



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

02 June 2022

NEXT MAJOR DRILLING CAMPAIGN COMMENCES AT HIGH-GRADE ABERCROMBY GOLD PROJECT

- Drilling has re-commenced at BMG's Abercromby Gold Project in the north-eastern Goldfields of Western Australia
- Campaign will focus on resource definition with infill drilling and extension holes at the Capital Prospect, together with follow-up drilling of three large gold anomalies
- c.4,000m of diamond drilling at Capital is planned, together with c.7,500m of aircore drilling to the south
- Follows the highly successful diamond and aircore programs completed in March 2022
- BMG's put-option to divest its interest in Cyprus for \$2m triggers this month, with payment due prior to the end of the month

Western Australian gold explorer BMG Resources Limited (ASX: BMG) (**BMG** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that the next phase of drilling has commenced at the Company's 100% owned Abercromby Gold Project in the north-eastern goldfields of WA, following the recent completion of highly successful diamond and aircore programs.

This program encompasses some 11,500m of planned drilling over the next 10 weeks, with diamond drilling (DD) at the Capital Prospect to comprise c.4,000m, and aircore drilling (AC) to the south estimated at c.7,500m.

The DD program is aimed at resource definition and extension holes, including a 650m replacement for 21ABDD004 which suffered terminal drill rod failure at 360m, prior to the targeted depth to test the extension of the West Lode.

The AC drilling will target the three large gold anomalies identified by the recent sub-audio magnetics and aircore drilling, in the southern extension of the mineralisation at Abercromby.

This follows the completion of RC, DD and AC drilling at Abercromby in recent weeks – refer ASX results announcements on 26 April 2022 *"Assays Confirm Significant Extensions of High-Grade Gold at Abercromby Project"* and 2 May 2022 *"Aircore Highlights Significant Regional Gold Potential at Abercromby"*.

BMG Managing Director Bruce McCracken said:

"We're very excited by the success of our recent drilling at Abercromby, as it has paved the way for this rapid follow-up campaign."

“These programs will continue to delineate the significant high-grade orebody at Capital as we progress towards maiden resource definition, and test the large gold anomalies to the south identified by recent SAM and aircore drilling.”

“We look forward to updating investors as our drilling progress continues and results come to hand.”

The Company has engaged Australian Air Core Pty Ltd (AAC) to undertake the AC program and Boart Longyear to undertake the DD program. An AAC rig mobilised to site this week and has commenced AC drilling, which is expected to take around 3 weeks to complete. Boart Longyear is scheduled to be onsite next week, with the DD program anticipated to take around 10 weeks to complete.

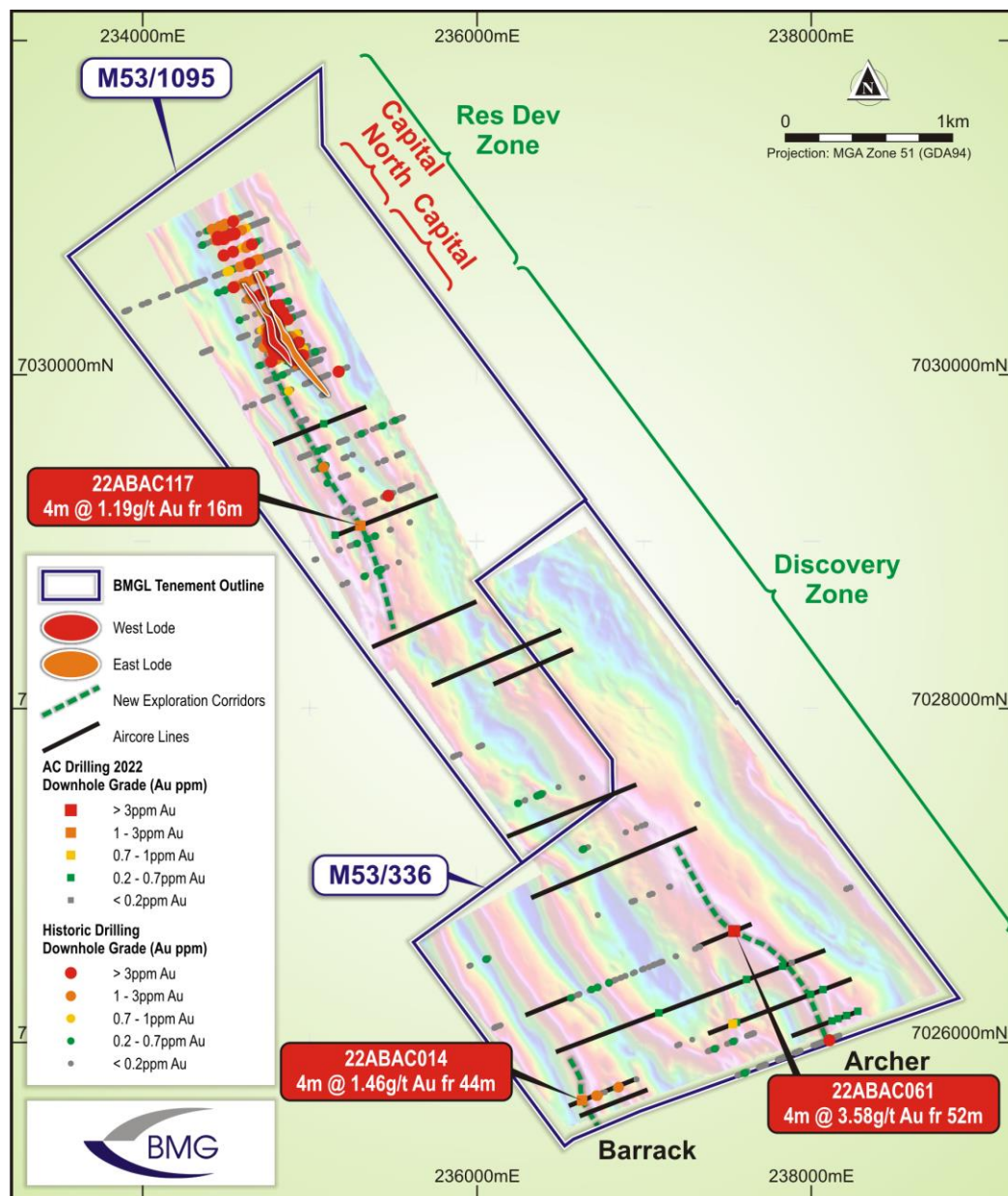


Figure 1 – Abercromby project area with SAM survey tilt derivative conductivity image highlighting recent significant aircore intercepts and prospective anomalous gold structures (green dotted lines).

Through aircore drilling, BMG plans to infill new high-grade anomalism intersected in the previous round of work in the Archer, Barrack and Capital South areas. As previously reported, high grade gold assays were returned in positions with good potential for significant strike extent. These aircore targets form the foundation of BMG’s growing prospect pipeline at Abercromby. Drilling will also probe highly anomalous, end of hole, base metal results from 22ABAC024, including 2m @ 1.6% Pb, 0.4% Zn, 0.09% Cu and 11ppm Ag from 80m, which was recently returned from multi-element analysis.

Diamond drilling will build on the stellar results returned in the recent diamond program to further explore high grade plunge trends emerging at Capital and provide the basis for a maiden Mineral Resource estimate upon receipt of the assay results.

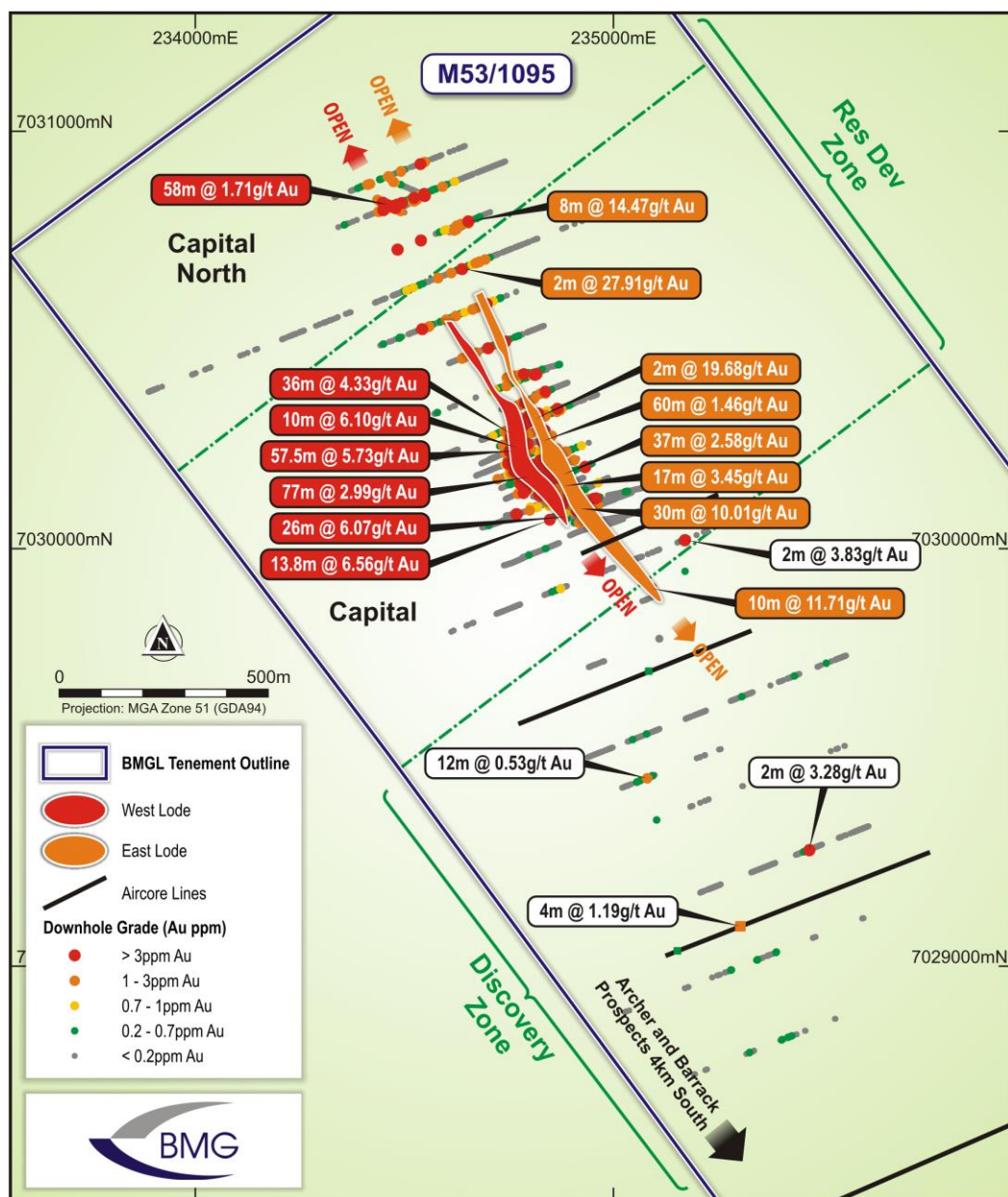


Figure 2 – Capital prospect resource development corridor at Abercromby project.



The Company will provide further updates as the drill programs progress.

Cyprus Option Update

BMG's put option to divest its remaining interest in the Treasure Development Project in Cyprus triggers in mid-June. BMG proposes to exercise the put option to divest the interest, which will entitle the Company to receive a \$2m payment prior to the end of June.

About the Abercromby Project:

The Abercromby Project is located on the Wiluna Greenstone Belt, one of Western Australia's most significant gold-producing regions with a gold endowment of +40Moz Au – second only to Kalgoorlie globally in terms of historic production.

The geology at Abercromby is very favourable for gold mineralisation, with historic drilling at Abercromby having intersected multiple thick intervals of high-grade gold mineralisation to confirm the presence of a large high-grade gold system.

BMG holds 100% of Abercromby, which comprises the gold and other mineral rights (ex-uranium) of two granted mining leases (M53/1095 and M53/336).

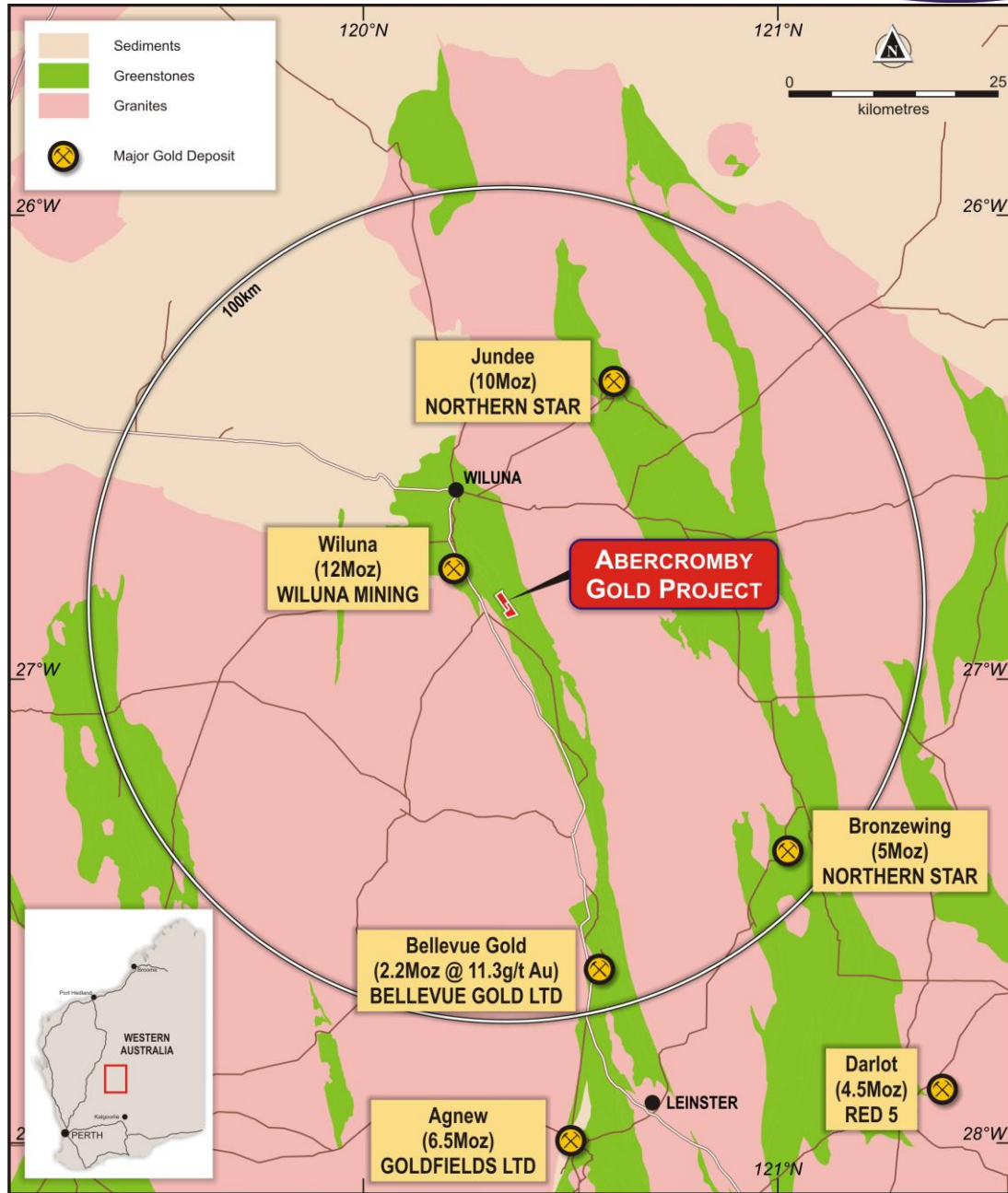


Figure 3 – Map showing the regional location of the Abercromby Gold Project with other major gold projects in the region also highlighted.

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

*****ENDS*****



For further information, please contact:

Bruce McCracken

Managing Director

BMG Resources Limited

Phone: +61 8 9424 9390

Email: enquiry@bmg.com.au

Fraser Beattie

Media and investor relations

Cannings Purple

Phone: +61 421 505 557

Email: fbeattie@canningspurple.com.au



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.

Disclaimer

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.

Schedule 1 – 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"> Air core (AC) drilling was used to produce these samples. Samples in this announcement are 4m composite samples, generated by combining a representative sample from 4 adjacent downhole samples within the one sample bag. Composites can be smaller when end of hole depths aren't divisible by 4. Each sample selected was sent for analysis to Jinning Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. 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 AC. AC drilling was via 85mm blade drilling bit and 86mm hammer where ground / geology dictated. Onboard air utilised to yield 350psi / 900cfm. Holes drilled to blade refusal except where hard bands intercepted relatively shallow, in which case the hammer was utilised to push through. None of the AC holes were downhole surveyed.
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 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 AC. 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"> AC chips were geologically logged using predefined lithological, mineralogical, and physical characteristic (colour, weathering etc.) logging codes. AC logging was completed on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist. Logging was predominately qualitative in nature, although vein and sulphide percent was estimated visually. All new core has been photographed wet and dry. 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"> • 4m composite samples were taken, except where remaining intervals toward end of hole aren't sufficient for a 4m sample, in which case the sample is 1-3m as determined by the remaining sub 4m interval. • 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.
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.
Location of data points	<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, then picked up by qualified surveyor +/- 0.01m. • The grid system used for locating the collar positions of drillholes is GDA2020. RL's referenced are AHDR.L.
Data spacing and distribution	<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, distribution and results received so far are insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resources. • Raw samples have been composited.

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>JORC 2012 Explanation</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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.
Sample Security	<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.
Audits and Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<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.)

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>JORC 2012 Explanation</i>	<i>Comment</i>
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 but 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 the ASX announcement on 2 May 2022 titled "Aircore Highlights Significant Regional Gold Potential at Abercromby".

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 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. 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.
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 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.