ASX Announcement
6 November 2014

BLACKHAM
Resources Limited

ASX CODE
BLK

CORPORATE INFORMATION
142.7M Ordinary Shares
16.1M Unlisted Options

ABN: 18 119 887 606

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HIGH MET RECOVERIES FOR GALAXY

- **Gravity & leach test work indicates average recoveries of 98%**
- **Confirms gravity recoverable coarse gold in quartz**

Blackham Resources Ltd (ASX Code: **BLK)** is pleased to report very positive results of its cyanide leach and gravity amenability test work at the Galaxy deposit. 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 is an attractive feed for re-commissioning the WGP Plant.

The test work was conducted by its consultants Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd. The test work programme included head assay analysis, size by size analysis, Bond Ball Work Indices, whole of ore cyanide leaching at different grind sizes, gravity gold recovery and carbon adsorption analysis.

From the oxide and transitional composites tested, as outlined in table 1, leach recovery at P_{80} 106 µm inclusive of gravity recovery resulted in an average recovery of **96.1%** and **97.7%** at 24 and 48 hour leach times respectively. These results were a further improvement on the leach only testwork.

Sample	Leach Recovery at P_{80} 106 µm		Leach Recovery at P_{80} 106 µm Inclusive of Gravity	
	24 Hours	48 Hours	24 Hours	48 Hours
Oxide Low Grade	92.6%	95.6%	96.8%	96.6%
Oxide Low Grade Quartz	89.7%	96.4%	98.6%	98.6%
Oxide Medium Grade	92.6%	94.6%	92.1%	96.5%
Oxide Medium Grade Quartz	59.0%	97.5%	96.2%	98.9%
Transitional Low Grade	88.3%	95.9%	96.6%	98.0%

Table 1: Matilda Composite leach and leach & gravity recovery results

The quartz medium grade oxide and the low grade transitional composites displayed a higher sensitivity to grind size for overall recovery and leach kinetics which indicates a higher proportion of coarse gravity recoverable gold. Gravity recoverable gold values ranged from 11.3 – 21.9% which was achieved with a mass recovery of approximately 1%.

The samples collected for compositing were integrated into the resource definition RC drilling at Galaxy. Compositing was conducted based on interval grades and lithologies and overseen by Blackham's Metallurgy Manager. Table 2 below outlines a summary of the results of the test work programme.

		Oxide Low Grade	Oxide Low Grade Quartz	Oxide Medium Grade	Oxide Medium Grade Quartz	Transitional Low Grade
Feed Assay	g/t	1.07	1.32	3.76	6.25	3.74
Size by Size Assay	g/t	1.37	1.30	3.84	5.27	2.90
BBWi	kWh/t	14.29	19.75	17.71	18.21	16.41
Leach Only Recovery*	%	96.3	97.8	96.4	97.3	96.9
Leach Only Recalculated Grade*	g/t	1.34	2.06	3.76	4.47	3.03
Tails Grade*	g/t	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.12	0.10
Gravity Recovery*	%	21.9	11.3	11.8	17.2	16.6
Gravity + Leach Recovery*	%	96.6	98.6	96.5	98.9	98.0
Gravity + Leach Recalculated Grade*	g/t	1.33	1.42	3.8	4.44	2.71
Tails Grade*	g/t	0.05	0.02	0.14	0.05	0.06

** Conducted at a P_{80} of 106 µm*

Table 2: Galaxy composite test work summary

Variations between size by size analysis, assayed feed samples and recalculated grades indicate the presence of coarse gold within the assayed samples. Continuous bottle rolls at standard conditions indicated the optimum size for cyanide leaching is 80% passing 106 µm for all but the Oxide Medium Grade Quartz composite which requires more analysis to reduce the time of leaching by further testing the effects of grind, gravity recovery and cyanide concentration. Comminution test work on the RC sized composites presented Bond Ball Work Index values ranged from 14.29 – 19.75 kWh/t indicating the ore is classified as hard and the carbon adsorption results indicate fast adsorption of the leached gold onto carbon.

Overall this initial pass of metallurgy work is very encouraging and shows Galaxy can achieve excellent recoveries and confirms there is coarse free gold in the deposit. Blackham will aim to increase the confidence of the test work to a prefeasibility level with a diamond drilling program that will be combined with resource and geotechnical sample collection.

Blackham's Managing Director commented," these high recoveries from the Galaxy deposit further confirms the company's exploration strategy of focusing on the free milling ores. The Galaxy test work further confirms our understanding that the high grade quartz reefs have good processing characteristics and will be an important source of mill feed for the recommissioning of the WGP Plant."

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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 3 and 4).

Table 3. 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 4. 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, and Mineral Resources 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 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.

The information contained in the report that relates to Mineral Resources at the Wiluna Gold Project is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Greg Miles, who is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Miles 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 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Miles 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 and Wiluna 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 announcement dated 20th of January 2014 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

ENDS

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.*	• This is a portion of a large drilling database compiled since the 1930's by various project owners. Only the drilling results contained in this document are considered in this table, as it is impractical to comment on the entire database. Golden Age has been mainly core drilled from underground, though some surface RAB and RC drilling has tested the shallow portions of the deposit. Drilling data contained in this report includes RC and diamond core data. Drilling data is more complete for holes drilled since the early 2000's. Sundry data on sampling quality is not available and not evaluated in earlier drilling. 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. • 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. • Historically, RC 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. • 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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	• Historical drilling data contained in this report includes RC and DD core samples. RC sampling utilized a face-sampling hammer of 4.5" or 5.5" diameter, 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.* • *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.*	• 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. • 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. 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. • 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*	• Samples have been routinely logged for geology, including lithology,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	colour, oxidation, veining and mineralisation content. This level of detail is considered appropriate for exploration drilling. • Logging of geology and colour for example are interpretative and qualitative, whereas logging of mineral percentages is quantitative. • 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.* • *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.*	• For core samples, it is assumed that sawn half-core was routinely sampled. Holes have been selectively sampled (visibly barren zones not sampled, though some quartz vein intervals have been left un-sampled), with a minimum sample width of 0.4m and maximum of 1.4m, though typically 1m intervals were selected. • 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. • Riffle splitting and half-core splitting are industry-standard techniques and considered to be appropriate. Note comments above about samples through ‘stope’ intervals; these samples don’t represent the pre-mined grade in localized areas. • 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. • 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	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and laboratory tests	• *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.*	• No geophysical tools were used to obtain analyses. • 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. Some intervals logged as 'stope' were also 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, although if anything prospectivity is enhanced as pre-mining metal tenor was greater than the drilling results indicate in stoped areas. 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.
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. 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. • 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. • 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. • 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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *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. • Grid systems used in this report are Wil10 local mine grid and GDA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		94 Zone 51 S. Drilling collars were originally surveyed in either Mine Grid Wiluna 10 or AMG, and converted in Datashed to MGA grid. • An accurate topographical model covering the mine site has been obtained, drill collar surveys are closely aligned with this. Away from the mine infrastructure, drill hole collar surveys provide adequate topographical control.
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.*	• Each of the prospects mentioned in this report has received sufficient historical drilling to allow structural orientation and lode thicknesses to be confidently interpreted. 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. • For core samples, typically 1m intervals were sampled though 3m composites are noted in some barren zones. Historical 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, samples have been composited, 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.* • *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.* • *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 of Blackham Resources Ltd. • 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 and mining has been conducted on the Brothers, Golden Age and Republic reefs since the early-1990's. This exploration is considered to have been successful as it led to the definition of JORC-compliant mineral resources and profitable open pit and underground mines. The deposits remain 'open' in various locations and opportunities remain to find extensions to the known potentially economic mineralisation. Deeper portions of Republic and Brothers reefs more than 70m below surface have been poorly tested, with the intercepts reported herein coming in some cases from holes designed to target other resource areas.
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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
		• Please see tables in the body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• Assay intervals reported are length-weighted averages. Intervals are reported using a 1g/t lower cut-off and maximum 2m internal contiguous dilution. • No metal equivalent grades are reported as Au is the only metal 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').*	• Please see assay tables in the body of this report. • Holes were often drilled obliquely to mineralisation owing to the difficulty in finding optimum drilling locations around the mine infrastructure, particularly at Golden Age, or in other cases the reefs were not the intended target such that drilling angles were not optimal. Holes targeting the reefs were generally drilled perpendicular to strike and dip. Accordingly, true widths are approximately 80% of down-hole 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• 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.