ASX Announcement
21 August 2015

BLACKHAM
Resources Limited

Lodged on ASX

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ASX CODE
BLK

CORPORATE INFORMATION
198.4M Ordinary Shares
34.9M Unlisted Options

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NEW SIXES LODE DISCOVERED AT MATILDA

- **Discovered new high grade Sixers lode south of M4 pit**
  - **7m @ 6.02 g/t from 55m (MARC0264)**
- **Further success confirming the Scorchers Lode**
  - **5m @ 7.99 g/t from 51m (MARC0275)**
  - **5m @ 3.62 g/t from 25m (MARC0263)**
- **Drilling targeted the base of the M3 pit**
  - **3.6m @ 4.71/t from 24m &**
    10m @ 3.29g/t from 107m (MADD0013)
- **Drilling in the M4 North Pit area confirms further mineralisation immediately underneath the planned pit floor**
  - **9.7m @ 2.00/t from 57m (MADD0008)**
  - **6m @ 2.21/t from 49m (MARC0280)**
- **Latest results likely to help further merging of M3 and M4 subpits which is likely to lower the stripping ratios**
- **Further assays expected at the free milling Matilda Mine, Galaxy and Golden Age deposits**

Blackham Resources Ltd **(ASX: BLK) ("Blackham")** is pleased to announce the latest results received from drilling at the Matilda Gold Project in Western Australia. The current programme has identified a number of extensions that could expand the free milling, open pit mining inventory prior to the planned re-commissioning of the Wiluna Gold Plant next year.

Holes MARC0250 to 0285, MADD0007 to 8 and MADD0013 to 17 intersected further shallow mineralisation at the M3, M4 North and M4 South pit cut-back (Figures 1, 2 3, 4 and 5).

With the recent discoveries of the higher grade Iceberg 2, Scorchers and Sixers Lodes immediately to the north and south of the M4 pit design, the mineralisation at M4 now stretches over 2,000m and is open along strike to the north and south.

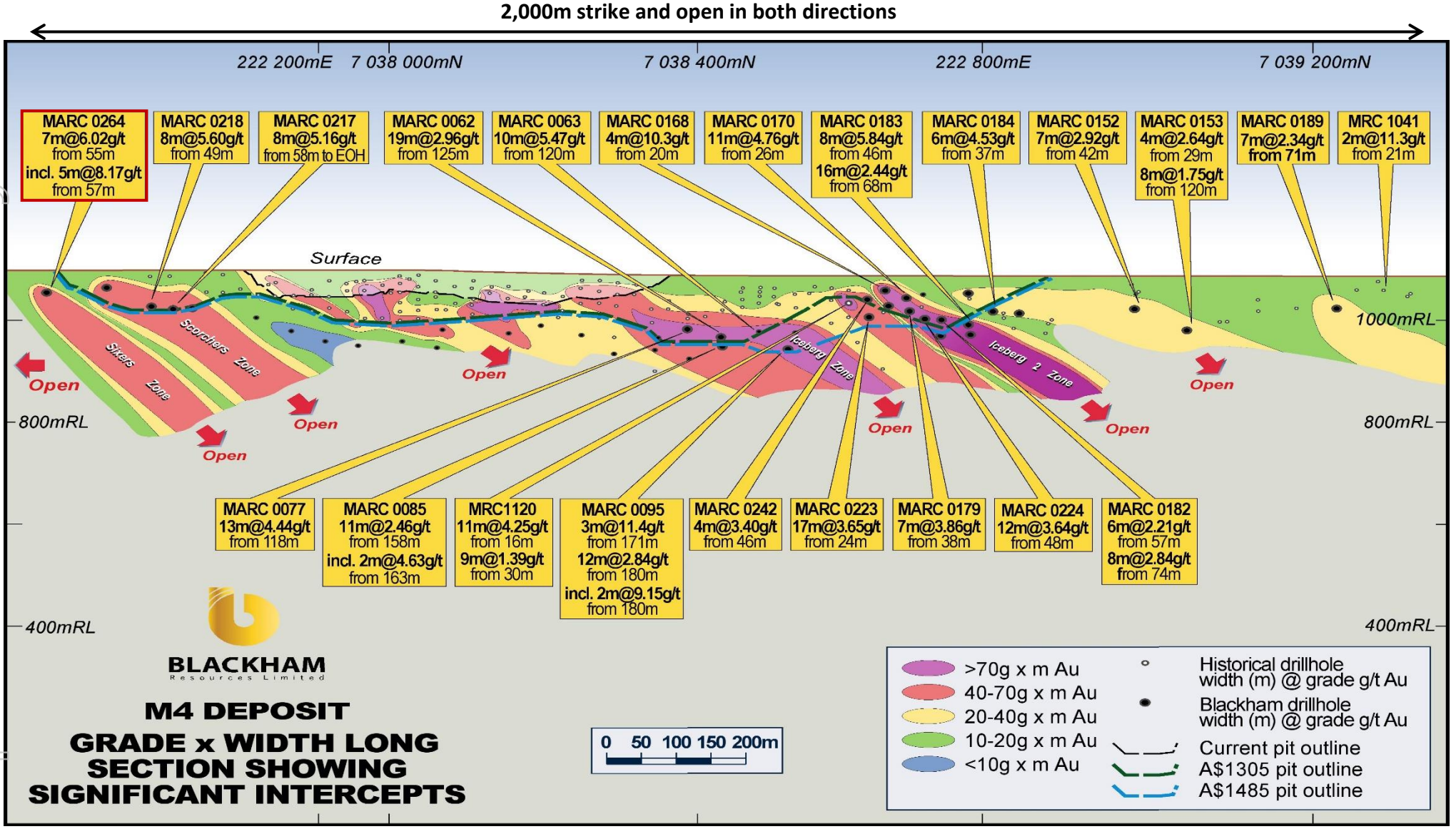

Fig 1. M4 long section showing new Sixers Lode and successful drill intercept in pit saddle

Hole MARC0264 **7m @ 6.02 g/t from 55m** has been successful in discovering a further higher grade lode along the M4 shear. A seen in Fig 1. the discovery of Sixers is further proof that these higher grade lodes repeat along the M4 trend. The Sixers, Scorchers, Iceberg and Iceberg 2 lodes are all steep dipping and plunge at approximately 30 degrees to the North. The M4 trend is now over 2 kilometres long and open to finding further high grade lodes to both the north and south.

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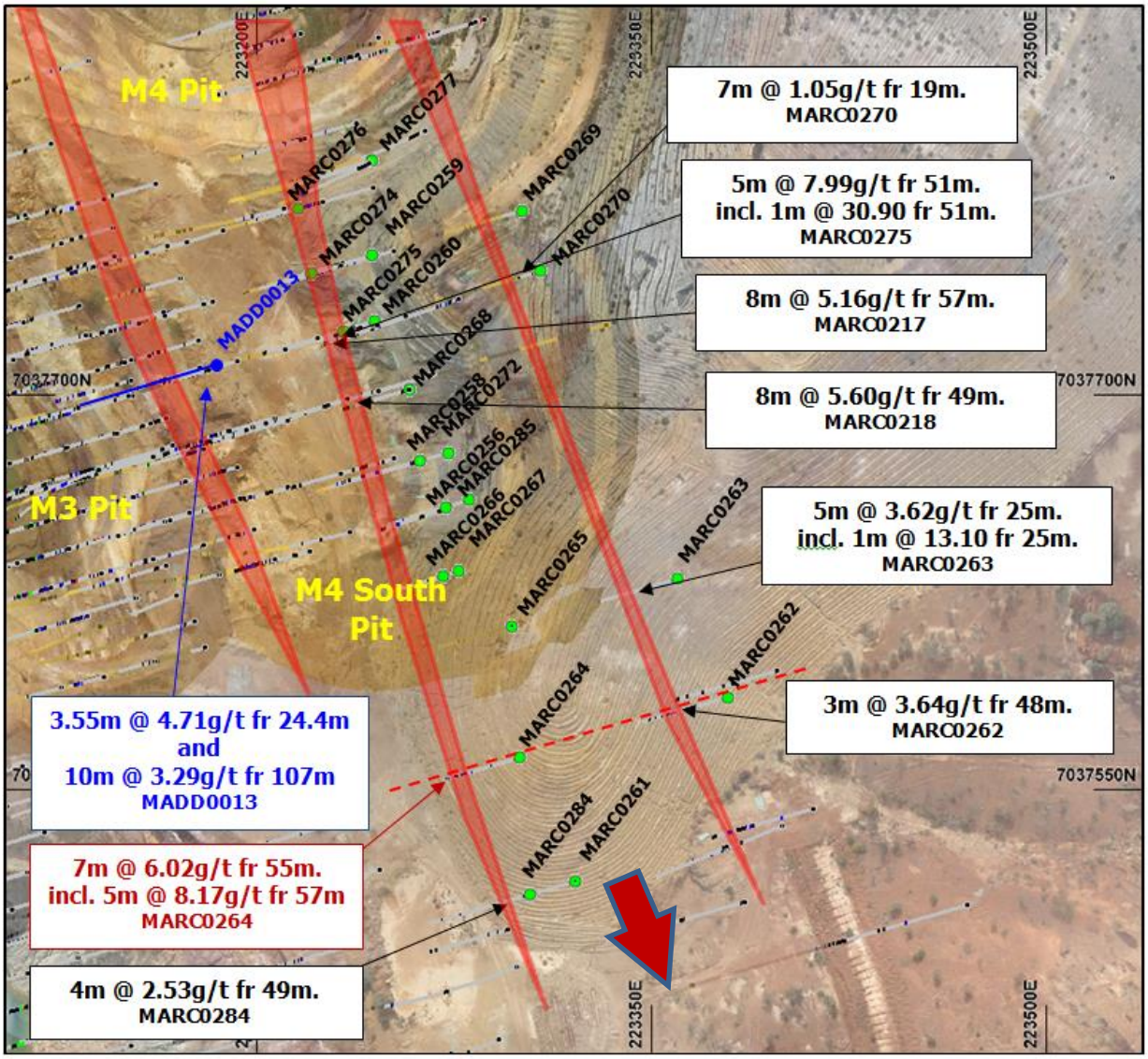

Fig 2. Plan View of latest significant intercepts at Scorchers and Sixers Lodes in relation to the planned A$1240 pit cutbacks.

Discovery of Sixers Lode

Drill hole MARC0264 intercepted 7m @ 6.02g/t Au from 45m vertical depth, identifying a second shallow mineralised shoot 100m south of the 'Scorchers Zone' on the same trend. This drill hole was following-up a gold anomaly in historical RAB drilling and remains completely open up and down plunge. Further drilling is required in this area to determine whether the M4 South Pit will extend further South.

Additional confidence into Scorchers Lode

Drilling south of M4 also targeted the M4 Pit trend south, parallel to the Scorchers Zone of mineralisation. All 4 holes intersected the structure with MARC0263 identifying the moderate grade shallow plunge potential of the lode, returning results of 5m @ 3.62g/t from 16m vertical depth. These intercepts extend mineralisation 50m south of the latest optimised mining shell, with the potential to extend further as the mineralisation remains open up-plunge. A further 18 holes have been drilled at Scorchers, south of M4.

M3 Drilling confirms the potential for this pit

Hole MADD0013 targeted the base of the M3 pit and intercepted 3.55m @ 4.71/t from 24.45m & 10m @ 3.29g/t from 107m being a total of 50 gram metres in the single hole. Further drilling is currently being planned to fully test the potential in the M3 deposit.

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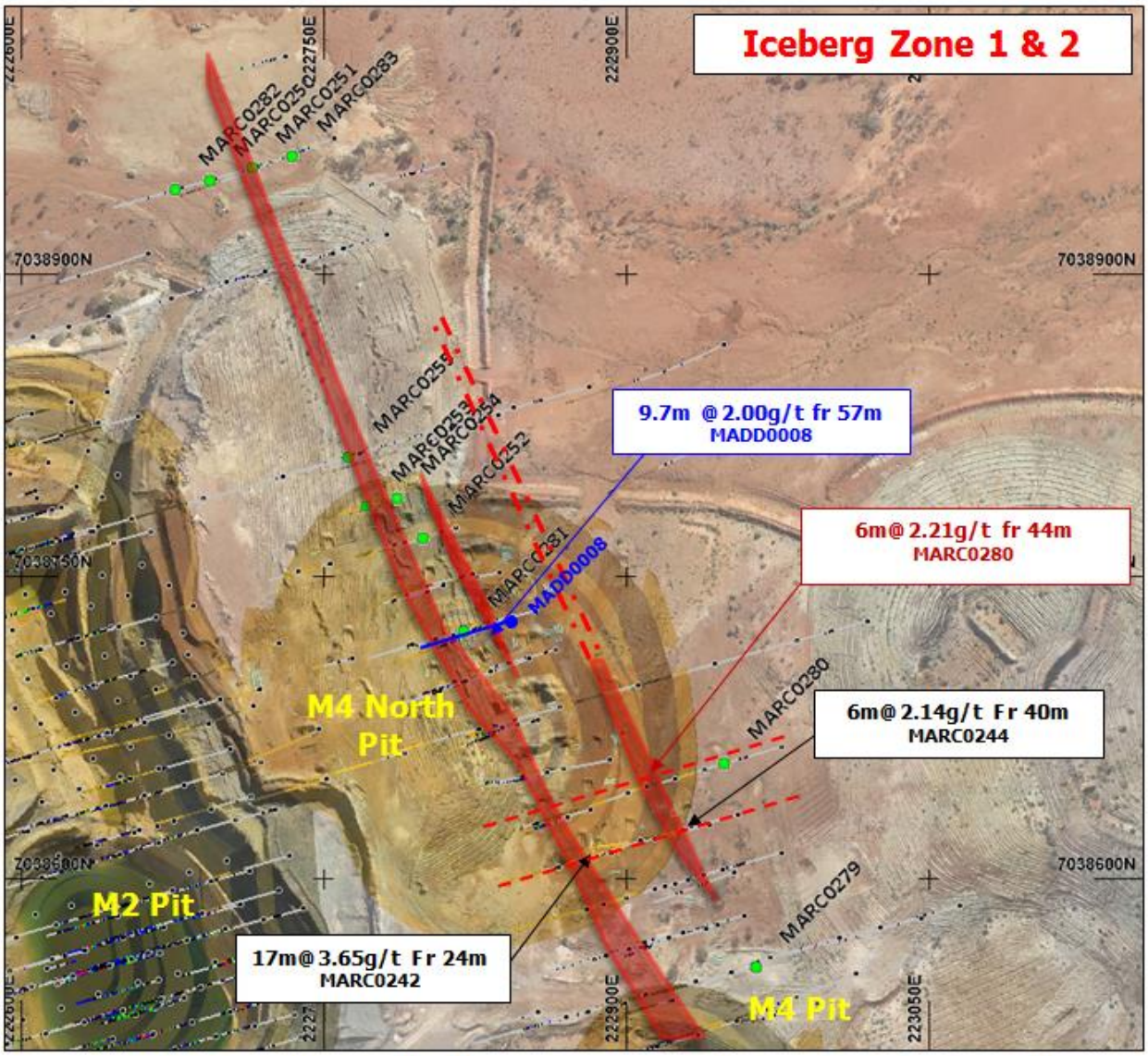

Fig 3. Plan View of latest significant intercepts in relation to the planned M2 and M4 open pits.

M4 North Pit

A second shallow mineralised shear structure has been identified north of the M4 pit adjacent/parallel to Iceberg 2. Results from MARC0280 confirm the tip of a mineralised shoot, at 40m vertical depth immediately below the latest mining pit cut-back crest. The structure remains open for 120m up-plunge and is completely open down plunge. Further drilling of this structure up-plunge may add further mineralisation to the saddle-zone between the M4 Pit and M4-North Pit (Figure 3).

Since the planned M4 North Pit was optimised and designed the below holes have all intercepted additional mineralisation immediately below the planned pit floor:

17m @ 3.65g/t from 24m	(MARC0242)
9.7m @ 2.00/t from 57m	(MADD0008)
6m @ 2.14/t from 40m	(MARC0244)
6m @ 2.21/t from 49m	(MARC0280)

The above drill results increase the likelihood of the M2, M4 and M4 North pits merging together driving these pits deeper and lowering the stripping ratios.

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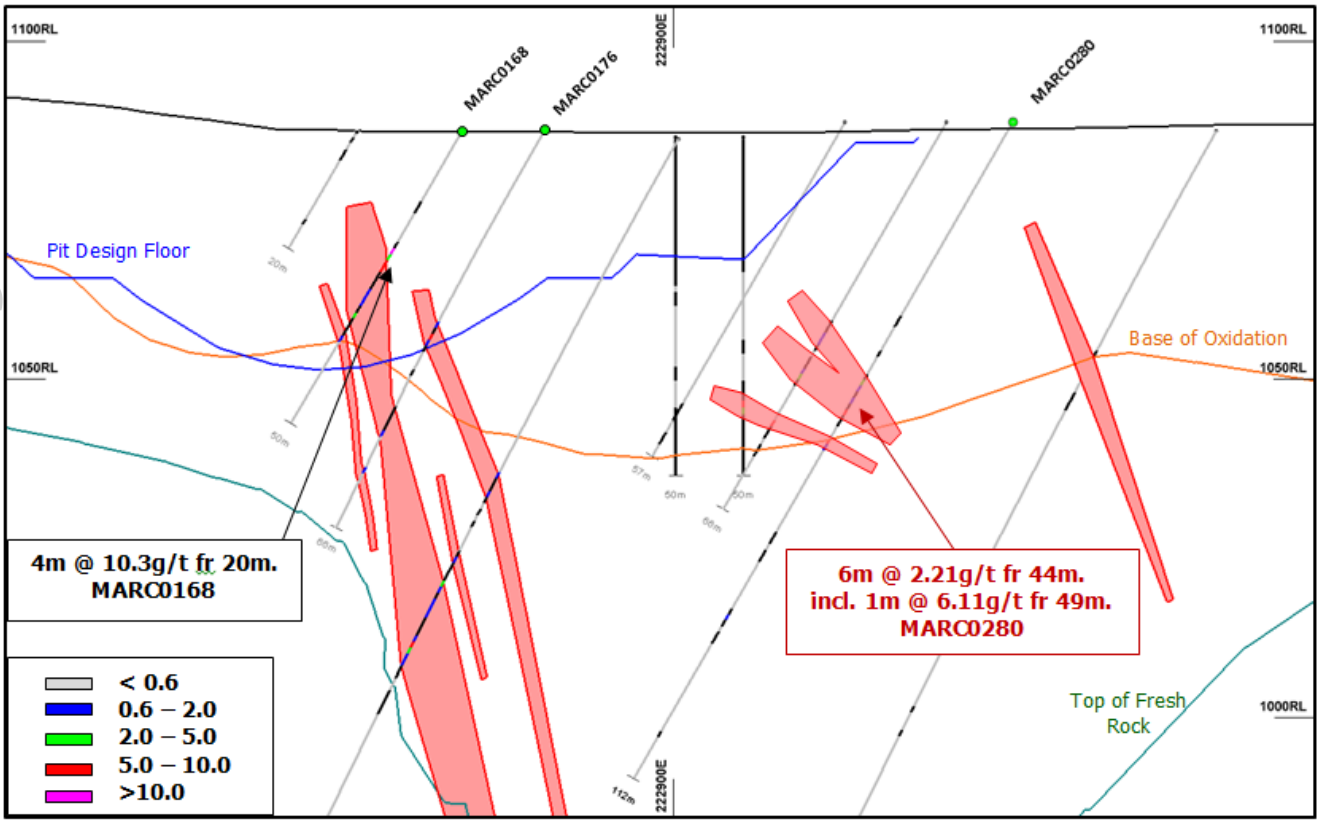

Fig 4. M4 North cross section showing additional shallow lode just below the planned pit floor

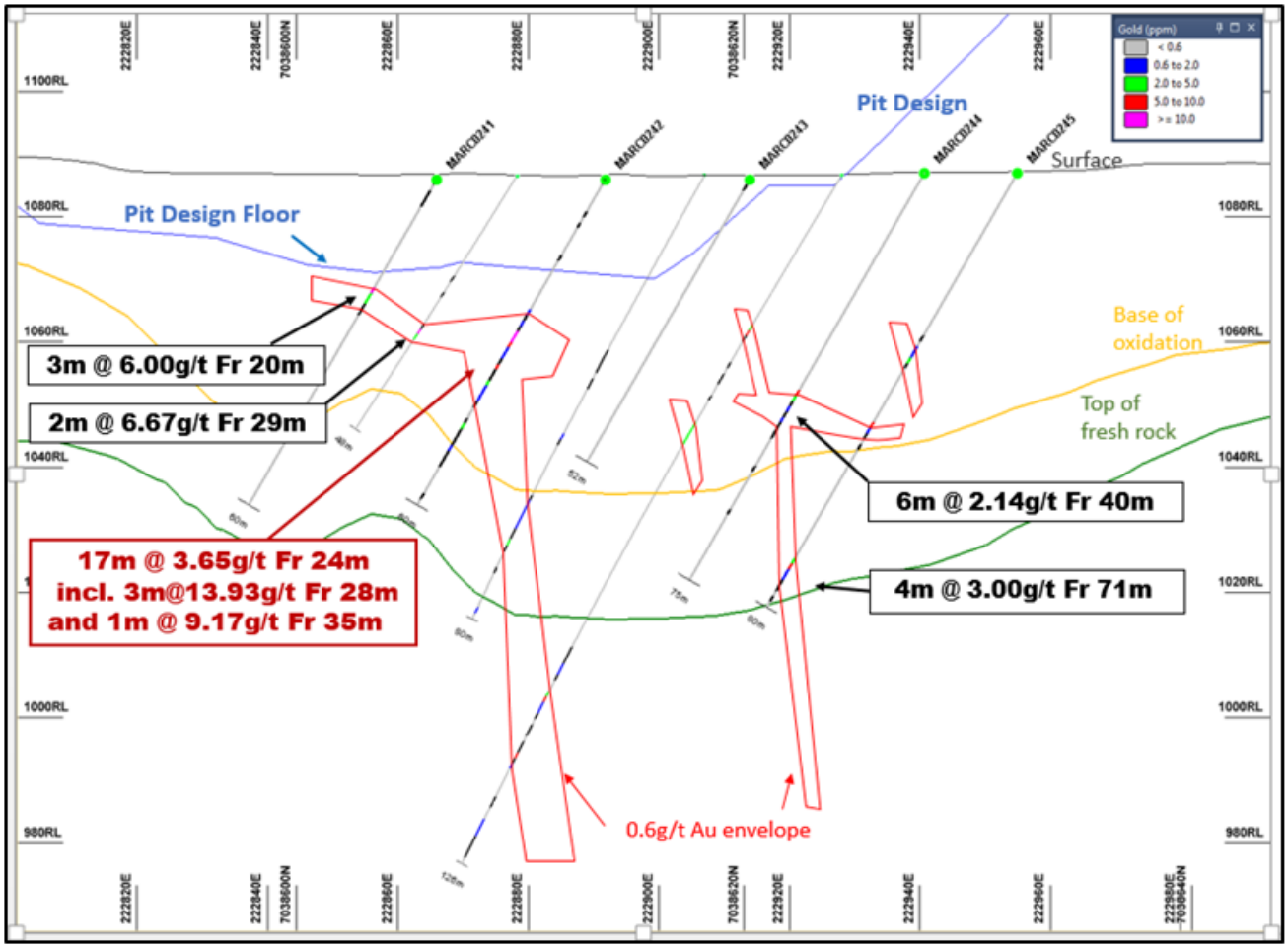

Fig 5. M4 cross section showing shallow mineralisation in saddle between M4 and M4 North pits

Hole MARC0242 17m @ 3.65g/t from 24m has been successful in extending the shallow broad mineralisation in between the Iceberg and Iceberg 2 zones. The green and blue pit outlines on Fig 1 highlight the saddle between the M4 and M4 North pits at the A$1,305 and $1,485/oz gold prices and the sensitivity to gold price. The success of hole MARC0242 is likely to help merge the M4 and M4 north pits improving the mining economics. Figure 3 shows the location of latest drilling in relation to planned pits at M2, M4 and M4 North and the Iceberg 1 & 2 lodes. Results from the current set of holes have in places extended the known mineralisation through the saddle between the M4 and M4 north pits.

The drilling and mining studies have been focussed on the extension of the Matilda Mine resources totalling 12.5Mt @ 1.8g/t for 712,000oz as a base load feed of soft free-milling ore for the 1.3Mtpa Wiluna gold plant. The aim is to identify further shallow resources along the 3.5km strike of Matilda which are amenable to open pit mining.

Blackham's aim is for the Matilda open pits to provide a sustainable base load free-milling feed to enable the re-commissioning of the Wiluna Gold Plant.

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Gold Resources

The Matilda Gold Project now has **44Mt @3.3g/t for 4.7Moz** of resource all within a 20 kilometres radius of Blackham's 100% owned Wiluna Gold Plant capable of 1.3Mtpa for over 100,000ozpa gold production. Measured and indicated resources now total **20Mt @ 3.5g/t for 2.3Moz**.

Matilda Gold Project Resource Summary

Mining Centre	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total 100%		
	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au
Matilda Mine	0.2	2.2	14	7	1.8	410	5.3	1.7	290	12.5	1.8	**712**
Williamson Mine				2.7	1.7	150	3.6	1.7	200	6.3	1.7	**350**
Regent				0.7	2.7	61	3.1	2.1	210	3.9	2.2	**270**
Galaxy				0.2	3.3	25	0.3	2.6	26	0.6	2.9	**51**
Golden Age				0.2	8.0	45	0.4	6.1	80	0.6	6.7	**125**
Bulletin South OP				0.9	3.2	90	1.7	3.5	190	2.6	3.4	**280**
East Lode				1.0	5.2	170	2.3	4.7	340	3.3	4.8	**510**
West Lode Calvert				1.4	5.5	240	2.8	5.2	460	4.2	5.3	**700**
Henry 5 - Woodley - Bulletin Deeps				2.1	5.9	400	0.8	4.6	120	2.9	5.6	**520**
Burgundy - Calais				1.3	6.0	250	0.3	5.7	60	1.6	6.0	**310**
Happy Jack - Creek Shear				1.5	5.9	290	1.3	4.8	200	2.9	5.4	**490**
Other Wiluna Deposits				1.0	3.5	110	1.8	4.0	230	2.8	4.1	**340**
Total	**0.2**	**2.2**	**14**	**20**	**3.5**	**2,241**	**24**	**3.2**	**2,406**	**44**	**3.3**	**4,658**

Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The figures in the above table are rounded to two significant figures to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in the report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results at the Matilda Gold Project is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Cain Fogarty, who is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Fogarty is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Fogarty has given consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information contained in the report that relates to all other Mineral Resources is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Marcus Osiejak, who is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Osiejak, is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Osiejak has given consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

With regard to the Matilda Gold Project Mineral Resources, the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this report and that all material assumptions and parameters underpinning Mineral Resource Estimates as reported in the market announcements dated 10 June 2015 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement includes certain statements that may be deemed 'forward-looking statements'. All statements that refer to any future production, resources or reserves, exploration results and events or production that Blackham Resources Ltd ('Blackham' or 'the Company') expects to occur are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes that the expectations in those forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, such statements are not a guarantee of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from the outcomes. This may be due to several factors, including market prices, exploration and exploitation success, and the continued availability of capital and financing, plus general economic, market or business conditions. Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance, and actual results or performance may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. The Company does not assume any obligation to update or revise its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

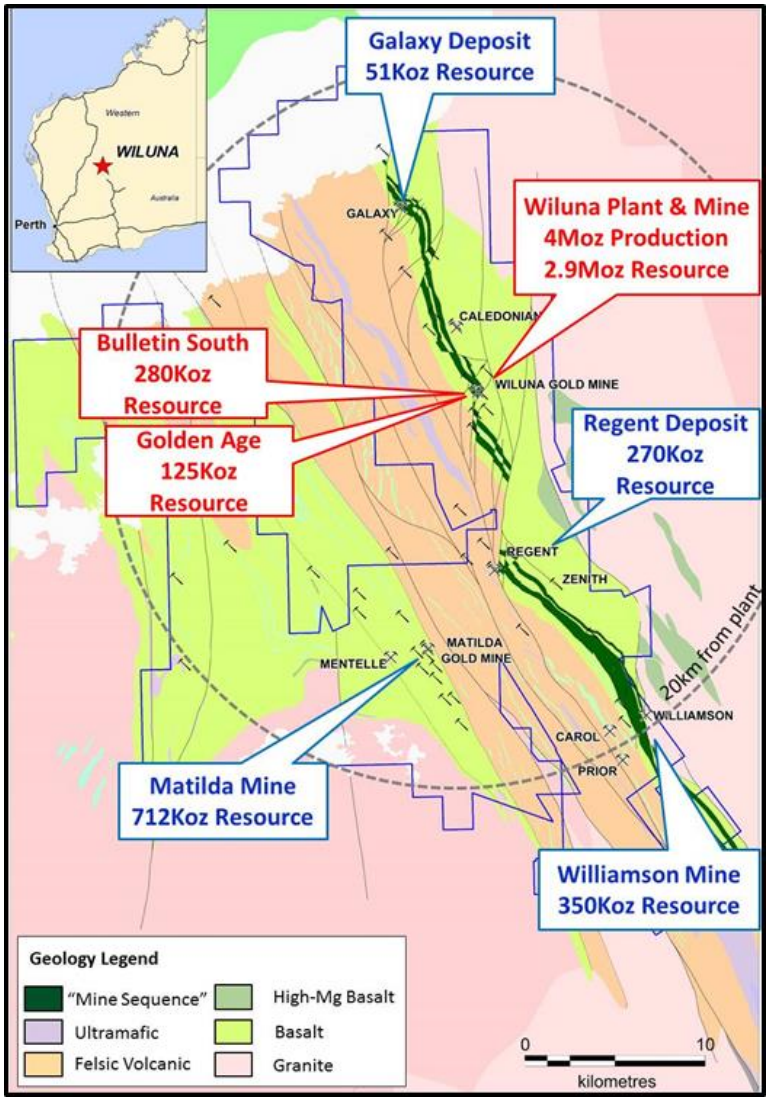

Table 1. Matilda significant assays from hole

>0.6 g/t, > 1.2 grams x metres and max 2m internal dilution

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Azi	Dip	From	To	Interval	Intercept	Au g/t	True Thickness
MARC0250	M04	222693	7038947	1087	85	254	-60	29	31	2	m @	1.45	1.3
MARC0251	M04	222714	7038953	1087	110	254	-60	**43**	**44**	**1**	**m @**	**7.85**	**0.7**
								69	72	3	m @	0.71	2.0
MARC0252	M04	222799	7038769	1087	65	254	-60	41	43	2	m @	0.79	1.3
MARC0253	M04	222771	7038785	1091	45	254	-60	2	4	2	m @	1.34	1.3
MARC0254	M04	222786	7038789	1088	50	254	-60	NSI					
MARC0255	M04	222762	7038809	1093	50	254	-60	NSI					
MARC0256	M04	223272	7037657	1105	70	254	-70	50	51	1	m @	1.39	0.7
MARC0258	M04	223262	7037675	1103	80	254	-65	41	45	4	m @	0.90	2.7
								65	67	1	m @	1.88	0.7
MARC0259	M04	223244	7037753	1110	100	254	-65	4	6	2	m @	3.66	1.3
								39	40	1	m @	2.00	0.7
MARC0260	M04	223245	7037728	1106	110	254	-80	**49**	**52**	**3**	**m @**	**3.48**	**2.0**
MARC0261	M04	223321	7037515	1098	100	254	-65	56	57	1	m @	1.72	0.7
								83	86	3	m @	1.35	2.0
								90	96	6	m @	1.01	4.0
MARC0262	M04	223379	7037585	1101	80	254	-65	48	51	3	m @	3.64	2.0
MARC0263	M04	223360	7037630	1108	75	254	-65	**25**	**30**	**5**	**m @**	**3.62**	**3.3**
							incl.	**25**	**26**	**1**	**m @**	**13.10**	**0.7**
								63	65	2	m @	1.12	1.3
								72	73	1	m @	1.63	0.7
MARC0264	M04	223300	7037562	1109	90	254	-70	1	2	1	m @	4.66	0.7
								55	**62**	**7**	**m @**	**6.02**	**4.7**
							incl	**57**	**62**	**5**	**m @**	**8.17**	**3.3**
								65	70	5	m @	0.66	3.3
								81	82	1	m @	1.64	0.7
MARC0265	M04	223297	7037612	1102	70	254	-65	44	45	1	m @	5.07	0.7
MARC0266	M04	223271	7037631	1105	50	254	-65	NSI					
MARC0267	M04	223277	7037633	1105	60	254	-75	NSI					
MARC0268	M04	223258	7037702	1104	112	254	-75	NSI					
MARC0269	M04	223301	7037770	1112	100	254	-70	13	14	1	m @	2.76	0.7
								62	67	5	m @	0.66	3.3
MARC0270	M04	223308	7037747	1111	100	254	-65	**19**	**26**	**7**	**m @**	**1.05**	**4.7**
								89	91	2	m @	0.83	1.3
MARC0271	M04	223244	7037725	1106.00	59	254	-70	**51**	**59**	**8**	**m @**	**2.05**	**5.3**
MARC0272	M04	223273	7037678	1105	80	254	-70	NSI					
MARC0273	M04	223202	7038106	1093	180	254	-50	**119**	**128**	**9**	**m @**	**1.57**	**6.0**
								134	140	6	m @	0.89	4.0
								143	146	3	m @	0.79	2.0
								149	154	5	m @	1.63	3.3
MARC0274	M04	223221	7037746	1104	55	254	-60	49	52	3	m @	1.16	2.0
MARC0275	M04	223233	7037724	1104	80	254	-65	**51**	**56**	**5**	**m @**	**7.99**	**3.3**
							incl.	**51**	**52**	**1**	**m @**	**30.90**	**0.7**
								59	67	8	m @	0.83	5.3
MARC0276	M04	223216	7037771	1101	70	254	-60	NSI					
MARC0277	M04	223244	7037789	1099	120	254	-60	48	49	1	m @	1.65	0.7
MARC0278	M04	223188	7038127	1093	150	254	-55	96	97	1	m @	1.44	0.7
MARC0279	M04	222964	7038556	1087	50	254	-60	33	35	2	m @	2.60	1.3
MARC0280	M04	222948	7038657	1088	112	254	-60	**44**	**50**	**6**	**m @**	**2.21**	**4.0**
							incl.	**49**	**50**	**1**	**m @**	**6.11**	**0.7**
								54	56	2	m @	3.14	1.3
								54	**55**	**1**	**m @**	**5.08**	**0.7**
								84	85	1	m @	1.28	0.7

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Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Azi	Dip	From	To	Interval	Intercept	Au g/t	True Thickness
MARC0281	M04	222819	7038723	1087	65	254	-60	33	36	3	m @	2.72	2.0
							incl.	**33**	**34**	**1**	**m @**	**5.73**	**0.7**
								42	46	4	m @	0.89	2.7
MARC0282	M04	222676	7038942	1088	64	254	-60	NSI					
MARC0283	M04	222734	7038959	1087	50	254	-60	33	38	5	m @	1.26	3.3
MARC0284	M04	223304	7037510	1098	80	254	-60	49	53	4	m @	2.53	2.7
MARC0285	M04	223281	7037660	1106	94	254	-75	84	89	5	m @	0.97	3.3
MADD0007	M04	223034	7038395	1091	121	254	-54	87.6	91.7	4.11	m @	2.66	2.7
								97	97.3	0.34	m @	5.07	0.2
								103.3	104.6	1.3	m @	3.82	0.9
MADD0008	M04	222843	7038730	1086	100	254	-60	31	32	1	m @	2.35	0.7
								54	**54.5**	**0.5**	**m @**	**15.70**	**0.3**
								56.6	66.3	9.7	m @	2.00	6.5
							incl	**56.6**	**57.3**	**0.7**	**m @**	**6.09**	**0.5**
							and	**63.8**	**64.4**	**0.6**	**m @**	**6.31**	**0.4**
								69	70.6	1.6	m @	1.79	1.1
MADD0013	M03	223203	7037716	1102	152	254	-39	14	14.37	0.37	m @	3.24	0.3
								24.45	28	3.55	m @	4.71	3.2
								50	51	1	m @	3.84	0.9
								107	117	10	m @	3.29	9.0
							incl.	**107**	**108**	**1**	**m @**	**10.60**	**0.9**
								119.65	122.91	3.44	m @	1.31	3.1
MADD0014	M04	223034	7038395	1091	52	74	-58	**28.9**	**29.2**	**0.3**	**m @**	**9.48**	0.2
MADD0016	M04	222870	7038322	1090	175	74	-37	48	50	2	m @	0.72	1.3
								54	55	1	m @	1.27	0.7
								155.7	157	1.3	m @	2.06	0.9
								159.3	167	7.7	m @	1.40	5.1
								170.2	171.2	1	m @	2.82	0.7
MADD0017	M04	223232	7038087	1094	180	254	-43	84.2	84.77	0.57	m @	3.38	0.4
								117	122.4	5.4	m @	1.58	3.6
								126.6	128	1.4	m @	1.51	0.9
								139.1	149	9.9	m @	1.10	6.6
								156	158	2	m @	1.71	1.3

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APPENDIX A - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Historically (pre-Blackham Resources), RC drill samples were taken at predominantly 1m intervals, or as 2m or 4m composites. Historical core sampling is at various intervals so it appears that sampling was based on geological observations at intervals determined by the logging geologist. Blackham Resources has used reverse circulation drilling to obtain 1m samples from which ~3kg samples were collected using a cone splitter connected to the rig. In places 4m composites were obtained using spear sampling, with mineralised samples to be subsequently re-assayed using the original 1m splits. • For Blackham's RC drilling, the drill rig (and cone splitter) is always jacked up so that it is level with the earth to ensure even splitting of the sample. It is assumed that previous owners of the project had procedures in place in line with standard industry practice to ensure sample representivity. • At the laboratory, samples >3kg were 50:50 riffle split to become <3kg. The <3kg splits were pulverized to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. Historical assays were obtained using either aqua regia digest or fire assay, with AAS readings. • Blackham Resources analysed samples using Quantum Analytical Services (QAS) and ALS laboratories in Perth. Analytical method was Fire Assay with a 50g charge and AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• All Blackham drilling is RC with a face-sampling bit. Historical drilling includes RC and diamond core methods.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• For Blackham drilling, chip sample recovery is visually estimated by volume for each 1m bulk sample bag, and recorded digitally in the sample database. For historical drilling, RC sample recovery data is not available, however core recovery data has been estimated by the drilling company and is available for numerous core holes. • For Blackham drilling, sample recovery is maximized by pulling back the drill hammer and blowing the

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	entire sample through the rod string at the end of each metre. Where composite samples are taken, the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the sample bag from top to bottom to ensure a full cross-section of the sample is collected. To minimize contamination and ensure an even split, the cone splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each rod, and the cyclone is cleaned every 50m and at the end of hole, and more often when wet samples are encountered. Historical practices are not known, though it is assumed similar industry-standard procedures were adopted by each operator. • For Blackham drilling, no such relationship was evaluated as sample recoveries were generally very good.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Drill samples have been logged for geology, alteration, mineralisation, weathering, and other features to a level of detail considered appropriate for geological and resource modelling. • Logging of geology and colour for example are interpretative and qualitative, whereas logging of mineral percentages is quantitative. • All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *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.*	• Sampling techniques and preparation are not known for all the historical drilling. Historical core in storage is generally half core, with some quarter core remaining; it is assumed that half core was routinely analysed, with quarter core perhaps having been used for check assays or other studies. • Mention is made in historical reports of 1m riffle split samples for Chevron RC drilling, and of 1m and 2m or 4m composites for Agincourt drilling. For Blackham drilling, 1m samples were split using a cone splitter. 4m composite samples were collected with a spear tube where mineralisation was not anticipated. Most samples were dry; the moisture content data was logged and digitally captured. Where it proved impossible to maintain dry samples, at most three consecutive wet samples were obtained before drilling was abandoned, as per procedure. • RC sampling with riffle or cone splitting and spear compositing is considered standard industry practice. • Riffle and cone splitting is considered to be standard industry practice; each sample particle has an equal chance of entering the split chute. At the laboratory, >3kg samples are split 50:50 using a riffle splitter so they can fit into a LM5 pulveriser bowl. • Field duplicates were collected every 20m down hole for Blackham holes. Analysis of results indicated good correlation between primary and duplicate samples. Chevron collected field duplicates at 1:20 ratio for the majority of historical RC drilling; samples showed good repeatability above 5g/t, though sample pairs show notable scatter at lower grades owing to the nugget effect. It is not clear how the historical field duplicates were taken for RC drilling. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for these rock types and style of mineralisation, and are in line with standard industry practice.
Quality of	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the*	• Fire assay is a total digestion method, whereas Aqua Regia is a partial digestion method. The lower

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assay data and laboratory tests	*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.*	detection limits of 0.01ppm or 0.02ppm Au used at various times are considered fit for purpose. For Blackham drilling, Bureau Veritas, Genalysis, ALS, and QAS completed the analyses using industry best-practice protocols. These are globally-recognized and highly-regarded companies in the industry. • No geophysical tools were required as the assays directly measure gold mineralisation. For Blackham drilling, down-hole survey tools were checked for calibration at the start of the drilling program and every two weeks. • Comprehensive programs of QAQC have been adopted since the 1980's. For Blackham drilling certified reference material and blanks were submitted at 1:20 and 1:40 ratios for various campaigns and duplicate splits were submitted at 1:20 ratio with each batch of samples. Check samples are routinely submitted to an umpire lab at 1:20 ratio. Analysis of results confirms the accuracy and precision of the assay data. Chevron inserted standards, blanks and field duplicates at 1:20 ratios; the Chevron data relates to the majority of in-pit drilling at Matilda. Results show good correlation between original and repeat analyses with very few samples plotting outside acceptable ranges (+/- 20%). A recognised laboratory has been used for historical analyses (Classic Labs, Analabs, ARM).
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Blackham's significant intercepts have been verified by several company personnel. • Historical twin holes are not noted. Twin holes were not drilled in Blackham campaigns as they are not considered to be routinely necessary. • QAQC and data validation protocols are contained within Blackham's manual "BLK Assay QAQC Protocol 2013.doc". Historical procedures are not documented. • Assay results were not adjusted.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Blackham's drill collars are routinely surveyed using a DGPS with centimetre accuracy. All historical drill holes at Matilda appear to have been accurately surveyed. • MGA Zone 51 South. • Height data (Australian height datum) is collected with DGPS and converted to local relative level using a factor. Prior to DGPS surveys, relative levels are estimated based on data for nearby historical holes.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Blackham's exploration holes are generally drilled 25m apart on east-west sections, on sections spaced 50m apart north-south. • Using Blackham's drilling and historical drilling, a spacing of approximately 12.5m (on section) by 20m (along strike) is considered adequate to establish grade and geological continuity. Areas of broader drill spacing have also been modelled but with lower confidence. • Samples have been composited only where mineralisation was not anticipated. Where composite samples returned significant gold values, the 1m samples were submitted for analysis and these results were prioritized over the 4m composite values.
Orientation	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the*	• Drill holes were generally orientated towards the west to intersect predominantly steeply east-dipping mineralisation. However, around the historical pits optimal drill sites were not always available, so

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of data in relation to geological structure	*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.*	alternative orientations were used. Thus drill intercepts are not true thicknesses. • Such a sampling bias is not considered to be a factor as the RC technique utilizes the entire 1m sample.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill samples are delivered to Toll Ipec freight yard in Wiluna by Blackham personnel, where they are stored in a gated locked yard (after hours) until transported by truck to the laboratory in Perth. In Perth the samples are likewise held in a secure compound.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No such audits or reviews have been undertaken as they are not considered routinely required; review will be conducted by external resource consultants when resource estimates are updated.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The drilling is located wholly within M53/34. The tenement is owned 100% by Kimba Resources Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Blackham Resources Ltd. The tenement sits within the Wiluna Native Title area, and an exploration heritage agreement is in place with the Native Title holders. • The tenement is in good standing and no impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical artisanal mining was conducted on the M53/34 tenement and most historical workings have now been incorporated into the modern open pits. Modern exploration has been conducted on the tenement intermittently since the mid-1980's by various parties as tenure changed hands many times. This work has included mapping and rock chip sampling, geophysical surveys and extensive RAB, RC and core drilling for exploration, resource definition and grade control purposes. This exploration is considered to have been successful as it led to the eventual economic exploitation of several open pits during the late 1980's / early 1990's.The deposits remain 'open' in various locations and opportunities remain to find extensions to the known potentially economic mineralisation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The gold deposits are categorized as orogenic gold deposits, with similarities to most other gold deposits in the Yilgarn region. The deposits are hosted within the Matilda Domain of the Wiluna greenstone belt. Rocks in the Matilda Domain have experienced Amhibolite-grade regional metamorphism. At the location of this drilling, the Matilda Domain is comprised of a fairly monotonous sequence of highly

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		sheared basalts. Gold mineralisation is related to early deformation events, and it appears the lodes have also been disrupted by later shearing / faulting on the nearby Erawalla Fault, as well as later cross-faults.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• See Table 1 of this report for drill hole details.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• Drill hole intercepts are reported as length-weighted averages, above a 0.6g/t cut-off, using a maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution. • High-grade internal zones are reported at a 5g/t envelope, e.g. MARC0183 contains 8m @ 5.844g/t from 46m including 1m @ 18.36g/t. • No metal equivalent grades are reported because only Au is of economic interest.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths*	• Various lode geometries are observed at Matilda, including east-dipping, west-dipping and flat-lying geometries. Generally the lodes strike north-northeast. Historical drilling was oriented vertically or at -60° west, the latter being close to optimal for the predominant steeply-east dipping orientation. Blackham's drill holes are not always drilled at optimal drill angles, ie perpendicular to mineralisation, owing to these various geometries, limitations of the rig to drilling <50° angled holes, and difficulty in positioning the rig close to remnant mineralisation around open pits.

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	are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See body of this report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Full reporting of the historical drill hole database of over 40,000 holes is not feasible. A full list of results from the current drilling program is included with the report.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Other exploration tests are not the subject of this report.
Further work	• *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.*	• Follow-up resource definition drilling is likely, as mineralisation is interpreted to remain open in various directions. • Diagrams are provided in the body of this report.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying*	• Data is validated upon upload into the Datashed database such that only codes within the various code libraries are accepted. Assay data is loaded from digital files.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
integrity	*errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is subsequently validated using Datashed validation macros, and then in Micromine using validation macros. Data is checked for holes that are missing data, intervals that are missing data, missing intervals, overlapping intervals, data beyond end-of-hole, holes missing collar co-ordinates, and holes with duplicate collar co-ordinates.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The site has been visited by the Competent Person, and no problems were identified.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The deposit has previously been mined, which has confirmed the geological interpretation. • Geological data used includes lithology, mineral percentages (such as quartz veining and sulphides) to identify lode positions, and weathering codes and rock colour to model the weathering domains. Gold mineralisation is known to relate to quartz and sulphide content. Weathering codes are assumed to have been logged consistently by various geologists, though it is likely that some of the variations between drill holes are due to different logging styles or interpretations. • A high degree of confidence is placed on the geological model, owing to the tight drill spacing. Any alternative model interpretations are unlikely to have a significant impact on the resource classification. • At Matilda, the host rocks are a fairly monotonous sequence of basalts, thus geology is not the primary control on the location of mineralisation. Mineral percentages (such as quartz veining and sulphides) are used as a proxy for interpreting lode positions, as are weathering codes to model the weathering domains. • Significant mineralisation is hosted within moderately north-plunging shoots, which may represent boudinaged older tabular lodes. Thus lodes are continuous down-plunge, with lesser up-dip continuity.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Matilda deposit is comprised of a number of domains; M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M8 and Coles Find. These combined zones extend almost 2.5km along a strike of 330° and cover a width of approximately 1km. The deepest vertical interval is 395m at the M1 prospect.
Estimation and modeling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous*	• Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate average Au block grades within all domains. Surpac software was used for the estimations. Three dimensional mineralised wireframes (interpreted by BLK) were used to domain the Au data. Sample data was composited to 1m down hole lengths using the best fit method. Intervals with no assays were excluded from the estimates. The influence of extreme grade values was addressed by reducing high outlier values by applying top-cuts to the data. These top-cut values were determined through statistical analysis (histograms, log probability plots, coefficients of variation and summary multi-variate and bi-variate statistics) using Supervisor software. The maximum distance of extrapolation from data points is in the order of 115m at M1, M3, and M4. That is blocks within each model at the extremity of the

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	estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modeling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	resource wireframes are estimated using sample points up to 115m away. Approximately 2% of the volume of the resource at each prospect (M1, M3, and M4) is comprised of wireframes interpreted from single drill holes. Down hole and directional variograms were modeled using normal score transformations of the skewed data sets. Nuggets were moderate to high. Geostatistical analysis was confined to the main lodes at each prospect with parameters applied to adjacent lodes, with search ellipse parameters adjusted to match the individual lode geometry. • Incomplete historical production figures are available at a couple of the Matilda prospects. RPM did not reconcile the current in-pit resource to the historical figures as not all grade control data was available, and the current interpretations may not match the mined lodes. The production figures at the time mining operations were halted are not known. No previous resource estimates were made available to RPM for each of the Matilda prospects. RPM completed initial resource estimates during 2012 and has since updated various prospects where BLK has targeted drill programs. • RPM has not made assumptions regarding recovery of by-products from the mining and processing of the Matilda Au resource. • No estimation of deleterious elements was carried out. Only Au was interpolated into the block model. • The parent block dimensions used were 10m NS by 2.5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 0.625m by 1.25m. The parent block size was selected on the basis of being approximately 50% of the average drill hole spacing immediately below the existing pits. An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and was based on parameters taken from the variography or the observed lode geometry. Three passes were used for each domain at each prospect. In general, the first pass used a range of between 10m to 40m, with a minimum of 6 to 10 samples. For the second pass, the range was extended to between 40m and 80m, with a minimum of 4 or 6 samples. For the final pass, the range was extended to between 120m to 200m, with a minimum of 1 or 2 samples. A maximum of 40 samples was used for all 3 passes. At the M4 prospect, a fourth pass was used to completely fill the estimated blocks within three domains where the interpretations were extended well beyond the last drill intercepts. On average, 60% of the blocks at each prospect were estimated within the first pass. The relatively short search ranges for the first pass were applied in an attempt to limit grade smoothing within the very close (less than 20m) spaced drill holes. • No assumptions were made on selective mining units. • Only Au assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not carried out. • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade. A minimum intercept of 2m was required with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. • Statistical analysis was carried out on data from each prospect. The high coefficient of variation within some main lodes, and the scattering of high grade outliers observed on the histograms, suggested that high grade cuts were required if linear grade interpolation was to be carried out. • A three step process was used to validate the model. A qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block model in positions coincident with drilling. A quantitative assessment of the estimate was completed by comparing the average Au grades of the composite file input against the Au

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		block model output for all the resource objects. A trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data within the main lodes. This analysis was completed for northings and elevations across the main lodes at each deposit. Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The nominal cut-off grade of 0.5g/t appears to be a natural cut-off between mineralised veins and host rock as determined from analysis of log probability plots of all samples at each prospect. This cut-off was used to define the mineralised wireframes. The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.75g/t Au cut-off above the 900mRL (which occurs on average at a depth of 200m below the topographic surface) and at a 2g/t cut-off below the 900mRL. These values are based on BLK assumptions about economic cut-off grades for open pit and underground mining. BLK has access to previous mining reports from across all prospects at the Matilda deposit.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• RPM believes that a significant portion of the Matilda Deposit defined Mineral Resource has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction by medium to large-scale open pit mining methods, taking into account current mining costs and metal prices and allowing for potential economic variations. Historical economic mining of similar deposits has occurred in the area.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The deposit has previously been mined and successfully processed for gold extraction. Blackham's metallurgical testwork has shown the resource could be economically treated using standard gravity concentration / carbon-in-leach cyanidation technology. An overall recovery of 93% was obtained for oxide+transitional+fresh material.
Environmental	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and*	• Blackham Resources has submitted a detailed Mine Closure Plan to the Department of Mines and

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factors or assumptions	*process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	Petroleum. This document will be finalized during the project feasibility stage.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Blackham has obtained bulk density results for 62 core samples of oxide, transitional and fresh material types using the 'weight in air vs weight in water' method. Results reported slightly lower than those used in historical resource models. Ammtec completed bulk density test work on oxide samples for Eon Metals and results apparently reconciled well during the 6 years of mine operation. The analytical method is not known. Eon Metals did not record measurements for fresh and transitional material because these material types were not of economic interest to Eon. • Values for transitional and fresh material were adopted from those used by the adjacent Wiluna Mines exploration department.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The various prospects at the Matilda deposit have been classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The Measured portion of the resource was defined where the drill spacing was predominantly at 10m by 10m immediately below the existing pits, and continuity of mineralisation was robust. The Indicated portion of the resource was defined where the drill spacing was predominantly at 25m by 25m and in some areas up to 40m by 40m, and continuity of mineralisation was strong. The Inferred Resource included the down depth lode extensions or minor lodes defined by sparse drilling. • Historical documents (including annual reports) provide detailed information on drilling and mining at the various prospects. A large proportion of the digital input data has been transcribed from historical written logs and validation checks have confirmed the accuracy of this transcription. The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The continuity of geology is well understood as existing pits and historical mining reports provide substantial information on mineralisation controls and lode geometry. Recent BLK infill

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		drilling has supported the interpretations. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal audits have been completed by RPM which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Matilda Mineral Resource estimate has been reported with a high degree of confidence. The lode geometry has been verified through direct observation of existing open pit walls and from historical mining reports. Current targeted drilling has confirmed the down dip extensions of the main lodes across the deposit. BLK has a good understanding of the geology and mineralisation controls gained through study of all historical mining data. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • The deposit is not currently being mined. Historical production figures supplied to RPM relate to individual prospects at various stages of the mine life and no final production figures were available. Reconciliation of the current Mineral resource with historical production is not possible.