

12 December 2023

Further lithium pegmatites and high-grade gold confirmed at Bullabulling Project, WA

Assays extend shallow lithium-bearing pegmatites and deliver further high-grade gold intersections of up to 18.1 g/t Au at Bullabulling

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Assays returned from the second phase drilling program (36-holes for ~2,800m) testing shallow lithium and gold targets the Bullabulling Project
- At the Ubini lithium prospect, drilling confirmed the continuation of mineralised pegmatites, extending the strike of the pegmatite field **to more than 250m** including:
 - **4m @ 0.56% Li₂O from 44m (23BBRC021)**
- Drilling also identified a series of stacked pegmatites which commence at surface and dip to the north-east, with mineralisation open in all directions
- Drilling at the Poolmans Wealth gold prospect delivered shallow high-grade intercepts including:
 - **2m @ 18.1 g/t Au from 34m (23BBRC036)**
 - **1m @ 10.6 g/t Au from 58m (23BBRC034)**
- Next phase of work to include step out drilling at Ubini and Poolmans Wealth, and follow up drilling of additional targets

Western Australian focused gold and lithium explorer BMG Resources Limited (**ASX: BMG**) is pleased to announce it has received and processed all assays from the second drilling program at its 100%-owned Bullabulling Project located in the Coolgardie region of the Eastern Goldfields in Western Australia.

The 36-hole program for ~2,800m tested lithium targets at the Ubini prospect and gold targets at the Poolmans Wealth prospect identified in the highly successful first pass drilling program.

The program also included first-pass drilling of pegmatites outside the known prospects to inform the current geological model and assess the potential for pegmatites that may have intruded the largely mafic stratigraphy in the western portion of the project.

BMG Resources Managing Director Bruce McCracken said:

“The highly encouraging assays from BMG’s second drilling program at Bullabulling further highlight the potential for meaningful discovery in this world-class Australian lithium and gold region.

“The program has significantly increased the Company’s confidence in high-priority targets at the Ubini and Poolmans Wealth prospects, as well as delivering a pipeline of targets for further testing.

“At Ubini, BMG confirmed the lithium bearing pegmatites extend for more than 250m and remain open along strike. At Poolmans Wealth, drilling delivered further shallow high grade gold intercepts.

“With a large, strategically located footprint of around 185 sq.km of Coolgardie ground, Bullabulling is located in a highly sought after region with a long history of gold production that is now also home to some of Australia’s

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most significant lithium discoveries – including the Mt Marion, Buldania and Pioneer Dome deposits, as well as the Kangaroo Hills lithium project.

“Bullabulling offers outstanding value as an early-stage exploration project with significant upside, and BMG looks forward to returning to follow up on these exciting targets.”

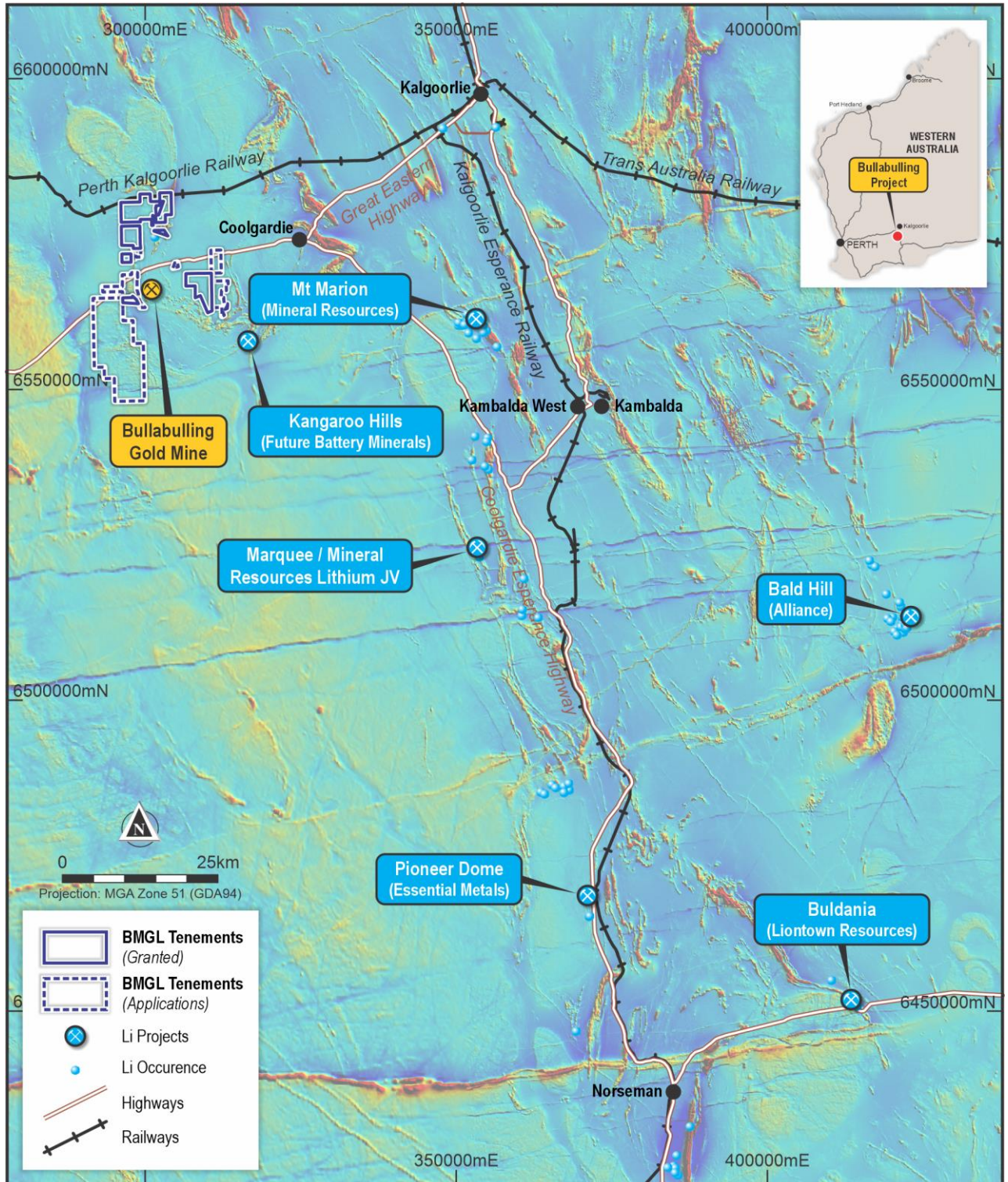


Figure 1 – Regional Location of Bullabulling Project, including significant regional Lithium projects and historic Bullabulling gold mine

Lithium and gold prospectivity at Bullabulling

BMG has identified widespread pegmatite occurrences within the Project tenure. Recent work undertaken by BMG confirmed the Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) characteristics of these pegmatites through geochemical assay ratio analysis and anomalous lithium intersected by BMG's maiden 20-hole RC program completed in May 2023.

The drilling program confirmed pegmatites in multiple holes, with the Ubini prospect emerging as a highly prospective target for lithium mineralisation. For further details on BMG's maiden drilling program at Bullabulling, see our ASX Release dated 15 June 2023 '*RC Drill Assays Confirm LCT Pegmatites at Bullabulling*'.

The presence of evolved mineral phases such as amblygonite, zinnwaldite, lepidolite and lithium micas, coupled with favourable textures, underlines the exploration potential of the system for economically significant lithium mineralisation.

The prospectivity of the Coolgardie region for lithium is underscored by a number of major lithium mines and projects in the region including the Mt Marion mine (71.3Mt @ 1.37% Li₂O) of Mineral Resources (ASX: MIN), the Buldania deposit (15Mt @ 1.0% Li₂O) of Liontown Resources (ASX: LTR), the Pioneer Dome deposit (11.2Mt @ 1.21% Li₂O) of Essential Metals (ASX:ESS), currently under takeover via a scheme of arrangement by Develop Global (ASX: DVP), and the Kangaroo Hills Lithium project of Future Battery Minerals (ASX: FBM).

Current drilling program

The recently completed 2,800m/ 36-hole drilling program was the Company's second drilling program at its Bullabulling project (acquired in June 2023) and was designed to test multiple lithium and gold targets – refer Figure 2 below and Schedule 1 for drill hole details.

The confirmation of lithium bearing pegmatites at the Bullabulling tenements by the Company's initial drill program warranted further drill testing of the anomalous lithium pegmatites at Ubini, as well as other lithium targets in the +4km pegmatite corridor.

This drill program also included a first drill assessment of pegmatites outside the known prospects. An assortment of other drill holes throughout the tenure were aimed to ground truth the current geological model and at the same time, assess the potential for pegmatites that may have intruded the largely mafic stratigraphy that exists in the western portion of the project. So far, these areas have yielded pegmatites in the sub-crop, however their distribution with respect to stratigraphy remains open for further investigation.

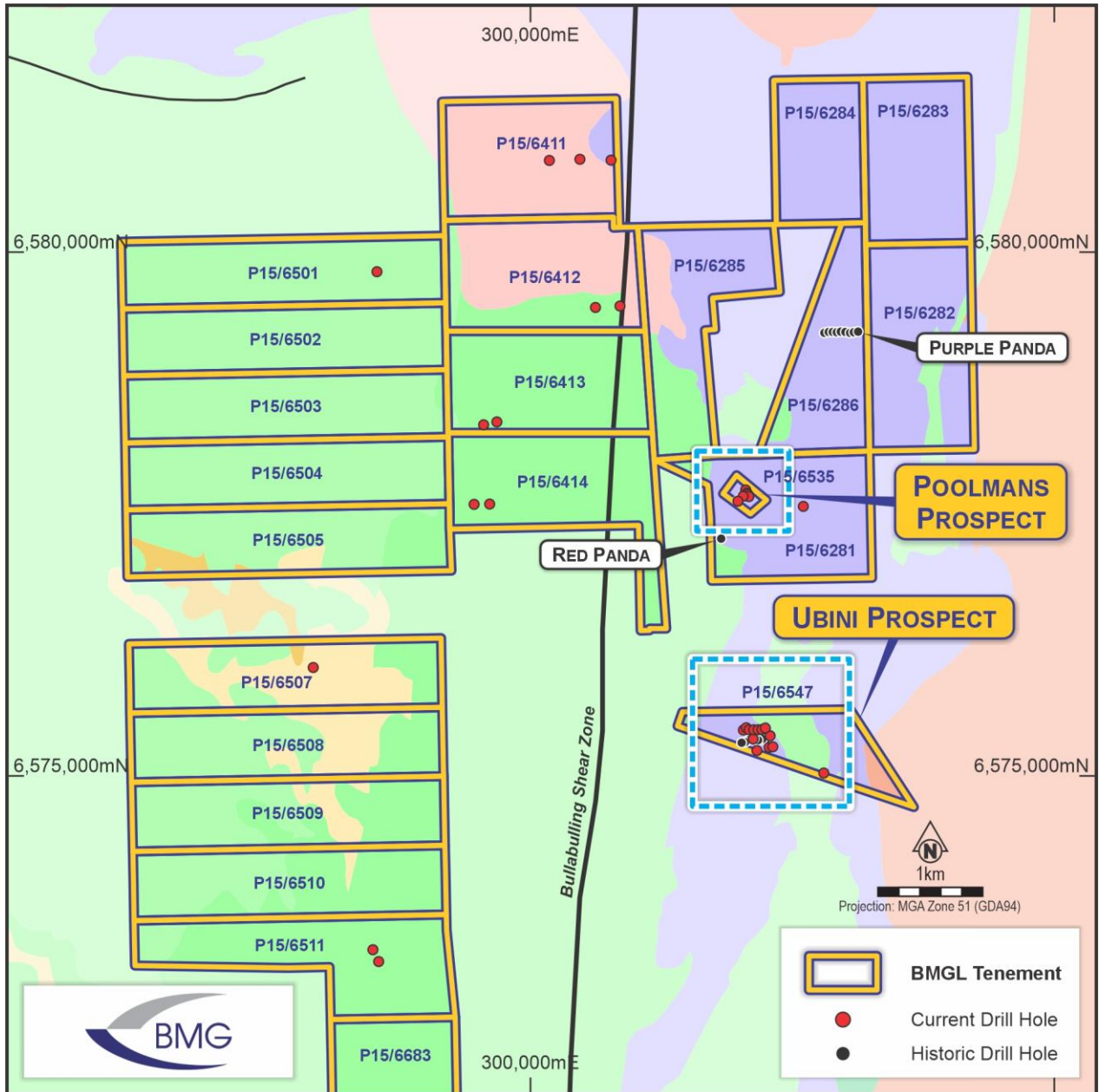


Figure 2 – Drill locations over regional geology

Ubini prospect – lithium (P15/6547)

The presence of anomalous lithium at Ubini is indicative of this area being part of a fractionated pegmatite system with potential for stronger mineralisation along strike and down dip from current drilling. This drilling was aimed at testing the down dip and strike extents of the fractionated pegmatites intersected in BMG’s initial drill program and seeking to vector lithium grades as the Company searches for the source and extent of fractionation in the LCT known pegmatites.

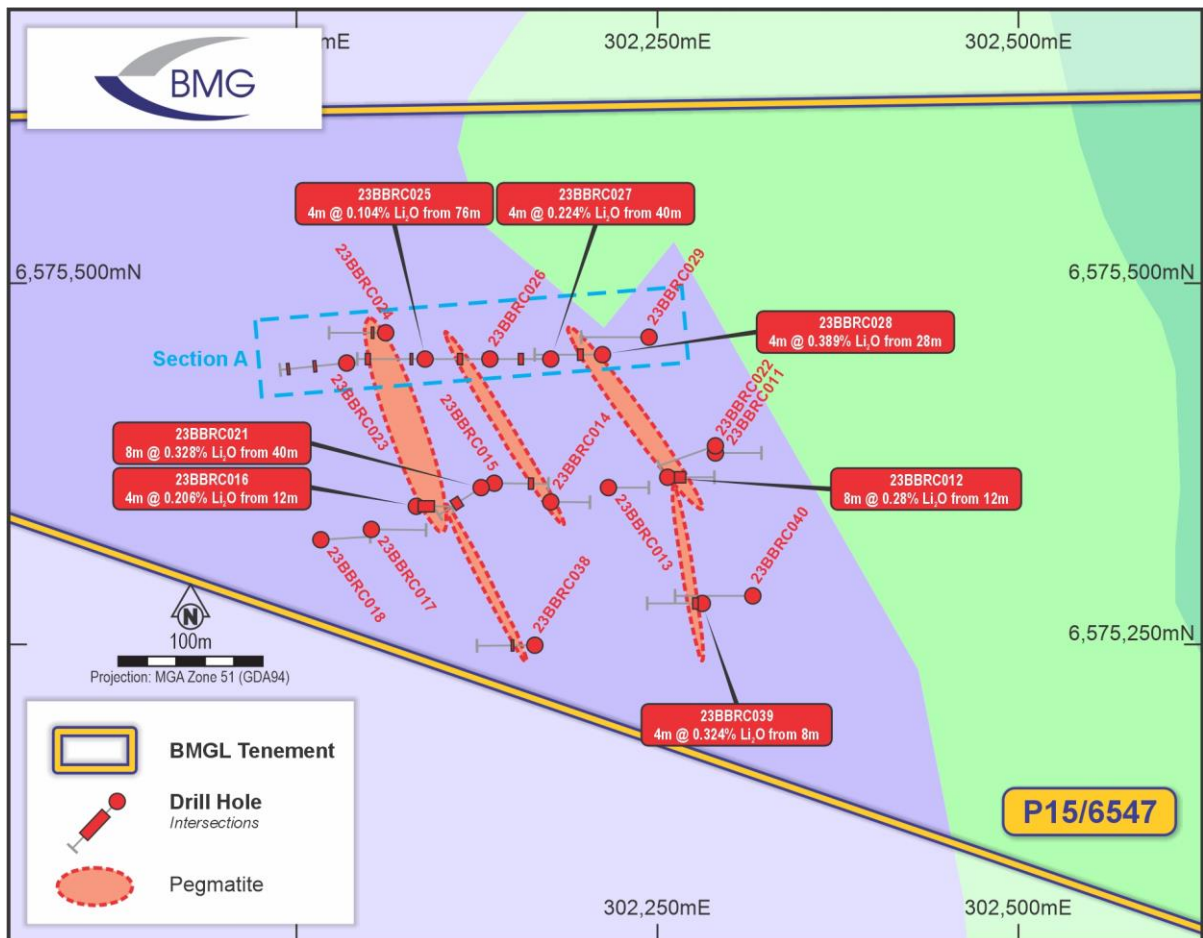


Figure 3 – Ubini prospect drilling plan view with section over mapped pegmatites

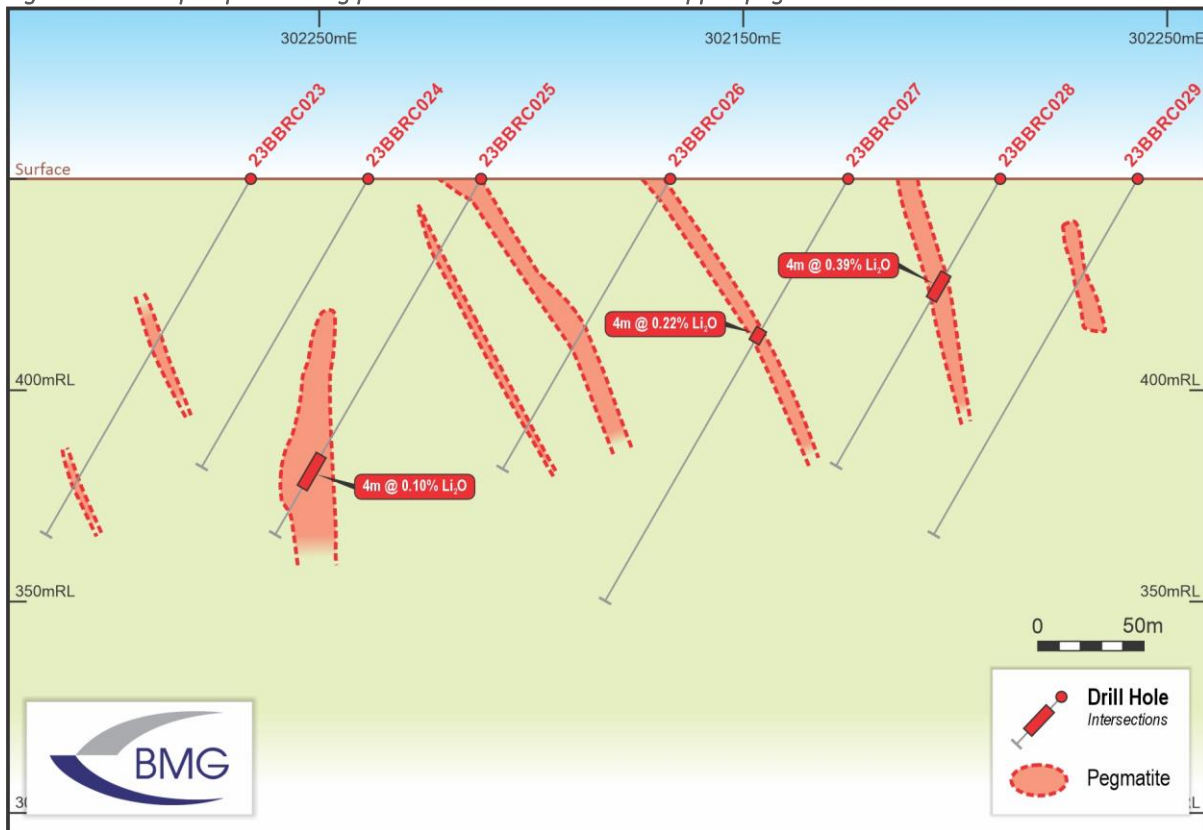


Figure 4 – Oblique section (A) at Ubini prospect with pegmatite zones

The additional drilling on traverses north and south of the initial drill traverse shows that the lithium bearing pegmatites extend for a strike length of at least 250m.

Vectoring of grades, of which the new intercept in 23BBRC021 is the highest returned so far in BMG’s work at Bullabulling (4m @ 0.56% Li₂O from 44m), shows grade generally increasing toward the south.

Further work will aim to test this hypothesis when the next program is planned for the new year.

Poolmans Wealth prospect – gold (P15/6535)

The drill program was aimed at testing for extensions of the high-grade gold mineralisation intersected in the initial drill program at the Poolmans Wealth prospect, and more optimally orientated drilling to target the mapped NW-SE trending lodes.

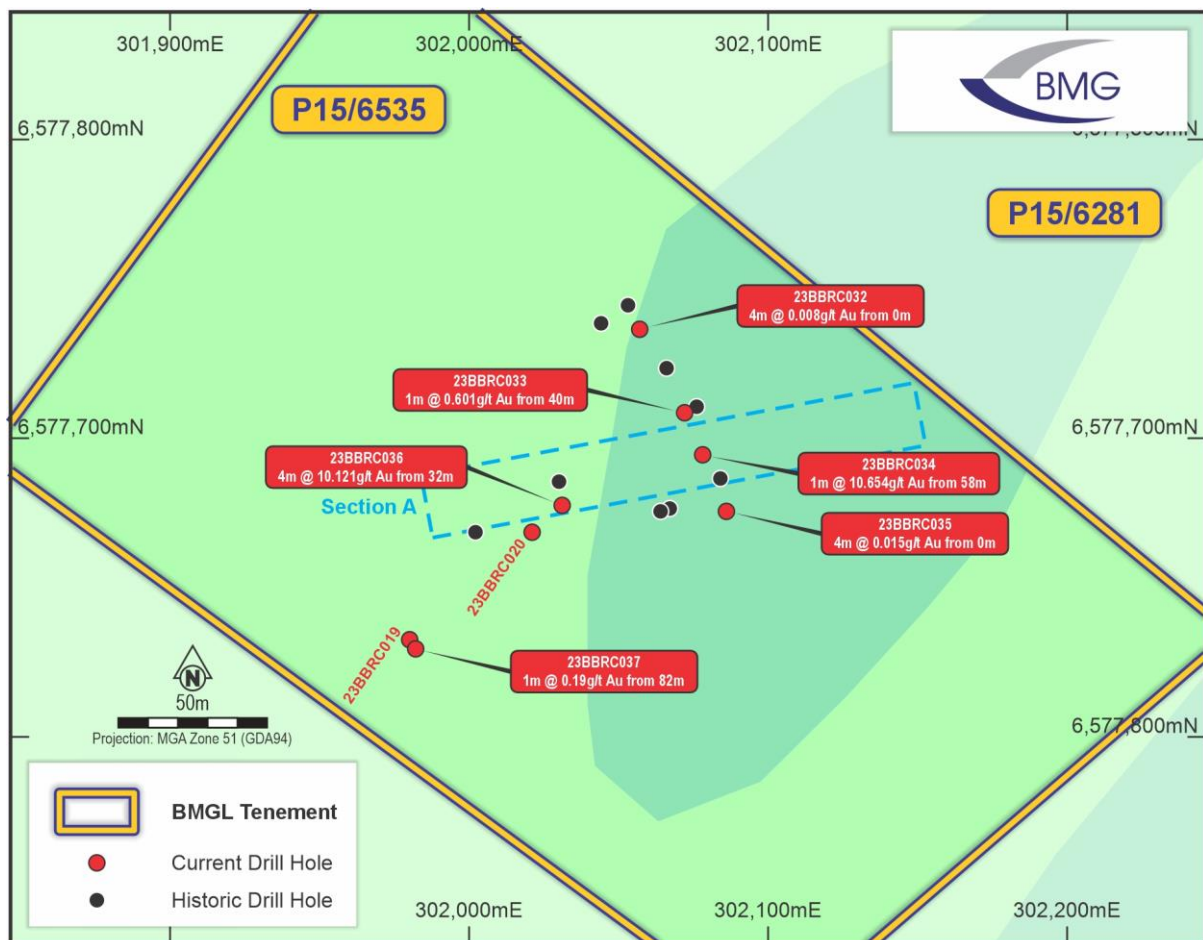


Figure 5 – Poolmans Wealth prospect drilling plan view with section

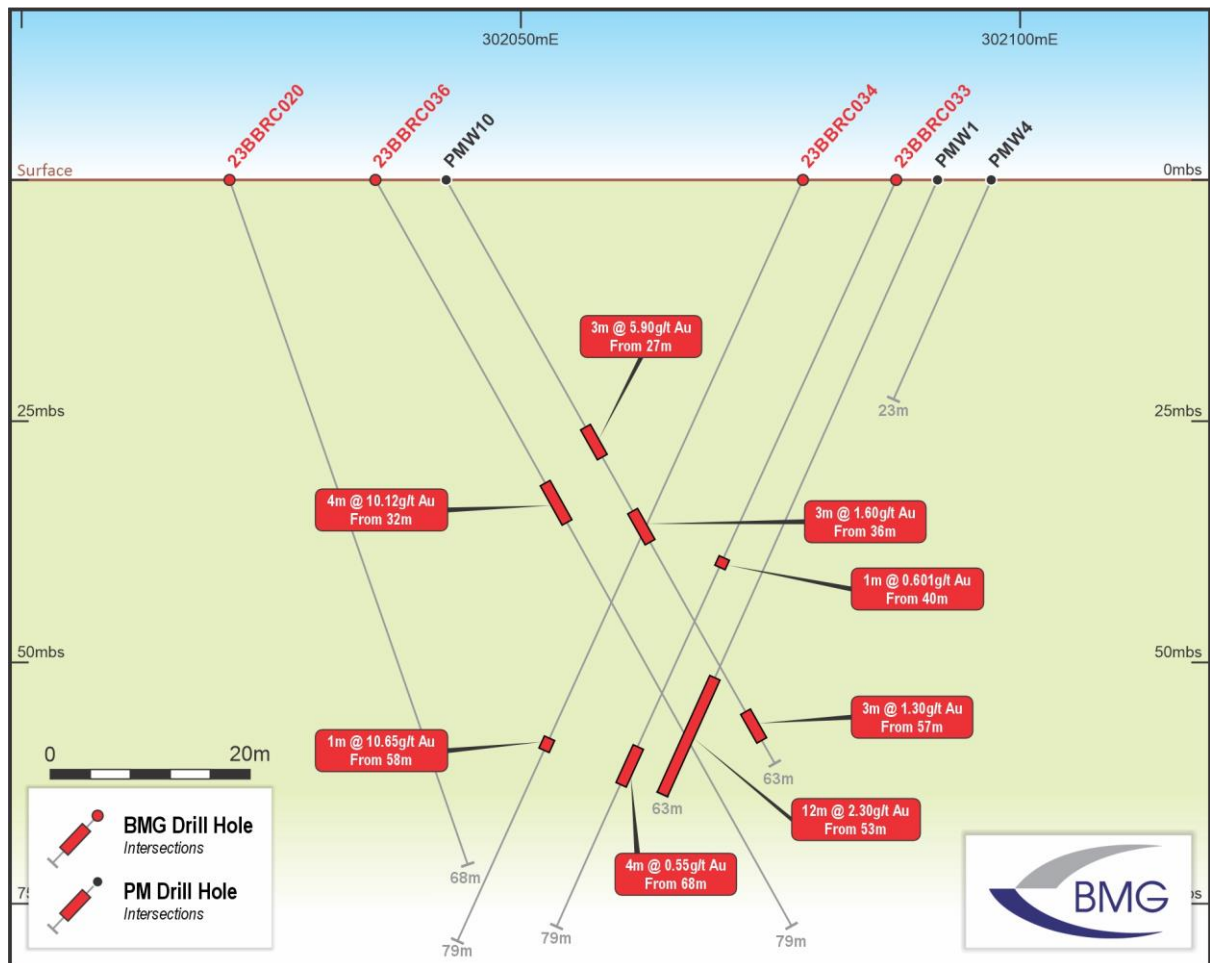


Figure 6 – Oblique section (A) at Poolmans Wealth prospect with key gold intercepts

The drilling delivered some high-grade gold intercepts in quartz style mineralisation, consistent with indications from previous drilling:

- 23BBRC036 delivered 4m @ 10.12g/t Au from 32m, including 2m @ 18.1g/t Au from 34m; and
- 23BBRC034 delivered 1m @ 10.65g/t Au from 58m.

BMG is encouraged by the results from this round of drilling at the Poolmans Wealth prospect and plans to pattern drill the deposit in the next round of work to ascertain the potential for economic exploitation.

Regional targets – lithium/ gold (P15/6411, 6412, 6413, 6414, 6501, 6507, 6511)

In addition to Ubini, a number of prospective pegmatites – identified by BMG through a review of historical data and field mapping – were prioritised for drilling to test for potential lithium mineralisation.

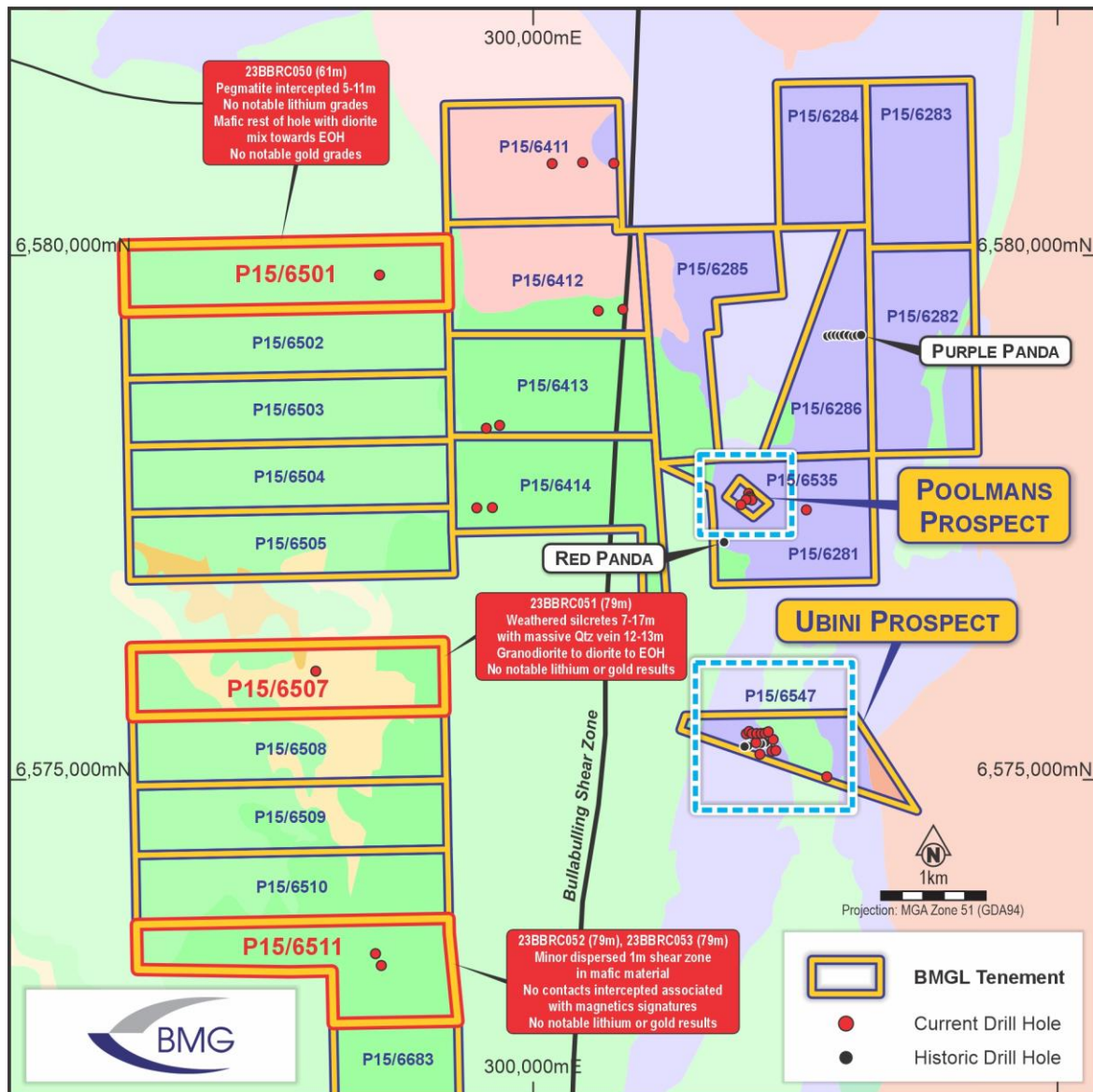


Figure 7 – New drill locations with regional commentary

Encouragingly, a number of the holes drilled across these regional targets intersected shallow pegmatites, e.g. 23BBRC042 and 23BBRC046. Though the assays from these holes did not return any notable lithium or gold results, they returned some elevated Rb and Ta assays (peak 671 Rb and 16ppm Ta), indicating fractionation. Further on groundwork will be undertaken to determine the lateral extents of these intercepts.

Next steps

The next phase of work is currently being planned, with step out drilling at Ubini and Poolmans Wealth, and drilling of additional target areas still to be tested.

This announcement has been authorised for release by Bruce McCracken, Managing Director of BMG Resources Limited.

ENDS

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Competent person statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves 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 the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Cautionary note regarding forward-looking information

Forward looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expects", "anticipates", "believes", "potential", "may" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding future production, resources and reserves and exploration results. All such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by the forward-looking statements. Investors should not construe forward looking statements as guarantees of future performance due to the inherent uncertainties therein.

About BMG

BMG Resources (ASX: BMG) is developing its portfolio of 100%-owned projects located in Tier 1 and emerging gold and lithium districts in Western Australia.

At BMG's flagship Abercromby Gold Project (**11.12Mt @ 1.45 g/t Au for 518koz Au**), located in the Agnew-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, the Company is pursuing a dual exploration strategy targeting Resource growth at the Capital Deposit, and pursuing a pipeline of regional targets that are highly prospective for further Capital-style mineralisation.

The Bullabulling Gold-Lithium Project is located in the emerging Coolgardie gold and lithium region.

The Invincible Gold-Lithium Project is located in the central Pilbara and hosts 12.5km of the Warrawoora shear.

The South Boddington Gold Project is located in the Saddleback Greenstone belt that hosts the giant 40Moz+ Boddington deposit.



Schedule 1 – Drill hole details for drilling program detailed in this release

Hole_id	Prospect	MGA_N	MGA_E	RL	EOH_depth	Comments
23BBRC021	Ubini	6575360	302128	450	73	Pegmatites from 38-49m 8m @ 0.39% Li₂O from 40m incl. 4m @ 0.56% Li₂O from 44m
23BBRC022	Ubini	6575389	302290	450	85	Predominantly mafic
23BBRC023	Ubini	6575446	302035	450	97	Pegmatites from 43-47m and 82-84m
23BBRC024	Ubini	6575467	302062	450	79	Pegmatites from 17-20m
23BBRC025	Ubini	6575449	302089	450	97	Pegmatites from 75-83m 4m @ 0.10% Li₂O from 76m
23BBRC026	Ubini	6575449	302134	450	79	Pegmatites from 39-46m
23BBRC027	Ubini	6575449	302176	450	115	Possible pegmatite from 33-39m 4m @ 0.22% Li₂O from 40m
23BBRC028	Ubini	6575452	302212	450	79	Pegmatites from 28-33m (with lepidolite micas 29-30m)
23BBRC029	Ubini	6575464	302244	450	97	Pegmatites from 26-28m; intercalated from 79-81m 4m @ 0.40% Li₂O from 28m
23BBRC030	Ubini	6575035	302804	450	85	Pegmatites from 5-10m, 13-15m and 20-22m
23BBRC031	Regional	6577581	302607	450	97	Possibly pegmatites (1-25m); predominantly milky quartz (25-78m)
23BBRC032	Poolmans Wealth	6577737	302057	450	85	No significant veining, sulphides nor alteration 4m @ 0.01 g/t Au from 0m
23BBRC033	Poolmans Wealth	6577709	302072	450	79	Several vqz with associated vf pyrite from trace to 0.5% 1m @ 1.81 g/t Au from 29m 1m @ 0.60 g/t Au from 40m
23BBRC034	Poolmans Wealth	6577695	302078	450	79	Several vqz with associated vf pyrite from trace to 0.5% 1m @ 10.65 g/t Au from 58m
23BBRC035	Poolmans Wealth	6577676	302086	450	85	No significant veining, sulphides nor alteration 4m @ 0.02 g/t Au from 0m
23BBRC036	Poolmans Wealth	6577678	302031	450	79	VQZ zones with weak visible pyrite (48-54m and 60-64m) 4m @ 10.12 g/t Au from 32m incl. 2m @ 18.1 g/t Au from 34m
23BBRC037	Poolmans Wealth	6577630	301982	450	97	VQZ zones (89-91m) + Si-ch alteration + ~1% py from 89-90m 1m @ 0.19 g/t Au from 82m

Hole_id	Prospect	MGA_N	MGA_E	RL	EOH_depth	Comments
23BBRC038	Ubini	6575251	302165	450	79	FPG from 26-29m, weak mica
23BBRC039	Ubini	6575280	302281	450	79	FPG from 7-14m (with lepidolite micas from 9-11m), very strong micas (11-13m) 4m @ 0.32% Li₂O from 8m
23BBRC040	Ubini	6575285	302316	450	103	Solitary pegmatitic interval @40-41m
23BBRC041	Regional	6577604	299613	450	85	VQZs + biotite alteration + rare pyrite from 74-76m
23BBRC042	Regional	6577601	299465	450	100	Weathered pegmatites from 2-13m); fresh pegmatites (35-36m/41-43m/79-82m); zones of VQZs + ch-Bi-Si alt'n + rare py (72-79m & 82-97m)
23BBRC043	Regional	6578359	299554	450	79	Quartz porphyry from 39-62m; no pegmatites
23BBRC044	Regional	6578387	299682	450	79	Rare vf pyrite along foliation (60-69m) + 5-15% VQZ (66-68m)
23BBRC045	Regional	6579480	300622	450	85	From 69-83m, randomly occurring VQZs + Si-Bt alteration + rare vf py
23BBRC046	Regional	6579495	300857	450	85	Pegmatites from 58-60m and 72-76m + a few VQZs (10-30%)
23BBRC047	Regional	6580886	300771	450	82	Solitary milky VQZ (60-61m); no visible sulphides observed
23BBRC048	Regional	6580895	300473	450	97	Extensive saprolite (34-84m); dioritic rock (85-97m); no visible sulphides
23BBRC049	Regional	6580885	300182	450	79	Possibly weathered pegmatites from 3-16m; dioritic rock (48-79m)
23BBRC050	Regional	6579821	298537	450	61	Pegmatites from 6-10m
23BBRC051	Regional	6576042	297928	450	79	No pegmatite; succession of felsic schist-granodiorite - diorite rocks
23BBRC052	Regional	6573349	298498	450	79	Mainly mafics (saprolite + fresh), 10% VQZ from 72-74m, trace vf pyrite
23BBRC053	Regional	6573236	298552	450	79	2x shear + limonite (from 48-49m and 65-66m); 5% VQZ from 58-59m

Schedule 2 – 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"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling was used to produce the drill results quoted in this release. Portable XRF was used for soil Rb values. Assay values are derived from 4m composites taken at the drill hole (via scoop), with 1m samples split at the rig into separate calico bags. Each drill sample was sent for analysis to Nagrom in Kelmscott. Drill samples are pulverised in the laboratory (total prep) to produce a sub sample for assaying. All sampling was conducted using QAQC sampling protocols which are in accordance with industry best practice, including certified reference material standards, blanks and duplicates. All drill / rockchip samples were prepared and assayed by an independent commercial laboratory whose instrumentation are regularly calibrated.
Drilling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is via RC. RC drilling was via 4 1/2" hammer. Onboard air utilised to yield 350psi / 900cfm. Holes drilled to planned depths or according to downhole geology. None of the drill holes were downhole surveyed.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling recoveries were logged, recorded and captured within the project database if they aren't of anticipated size. Overall, recoveries were excellent and there has been no significant loss of sample material due to ground or drilling issues in the results reported in the RC. Each individual sample was visually checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination where possible. 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.

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC chips were geologically logged using predefined lithological, mineralogical, and physical characteristic (colour, weathering etc.) logging codes. RC logging was completed on one metre intervals at the rig by qualified geologists.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging was predominately qualitative in nature, although pertinent lithology percents (eg pegmatite) was estimated visually with high accuracy. All holes are logged in full. In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.
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"> 4m composite samples were taken for assay, then where samples returned greater than 0.1gpt Au or 0.1% Li₂O, the 1m samples were collected and assayed also. 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.

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<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.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes were located using handheld GPS. The grid system used for locating the collar positions of drillholes is GDA2020. RL's referenced are AHDRL.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling has been completed on a variable spacing drilled with variable azimuths. Data spacing, distribution and results received so far are insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resources. Samples have been composited to 4m to save on assay costs.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling is conducted so as not likely to introduce a sampling bias. NA
Sample Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of custody protocols for all drill samples have been used.
Audits and Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been undertaken to date.

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"> All tenure owned by Fairplay Gold Pty Ltd (wholly owned subsidiary of BMG Resources Ltd). The tenements are in good standing and no issues that could impede development are known.
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"> The Greater Bullabulling project area has had a protracted exploration history. The following is summarised from CSA report no. R210.2018 and refers to the Greater Project area, not necessarily the tenure comprising the Fairplay tenure: Anaconda Mining Co. and Union Miniere Mining Co. 1966–1968: Prospecting for nickel. Unknown exact exploration methods. Western Mining Corporation. 1974-1982: Targeting gold and nickel mineralisation. 150 reverse circulation (RC) holes north of Phoenix deposit, intersecting narrow zones of gold mineralisation. Valiant Consolidated Ltd and Hillmin Gold Mines. 1985–1989: Ground magnetic surveys, soil sampling, rotary air blast (RAB) and RC drilling. Discovery of Bacchus gold deposit with this exploration. Central Kalgoorlie Mines NL and Ashton Mining. 1989–1991: Took over joint venture. Exploration that led to development of a laterite gold resource. Samantha Gold NL. 1992–1993: Identification of several aeromagnetic anomalies. Soil sampling, RAB/RC. Company became Resolute Mining. Resolute Mining Ltd. 1993: Systematic soil sampling on previously untested ground, RAB and RC. 175 RAB holes drilled at Endeavour on 100 m line spacing, highlighting a number of gold anomalies which led to discovery of Bacchus, Gibraltar and Phoenix. Nexus Minerals NL. 1995–1998: Geological and structural mapping, soil geochemical sampling, RAB and diamond drilling, resource modelling, metallurgical testwork, geotechnical reviews, FS and anthropological studies. Drilling was to target shallow AuNi-Co anomalism which may indicate deeper structures. Diamond holes target underneath pit design for deeper mineralisation. Spacing varies between 400 m x 200 m and 200 m x 100 m for soils, 50 m x 50 m and large-scale regional (1 km x 100 m) for RAB. Jervis Mining Ltd. 2002: Recommended mining operations at Bullabulling. Metals Exploration. 1984–1985: Ground magnetic survey, soil sampling. Fact mapping, RC drilling (10 holes for 400 m). Five holes were abandoned due to poor penetration rates. Three holes intersected down dip mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newcrest Mining Ltd (joint venture with Fimiston Mining). 1988–1993: Aerial photography at 1:10k and 1:50k scale. Geological mapping, ground magnetics, orientation and soil geochemical sampling (480 samples), RAB drilling (253 holes) air-core (110 holes), RC (23 holes), diamond (13 holes). Drilling to define low grade laterite hosted gold deposit (Geko). Also tested lateral extensions of Poolmans Wealth with nine RAB holes. No significant assays for this small program. Continental Resource Management Ltd. 2003: Purchase of regional magnetic data, ground magnetic survey. Auger geochemical sampling on a 400 m x 100 m grid. Results showed modest but widespread anomalism. Meridian Mining Ltd. 2005–2010: Data review. Rock chip sampling. Partial surrender of tenements. Gekogold Pty Ltd. 2010–2014: Large data review and validation. Re-processing of aeromagnetic, radiometric and STRM Digital Elevation data (Resource Potentials Ltd) Potential for more mineralisation under transported deposits. Tern Minerals NL. 1990–1993: 352 vertical RAB holes for 2,018 m on 320 m x 80 m spaced grid. Bottom-of-hole samples only for Au. Follow-up program with 19 RAB for 989 m drilling. Maynard and Associates. 2009–2010: 553 infill MMI soil samples, with plan of follow-up drilling. No further report for Maynard can be found. Golden Eagle Mining Ltd (GEM). 2010-2017: Significant work has been carried out by GEM. Purchase and modelling of aeromagnetic data, infill MMI soil sampling, detailed geological mapping and 3D modelling, diamond, RC holes, RAB and auger holes across the tenements. RC drilling at First Find: 15 m @ 13.5 g/t from 92 m. RC at Endeavour: 2 m @ 21.2 g/t from 43 m. RAB intercepts at Endeavour: 5 m @ 1.7 g/t from 40 m. Peak auger results at Bungarra were 24 ppb gold. In 2015, GEM drilled four co-funded EIS holes at First Find, with the aim of determining the orientation of potential ore shoots. Norton Goldfields Ltd. 2017-2018: Nine RC drill holes for 837m was completed in the area and an extensive soil sampling program over the Bullabulling tenure comprising 2,991 soil samples collected at a depth of 1.5 metres across 24 tenements. Grid spacing for the soils survey was between 80 X 80 metres and 80 X 160 metres.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lithium and gold deposits on the tenure are Archean orogenic deposits, typical in type to much of the gold occurrences in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. Lithium mineralisation is hosted by pegmatites and gold mineralisation is hosted by quartz veins and palaeo water table redox fronts.

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
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"> The details of drill holes material to the exploration results/mineral resource are presented in Table 1 of the text in the main document.
	<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. 	
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"> No weighting applied. No maximum or minimum grade truncations are used in the calculations. A lower arbitrary cut off is not applied, rather, intervals are selected based on continuous anomalism and or alteration as logged by the geologist, with no top cut applied. High grade intercepts internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. 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. Lithium mineralisation is hosted by pegmatites and gold mineralisation is hosted by quartz veins and palaeo water table redox fronts. Geometries are variable and dictate variability in drill orientations.
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.

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
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.
Other substantive exploration data	<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.
Further work	<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 Bullabulling Project is ongoing. BMG Resources is focusing on staged exploration at Bullabulling, so as to mitigate financial risk associated with exploration expenditure, should the option be executed. Exploration drilling at priority targets over the next 12 months is planned if initial work bears good results. Future exploration programs may change depending on results and strategy.