ASX Announcement
8 September 2015

BLACKHAM
Resources Limited

ASX CODE
BLK

CORPORATE INFORMATION
198.4M Ordinary Shares
34.9M Unlisted Options

www.blackhamresources.com.au

E: info@blackhamresources.com.au

P: +61 8 9322 6418
F: +61 8 9322 6398

ABN: 18 119 887 606

PRINCIPAL AND REGISTERED OFFICE
Blackham Resources Ltd
L2, 38 Richardson Street
West Perth WA 6005

POSTAL ADDRESS
PO Box 1412
West Perth WA 6872

FURTHER DRILLING SUCCESS AT MATILDA

- **Drilling targeted the base of the M1 pit**
  - **14.5m @ 6.74 g/t from 163m incl. 4.4m @ 15.6 g/t from 163m (MADD0018)**
  - **9.5m @ 2.64 g/t from 123m & 11.1m @ 0.97 g/t from 138m & 8m @ 2.26 g/t from 153m & 10m @ 1.39 g/t from 175m (MADD0019)**
- **Further success at M10**
  - **14.2m @ 3.64 g/t from 38.5m (MADD0006)**
  - **1m @ 8.08 g/t from 47m (MADD0012)**
- **Drilling targeted the base of the M2 pit**
  - **6.5m @ 1.25 g/t from 142m & 14.8m @ 1.65 g/t from 150m (MADD0010)**
  - **7.65m @ 2.03 g/t from 35.8m (MADD0011)**
- **Matilda RC drilling has resumed**

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 recently completed programme has identified a number of extensions that could expand and add further confidence to the free milling, open pit mining inventory prior to the planned recommissioning of the Wiluna Gold Plant next year. Drilling has also provided samples for metallurgical test work and geotechnical assessment as part of the preliminary feasibility study which is currently well advanced.

Diamond core holes MADD0006 to MADD0023 intersected mineralisation at the Matilda Mining Centre, including M1, M2 and M10 deposits (Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4).

Additional confidence to the base of the M1 pit

Drilling at M1 targeted the base of the proposed pit along the Central and Eastern Lodes to add confidence to the existing resource model. Four holes drilled at M1 intersected mineralisation at the expected depths and have validated the geological model based largely on historical drilling and Blackham's RC drilling (Figures 1 &2).

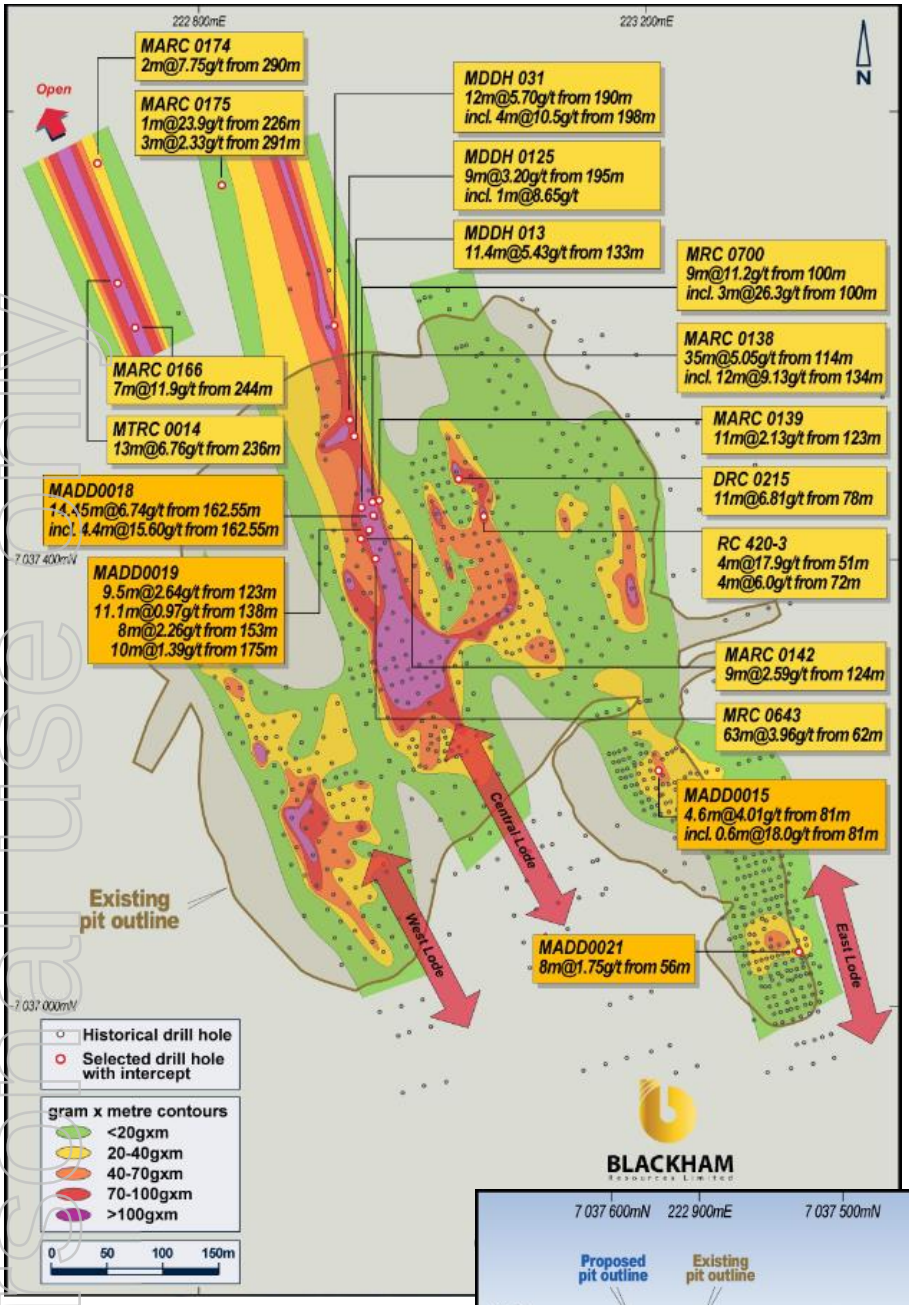

Fig 1. M1 Plan view showing latest successful diamond drill intercepts.

Drilling at M1 has intersected the critical base-of-pit area to provide further confidence in the resource model grade and geological interpretation. The peak result of **14.45m @ 6.74g/t from 162.55m in MADD0018** from within the preliminary proposed A$1240 pit confirms M1 as a source of high grade free milling ore. M1 remains open down-plunge where previous RC drilling intercepts have revealed extensions to mineralisation of potentially economic widths and grades (Figure 1 & 2), e.g. **11m @ 5.43g/t from 133m in MDDH013** (Central Lode), and **7m @ 11.9g/t from 244m in MARC0166** (West Lode).

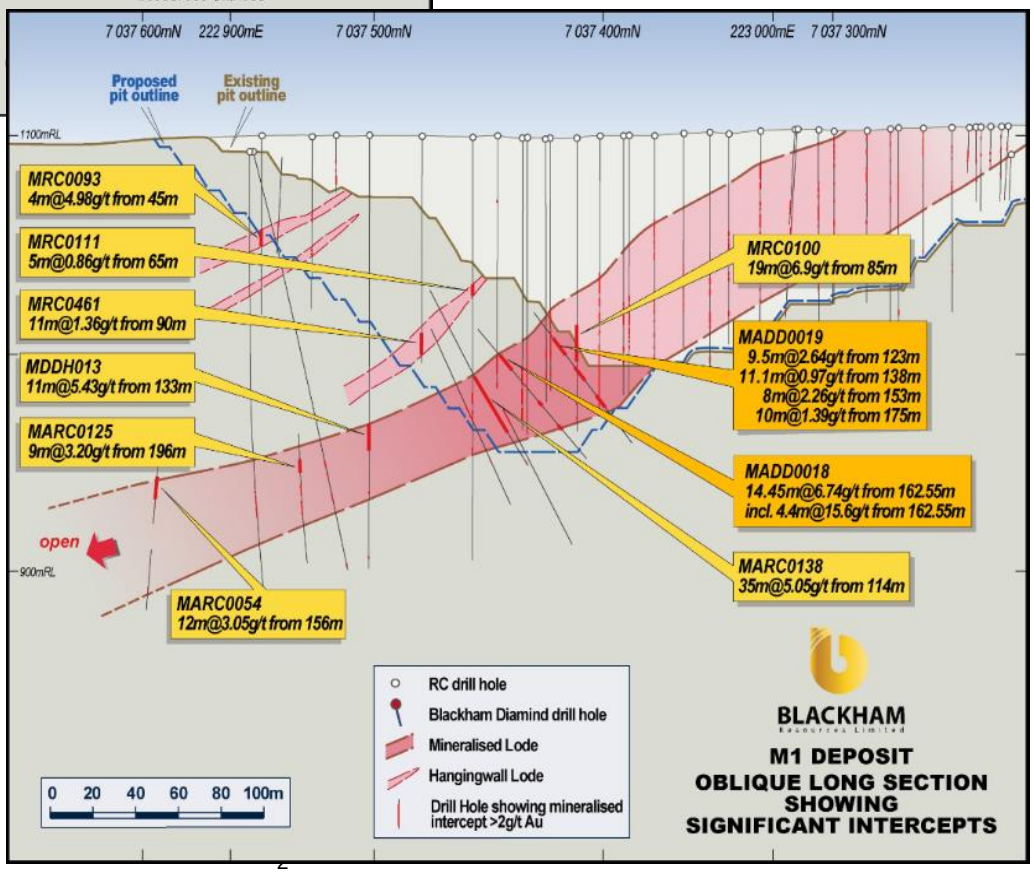

Fig 2. M1 Long Section looking east showing the latest intercepts from diamond holes at the base of the M1 pit design.

M10 Pit mineralisation close to surface

Holes MADD0006 & MADD0012 have provided confirmation of the geological model comprising high grade oxide mineralisation in flat supergene horizons, steeply east dipping lodes, and a high grade west-dipping lode in the centre of the pit. M10 mineralisation remains open at depth. Further RC drilling of these structures is planned to convert a larger proportion of in-pit resources from the Inferred to Indicated categories. The M10 pit is planned to be mined early in the mine schedule due to the mineralisation proximity to surface.

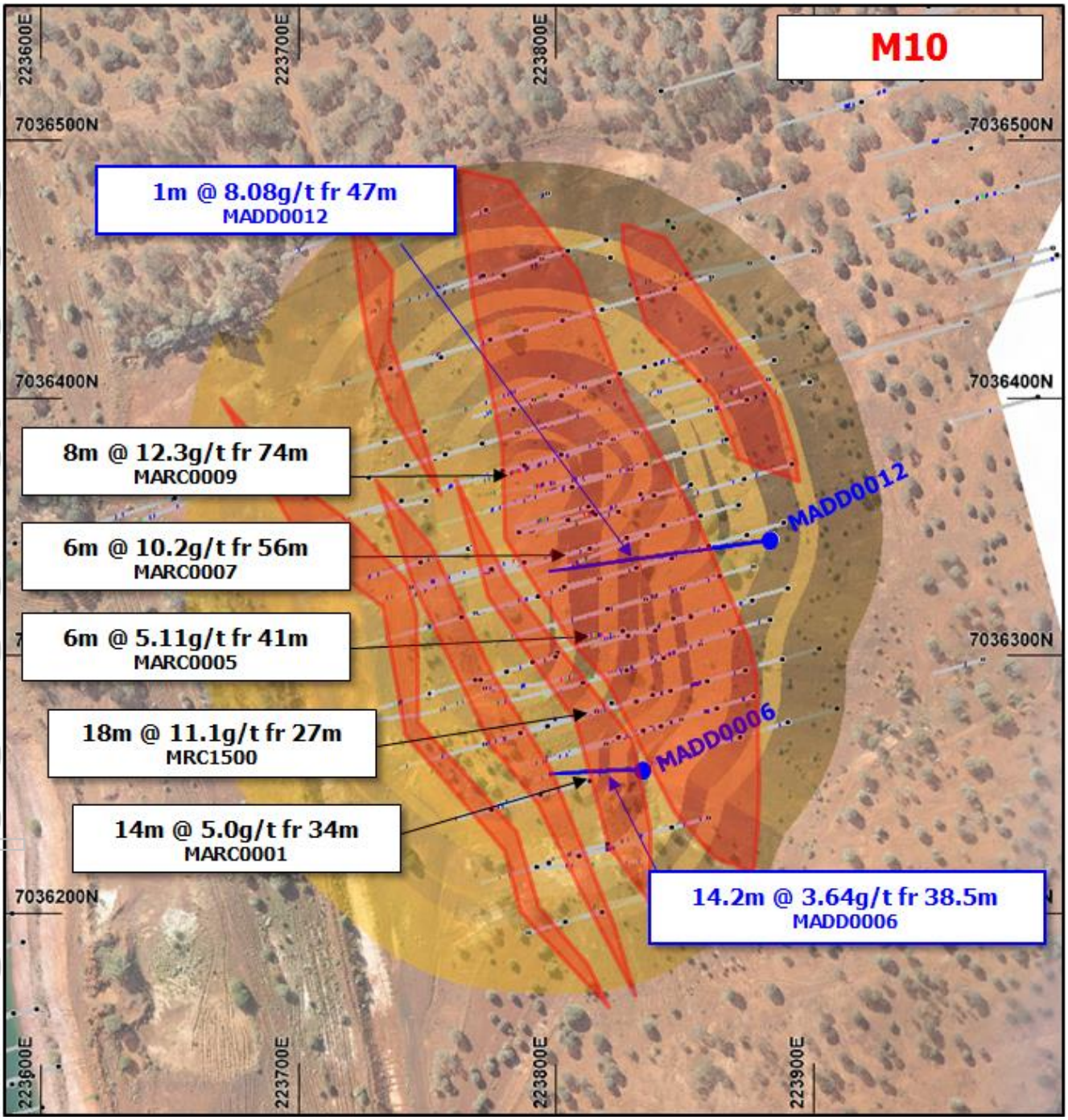

Fig 3. Plan View of M10 pit design showing latest successful diamond drilling intercepts.

M2 Low Stripping Ratio

Holes MADD0010 **14.8m @ 1.65g/t from 150m** and MADD0011 **7.65m @ 2.03g/t from 35.8m**, have confirmed the resource model grade and interpretation at the base of the proposed M2 pit cutback. M2 comprises a lower grade resource (2.9Mt @ 1.30g/t for 126,000oz) but with lower stripping ratios than other Matilda pits.

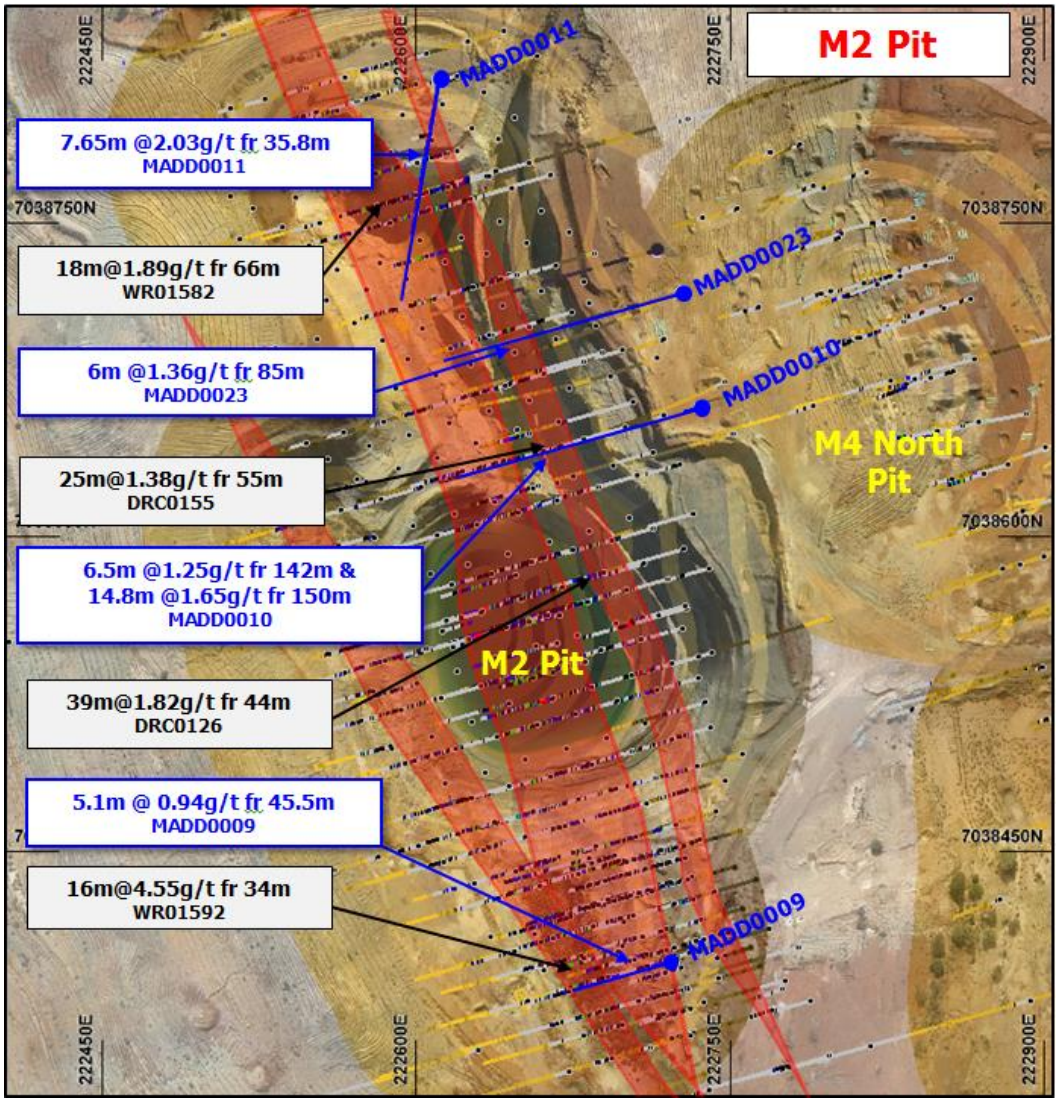

Fig 4. Plan view of M2 pit design showing latest successful diamond drilling results

The drilling and mining studies have been focussed on the adding of further confidence as well as an 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.

For further information on Blackham please contact:

Bryan Dixon
Managing Director
Blackham Resources Limited
Office: +618 9322 6418

Tony Dawe
Professional Public Relations
Office: +618 9388 0944

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.

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.

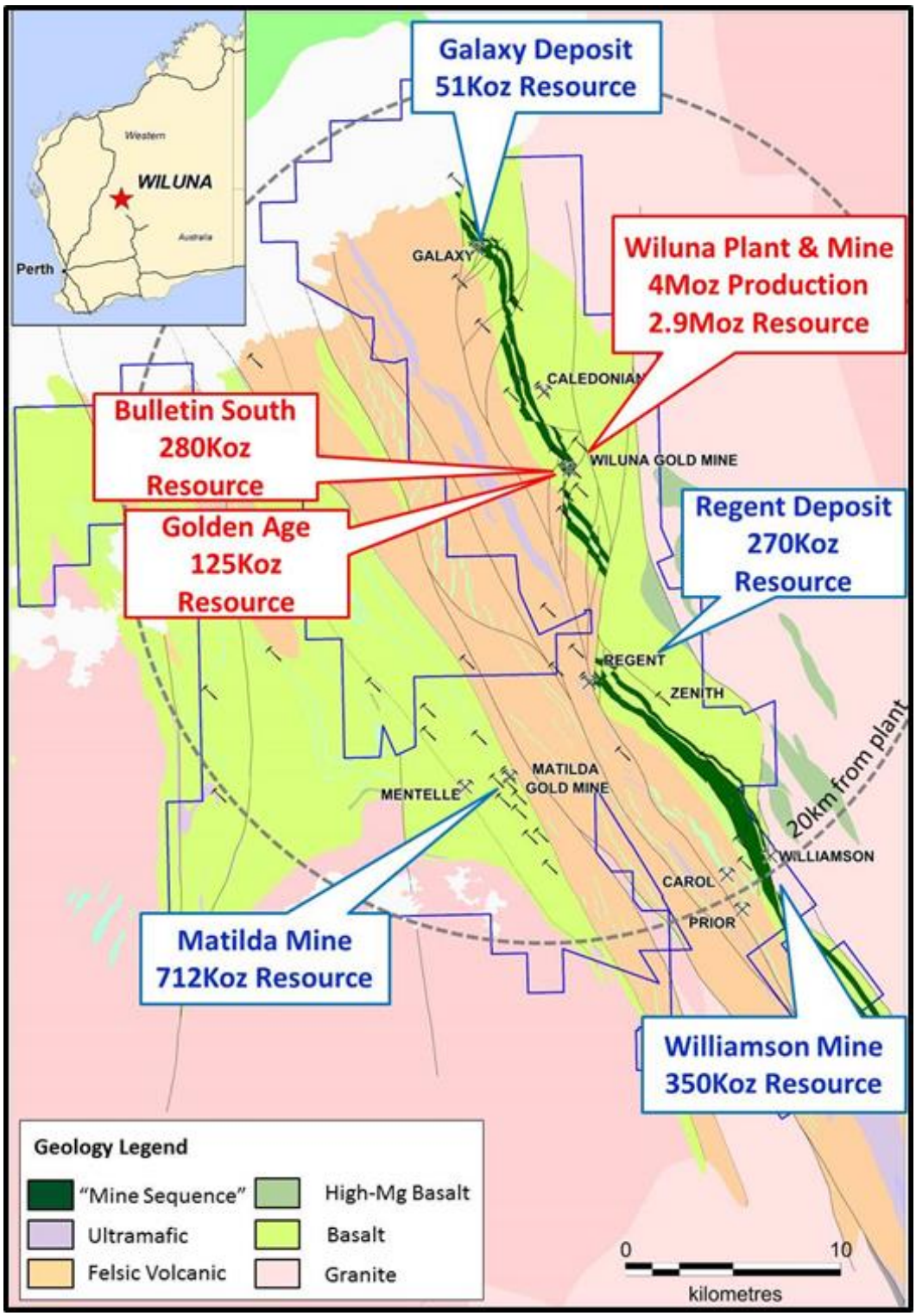

Table 1. Matilda significant assays from holes MADD0006 to MADD0023

>0.6 g/t, > 1.2 gram 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
MADD0006	M10	223834	7036256	1095	65	267	-60	4	11.33	7.33	m @	1.27	4.9
								16.5	30.17	13.67	m @	3.57	9.1
							incl	**16.5**	**17.9**	**1.4**	**m @**	**7.32**	**0.9**
							and	**21.4**	**22.7**	**0.7**	**m @**	**11.66**	**0.5**
							and	**28.1**	**28.82**	**0.72**	**m @**	**5.92**	**0.5**
								35	36.5	1.5	m @	1.24	1.0
								38.5	52.7	14.2	m @	3.64	9.5
							incl	**38.5**	**40**	**1.5**	**m @**	**7.04**	**1.0**
							and	**43.5**	**44**	**0.5**	**m @**	**23.40**	**0.3**
							and	**50**	**50.8**	**0.8**	**m @**	**5.45**	**0.5**
MADD0007	M04	223034	7038395	1091	121	254	-54	87.59	91.7	4.11	m @	2.66	2.7
								97	97.34	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
MADD0009	M02	222722	7038398	1092	80	254	-40	11.5	12.5	1	m @	1.41	0.9
								45.5	51	5.1	m @	0.94	4.4
MADD0010	M02	222736	7038662	1091	170	254	-35	71.8	72.1	2.3	m @	0.66	2.0
								76	78.3	2.3	m @	1.07	2.0
								89.5	90.5	1	m @	2.16	0.9
								94.1	97	2.9	m @	3.49	2.5
							incl	**94.5**	**94.9**	**0.4**	**m @**	**7.53**	**0.3**
								131.2	132.5	1.3	m @	1.57	1.1
								142	148.5	6.5	m @	1.25	5.6
								150.7	165.5	14.8	m @	1.65	12.7
							incl	**156.5**	**157**	**0.5**	**m @**	**8.82**	**0.4**
							and	**162.5**	**163**	**0.5**	**m @**	**6.72**	**0.4**
MADD0011	M02	222611	7038819	1089	135	190	-38	29.7	33.4	3.7	m @	1.04	2.8
								35.8	43.45	7.65	m @	2.03	5.7

							incl.	**42.7**	**43.45**	**0.75**	**m @**	**10.40**	**0.6**
								55.5	56.5	1	m @	1.26	0.8
								74	77.2	3.2	m @	1.18	2.4
								83.1	84	0.9	m @	2.49	0.7
								92.7	**93.5**	**0.8**	**m @**	**8.70**	**0.6**
								120.3	122	1.7	m @	1.72	1.3
								126.3	132	5.7	m @	1.25	4.3
								139.7	144.45	4.72	m @	0.77	3.5
MADD0012	M10	223884	7036345	1096	111	262	-42	8	11	3	m @	0.68	2.0
								36	39	3	m @	1.12	2.0
								47	**48.75**	**1.75**	**m @**	**5.17**	**1.2**
							incl	**47**	**48**	**1**	**m @**	**8.08**	**0.7**
								53	54	1	m @	1.27	0.7
								95	102	7	m @	1.31	4.7
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**
								119.7	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
MADD0015	M01	223265	7037241	1103	111	245	-39	0	1.85	1.85	m @	0.99	1.7
								81.4	86	4.6	m @	4.01	4.1
							incl.	**81.4**	**82**	**0.6**	**m @**	**18.50**	**0.5**
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
MADD0018	M01	223021	7037569	1084	225	210	-35	74	76	2	m @	0.72	1.8
								162.6	**177**	**14.45**	**m @**	**6.74**	**13.0**
							incl.	**162.6**	**167**	**4.45**	**m @**	**15.60**	**4.0**
							and	**166**	**167**	**1**	**m @**	**55.00**	**0.9**

							and	**170**	**171**	**1**	**m @**	**5.14**	**0.9**
							and	**176**	**177**	**1**	**m @**	**8.71**	**0.9**
								183	188.2	5.2	m @	1.17	4.7
							incl.	**187.8**	**188.2**	**0.43**	**m @**	**7.63**	**0.4**
								191.4	201	9.63	m @	1.25	8.7
								213.7	**214.3**	**0.65**	**m @**	**5.84**	**0.6**
MADD0019	M01	222875	7037481	1084		126	-45	**123.7**	**133.2**	**9.5**	**m @**	**2.64**	**8.5**
								138	**149.1**	**11.1**	**m @**	**0.97**	**10.0**
								153	**161**	**8**	**m @**	**2.26**	**7.2**
								164	**167**	**3**	**m @**	**0.84**	**2.7**
								175	**185**	**10**	**m @**	**1.39**	**9.0**
MADD0020	M04	222928	7038571	1087	91.7	254	-65	28.00	29.00	1	m @	**2.35**	**0.9**
								40.00	41.00	1	m @	**0.99**	**0.9**
								47.00	47.40	0.4	m @	**7.56**	**0.4**
								68.00	**73.10**	**5.10**	**m @**	**3.23**	**4.6**
MADD0021	M01	223372	7037057	1100	84.6	254	-35	0	2	2	m @	**0.8**	**1.8**
								56	**64**	**8**	**m @**	**1.75**	**7.2**
MADD0022	M04	222861	7038650	1087	61.7	254	-60	**22**	**31**	**9**	**m @**	**1.88**	**8.10**
								37.5	41	4	m @	0.59	3.20
								43	44	1	m @	0.63	0.90
MADD0023	M02	222715	7038737	1090	140	254	-35	**85**	**91**	**6**	**m @**	**1.36**	**5.40**
								105	106	1	m @	1.13	0.90
								109	110	1	m @	0.78	0.90
								115.70	121.80	6.10	m @	0.68	5.50
								132	137	5	m @	0.82	4.50

Significant intercepts from holes MADD0013 and MADD0008, at M3 and M4 pits respectively, were previously reported on 21st August 2015.

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.*	• Diamond core samples are HQ half-core (holes MADD0006-19, and PQ quarter core (holes MADD0020-23). Matilda represents a portion of a large drilling database compiled since the 1980's by various project owners. 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. • Blackham's sampling procedures are in line with standard industry practice to ensure sample representivity. Core samples are routinely taken from the right-hand-side of the cut line. 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 crushed to <2mm in a Boyd crusher and pulverized via LM5 to 90% passing 75µm 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 SGS laboratories in Perth. Analytical method was Fire Assay with a 50g charge and AAS finish. Historically, gold analyses were obtained using industry standard methods; split samples were pulverized in an LM5 bowl to produce a 50g charge for assay by Fire Assay or Aqua Regia with AAS finish at the Wiluna Mine site laboratory.
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).*	• Blackham DD data reported herein is HQ3 or PQ diameter, and orientated where possible using a Reflex ACT III tool. Downhole surveys are taken every 30m using a Reflex EZ-TRAC tool. Historical drilling data contained in this report includes RC, RAB and DD core samples. RC sampling utilized face-sampling hammer of 4.5" to 5.5" diameter, RAB sampling utilized open-hole blade or hammer sampling, and DD sampling utilized NQ2 half core samples. It is unknown if core was orientated, though it is not material to this report. All Blackham RC drilling used a face-sampling bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• For Blackham DD drilling, drill core recovery is measured by drillers and Blackham staff, logged per drill run and stored in a digital database. For Blackham RC 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, recovery data for drill holes contained in this report has not been located or assessed, owing to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	incomplete data records. Database compilation is ongoing. • For Blackham DD drilling, sample recovery is maximised by using best-practice drilling techniques, such as short drill runs, and split tubes. For depth mark-up and sampling the core is reconstructed in an orientation angle bar to ensure accuracy. Representivity of samples is maximised by routinely sampling half core on the right-hand side of the orientation line, and is checked through analysis of duplicate sampling results. RC drilling, sample recovery is maximized by pulling back the drill hammer and blowing the 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 historical drilling with dry samples it is unknown what methods were used to ensure sample recovery, though it is assumed that industry-standard protocols were used to maximize the representative nature of the samples, including dust-suppression and rod pull-back after each drilled interval. For wet samples, it is noted these were collected in polyweave bags to allow excess water to escape; this is standard practice though can lead to biased loss of sample material into the suspended fine sample fraction. For Blackham RC drilling, sample recovery is maximized by pulling back the drill hammer and blowing the 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	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Sawn half core and quarter core was analysed, a minimum sample width of 0.4m and maximum of 1.4m, though typically 1m intervals were selected. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
preparation	• *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.*	assays or other studies. • Sampling is drill core. 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. • Half-core HQ3 sampling is considered standard industry practice for this style of mineralisation. Boyd crushing to -2mm for samples >3kg is completed owing to the coarse nature of gold nuggets, prior to obtaining a <3kg sub-split for pulverisation. RC sampling with riffle or cone splitting and spear compositing is considered standard industry practice. • Boyd <2mm crushing and 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 so they can fit into a LM5 pulveriser bowl. 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 approximately every 40m down hole for Blackham holes, by taking a 50:50 split from the Boyd crusher / splitter. Analysis of results indicated good correlation between primary and duplicate samples. For RC drilling, 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 assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *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.*	• Fire assay is a total digestion method, whereas Aqua Regia is a partial digestion method. The lower detection limits of 0.01ppm is considered fit for purpose. For Blackham drilling, SGS, 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, blanks and duplicates were submitted at approximately 1:40. 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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • MADD0006 - 8 were designed to twin Blackham RC holes; results generally match the DD results. Detailed analysis will be completed during the upcoming resource update. Drilling has been designed at different orientations, to help correctly model the mineralisation orientation. • Data is stored in Datashed SQL database. Internal Datashed validations and validations upon importing into Micromine were completed, as were checks on data location, logging and assay data completeness and down-hole survey information. 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 of data in relation to geological structure	• *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.*	• 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 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 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:*
	  ○ *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*
		• See Table 1 of this report for drill hole details.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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	• *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 1m @ 0.6g/t cut-off, or > 1.2 gram x metre cut off (to include narrow higher-grade zones) using a maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution. • High-grade internal zones are reported at a 5g/t envelope, e.g. MADD0018 contains 14.45m @ 6.74g/t from 162.55m including 4.4m @ 15.6g/t from 162.55m. • 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 are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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, i.e. perpendicular to mineralisation, owing to these various geometries, limitations of the rig to drilling >35° angled holes, and difficulty in positioning the rig close to remnant mineralisation around open pits. See significant intercepts Table 1 for estimates of mineralisation true widths.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.