

GROWTH EXPLORATION DRILLING CONFIRMS LARGE GOLD SYSTEM AT THE ABERCROMBY GOLD PROJECT**HIGHLIGHTS**

- **Very broad gold associated alteration zones encountered by Phase 1 drilling, confirming a large strike extent in the southern extremities of the Abercromby gold system**
- **Drilling was focused in a zone of the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)¹ that is classified in the Inferred category, and re-affirms the potential to define a large volume of gold mineralisation in this area**
- **Assay results for three completed drill holes are shown in Table 2 below, with key results:**
 - **24ABDD003: 46.34m @ 0.38g/t Au from 116m**
 - **24ABDD002: 8m @ 1.27g/t Au from 304m**
 - **24ABDD001: 2m @ 0.7g/t Au from 216m, and 1m @ 9.17g/t Au from 404m**
- **Planning for Phase 2 drill programme at Abercromby in progress with a combination of diamond and reverse circulation (RC) drilling:**
 - **Diamond drilling will continue to test for extensions of the Capital Deposit as well as converting inferred resources to the indicated category**
 - **RC drilling will test the highly prospective Capital South, Archer and Barrack Prospects – located along a 1km corridor of prospective stratigraphy to the south of the Capital Deposit – where high-grade gold has already been confirmed by shallow reconnaissance aircore drilling**
- **Scoping study for a potential mining operation at Abercromby is in progress to unlock the value of the maiden MRE of 518,000 oz Au¹**

BMG Resources Limited (ASX: BMG) (BMG or the Company) is pleased to provide an update on the Company's growth exploration and extensional drilling at its 100%-owned Abercromby Gold Project in Western Australia.

John Prineas, BMG's Non-Executive Chairman, said:

"The high gold price is providing a compelling opportunity to create shareholder value by supporting the commercialisation of the Abercromby deposit as well as increasing the MRE through exploration.

"With an open-pit MRE located on a mining lease, location close to transport infrastructure and proximity to gold mills, Abercromby offers potential for a low-capex, fast-tracked development.

"The resource upside at Abercromby is also exciting with only 1.2km of the 6km gold trend effectively explored by drilling, with the large gold system open along strike and at depth.

¹ For details of the JORC-compliant resource, see Table 3 below and our ASX Release dated 17 April 2023 ('518,000oz Au Maiden Mineral Resource for Abercromby Gold Project'). The resource is comprised of 4.15Mt @ 1.23 g/t Au for 165koz Au as indicated, and 6.96Mt @ 1.58 g/t Au for 353koz Au as inferred.

“The reporting of the assay results from the most recent round of drilling has taken longer than expected as we needed to re-assay numerous samples to verify the accuracy of the initial assays. The results of the initial assays were not consistent with our geological model and it was necessary to closely review the results, which included the re-assay of numerous samples which were received a few days ago, in order to rule out the possibility of errors in the initial assays.

“This review process has been completed and we have been able to confirm that there are no apparent errors in the initial assay results. We have also taken steps to ensure more orderly and efficient processing and assaying of drilling samples, starting with the Bullabulling drilling which is currently underway.

“All three of the completed drill holes at Abercromby intersected high-grade gold and thick intervals of gold associated alteration, giving confidence that further drilling of the known gold lode systems as well as the regional targets has the potential to deliver resource expansion.

“We are also continuing scoping study work to assess the optimal scenario for a potential development at Abercromby, with strong interest received from potential financiers and partners to support this process.

“We look forward to updating investors on project developments as they occur.”

Abercromby Gold – high-grade gold system with growth potential

The maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Abercromby Gold Project is comprised in the Capital Deposit and is defined as **11.12Mt @ 1.45 g/t Au for 518,000oz Au.**²

All three drill holes completed in the Phase 1 drill programme have intersected high-grade gold mineralisation. Details of assays for the Phase 1 drilling are shown in Table 2 below together with a Technical Discussion of the assays. Peak grades in each hole were:

- **13.49g/t Au** in 24ABDD001
- **9.04g/t Au** in 24ABDD002
- **2.77g/t Au** in 24ABDD003

Results from the small Phase 1 programme, while not matching the spectacular thick high-grade intercepts of prior drilling, are only one or two high-grade assays off being of the caliber of those other previous thick high-grade results. This is common in deposits where gold occurs as coarse particles.

Encouragement is taken from the validation of the spatial modelling of the large gold system which supports a focused approach to drilling the large gold system in the most efficient manner possible. The small Phase 1 programme should also be considered in the context of the large quantum of prior drilling that was utilised for definition of the MRE – total of 105 drill holes for 36,254 metres drilled.²

The Capital Deposit occurs within a broad shear zone with two distinct higher-grade lodes identified, the East and West Lodes. These quartz vein lodes have been confirmed by drilling to have a strike extent of 1,200m. They remain open along strike to the north and south, with prospective stratigraphy extending for more than 6km. The gold lodes have a steep east-northeast dip and remain open at depth.

² For details of the JORC-compliant resource, see Table 3 below and our ASX Release dated 17 April 2023 ('518,000oz Au Maiden Mineral Resource for Abercromby Gold Project'). The resource is comprised of 4.15Mt @ 1.23 g/t Au for 165koz Au as indicated, and 6.96Mt @ 1.58 g/t Au for 353koz Au as inferred.

Drill holes 24ABDD001 and 24ABDD002 were drilled in the southern area of the East Lode and successfully intersected the host dolerite unit where predicted by our exploration model as potential down-dip extensions of the East Lode.

Previous drilling in the East Lode along strike from the recent drilling has returned exceptional intercepts of gold mineralisation³, highlighting the prospectivity of this area:

- 77m @ 2.66 g/t Au from 116m
- 26m @ 6.07 g/t Au from 192m
- 10m @ 11.71 g/t Au from 295m
- 30m @ 10.01 g/t Au from 164m

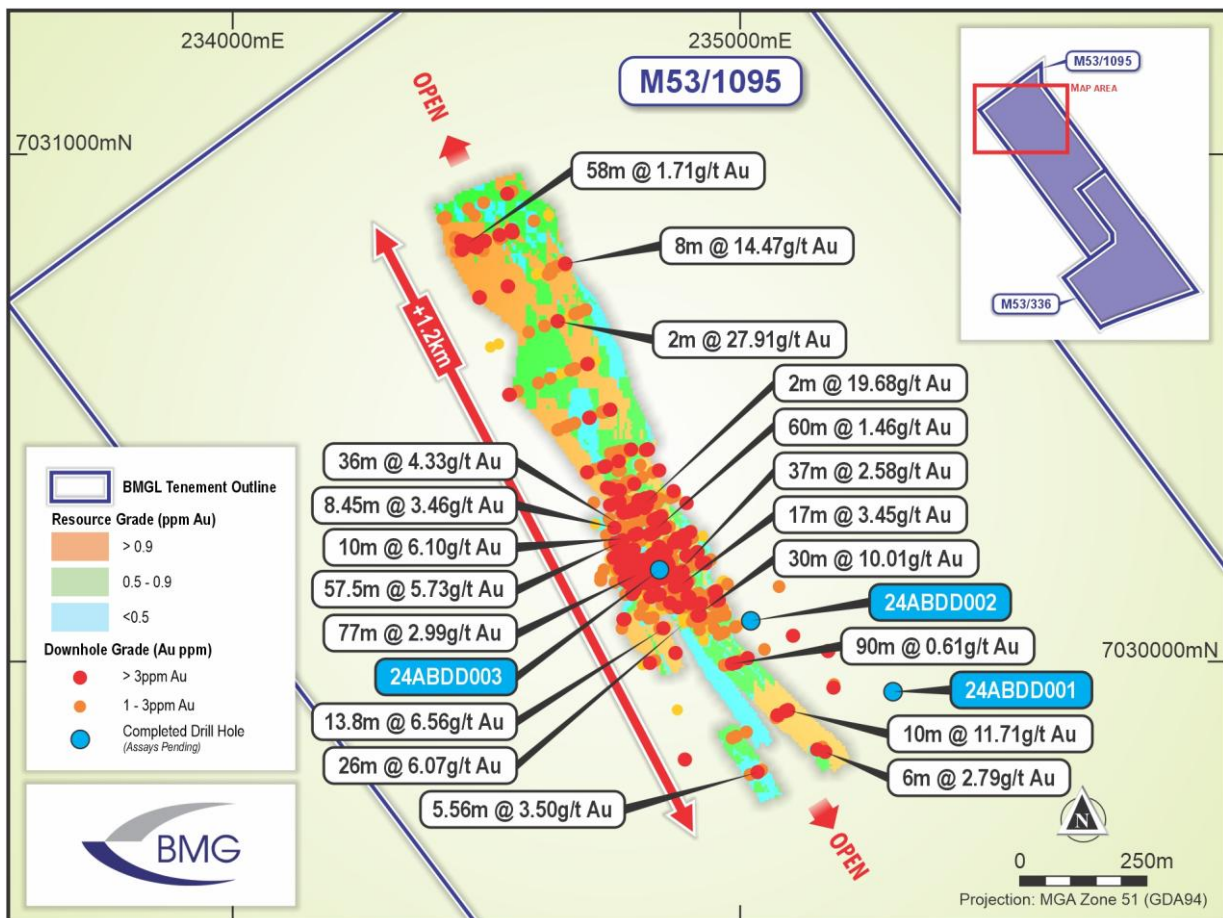


Figure 1: Plan view of the current MRE at the Capital Deposit with new Phase 1 drill holes highlighted.

Drill hole 24ABDD003 was designed as an infill hole on the West Lode and intersected a thick zone of alteration that returned assays of 46.34m @ 0.38g/t Au from 116m including a peak gold grade of 2.77 g/t (see Table 2 for full assay results).

Previous historical drilling proximal to 24ABDD003 intersected⁴:

- 36m @ 2.01g/t Au from 86m, including 18m @ 3.4g/t Au from 86m (96CJVP011)
- 57.5m @ 5.73g/t Au from 80m, including 24m @ 11.3g/t Au from 80m (01CJVD003)

³ For details of previous drilling, see our ASX Release dated 15 November 2022 ('Mineralised Footprint Grows to 1.3km at Abercromby').

⁴ For details of previous drilling, see our ASX Release dated 15 November 2022 ('Mineralised Footprint Grows to 1.3km at Abercromby').

The thick alteration observed in 24ABDD003 is interpreted to be the influence of hydrothermal fluids and related to the wide intervals of high-grade mineralisation in prior drilling along strike from the drill hole.

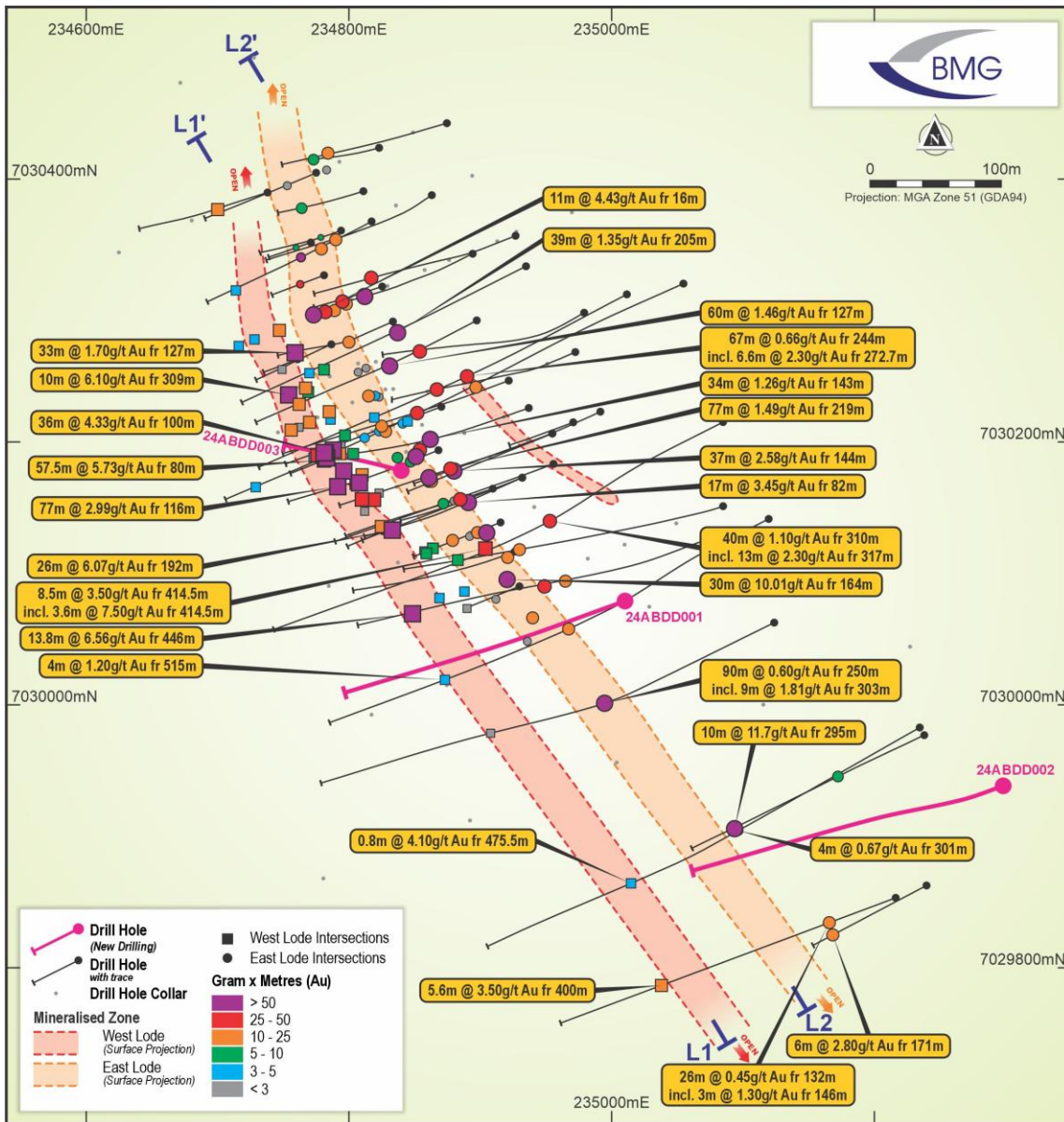


Figure 2: Plan view of the Capital Deposit showing interpreted East and West Lodes with selected drill intercepts including the latest drilling in pink.

Phase 1 Drill Programme

Table 1 shows drill hole details for the recently completed drill holes reported in this ASX Release.

Hole_ID	GDA_E	GDA_N	GDA_RL	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
24ABDD001	235300	7029940	511	444.1	-65	250
24ABDD002	235020	7030080	513	450.0	-65	250
24ABDD003	234840	7030180	512	181.9	-59	285

Table 1: drill hole details for diamond holes completed in the Phase 1 drill programme.

Table 2 shows significant assay results for these three drill holes, using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off. Intervals are interpreted as true widths.

Hole ID	Interval	Au (g/t)	From	To
24ABDD001	0.68	13.49	404.32	405
24ABDD001	1	0.75	247	248
24ABDD001	2	0.71	216	218
24ABDD001	1	0.69	257	258
24ABDD001	1	0.68	305	306
24ABDD001	0.5	0.56	330.03	330.53
24ABDD002	0.7	9.04	304.3	305
24ABDD002	1.92	1.95	309.32	311.24
24ABDD002	0.56	1.70	297.14	297.7
24ABDD002	0.6	1.57	388	388.6
24ABDD002	1	0.84	427	428
24ABDD002	1	0.79	396	397
24ABDD002	1	0.78	394	395
24ABDD002	1.5	0.75	346.5	348
24ABDD003	1.14	2.77	148	149.14
24ABDD003	1.9	1.62	118.3	120.2
24ABDD003	0.8	1.44	73	73.8
24ABDD003	2.54	1.42	123	125.54
24ABDD003	1	1.40	83	84
24ABDD003	0.5	1.14	138.5	139
24ABDD003	0.53	1.02	79	79.53
24ABDD003	0.57	0.87	131.5	132.07
24ABDD003	0.5	0.80	70.5	71
24ABDD003	1	0.68	58	59
24ABDD003	1	0.65	52	53
24ABDD003	0.6	0.53	93	93.6

Table 2: Significant assays for the Phase 1 drill programme.

Technical Discussion of Assay Results

Two laboratories were used to assay samples from the Phase 1 programme. The assay results from Laboratory 1 (Nagrom) are shown in Table 2 above (**Preliminary Assays**).

The need for re-assays:

The assay results in the Preliminary Assays appeared to be inconsistent with our geological model for the Capital Gold Deposit, the main ore body at the Abercromby Gold Project. For example, drill hole 24ABDD003 was drilled between two historic drill holes that had intersected thick intervals of high-grade gold:

- 36m @ 2.01g/t Au from 86m, including 18m @ 3.4g/t Au from 86m (Hole ID 96CJVP011); and
- 57.5m @ 5.73g/t Au from 80m, including 24m @ 11.3g/t Au from 80m (Hole ID 01CJVD003).

Our geological model interpreted that these prior drill holes had intersected a supergene horizon with high-grade gold, with the horizon continuing uniformly between the drill holes.

Drill hole 24ABDD003 was drilled as an infill hole between these two historical holes, approximately 6 metres from the historic holes, and our geological model predicted that the hole should intersect similar high-grade gold to the previous drilling. The Preliminary Assays returned only a high-grade result for 24ABDD003 of 1.14m @ 2.77g/t Au from 148m.

See Figure 3 below showing geological modelling of these drill holes.

Notes on geological modelling in Micromine

- 24ABDD003 (red drill trace) subparallel (approx. 5.5m south) to 01CJVD003
- 96CJVP011 drilled on section to north (approx. 6m)
- 01CJVD003 Interval A (see section on right) was validated with further assaying.

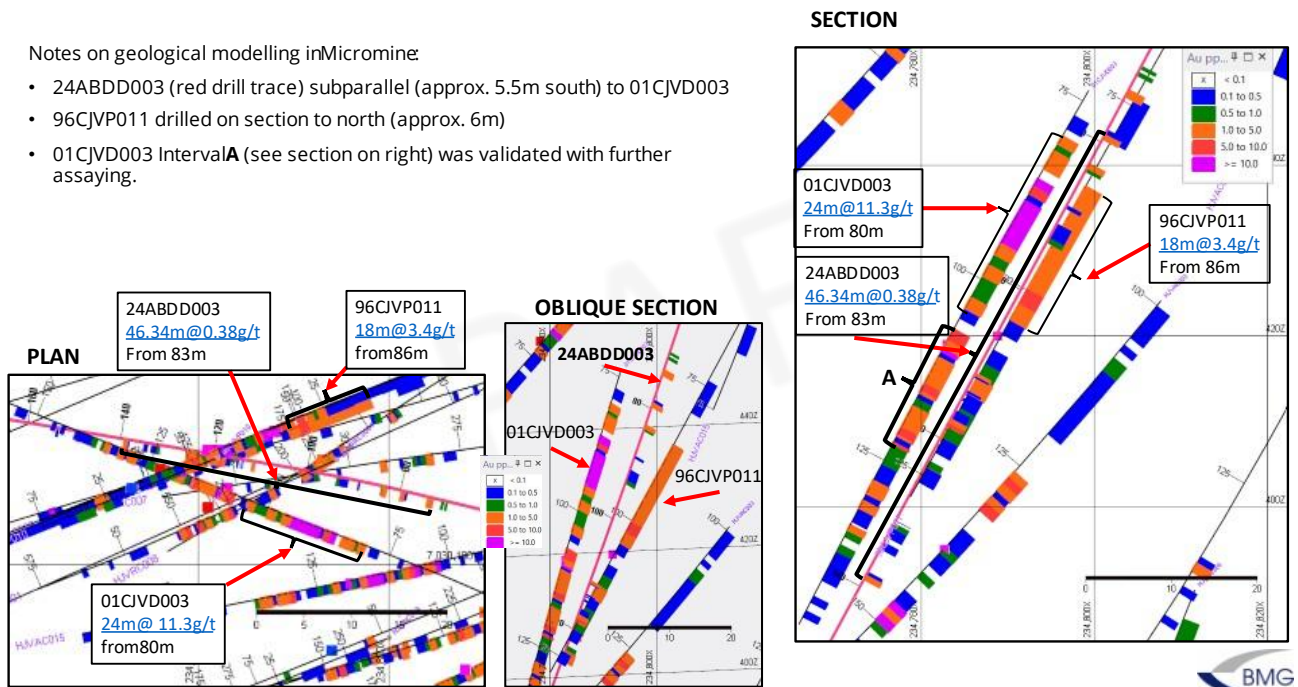


Figure 3: from left to right: Plan view, oblique section and section of 24ABDD003 and proximal drill holes as modelled in Micromine.

The Company was concerned that a possible explanation for the perceived discrepancy may have been an error in the Preliminary Assays. If this was the case, then the entire Preliminary Assays for the Phase 1 drilling may be flawed, and potentially inaccurate and misleading.

Accordingly, a number of samples (590 in total) were submitted by BMG for re-assay at Laboratory 2 (Jinning) as the 'umpire' laboratory to check for any anomalies in the Preliminary Assays (**Final Assays**).

Re-assay results:

The Final Assays, in raw data format, were received on 2 July 2025. BMG's technical team sought to compile the assay results and completed a detailed comparison of the Preliminary Assays and Final Assays.

That detailed analysis concluded that the Preliminary Assays and Final Assays were largely consistent, ruling out the possibility of any flaw in the Preliminary Assays.

The charts below show a comparison of the assay results from the two laboratories. There were small differences in some of the methodologies used by each laboratory, considered immaterial in the assessment of whether or not there is a flaw in the Preliminary Assays. Laboratory 2 used a higher detection limit (>0.01g/t) and several results from it were returned as 'insufficient sample' (or "IS"). However, enough samples were completed at Laboratory 2 to conclude that there was no apparent error in the Preliminary Assays.

The assays from Laboratory 1 will be used by BMG for resource definition purposes in the future.

Further close-spaced drilling will be required to better understand the distribution of mineralisation and geometry of the gold lode in the area around 24ABDD003.

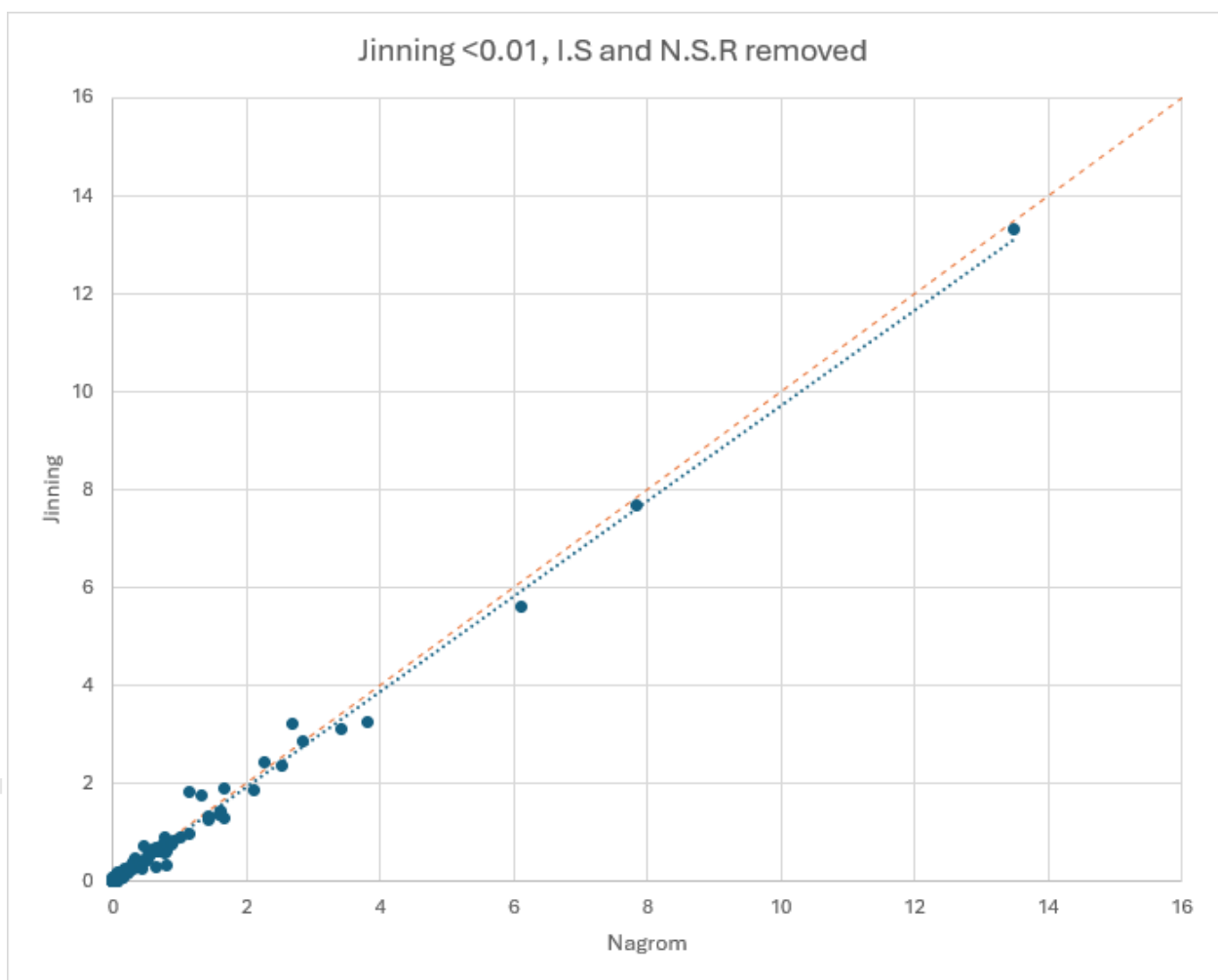


Chart 1 – Scatter Plot – All Assays

The charts show a comparison of the assay results from the two laboratories. The two sets of assays were largely consistent with the small differences considered immaterial.

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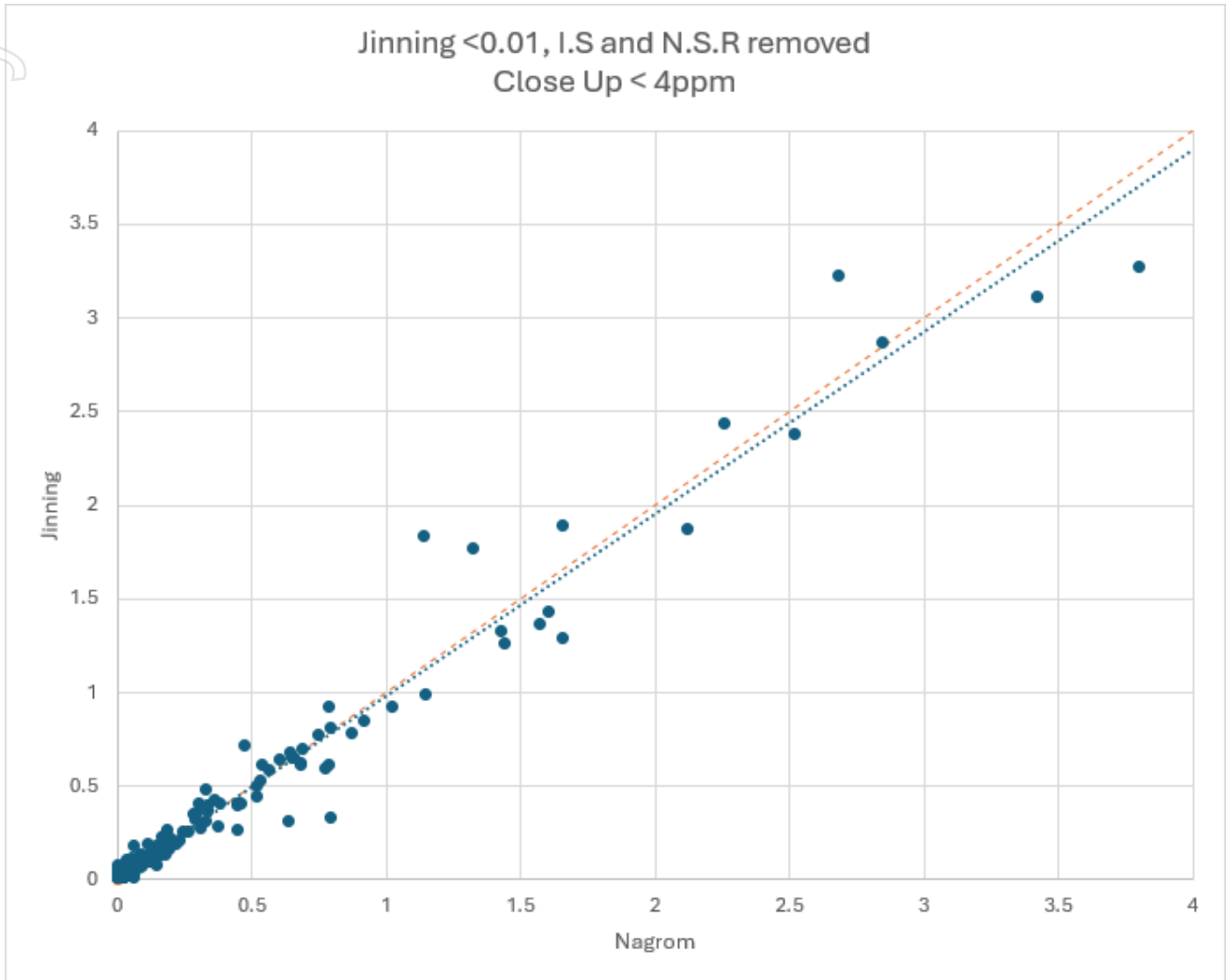


Chart 2 – Scatter Plot – Assays <4ppm Au

Phase 2 drill programme

A Programme of Works has been approved for the Phase 2 drill programme at Abercromby, with planning of the drill programme underway.

Phase 2 will comprise both reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling with the aim of identifying extensions to the Capital Deposit, converting inferred resources in the MRE to the indicated category and testing regional prospects for the discovery of additional gold deposits.

In addition to potential growth at the Capital Deposit, significant resource expansion potential exists to the south of the Capital Deposit where drilling at the Capital South, Archer and Barrack Prospects – located along a 1,000m corridor of prospective stratigraphy to the south of the Capital Deposit – has confirmed the presence of a large, high-grade gold system with potential for a repetition of the Capital Deposit.

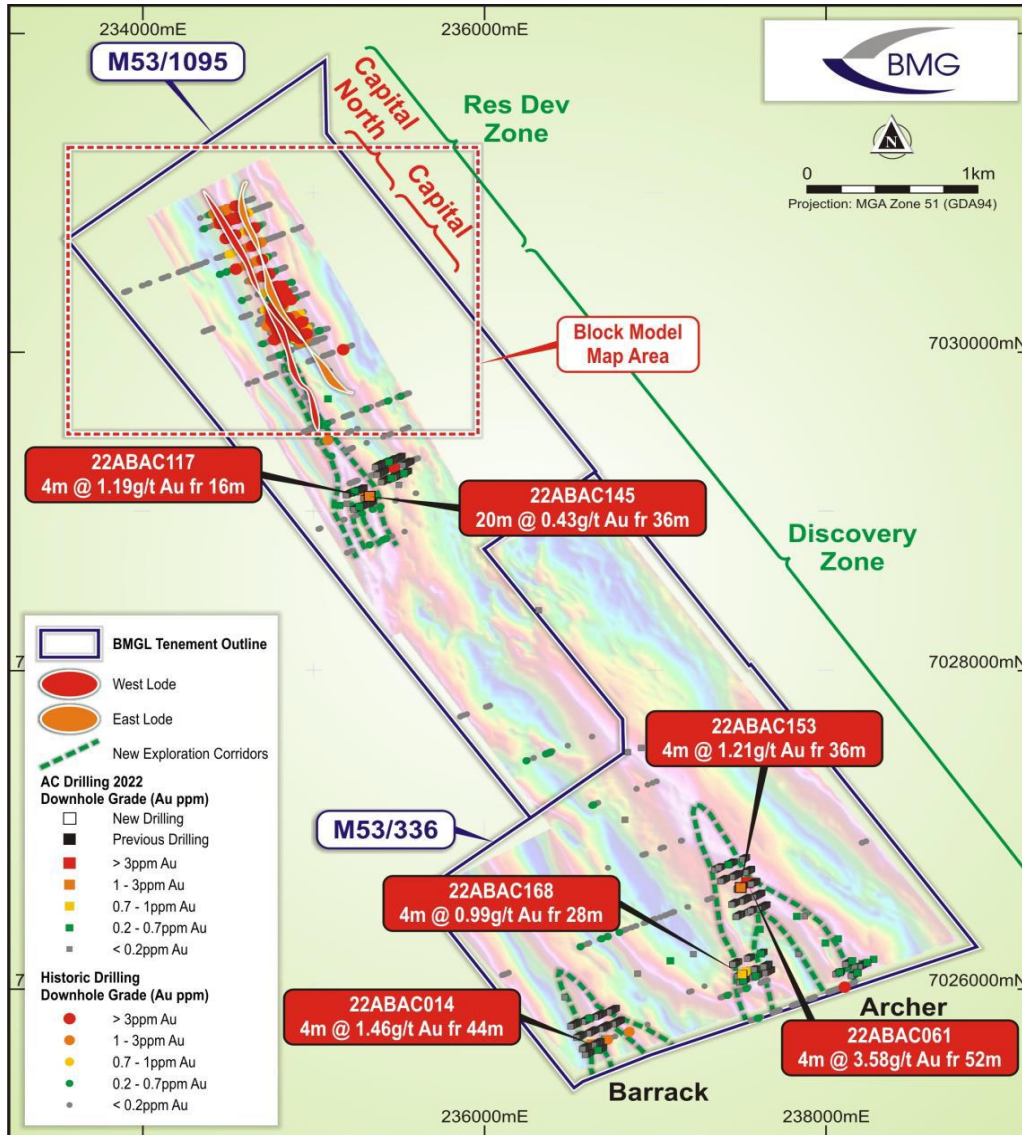


Figure 4: Plan view map of the Abercromby Project highlighting the Capital Deposit as well as the regional targets at the Capital South, Archer and Barrack Prospects.

Classification	Type	Cut-Off	Tonnes	Au g/t	Ounces
Inferred	Open Pit	0.4	5,565,000	1.16	208,000
	Underground	1.25	1,401,000	3.24	146,000
Total Inferred			6,966,000	1.58	353,000
Indicated	Open Pit	0.4	3,858,000	1.18	146,000
	Underground	1.25	294,000	1.94	18,000
Total Indicated			4,152,000	1.23	165,000
Total Indicated and Inferred			11,117,000	1.45	518,000

Table 3: JORC-compliant Mineral Resource for Abercromby.

For further information on the Abercromby resource, see our ASX announcement dated 6 February 2023 'High Gold Recoveries – Abercromby Met Testwork' and 17 April 2023 '518,000oz Au Maiden Mineral Resource for Abercromby Gold Project'.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of BMG Resources Limited.

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Forward Looking Statements:

This announcement includes forward-looking statements that are only predictions and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of BMG, the directors and the Company's management. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance.

Examples of forward-looking statements used in this announcement include use of the words 'may', 'could', 'believes', 'estimates', 'targets', 'expects', or 'intends' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of announcement, are expected to take place.

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Competent Person Statement – New Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to new Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Ben Pollard, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Pollard is the Principal of Cadre Geology and Mining Pty Ltd and has been retained to provide technical advice on mineral projects.

Mr Pollard has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Pollard consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Announced Exploration Results and Mineral Resources

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources previously released by the Company has been extracted from the following market announcements which are available to view on the ASX Market Announcements Platform (www.asx.com.au/) using the Company's ASX code 'BMG':

- announcement dated 15 November 2022 entitled 'Mineralised Footprint Grows to 1.3km at Abercromby';
- announcement dated 6 February 2023 entitled 'High Gold Recoveries – Abercromby Met Testwork';
- announcement dated 17 April 2023 entitled '518,000oz Maiden Mineral Resource for Abercromby Gold Project';
- announcement dated 18 April 2023 entitled 'Revision to Announcements on 17 April 2023';
- announcement dated 15 February 2023 entitled 'BMG Expands WA Lithium and Gold Footprint with Project Acquisition'; and

- announcement dated 12 December 2023 entitled 'Further lithium pegmatites and high-grade gold confirmed at Bullabulling Project, WA'.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements listed above and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements 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 announcements.

TABLE 1. JORC Code, 2012 Edition
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The announcement refers to samples generated by Diamond Drilling (DD). Each sample selected is sent for analysis to Nagrom in Kelmscott, Perth. Check assays were completed at Jinning Laboratory in Perth. The sample is pulverised in the laboratory (total prep) to produce a sub sample for assaying. All sampling was conducted using BMG QAQC sampling protocols which are in accordance with industry best practice. All samples were prepared and assayed by an independent commercial laboratory whose instrumentation are regularly calibrated.
Drilling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is via DD All holes were surveyed using a reflex Gyro north seeking gyroscopic instrument (or equivalent) to obtain accurate down-hole directional data where ground conditions allowed.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling recoveries are logged and recorded and captured within the project database. Core loss is noted where it occurs. Some intervals of core loss result from highly weathered material in the regolith – where assays have been reported in these intervals, the missing interval has diluted at the reported assay grade of that interval Each individual sample is visually checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination. The style of expected mineralisation and the consistency of the mineralised intervals are expected to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain.

Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core was geologically logged using predefined lithological, mineralogical, and physical characteristic (colour, weathering etc.) logging codes. • Logging was predominately qualitative in nature, although vein and sulphide percent was estimated visually. All new core has been photographed wet and dry. • Sulphides in the lode positions occur predominately as disseminated grains and rarely as fine stringers varying from 1 to 10% usually 1-3% rarely exceeding 10%. Pyrite dominates >95% with lesser arsenopyrite are rarely chalcopyrite. The sulphides typically occur on the margins of quartz veins or internal to the host rock. • All holes are logged in full
Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
Sub-sampling techniques and sampling preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1m samples are taken, or to the mineralised/ geological boundaries with a min length of 0.3m and a max length of 1.5m • BMG drilling utilizes QAQC regime consisting of certified reference material checks, blanks, and duplicates. • Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the geological model and the style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QAQC protocols utilising Certified Reference Material (standards), blanks and duplicates were used. All checks passed quality test thresholds. • All samples were prepared and assayed by an independent commercial laboratory whose instrumentation are regularly calibrated, utilising appropriate internal checks in QAQC. • Umpire assays were completed to ensure veracity of results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collected in the field on paper and or digital logs, then transferred to the project database once collated and checked. • No twinned holes • All data is validated by the supervising geologist and sent to the Perth office for further validation and integration into a Microsoft Access database.

<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes were located using handheld GPS. • Drill hole collar positions will be accurately surveyed utilising DGPS survey equipment to an accuracy of +/- 0.01m. Down holes surveys were completed using gyro. • The grid system used for locating the collar positions of drillholes is GDA2020. RL's referenced are AHDR.L.
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling has been completed on a variable grid drilled orthogonal to the mineralisation, generally toward 248° • Data spacing and distribution is so far thought to be insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resources – establishing it will be the primary goal of the next round. • Raw samples have not been composited.
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drilling is predominantly conducted at -60 degrees orthogonal to strike and as such drill holes intersect the mineralisation close to perpendicular. As such, the orientation of drilling is not likely to introduce a sampling bias.
<p>Sample Security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chain of custody protocols used for the new BMG drill samples ensures sample security and integrity.
<p>Audits and Reviews</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Umpire assays were completed in the most recent drilling (Dec 22024 and this work showed extremely good correlation between the two laboratories used.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gold and other mineral rights (ex uranium and thorium) hosting the Abercromby deposit are owned 100% by BMG. No material issues exist with the underlying tenure. The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold exploration at the Project area has been carried out by three previous explorers – CRA in 1995/97, Outokumpu in 2001 and Perilya in 2004. CRA initially identified gold mineralisation at Abercromby in 1995. They completed 84 drill holes – 82 reverse circulation (RC)/Percussion and 2 RC/diamond in the Capital area. Holes were initially drilled on 200m, and some infill 100m, spaced traverses. Holes were generally 60m and lesser 120m apart. All bar 6 of the RC holes drilled to the west at -60 degrees. Final hole depths varied from 75m to 183m deep. The remaining 6 RC holes were drilled vertically. Though CRA located and drilled tested the gold mineralisation the hole spacing is relatively broad and considered ineffective to test potential continuity between holes. Outokumpu completed a small number of drill holes. It is believed the company did not pursue the gold opportunity but instead focused on nickel exploration at Honeymoon Well which was their priority target. Perilya was the last dedicated gold explorer at the Project under a joint venture earn-in arrangement. Whilst further work was planned to follow-up on initial gold intersections, Perilya elected to pursue other 100% owned exploration opportunities in its portfolio. Norilsk Nickel completed some drilling on the project in 2007/2008 but mostly to satisfy expenditure commitments.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abercromby is a lode hosted orogenic gold deposit typical in type to much of the gold occurrences in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. The lode is developed amongst Archaean mafic rocks and gold is generally hosted by the sheared and quartz veined host.

Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The details of drill holes material to the exploration results/mineral resource are presented in Table 1 of schedule 1 in the document.
Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length weighted averaging of the drill hole intercepts are applied. No maximum or minimum grade truncations are used in the calculations. The reported assays have been length weighted averages. A lower arbitrary cut off is not applied, rather, intervals are selected based on continuous anomalism, with no top cut applied. High grade intercepts internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. If an interval includes core loss, the lost interval is accounted for at zero g/t Au. No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole intersections may not be true widths – but generally thought to be around 90% of true width. The gold mineralisation identified to date at Abercromby consists of a number of interpreted mineralised lodes striking approximately 340° and dipping steeply (80°-85°) to the east. Drilling is predominantly conducted at -60 degrees orthogonal to strike and as such drill holes intersect the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Figures in the text.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant results are reported.

<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant results are reported.
<p>Further work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration within the Abercromby Project is ongoing. BMG Resources is focusing on staged development drilling at Abercromby in addition to mine planning, metallurgical studies and development studies as required. Exploration drilling at priority targets over the next 12 months is planned. Future exploration programs may change depending on results and strategy.

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