ASX Announcement
23 September 2014



**ASX CODE**
BLK

**CORPORATE INFORMATION**
118.9M Ordinary Shares
14.1M Unlisted Options

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# Galaxy confirmed as high grade, shallow open pittable with high processing recoveries

- **Further extensions to Galaxy mineralisation**
- **Galaxy metallurgical recoveries ~ 95%**
- **Successful programmes at Galaxy to allow fast-tracked production**

Blackham Resources Ltd (ASX Code: BLK) is pleased to provide an update of recent exploration and processing activities targeting the high grade quartz reef potential at Galaxy. Infill and extensional drilling results at Galaxy, from within and between the two optimised pit shells, indicate the two pits may eventually link when infill drilling is completed.

The Galaxy deposit is located 13km NNW of Blackham's 100% owned WGP Plant. Mining studies to date suggest the high grade resource from surface suggests Galaxy is an attractive feed for re-commissioning the WGP Plant. The optimised pit shell in Figure 1 has a diluted grade of 3.5g/t Au.

Initial Galaxy test work covering bond work, leaching and gravity recovery is currently underway with initial leaching results demonstrating recoveries ~ 95% (Grind size P80 106µm & 300ppm CN). Gravity test work is ongoing with a view to further processing enhancements.

Blackham has completed a small RC program comprising 5 holes for 516m. The program has extended high-grade mineralisation down-plunge of the known shoots and between the two optimised pits. Holes GARC0040, GARC0041 & GARC0042 have intersected mineralisation that is likely to fall within an enlarged pit when optimisations are updated. GARC0043 and GARC0044 have partially closed off the north-western portion of the deposit. Future drilling will target the saddle zone between the two optimised pits and extend the resource down-plunge to the northeast (Figure 1).

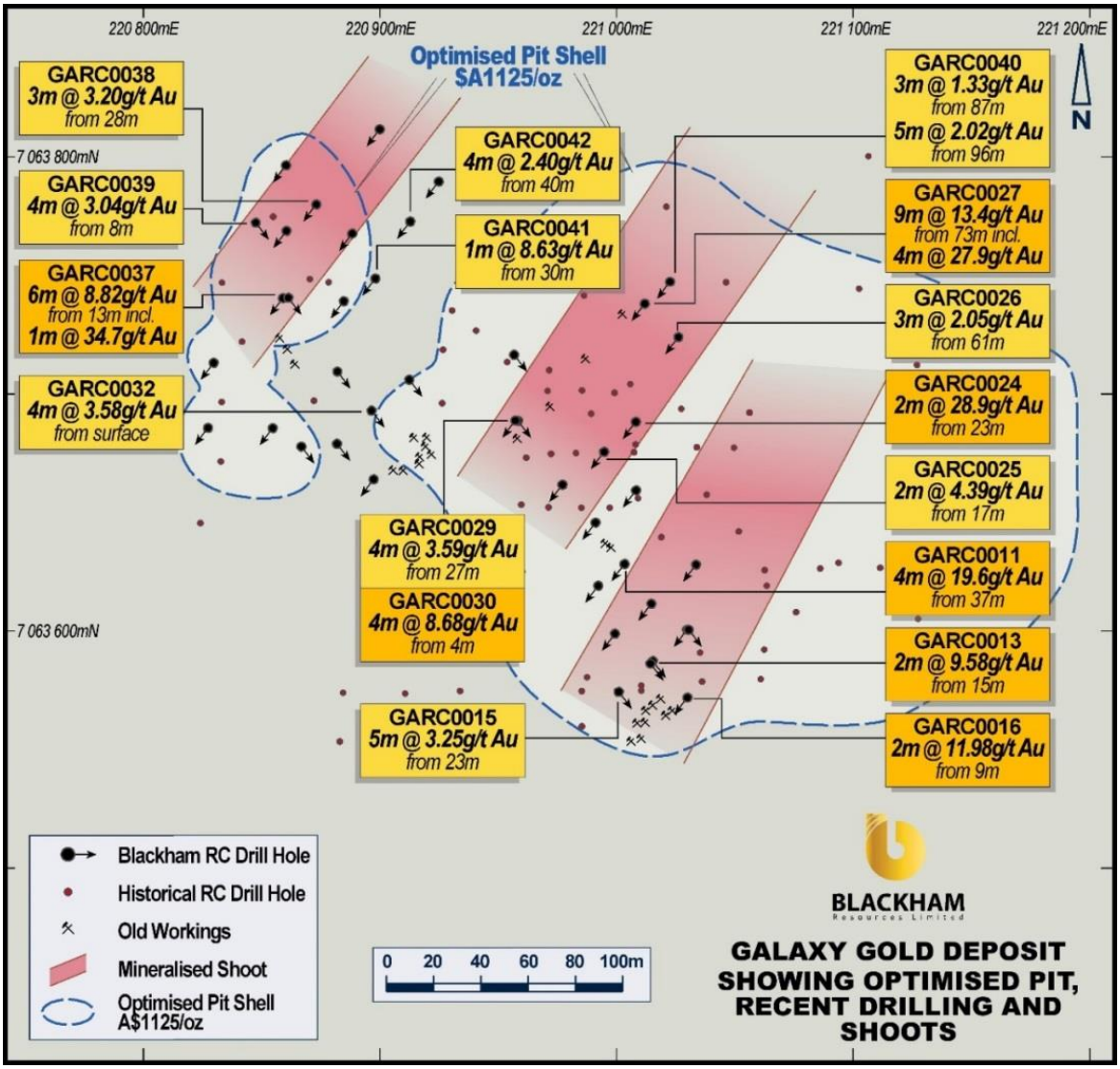


**Table 1. Assay results from latest Galaxy drilling.**

| Hole ID | East | North | RL | EOH (m) | Azi | Dip | From (m) | To (m) | Width (m) | Au g/t | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GARC0040 | 221023 | 7063752 | 1548 | 132 | 228 | -60 | 87 | 90 | 3 | 1.33 | |
| | | | | | | and | 96 | 101 | 5 | 2.02 | |
| | | | | | | and | 124 | 126 | 2 | 1.49 | |
| GARC0041 | 220897 | 7063749 | 1548 | 80 | 228 | -60 | **30** | **31** | **1** | **8.63** | |
| GARC0042 | 220926 | 7063778 | 1548 | 100 | 228 | -60 | 40 | 44 | 4 | 2.40 | 4m composite |
| GARC0043 | 220943 | 7063794 | 1548 | 84 | 228 | -60 | - | - | - | - | NSI |
| GARC0044 | 220901 | 7063807 | 1548 | 120 | 228 | -60 | - | - | - | - | NSI |

** NSI = No significant intercept. Grid is GDA_94 Z51S. Minimum 1g/t, maximum 2m internal dilution. Intercept widths are approximately true widths.*

Previous reported drilling from February & April campaigns:

| | |
|---|---|
| **9m @ 13.4 g/t** Au from 73m including **4m @ 27.9 g/t** | GARC0027 |
| **2m @ 28.9 g/t** Au from 23m | GARC0024 |
| **6m @ 8.82 g/t** Au from 13m | GARC0037 |
| **4m @ 19.6 g/t** Au from 37m | GARC0011 |

Blackham's drilling, processing and mining studies since February confirm the Galaxy deposit as a high grade shallow deposit suitable to open pit mining with good metallurgical recovery to be fast tracked towards production.

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Blackham's resource inventory at the expanded Matilda Gold Project is currently **40Mt** @ **3.3g/t** for **4.3Moz** Au (see Table 2 and 3).

**Table 2. Matilda Gold Project Resource Summary (JORC 2012)**

| Mining Centre | Measured | | | Indicated | | | Inferred | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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** | 0.1 | 2.4 | 9 | 4.7 | 2.0 | 300 | 8.2 | 1.7 | 450 | **13** | **1.8** | **760** |
| **Williamson Mine** | | | | 2.7 | 1.7 | 150 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 200 | **6.3** | **1.7** | **350** |
| **Regent** | | | | 0.7 | 2.5 | 61 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 210 | **3.9** | **2.2** | **270** |
| **Galaxy** | | | | | | | 0.6 | 2.9 | 52 | **0.6** | **2.9** | **52** |
| **TOTAL** | 0.1 | 2.4 | 9 | 8.1 | 2.0 | 510 | 16 | 1.8 | 910 | **24** | **1.9** | **1,400** |

*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 Table 1 above are rounded to two significant figures to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate.*

**Table 3. WGP Resource Summary (JORC 2004)**

| Lode | Indicated | | | Inferred | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mt | g/t Au | Koz Au | Mt | g/t Au | Koz Au | Mt | g/t Au | Koz Au |
| **Henry 5 – Woodley - Bulletin** | 2.1 | 5.9 | 404 | 0.8 | 4.6 | 112 | 2.9 | 5.6 | 516 |
| **Burgundy - Calais** | 1.3 | 6.0 | 250 | 0.3 | 5.7 | 58 | 1.6 | 6.0 | 309 |
| **East Lode** | 1.2 | 5.4 | 213 | 2.6 | 5.5 | 453 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 667 |
| **West Lode Calvert** | 1.2 | 5.3 | 198 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 383 | 3.4 | 5.3 | 581 |
| **Happy Jack - Creek Shear** | 1.5 | 5.9 | 289 | 1.3 | 4.8 | 205 | 2.9 | 5.4 | 494 |
| **Other Deposits** | 0.8 | 4.0 | 109 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 172 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 281 |
| **Wiluna Total** | 8.2 | 5.6 | 1,465 | 8.6 | 5.0 | 1,384 | **16.7** | **5.3** | **2,848** |

*Rounding errors may occur. All deposits estimated by Ordinary Kriging using lower cut off grades of 0.5g/t for oxide material and 2.0g/t for transition and fresh material.*

***Competent Persons Statement***

*The information contained in the report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves at the Wiluna 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 Persons 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.*

*With regard to the Matilda Project Resources and Exploration Results, 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 announcement dated 23rd of January 2014 continue to apply and have not materially changed.*

## 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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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.* | • Galaxy 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 or 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.<br>• 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.<br>• Historically, RC and RAB samples were composited in the field on 2m or 6m composites, with high-grade samples subsequently re-sampled on 1m intervals. Composited samples were spear-split, and / or reduced in size in the field using a riffle splitter to ensure sample representivity. For Blackham drilling, 4m composites were collected in the field, with 1m splits to be assayed where mineralisation is encountered. 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.<br>• 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. Blackham Resources analysed samples using Quantum Analytical Services (QAS) laboratories in Perth. Analytical method was Fire Assay with a 50g charge and AAS finish (P-FA6). |
| *Drilling* | • *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple* | • Historical drilling data contained in this report includes RC, RAB and DD core samples. RC sampling utilized face-sampling hammer of 4.5" |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *techniques* | *or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).* | 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 drilling is RC with a face-sampling bit. |
| *Drill sample recovery* | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.* | • 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, recovery data for drill holes contained in this report has not been located or assessed, owing to incomplete data records. Database compilation is ongoing.<br>• For Blackham 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.<br>Some intervals logged as 'stope' were assayed, presumably this is back-fill material and would be excluded from detailed investigation of these prospects. The presence of these intervals does not materially affect assessment of the prospects at this stage.<br>• For Blackham drilling, no such relationship was evaluated as sample recoveries were generally very good. For historical drilling no relationship was investigated as recovery data is not available. |
| *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* | • Samples have been routinely logged for geology, including lithology, colour, oxidation, veining and mineralisation content. This level of detail is considered appropriate for exploration drilling. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *studies.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • Logging of geology and colour for example are interpretative and qualitative, whereas logging of mineral percentages is quantitative.<br>• Holes were logged entirely. Geology data has not yet been located for some holes, database compilation is on-going. |
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • Sampling techniques and preparation are mostly un-known for the historical drilling (one diamond core hole). Historical core in storage is half core, previous operators used a minimum sample width of 0.4m and maximum of 1.4m, though typically 1m intervals were selected.<br>• Historically, RC and RAB samples were riffle split for dry samples; wet samples were collected in polyweave bags and speared. RC and RAB samples were initially composited on 2m, 4m or 6m intervals. Composites grading >0.1g/t were subsequently assayed on 1m intervals. 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.<br>• Riffle splitting and half-core splitting are industry-standard techniques and considered to be appropriate.<br>• For historical drilling, field duplicates, blank samples and certified reference standards were collected and inserted from at least the early 2000's. Investigation revealed sufficient quality control performance. No field duplicate data has been located or evaluated in earlier drilling. Field duplicates were collected every 20m down hole for Blackham holes. Analysis of results indicated good correlation between primary and duplicate samples.<br>• 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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks,* | • Fire assay is considered a total digestion technique, whereas aqua regia is a partial digestion. Both techniques are considered appropriate for analysis of exploration samples.<br>• No geophysical tools were used to obtain analyses.<br>• Field duplicates, blank samples and certified reference standards were collected and inserted from at least the early 2000's. Results generally fall within acceptable levels. However, for holes drilled prior to this no QAQC data has been located or evaluated. For Blackham |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | 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. |
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • Blackham's significant intercepts have been verified by several company personnel. For historical results, significant intercepts can't be independently verified. However, database validation and cleaning has been done to ensure the latest assay set appears i.e. where intervals have been sub-split the newest assays are given priority.<br>• The use of twin holes is not noted, as this is not routinely required. However, drilling at various orientations at a single prospect is common, and this helps to correctly model the mineralisation orientation.<br>• 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 have not been sighted.<br>• Assay data has not been 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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • All historical holes appear to have been accurately surveyed to centimeter accuracy. Blackham holes reported herein have not yet been DGPS surveyed, though collar positions have been GPS located to within several metres accuracy.<br>• Grid systems used in this report is GDA 94 Zone 51 S. Historical drilling collars were originally surveyed in AMG, and converted in Datashed to MGA grid.<br>• Away from the mine infrastructure, drill hole collar surveys provide adequate topographical control. |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Drill spacing is general 50m x 25m or better, with holes oriented perpendicular to the strike of quartz reefs. Mineral resources and reserves are not the subject of this report.<br>• For core samples, typically 1m intervals were sampled. Historical RC and RAB samples were initially composited on 2m, 4m or 6m intervals. Composites grading >0.1g/t were subsequently assayed on |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | 1m intervals. For Blackham drilling, samples have been composited generally where mineralisation was not anticipated, and to reduce assay costs. Where composite samples returned significant gold values, the 1m samples will be 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.*<br>• *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.* | • In the historical data, no such bias is noted or believed to be a material factor. Potentially diamond half-core samples may show such bias to a minor degree; holes are orientated perpendicular to strike to mitigate any such bias. For Blackham drilling, the RC technique utilizes the entire 1m sample so significant bias is unlikely. |
| *Sample security* | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • It is not known what measures were taken historically. For Blackham drilling, 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.* | • For Blackham drilling, data has been validated in Datashed and upon import into Micromine. QAQC data has been evaluated and found to be satisfactory. Historical assay techniques and data have not been reviewed in detail owing to the preliminary stage of exploration work. |

## 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.*<br>• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.* | • All drill holes mentioned in this report are situated on granted mining licenses held 100% by Matilda Operations Pty Ltd, a fully-owned subsidiary of Blackham Resources Ltd.<br>• Tenements are 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 tenements, modern exploration has been conducted since the early-1980's. This exploration is considered to have been successful as it led to the definition of JORC-compliant mineral resources. The deposits remain |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | '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 many other gold deposits in the Yilgarn region. The deposits are hosted within the Wiluna Domain of the Wiluna Greenstone Belt. Rocks in the Wiluna Domain have experienced greenschist-facies regional metamorphism and brittle deformation. The Wiluna Domain is comprised of a fairly monotonous sequence of foliated basalts and high-magnesian basalts, with intercalated felsic intrusions, lamprophyre dykes, metasediments, and dolerites. Gold mineralisation is related to quartz vein emplacement, typically along stratigraphic boundaries, and the lodes have also been disrupted by 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:*<br>  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  ○ *hole length.*<br>• *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.* | • Please see tables in the body of this report. |
| *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • Assay intervals reported are length-weighted averages. Intervals are reported using a 1g/t lower cut-off and maximum 2m internal contiguous dilution.<br>• No metal equivalent grades are reported as Au is the only metal of economic interest. |
| *Relationship between* | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole* | • Please see assay tables in the body of this report.<br>• Holes were often drilled perpendicular to mineralisation. Accordingly, |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | *angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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').* | intercept widths are close to 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.* | • Please see body of this report for diagrams and tables. |
| *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.* | • Selected intervals have been reported owing to impracticality of reporting the large drilling database. |
| *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.* | • Not material to 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).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • Step-out drilling is planned to locate high-grade extensions to shoots at depth and along strike of historical drilling intercepts. Please see body of the report for locations of the targets identified for high-priority drilling. |