60	070	71	30	34	4	1.75	4m @ 1.75g/t Au
PA394-728	297413	6603096	394	-90	000	40	9	19	10	2.84	10m @ 2.84g/t Au
PA394-748	297418	6603084	394	-90	000	24	12	22	10	8.1	10m @ 8.1g/t Au
JHA071	297399	6603107	428	-90	000	60	42	46	4	4.49	4m @ 4.49g/t Au
JHD002	297361	6603131	428	-60	070	80	69.1	80	10.9	3.31	10.9m @ 3.31g/t Au
JHA067	297411	6603094	428	-90	000	60	48	50	2	2.78	2m @ 2.78g/t Au
JRC065	297361	6603075	428	-60	070	80	79	80	1	2.26	1m @ 2.65g/t Au
JHA065	297415	6603112	428	-90	000	60	53	55	2	1.46	2m @ 1.46g/t Au
PA394-766	297371	6603137	394	-90	000	60	40	46	6	1.37	6m @ 1.37g/t Au
PA394-765	297375	6603128	394	-90	000	60	51	60	9	5.15	9m @ 5.15g/t Au
PA394-217	297399	6603163	394	-90	000	34	26	31	5	3.63	5m @ 3.63g/t Au
PA23670-01	297433	6603021	428	-90	000	10	7	10	3	1.67	3m @ 1.67 g/t Au
PA23680-01	297438	6603033	428	-90	000	10	7	10	3	1.68	3m @ 1.68 g/t Au
JHA060	297394	6603143	428	-90	000	60	52	60	8	6.19	5m @ 1.64g/t Au
JRC071	297361	6603195	428	-60	070	101	63	64	1	24.6	1m @ 24.6g/t Au
JHA042	297398	6603209	428	-90	000	60	56	60	4	4.67	4m @ 4.42g/t Au
JRC072	297324	6603181	428	-60	070	136	106	111	5	2.33	5m @ 2.33g/t Au
JHA049	297388	6603226	429	-90	000	60	51	57	6	3.07	6m @ 3.07g/t Au
PA402-009	297415	6603233	402	-90	000	8	3	7	4	3.30	4m @ 3.30g/t Au
JRC092	297395	6603250	429	-90	000	82	27	28	1	4.25	1m @ 4.25g/t Au
JRC091	297409	6603256	429	-90	000	81	26	29	3	1.09	3m @ 1.09 g/t Au
JRC094	297394	6603292	429	-90	000	82	32	35	3	1.08	3m @ 1.08 g/t Au
JRC093	297418	6603302	429	-90	000	82	18	20	2	2.11	2m @ 2.11g/t Au
JHR147	297373	6603153	428	-60	070	70	58	65	7	6.51	7m @ 6.51g/t Au
JRC064	297389	6603122	428	-60	070	76	54	56	2	1.74	2m @ 1.74g/t Au
JHA063	297425	6603148	429	-90	000	60	29	30	1	15.2	1m @ 15.2g/t Au
PA23807-1	297421	6603163	429	-90	000	59	40	50	10	1.43	10m @ 1.43g/t Au
PA23825-3	297396	6603173	428	-90	000	78	54	61	7	2.16	7m @ 2.16g/t Au
PA23807-3	297402	6603156	428	-90	000	72	59	60	1	17.7	1m @ 17.7g/t Au
JHA051	297380	6603178	428	-90	000	60	46	47	1	16.7	1m @ 16.7g/t Au
JRC073	297400	6603210	429	-60	070	60	45	56	11	1.01	11m @ 1.01g/t Au
JRC081	297398	6603324	428	-60	070	60	20	23	3	2.30	3m @ 2.30 g/t Au

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Panther Mineral Resource

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	The historical sampling of drill cuttings has been carried out on Reverse Circulation (RC), rotary air blast (RAB) and aircore (AC) drilling. This drilling generated 1 metre samples of the regolith (weathered profile) and transitional host rock and mineralisation which was captured in green plastic bags. All of the RC, RAB and aircore drilling was on 1m sampling intervals and collected via a cone splitter. Approximately 2-3 kilograms of sample was collected in pre-numbered calico bags. Diamond core was sampled on geological intervals, cut using a conventional clipper saw and half core was submitted for analysis.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Recent sampling by a former owner of Panther was supervised by the independent geological consultant group BM Geological Services. Sampling was carried out under Sentosa Mining's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below.
	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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Individual 1m samples were collected through a cone splitter or a three-tier riffle splitter for the RC, aircore and RAB. All samples were pulverised at the lab to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with an AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	Sentosa used Ausdrill Limited from Kalgoorlie to complete there RC drilling. The RC drilling was completed with a Schramm T450WS RotaDrill RC rig. The RC rig utilised a 138mm diameter face sampling bit. Historical drilling commissioned by Kinver Mining included DD, RC and aircore who employed Toro Drilling. The AC rig used AC blade bits, but generally 138mm in size, which is larger than conventional AC bit size.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Ground water ingress occurred in some holes at rod change, but overall the holes were kept dry. Typically, drilling operators ensured water was lifted from the face of the hole at each rod change to ensure water did not interfere with drilling and to make sure samples were collected dry. Recovery of the samples was good, generally estimated to be above 80-90% sample recovery for most samples, except for some sample loss at the collar of the hole. Where poor sample recovery was encountered, this was recorded on geological logs. Diamond core recoveries have been recorded at 95% in the database.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Both RC and AC drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling in most cases. RC samples are first

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		collected through a cyclone and then split through a cone splitter to capture a 2-3kg sample. AC samples were also collected via a cyclone but were split using a three tier Jones riffle splitter. Again a 2-3kg sample was collected.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship between recovery and grade has been identified.
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.*	All drill chips were geologically logged by an experienced industry geologist, using the Sentosa geological logging legend and protocols. The last drilling programme was supervised by the independent Goldfields based geological consultant group BM Geological Services.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging of RC and AC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. Representative samples are stored in chip trays. Fresher samples from the saprock part of the regolith profile and any fresh rock samples are wet sieved prior to being placed in a chip tray. Other parts of the regolith profile are wet sieved at the discretion of the geologist.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was cut using a conventional clipper saw and half core as submitted for assay.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC and RAB samples are collected through a cyclone and a cone splitter, while the AC samples were collected through a cyclone only, then split using a three tier Jones riffle splitter. The majority of samples were kept dry, with some wet and/or damp samples produced at rod change. Wet and damp sample intervals are recorded on geological logs.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were prepared at the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 90% passing -75um, and a sub-sample of approx. 200g retained. A nominal 50g was used for the fire assay analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	A CRM (Certified Reference Material) standard, fine blank and field duplicate was submitted at a rate of approximately 1 in 50-75 samples. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.
	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.	Cyclones and splitters were routinely inspected by the field geologist and were regularly cleaned by drilling offsiders to the satisfaction of the geologist. Field duplicates were collected, and results were satisfactory, suggesting the duplicate field samples replicated the original samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight at a targeted 2-3kg mass.
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.*	Samples were analysed at the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. The analytical method used was a 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish for gold. The technique is considered to be appropriate for the material and style of mineralization.
	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.	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The protocols for 2013 drilling programs was for a single CRM (Certified Reference Material), fine blank and field duplicate to be inserted in every 50-75 samples or more often at the discretion of the field geologist. This number, type and rate of QAQC samples is considered appropriate for the drilling and sampling techniques used. At the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards and Blanks are analysed. Results of the Field and Lab QAQC were analysed on assay receipt. On analysis, all assays passed QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests appropriate levels of sampling precision have been achieved for the sampling technique employed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results were checked by BMGS senior consulting geologists. These were reported by Sentosa m/ining in April 2013.
	The use of twinned holes.	Due to a relatively close spacing of drill holes at 20m apart, twinned holes were not utilised or considered necessary for the completed program at Panther.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All sampling, geological logging and assay data has been captured digitally using standard file structure protocols and is stored in the Panther Gold Project Access database, managed by BMGS in Kalgoorlie. Copies of the database are held by BMGS and are captured by the GSWA (Geological Survey of Western Australia) WAMEX database. All sampling and assay data have been compiled, interpreted and reported by BMGS consultants.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted.
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.*	Drill holes were surveyed by a Kalgoorlie based service group using a theodolite. Grid projection used at Panther was MGA Zone 51 (GDA 94). The last RC holes at Panther were surveyed by Kalgoorlie-based contractor ABIM Solutions using a DGPS and downhole surveys by an open hole north seeking Li Hue gyroscope. Prior to this drill holes were surveyed using a single shot camera.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is MGA Zone 51 (GDA 94).
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control was acquired at Panther by survey. A drone survey should be flown to improve quality of topography.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drilling has been completed at a regular spacing of 20m x 20m to 20m x 40m. This is adequate for this style of mineralisation.
	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.	The drill spacing's used is considered sufficient to test the continuity of mineralisation at Panther.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing of drilling. Sampling was either to geological intervals or on one metre intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The drill holes at Panther is orthogonal to the Panther shear and are orientated to the east. There is the possibility the east dipping vein set is not captured adequately. Further westerly orientated holes should be drilled to test this hypothesis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*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.*	There is a possibility the drill orientation does not adequately capture the easterly dipping veins (as discussed above). Until a campaign of holes are drilled to the west it is unknown whether any biases have been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were transported by company transport to the ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	BMGS validated the database at Panther in 2013. There has not been any additional drill data added to the Panther database since this date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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.*	Beacon have just purchased a 100% controlling interest in the tenement (M16/365) which hosts the Panther deposit.
	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.	The tenement is in good standing with the WA DMIRS.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**1990-1997** Coolgardie Gold NL (CGNL) conducted extensive exploration programs in the Jaurdi area between 1990 and 1997, covering tenements from Carbine to south of Jaurdi Mining Center (e.g., Williamson and Copeland, 2000). And north to Jaurdi Hills, Dunnsville, Eight Mile Rock, Mayor's Pool, and Gorge Dam and Panther. Auger drilling to 1.4 m depth at a 320 m by 80 m grid spacing was undertaken between the Panther anomaly and the Jaurdi Mining Center as well as southeast of the Black Cat prospect. Rotary air blast (RAB) drilling was undertaken to follow-up anomalies identified in the soil geochemical program. Exploration at the Jaurdi Hills Project by CGNL resulted in the definition of gold resources at the Panther, Black Cat, and Jaurdi Mining Center anomalies, estimated at 586,000 tonnes grading 2.98 g/t Au in all resources categories (Australian Mining Consultants, 1996). **1998-2000** Kinver Mining NL (Kinver) conducted exploration of the Property between 1998 and 2000 and this work included a digital compilation and re-interpretation of historic data, grid construction and verification, ground geophysical surveying, prospecting, geologic mapping, RC drilling (5,256 m in 81 holes, as well as modelling of selected resources for resource estimation. **2000** Prospecting in 2000 was conducted by Kinver over areas of anomalous gold in soils using handheld metal detectors. Significant near-surface gold at two locations was discovered and recovered, at the Panther North target area (about 800 m north-northeast of the Panther deposit) and at another area about 750 m east of Jaurdi Mining Centre. At the Panther North area about 200 ounces of gold were recovered from the upper couple of meters of soil using hand shovels and a backhoe; at the area east of Jaurdi Mining Center, nearly 50 oz of gold was recovered. Kinver also conducted some drilling at the Panther deposit to follow up anomalies identified in CGNL's RAB and RC drilling programs; Kinver's drilling yielding a best intersection of 7.93 g Au/t (0.26 oz Au/t) over 31 m. **2001** The Panther deposit was open-pit mined in 2001. A total of 70,720 dmt @ 2.66g/t Au for 6,061 ounces was mined by Kinver. **2013** Sentosa Mining undertook a small RC programme which confirmed the moderate westerly dip and shallow northerly plunge of the Panther mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Panther Project lies within the northwest trending Dunnsville– Ubini greenstone belt of Archean age (Swager, 1989). The greenstone belt is folded around the Dunnsville and Doyle Dam granodiorite plutons and forms a doubly plunging antiformal structure. One such thrust, the Jaurdi Shear Zone, transects the project area. The greenstone sequence has been intruded south of Panther by the syn-D2 Dunnsville granodiorite. Upright D2 deformation also resulted in north-westerly trending domal structures, and regional scale synforms and antiforms. These include a regional scale F2 antiformal axis that trends south-easterly along the Dunnsville Granodiorite but swings south-south-westerly in the vicinity of the Jaurdi Mining Centre–Black Cat area (Swager, 1989). The Doyle Dam Granodiorite, and Silt Dam and Bali Monzogranites, were emplaced post D2 or during D3 deformation, and disrupted the trace of F2 folds. During D3, there also was development of major north-north-westerly trending strike slip shears that extend through the project area. Similar, major sub parallel D3 structures include the Kunanalling Shear Zone to the east and the Bullabulling shear zone and Mt. Ida fault which lie to the west of the Jaurdi shear zone. Subsequent D4 deformation resulted in further sinistral movement along the D3 shear zones and, during late D4 time, in northwest- and northeast-trending dextral strike slip faults. The regional metamorphic grade ranges from upper greenschist to lower amphibolite facies, with strong serpentinization of the ultramafic rocks.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ▪ dip and azimuth of the hole ▪ down hole length and interception depth ▪ hole length. *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	No drilling has been undertaken by Beacon Minerals at this stage.
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.*	No assay results are being reported by Beacon Minerals.
	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.	No assay results are being reported by Beacon Minerals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.

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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	No drilling results are being reported by Beacon Minerals.
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.*	Refer to the relevant Figures in the body of text with respect to the Panther mineralisation.
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.*	No misleading results have been presented in this announcement.
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.*	No other substantive exploration data is known by Beacon Minerals or BM Geological Services.
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.*	Further exploration work is currently under consideration, the details of which will be released in due course.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Database inputs were logged electronically at the drill site. The collar metrics, assay, lithology and down-hole survey interval tables were checked and validated by numerous staff of BMGS.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Mr. Mapleson is based out of the BMGS Kalgoorlie office and has visited the Panther site on numerous occasions.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Consistent logging of the lithology has correlated well with resultant assay values and is in-line with intercepts from historical drilling programs. • RC, DD, RAB and AC drilling data has been used in the estimation. • Geological logging was utilised for identification of the mineralised units and for guiding the interpretation of bulk density. • The drill holes at Panther are orthogonal to the Panther shear and are orientated to the east. There is the possibility the east dipping vein set is not captured adequately. Further westerly orientated holes should be drilled to test this hypothesis.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The total strike length of the Panther mineral resource extends 250 metres
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	• Grade estimation was completed via ordinary kriging (OK) for the major ore domains, host to a suitable sample population. Inverse-distance-squared (ID^2) techniques for the minor domains that were lacking in an adequate sample population for variogram modelling. A nested spherical variogram with two structures was derived for each OK domain using Snowden Supervisor software. The variogram was created as normal scores and was back transformed for use with 3DS Surpac modelling software. • Nil assumptions were made. • Four domains were created, based on variable grade distribution and orientation of mineralisation. • A statistical analysis was undertaken, domains with high

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	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	degree of grade distribution and corresponding coefficient of variation were applied suitable top-cuts. • Nil by-products have been identified. • Nil deleterious elements have been identified. • Block size was determined via a kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA), using Snowden Supervisor software. A series of checks are used to confirm the block size to be being geologically suitable. • The selective mining unit (SMU) was developed based on open-pit mining using a 90t backhoe excavator. • Nil assumptions were made regarding correlation between variables • A statistical analysis was undertaken for determination of a Gold top-cut for each domain. Several domains exhibited minimal grade distribution and as such, were not assigned a top-cut. • An earlier resource estimate, completed by previous owners in 2013 was used as a check, as well visual checks and a series of swath validation plots that spatially compare block grades to raw composite data. • Nil reconciliation data was available.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnage has been estimation on a dry basis. Bulk density value was estimated based on taking into account values typical of Yilgarn oxidized profiles.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A suite of cut-off grades was presented for a scoping study. 0.8 g/t Au was selected as the optimal cut-off grade.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The assumption of open-pit mining, using a 90t backhoe excavator was used. • Minimal mining dilution is expected due to the simplicity and orientation of mineralisation. • A minimum of 3m down-hole width was applied to the interpretation.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical*	• Detailed metallurgical analysis is underway and will be factored into the economics of the deposit when complete. • Further work will be undertaken to identify any potential

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	deleterious elements.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Waste material is expected to be back-filled into completed sectors of the open-pit. • The location of ore treatment will be Beacon Minerals ore processing facility at Lost Dog; 7.5 Km south of the Panther Deposit. • A detailed environmental study will be undertaken before any mining activity takes place.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A down-hole geophysical survey was undertaken during August 2013. The survey was conducted on 4 RC drill holes. A density reading was taken at a 1cm interval down-hole. • The down-hole density readings were then cleaned to remove outliers and unrealistic values. • A comparison of the down-hole data and typical Yilgarn profiles was undertaken before applying an SG of 2.0 g/cm^3 (oxide), 2.3 g/cm^3 (transitional) and 2.7 g/cm^3 (fresh). • It is anticipated that further diamond core will be drilled prior to mining for confirmation of bulk density.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Resource classification as Indicated or Inferred was based on drill-hole density. The slope of regression was also used as a guide for determining the classification. • Data integrity has been analysed and a high level of confidence has been placed on the dataset and resultant resource estimation. • Mr. Mapleson retains a high degree of confidence in the result of the resource estimation.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Nil audits have been undertaken of the Panther deposit.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of*	• The grade of the existing Mineral Resource below the Panther open pit is 2.60 compared to the historical head grade of 2.66 g/t au. This compares favourably and gives confidence the Mineral Resource is a good representation of the mineralisation at the Panther gold deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	