ASX Announcement
23 March 2017

BLACKHAM
Resources Limited

Blackham drilling success confirms potential for large Wiluna open pit

Blackham Resources Ltd **(ASX: BLK) ("Blackham")** is pleased to provide an update on Reserve Definition Drilling at the East and West lodes at the Wiluna Gold Operation. Ore Reserves identified as a result of this drilling will provide the basis for the Stage 2 expansion study aimed at growing production beyond 200,000ozpa.

Highlights:

- **Significant broad zones of mineralisation in the Central Zone between East and West Lodes confirmed**
- **Central Zone mineralisation all outside the existing resource**
- **Drilling confirms and extends high grade open pit mineralisation on the East and West Lodes**
- **Successful drilling likely to extend the planned East West open pit further north**

Exceptional drilling results include:

• **WUDD0001:**	**28m @ 3.78g/t Au from 38m**	**106 g*m**
• **WUDD0003:**	**7m @ 6.53g/t Au from 146m &**	**46 g*m**
	18m @ 6.72g/t Au from 160m	**121 g*m**
• **WURC0277:**	**40m @ 2.1g/t Au from 4m**	**84 g*m**
• **WUDD0004:**	**37m @ 1.84g/t Au from 148m**	**69 g*m**
• **WURC0276:**	**12m @ 4.26g/t Au from 78m**	**51 g*m**

In January 2017, the Mineral Resources at the Matilda /Wiluna Operation grew to 6.4Moz (63Mt @ 3.2g/t) with 31Mt @ 3.1g/t Au for 3.1Moz sitting in the Measured and Indicated categories. Consequently, Blackham is advancing its mining and processing studies to increase the processing capacity to more efficiently develop the large resource base and bring value to its shareholders. Blackham is planning to install an additional 1.5Mtpa milling capacity in addition to the recently refurbished 1.7Mtpa oxide circuit which would see total capacity of ~3.2Mtpa across the oxide and sulphide circuits, all located at the Wiluna processing hub. The Expanded Wiluna plant would bring significant economies of scale to the combined project with all the resources sitting within a 20km radius of the processing plant.

Blackham's Managing Director, Bryan Dixon, said "The latest Wiluna drill results when combined with our mining studies, suggest a large East West open pit with strong grade 1.5kms long, 600m wide and 230m deep to feed an expanded Wiluna gold plant. Mining studies are aimed at feeding half the planned throughput from the open pits and half from the underground. The latest drilling results give us extra confidence we can sustain a 200,000ozpa operation with a long mine life."

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Wiluna Drilling

A program of RC and diamond drilling for ~50,000m infill drilling commenced in February with ~34,000m completed to date targeting the Wiluna open pits to extend mineralisation and improve the confidence level of the Mineral Resources from Inferred to Indicated (Figure 1). This will allow the estimation of Ore Reserves which will be used as the underlying basis for the mining and processing studies. The first assay results have been received for a portion of this program.

Broad zones of mineralisation intersected in the Central Zone outside the Mineral Resource

Drilling in 2016 intersected zones of potentially economic mineralisation between the East and West Lodes. However, due to the uncertainty of the orientation of this mineralisation, it was not included in the Mineral Resource estimate. Drilling targeting the Central Zone in the current program has intersected broad zones of moderate to low grade mineralisation with higher grades associated with northwest striking lithological contacts (Figure 1). All the mineralisation in the Central Zone is outside the current Mineral Resource and will be included in the next resource update.

Broad mineralised intercepts (true width unknown) with up to 5m of internal dilution include:

- WUDD0004: **53.3m @ 1.50g/t from 132m** (including 37m @ 1.84g/t from 148m)
- WUDD0005: **50m @ 1.14g/t from 19m** (including 12m @ 1.31g/t from 17m, 11m @ 1.70g/t from 50m and 5m @ 1.61g/t from 64m)
- WURD0031: **43.2m @ 1.40g/t from 142m** (including 5m @ 1.94g/t, 9m @ 1.56g/t, 1.5m @ 3.42g/t, 12m @ 1.68g/t and 10.2m @ 1.96g/t)
- WURC0208: **29m @ 1.29g/t from 121m** (including 8m @ 1.27g/t from 121m and 14m @ 1.89g/t from 136m (End of hole))
- WURC0226: **24m @ 1.47g/t from 155m** (including 15m @ 1.92g/t from 164m)
- WURC0216: **31m @ 1.12g/t from 311m** including (18m @ 1.25g/t from 311m and 10m @ 1.13g/t from 332m)
- WURC0228: **15m @ 1.99g/t from 135m** and **43m @ 1.28g/t from 158m** (including 4m @ 3.38g/t from 158m, 7m @ 1.82g/t from 165m, 6m @ 1.69g/t from 186m and 6m @ 1.14g/t from 195m)
- WURC0275: **24m @ 1.99g/t from 0m** (including 16m @ 2.42g/t from 0m and 4m @ 1.69g/t from 20m) (4m composite samples)
- WURC0277: **40m @ 2.10g/t from 4m** (4m composite samples)
- WURC0218: **18m @ 1.24g/t from 66m** (including 10m @ 2.11g/t from 74m)

All the above drill results are outside the current mineral resources and most sit on the edge of the optimised mining pit (see Figure 1). All significant intercepts (reported above a 0.6g/t cut with a maximum of 2m internal dilution) are given below in Appendix 1.

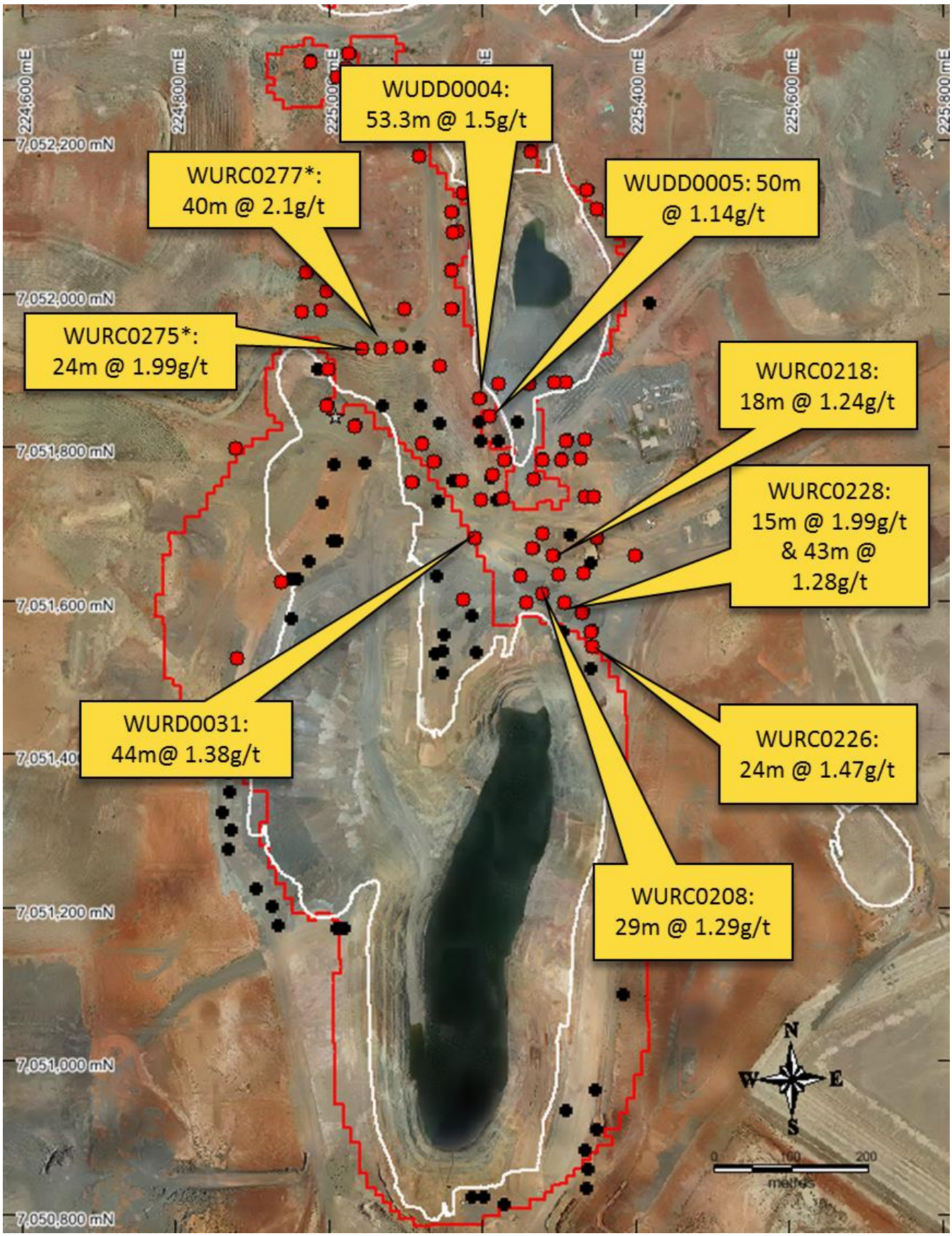

Figure 1. Plan view showing collar positions of holes completed to date with significant intercepts for the Central Zone all of which are currently outside the reported resources.

*** (composite sample results)**

East-West Lodes continuity confirmed and extended north

Infill drilling targeting the East and West lodes continues to confirm continuity of mineralisation.

At the West Lode, mineralisation has been intersected to the north of the A$1632 optimised pit shell (Figure 2 and Figure 3). Drilling within and to the north of the A$1632 optimised pit shell continues to confirm previously interpreted widths and grade of the mineralised intervals (Figure 4 and Figure 5).

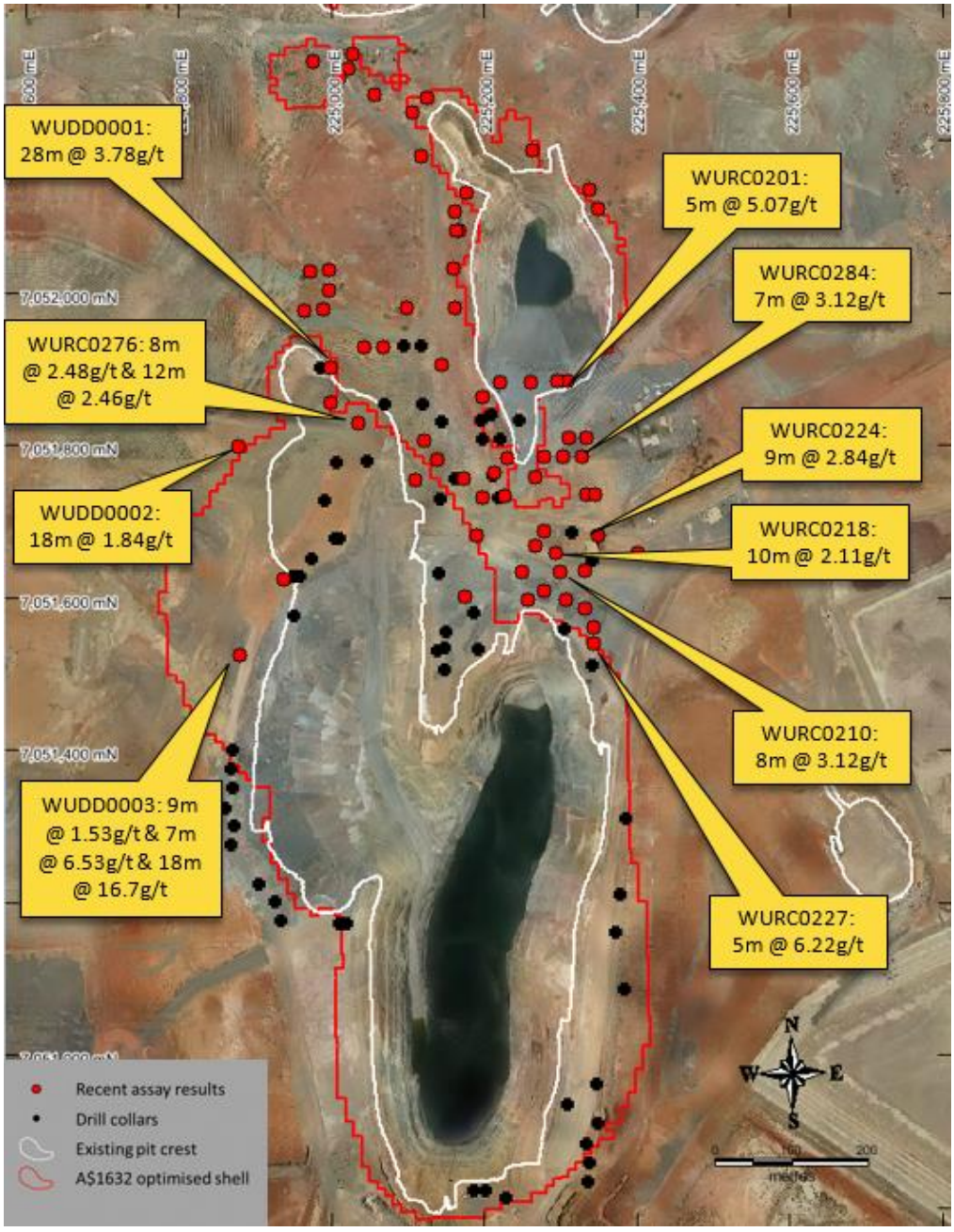

Figure 2. Plan view showing collar positions of holes completed to date with significant intercepts for the East and West Lodes extending mineralisation to the north

Significant results from the West Lode include:

- WUDD0001: **28m @ 3.78 g/t from 38m** (including 4.2m @ 13.3g/t and 3.4m @ 8.5g/t) (Figure 4)
- WUDD0002: **18m @ 1.84 g/t from 204m** (including 0.6m @ 13.7g/t)
- WUDD0003: **9m @ 1.53 g/t from 117m**, **7m @ 6.53g/t from 146m** (including 4.1m @ 9.98g/t) and **18m @ 6.72g/t from 160m** (including 6m @ 15.2g/t) (Figure 5)
- WURC0275: **7m @ 4.15g/t from 155m** (including 4m @ 6.19g/t)
- WURC0276: **8m @ 2.48g/t from 16m** and 12m @ 4.26g/t from 78m (including 6m @ 5.96g/t)
- WURD0030: **12m @ 1.56g/t from 32m** (4m composite samples in precollar)
- WURC0288: **7m @ 2.42g/t from 146m** and 14m @ 1.51g/t from 161m
- WURC0220: **11m @ 1.87g/t from 290m** and 15m @ 1.54g/t from 335m

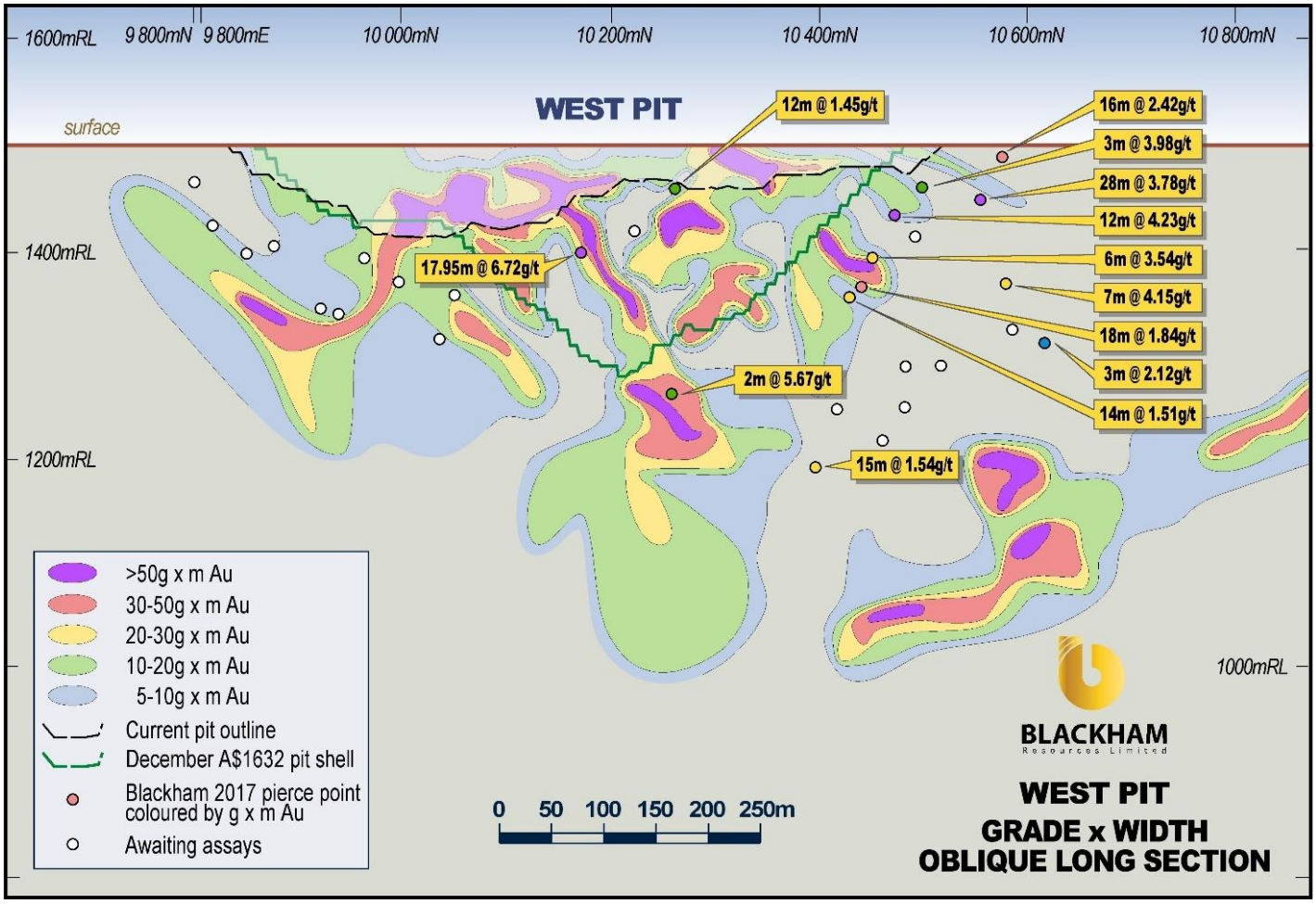

Figure 3. Long section through West Lode showing extensions of mineralisation to the north of West pit

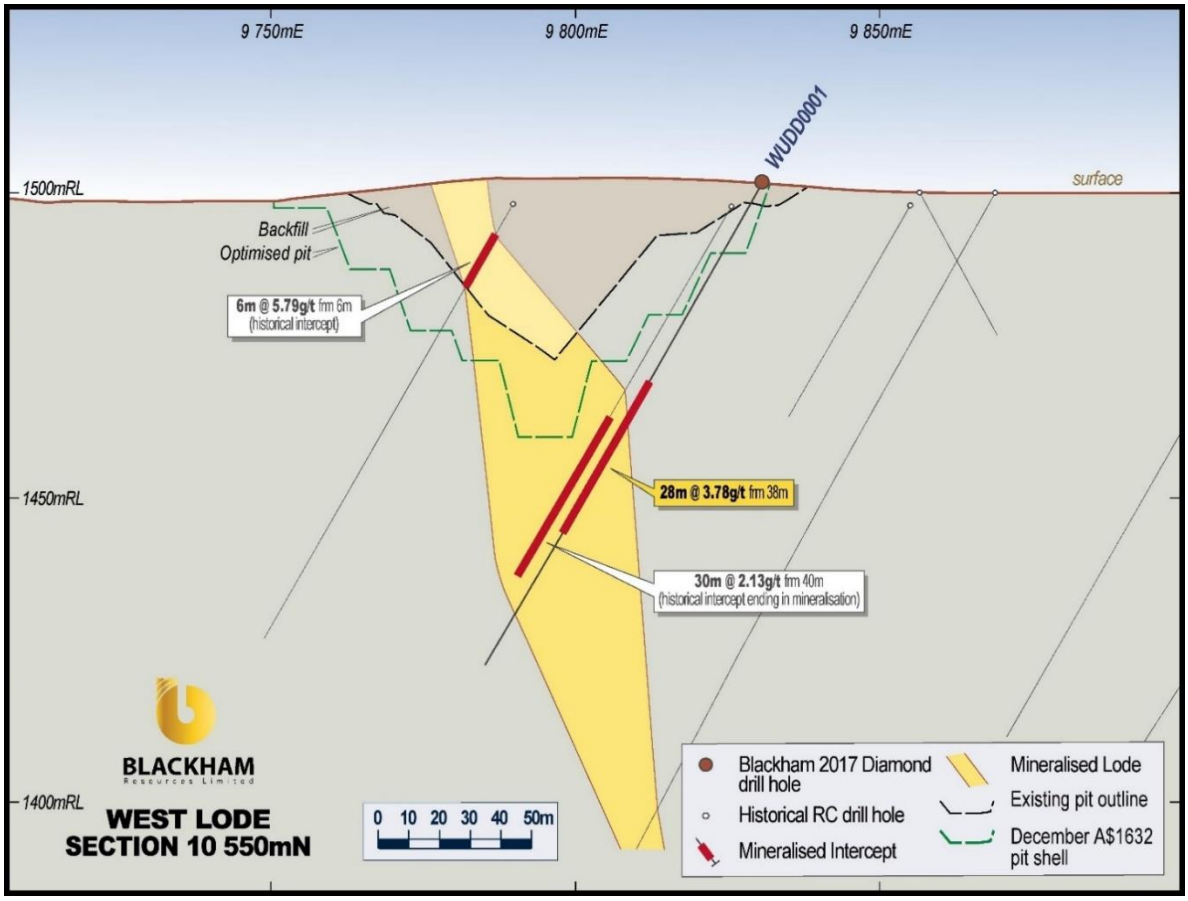

Figure 4. Section 10550mN through West Lode looking North – drilling has confirmed broad medium grade mineralisation at the northern extent of the mining pit optimisation.

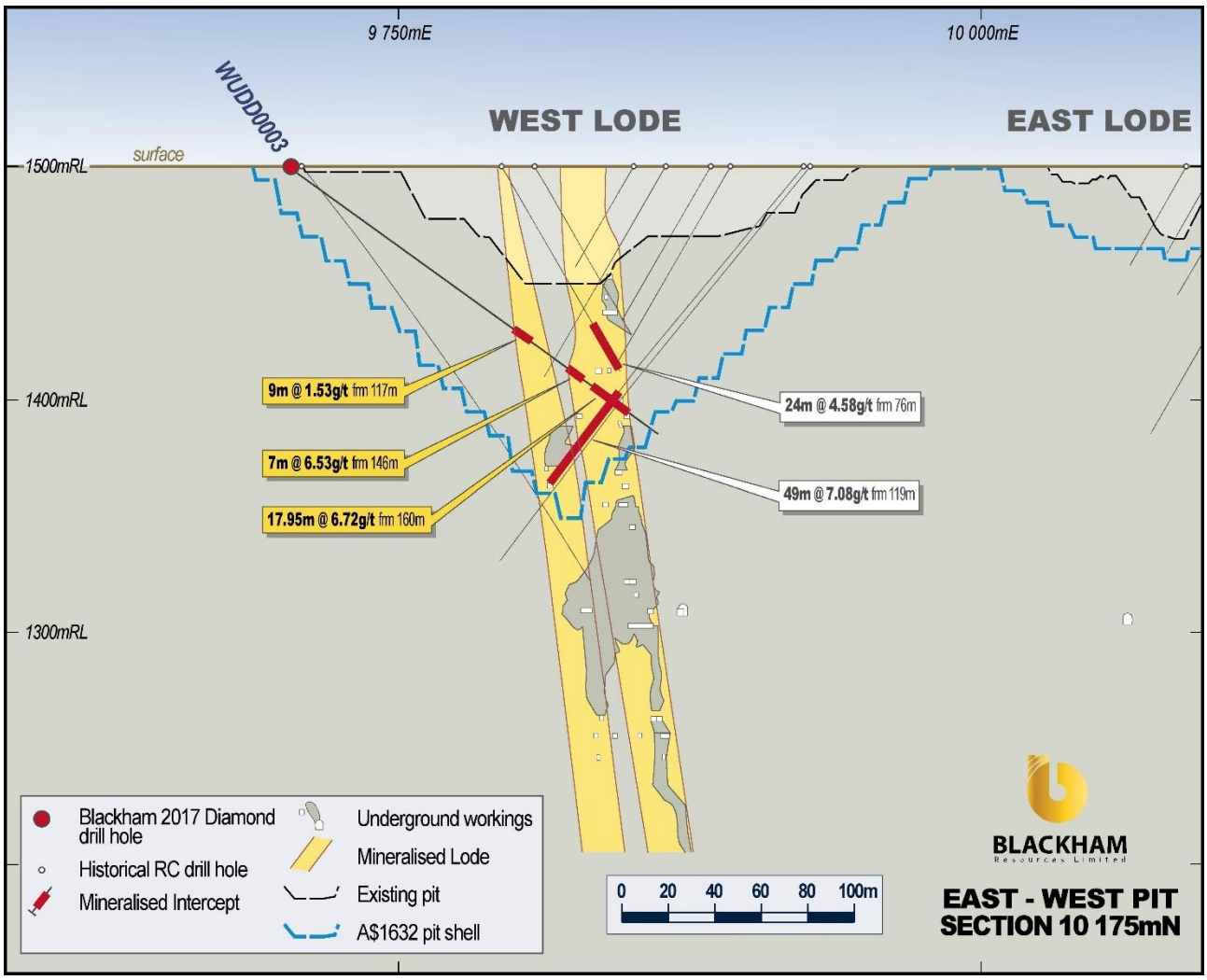

Figure 5. Cross section 10175mN through West Lode looking North – broad high grade mineralisation confirmed within the pit shell.

Drilling between the North and East pits continues to intersect shallow, high grade mineralisation (Figure 2). The successful high grade East and West lode drill results combined with the broad zones of mineralisation with the Central Zone north of the potential East West open pit crest are likely to drive the planned pit significantly further north towards North pit.

Significant results from the East Lode (Figure 2) include:

- WURC0201: **5m @ 5.07g/t from 76m** (including 2m @ 10.3g/t)
- WURC0202: **3m @ 16.0g/t from 52m**
- WURC0227: **5m @ 6.22g/t from 116m** (including 1m @ 23.2g/t)
- WURC0212: **4m @ 3.17g/t from 84m**
- WURC0210: **8m @ 3.12g/t from 51m** (including 3m @ 5.12g/t)
- WURC0206: **14m @ 2.41g/t from 36m**
- WURC0224: **9m @ 2.84g/t from 117m** (including 1m @ 15.1g/t)
- WURC0216: **10m @ 1.41g/t from 31m**

Matilda/Wiluna Gold Operation Resources

Successful drilling campaigns in the December 2016 quarter increased Mineral Resources at the Wiluna/Matilda operation by 25%. (Refer to ASX release dated 23rd of January 2017 for details). Significantly, the total Mineral Resource of 63Mt @ 3.2g/t (6.4Moz) includes 12.5Mt @ 2.6g/t for 1Moz of potential open pit mineralisation at Wiluna which could provide base load mill feed to an expanded processing plant.

The latest drilling results suggest a larger resource with significant mineralisation outside the published resource. Blackham have completed mining and processing studies and are currently finalising an Expansion study for an additional 1.5Mtpa processing capacity to take total capacity at the Wiluna Gold Plant to 3.2Mtpa to more efficiently develop the large resource base. A breakdown of resources is given in Table 1.

Table 1. Wiluna/Matilda Gold Operation January 2017 Measured, Indicated & Inferred Resources (JORC 2012)

Matilda Gold Project Resource Summary															
OPEN PIT RESOURCES															
Mining Centre	**Measured**			**Indicated**			**Inferred**			**Total 100%**			**Free Milling**		
	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	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 OP	0.2	2.1	13	7.6	1.8	435	4.3	1.4	200	12.1	1.7	**648**	12.0	1.7	**640**
Galaxy				0.4	3.1	42	0.4	2.2	25	0.8	2.6	**68**	0.8	2.7	**68**
Williamson Mine				3.3	1.6	170	3.8	1.6	190	7.1	1.6	**360**	7.1	1.6	**360**
Wiluna OP[1]				8.4	2.7	730	4.1	2.5	330	12.5	2.6	**1,060**	1.2	1.4	**54**
Regent				0.7	2.7	61	3.1	2.1	210	3.8	2.2	**271**	1.3	1.9	**78**
Stockpiles				0.4	1.0	13				0.4	1.0	13			
OP Total	**0.2**	**2.1**	**13**	**21**	**2.2**	**1,451**	**16**	**1.9**	**955**	**37**	**2.1**	**2,420**	**22**	**1.7**	**1,200**
UNDERGROUND RESOURCES															
Mining Centre	**Measured**			**Indicated**			**Inferred**			**Total 100%**			**Free Milling**		
	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au
Golden Age				0.5	5.3	81	0.9	3.7	110	1.4	4.2	**191**	1.4	4.3	**190**
Wiluna				9.4	5.2	1570	15.0	4.4	2165	24	4.8	**3,735**			
Matilda Mine UG				0.1	2.5	10	0.6	3.6	70	0.7	3.6	**80**			
UG Total				**10**	**5.2**	**1,661**	**17**	**4.4**	**2,345**	**26**	**4.8**	**4,006**	**1**	**4.2**	**190**
Grand Total	**0.2**	**2.1**	**13**	**31**	**3.1**	**3,112**	**32**	**3.2**	**3,300**	**63**	**3.2**	**6,426**	**24**	**1.8**	**1,390**

1) Wiluna Open Pit Resources reported from inside an A$1,800oz optimised resource shell.

2) Free Milling resource is a subset of the overall Mineral Resource

3) Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves and include all exploration and resource definition drilling information, where practicable, up to 1st December 2016.

4) 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.

5) Cut off grades used in the estimations vary between deposits and are given in the individual Mineral Resource tables and Table 1.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in the report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results at the Matilda/Wiluna Gold Operationis based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Bruce Kendall, who is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Kendall 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 Kendall 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/Wiluna Gold Operation 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 14 December 2016 and 23rd January 2017 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.

Appendix 1. Significant Intercepts

Lode/Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	True Thickness
Lawless NW	WURC0198	225262	7052186	1502	132	-60	224	88	90	2.0	4.25	1.3
Lawless NW								94	96	2.0	1.56	1.3
Lawless NW								103	104	1.0	4.91	0.7
East Lode	WURC0199	225336	7052135	1501	140	-50	275	68	69	1.0	2.48	0.7
East Lode								135	137	2.0	2.29	1.3
East Lode	WURC0200	225349	7052111	1501	150	270	-51	120	121	1	5.87	0.7
East Lode								125	126	1	2.79	0.7
East Lode								133	135	2	1.03	1.3
East Lode								138	140	2	1.43	1.3
Backfill	WURC0201	225308	7051885	1500	100	-63	271	0	4	4	1.44	2.7
Backfill								8	16	8	0.87	5.3
East Lode								76	81	5	5.07	3.3
East Lode							incl.	76	78	2	10.33	1.3
Backfill	WURC0202	225293	7051884	1499	100	-58	270	4	8	4	1.70	2.7
Backfill								12	16	4	0.94	2.7
East Lode								52	55	3	15.97	2.0
Backfill	WURC0203	225220	7051883	1499	80	-58	273	4	8	4	0.68	2.7
Backfill	WURC0204	225260	7051883	1499	80	-60	271	0	8	8	0.86	5.3
Lawless SE	WURC0206	225333	7051735	1499	180	-53	273	36	50	14	2.41	9.3
Lawless SE							incl.	39	40	1	5.14	0.7
Lawless SE							and	49	50	1	5.78	0.7
Central Zone								137	142	5	1.32	Unknown
Central Zone								172	174	2	1.32	Unknown
Lawless?	WURC0207	225332	7051635	1500	200	-60	274	21	23	2	1.62	1.3
East Lode								109	111	2	1.80	1.3
Central Zone								184	186	2	1.50	Unknown
East Lode	WURC0208	225306	7051597	1499	150	-61	270	67	71	4	0.73	2.7
East Lode								78	83	5	0.84	3.3
East Lode								94	105	11	0.93	7.3
Central Zone								121	129	8	1.27	Unknown
Central Zone								136	150	14	1.89	Unknown
Central Zone	WURC0209	225256	7051597	1499	300	-61	272	128	132	4	0.96	Unknown
East Lode	WURC0210	225299	7051634	1500	234	-60	270	51	59	8	3.12	5.3
East Lode							incl.	56	59	3	5.12	2.0
Central Zone								98	100	2	3.48	Unknown
Central Zone								144	145	1	3.80	Unknown
Central Zone								168	172	4	6.22	Unknown
Central Zone							incl.	169	172	3	7.57	Unknown
Central Zone	WURC0211	225249	7051633	1499	350	-55	273	17	20	3	1.22	Unknown
Central Zone								49	51	2	1.48	Unknown
Central Zone								145	159	14	0.67	Unknown
Central Zone								172	177	5	0.97	Unknown
Central Zone								274	276	2	1.08	Unknown
Central Zone								280	282	2	1.42	Unknown
Central Zone								285	289	4	0.87	Unknown
Lawless?	WURC0212	225309	7051809	1499	350	-61	270	16	21	5	1.20	3.3
East Lode								84	88	4	3.17	2.7
East Lode							incl.	87	88	1	10.10	0.7
Central Zone								222	223	1	3.30	Unknown
Central Zone								260	263	3	1.46	Unknown
Central Zone								276	281	5	2.26	Unknown
Central Zone							incl.	276	277	1	9.12	Unknown
West Lode								266	268	2	5.67	1.3
West Lode							incl.	267	268	1	7.13	0.7
East Lode	WURC0214	225345	7051735	1499	210	-60	271	130	131	1	2.77	0.7
East Lode								144	146	2	1.27	1.3
East Lode	WURC0215	225266	7051759	1499	252	-66	264	17	19	2	1.56	1.3
Central Zone								81	84	3	5.36	Unknown

Lode/Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	True Thickness
Central Zone							incl.	82	84	2	6.36	Unknown
Central Zone								131	133	2	1.77	Unknown
Central Zone								136	139	3	1.51	Unknown
Central Zone								151	152	1	2.40	Unknown
Central Zone								161	165	4	3.05	Unknown
Central Zone								199	203	4	0.76	Unknown
Central Zone								217	219	2	1.75	Unknown
East Lode	WURC0216	225277	7051784	1499	360	-60	272	31	41	10	1.41	6.7
Central Zone								186	188	2	1.28	Unknown
Central Zone								269	272	3	0.96	Unknown
Central Zone								304	306	2	1.10	Unknown
Central Zone								311	329	18	1.25	Unknown
Central Zone								332	342	10	1.13	Unknown
Central Zone	WURC0217	225226	7051733	1499	300	-60	272	16	23	7	1.32	Unknown
Central Zone								33	36	3	0.70	Unknown
Central Zone								50	52	2	2.02	Unknown
Central Zone								68	70	2	1.22	Unknown
Central Zone								115	117	2	1.08	Unknown
Central Zone								138	140	2	2.13	Unknown
Central Zone								167	169	2	2.47	Unknown
Central Zone								227	228	1	2.05	Unknown
East Lode	WURC0218	225292	7051659	1499	300	-59	271	46	50	4	1.13	2.7
Central Zone								74	84	10	2.11	Unknown
Central Zone							incl.	80	81	1	9.67	Unknown
Central Zone								130	131	1	2.49	Unknown
Central Zone								134	137	3	1.93	Unknown
Central Zone								199	206	7	0.83	Unknown
East Lode	WURC0219	225265	7051668	1499	336	-59	271	8	13	5	1.26	3.3
Central Zone								79	81	2	3.75	Unknown
Central Zone								143	146	3	2.05	Unknown
Central Zone								244	248	4	0.82	Unknown
Central Zone								269	273	4	2.27	Unknown
Central Zone								308	315	7	1.27	Unknown
West Lode	WURC0220	225172	7051756	1499	384	-65	272	230	232	2	2.25	1.3
West Lode								235	240	5	0.96	3.3
West Lode								290	301	11	1.87	7.3
West Lode								319	322	3	1.31	2.0
West Lode								335	350	15	1.54	10.0
West Lode	WURC0221	225120	7051805	1499	200	-50	271	115	118	3	2.49	2.0
West Lode								122	128	6	1.25	4.0
West Lode								150	156	6	3.54	4.0
West Lode							incl.	151	153	2	7.39	1.3
Lawless SE								177	179	2	1.09	1.3
Lawless SE	WURC0224	225349	7051681	1499	200	-54	275	74	77	3	1.93	2.0
East Lode								117	126	9	2.84	6.0
East Lode							incl.	121	122	1	15.05	0.7
Central Zone								155	159	4	1.26	Unknown
Central Zone								164	179	15	1.92	Unknown
Central Zone							incl.	164	165	1	7.75	Unknown
Central Zone								190	196	6	0.61	Unknown
Central Zone								206	211	5	1.00	Unknown
East Lode	WURC0227	225342	7051540	1499	190	-60	271	116	121	5	6.22	3.3
East Lode							incl.	117	118	1	23.20	0.7
East Lode								138	139	1	2.29	0.7
East Lode								158	163	5	0.93	3.3
East Lode								166	176	10	1.14	6.7
East Lode								179	182	3	0.71	2.0
East Lode	WURC0228	225330	7051585	1499	210	-59	270	111	113	2	1.34	1.3
Central Zone								135	150	15	1.99	Unknown
Central Zone							incl.	148	149	1	7.44	Unknown
Central Zone								158	162	4	3.38	Unknown

Lode/Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	True Thickness
Central Zone							incl.	161	162	1	9.49	Unknown
Central Zone								165	172	7	1.82	Unknown
Central Zone								176	183	7	1.07	Unknown
Central Zone								186	192	6	1.69	Unknown
Central Zone								195	201	6	1.14	Unknown
Lawless NW	WURC0251	225025	7052314	1499	90	-61	272	33	34	1	4.02	0.7
Lawless NW	WURC0252	225055	7052259	1500	80	-60	45	63	68	5	1.48	3.3
Lawless NW	WURC0253	225105	7052237	1501	54	-80	43	21	24	3	1.28	2.0
Lawless NW								29	33	4	1.83	2.7
Central Zone	WURC0256	225160	7052106	1501	156	-61	92	0	4	4	0.72	Unknown
Central Zone								24	28	4	0.76	Unknown
Central Zone								136	140	4	3.41	Unknown
Central Zone							incl.	138	139	1	11.65	Unknown
Central Zone	WURC0257	225167	7052082	1501	126	-50	89	35	39	4	1.60	Unknown
Central Zone								74	76	2	1.03	Unknown
Central Zone	WURC0258	225161	7052081	1501	140	-59	91	92	95	3	2.51	Unknown
Central Zone								117	124	7	0.71	Unknown
Central Zone								128	131	3	0.80	Unknown
Central Zone	WURC0259	225159	7052031	1500	168	-55	91	119	120	1	2.20	Unknown
Central Zone	WURC0260	225160	7051981	1500	200	-55	93	169	173	4	1.57	Unknown
Central Zone								193	198	5	0.85	Unknown
Lawless NW	WURC0261	225123	7052256	1501	60	-60	230	4	8	4	0.83	2.7
Lawless NW	WURC0262	225021	7052295	1499	90	-50	47	40	44	4	1.40	2.7
Lawless NW								58	62	4	1.78	2.7
Lawless NW	WURC0263	225009	7052283	1499	174	-60	44	85	87	2	1.14	1.3
Lawless NW								97	108	11	1.59	7.3
Central Zone	WURC0265	225097	7051980	1500	264	-65	269	51	53	2	1.95	Unknown
West Lode								212	215	3	2.12	2.0
West Lode	WURC0271	224964	7051977	1499	60	-59	272	8	12	4	0.82	2.7
West Lode	WURC0272	224988	7051978	1499	80	-60	270	67	69	2	3.18	1.3
West Lode	WURC0273	224997	7051855	1503	79	-60	274	20	24	4	2.09	2.7
West Lode								40	43	3	1.62	2.0
West Lode								55	58	3	3.98	2.0
West Lode							incl.	55	56	1	8.87	0.7
West Lode	WURC0274	225042	7051929	1501	140	-60	271	121	123	2	2.73	1.3
Central Zone	WURC0275	225067	7051929	1502	170	-55	273	0	16	16	2.42	Unknown
Central Zone								20	24	4	1.69	Unknown
West Lode								155	162	7	4.15	4.7
West Lode							incl.	155	159	4	6.19	2.7
West Lode	WURC0276	225033	7051828	1503	130	-59	272	16	24	8	2.48	5.3
West Lode								58	61	3	1.55	2.0
West Lode								78	90	12	4.26	8.0
West Lode							incl.	82	88	6	5.96	4.0
West Lode	WURC0277	225092	7051930	1501	200	-54	271	4	44	40	2.10	26.7
Lawless SE	WURC0284	225327	7051785	1499	120	-59	271	28	32	4	1.69	2.7
East Lode								104	111	7	3.12	4.7
East Lode							incl.	105	107	2	7.12	1.3
Central Zone	WURC0287	225197	7051732	1500	270	-70	272	129	131	2	1.30	Unknown
Central Zone								175	176	1	3.28	Unknown
West Lode	WURC0288	225137	7051781	1500	270	-60	272	0	4	4	1.02	2.7
West Lode								146	153	7	2.42	4.7
West Lode							incl.	150	151	1.0	6.81	0.7
West Lode								161	175	14.0	1.51	9.3
West Lode								179	187	8.0	0.77	5.3
West Lode								203	207	4.0	2.15	2.7
West Lode								222	227	5.0	1.06	3.3
West Lode								262	270	8.0	0.97	5.3
Central Zone	WURD0029	225277	7051609	1499	252	-60	270	138	142	4.0	0.80	Unknown
Central Zone								154	158	4.0	0.80	Unknown
Central Zone								174	178	4.0	0.67	Unknown
Central Zone								216	220	4.0	1.64	Unknown

Lode/Zone	Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	True Thickness
Central Zone								223	225	2.0	1.86	Unknown
Central Zone								234	236	2.0	2.05	Unknown
West Lode	WURD0030	224937	7051624	1500	212	-60	90	32	44	12.0	1.56	8.0
Central Zone	WURD0031	225189	7051681	1499	231	-70	273	28	32	4.0	1.34	Unknown
Central Zone								99	104	5.0	1.94	Unknown
Central Zone							incl.	103.0	104.0	1.0	5.30	Unknown
Central Zone								130.6	132	1.4	3.07	Unknown
Central Zone								142	151	9.0	1.56	Unknown
Central Zone								154.7	156.2	1.5	3.42	Unknown
Central Zone								159	171	12.0	1.68	Unknown
Central Zone								175	185.2	10.2	1.96	Unknown
Central Zone	WURD0034	225108	7051755	1499	48	-50	270	26	30	4.0	0.89	Unknown
Central Zone	WURD0039	225278	7051688	1499	40	-60	45	16	17	1.0	3.67	Unknown
West Lode	WUDD0001	224998	7051902	1502	92	-61	274	38	66	28.0	3.78	18.7
West Lode							incl.	49.85	54	4.2	13.29	2.8
West Lode							and	58.65	62	3.4	8.50	2.2
West Lode	WUDD0002	224877	7051799	1502	251	-40	93	129	132	3.0	0.77	2.0
West Lode								147	152.8	5.8	0.89	3.9
West Lode								163	163.5	0.5	4.46	0.3
West Lode								204	222	18.0	1.84	12.0
West Lode							incl.	209	209.6	0.6	13.70	0.4
West Lode	WUDD0003	224880	7051525	1499	194	-34	92	117	126	9.0	1.53	6.0
West Lode								146	153	7.0	6.53	4.7
West Lode							incl.	146.9	151	4.1	9.98	2.7
West Lode								160	178	18.0	6.72	12.0
West Lode							incl.	171	177	6.0	15.17	4.0
Central Zone								122.8	126	3.2	0.71	Unknown
Central Zone								131	134	3.0	1.60	Unknown
Central Zone								143	145.1	2.1	1.87	Unknown
Central Zone								148	185.3	37.3	1.84	Unknown
Central Zone							incl.	156	156.5	0.5	5.50	Unknown
Central Zone							incl.	184	185.3	1.3	5.83	Unknown
Central Zone	WUDD0005	225208	7051841	1499	120	-60	227	5	12	7.0	1.03	Unknown
Central Zone								17	29	12.0	1.31	Unknown
Central Zone							incl.	27	28	1.0	6.14	Unknown
Central Zone								31.7	41	9.3	1.12	Unknown
Central Zone								50	61.1	11.1	1.70	Unknown
Central Zone							incl.	53	54	1.0	7.51	Unknown
Central Zone								64	69	5.0	1.61	Unknown

** Grid is GDA_94 Z51S. Intercepts are calculated using a minimum assay grade of 0.6g/t, minimum 2.0 gram x metres, maximum 2m internal dilution. NSI = No significant intercept. WURC = RC holes, WURD = RC pre-collar with a diamond tail WUDD = Diamond hole from surface*

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Compliance

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 (Wiluna Gold Operation)

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*	• Blackham Resources has used i) reverse circulation drilling to obtain 1m samples from which ~3kg samples were collected using a cone splitter connected to the rig, and ii) NQ2 or HQ core with ½ core sampling. Samples from RC and diamond drilling are reported herein. • 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 and AC 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 (pre-Blackham Resources), drill samples were taken at predominantly 1m intervals in RC holes, or as 2m or 4m composites in AC holes. Historical core sampling is at various intervals so it appears that sampling was based on geological observations at intervals determined by the logging geologist. • 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 ALS 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.

	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.	
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 data reported herein is RC 5.5" diameter holes. Diamond drilling is oriented NQ or HQ core • Historical drilling data contained in this report includes RC, AC 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.* • *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 RC drilling, chip sample recovery is visually estimated by volume for each 1m bulk sample bag, and recorded digitally in the sample database. For DD drilling, recovery is measured by the drillers and Blackham geotechnicians and recorded into the digital database. Recoveries were typically 100% except for the non-mineralised upper 3 or 4m. 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. • 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 DD drilling, sample recovery is maximised by the use of short drill runs (typically 1.5m) and triple tube splits for HQ3 drilling. • For Blackham drilling, no such relationship was evaluated as sample recoveries were generally excellent.

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, geotechnical properties 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. • Core photography was taken for BLK diamond drilling.
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, Blackham uses half core cut with an automatic core saw. Samples have a minimum sample width of 0.3m and maximum of 1.2m, though typically 1m intervals were selected. A cut line is routinely drawn at an angle 10 degrees to the right of the orientation line. Where no orientation line can be drawn, where possible samples are cut down the axis of planar features such as veins, such that the two halves of core are mirror images. • For historical drilling sampling techniques and preparation are not known. Historical core in storage is generally half core, with some quarter core remaining; it is assumed that half core was routinely analysed, with quarter core perhaps having been used for check assays or other studies. 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 0.3m and maximum of 1.2m, though typically 1m intervals were selected. • RC sampling with cone splitting with 1m samples collected. 4m scoop composites compiled from individual 1m samples. RC sampling with riffle or cone splitting and spear compositing is considered standard industry practice. • For historical samples the method of splitting the RC samples is not known. However, there is no evidence of bias in the results • Blackham drilling, 1m RC samples were split using a cone splitter. 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. AC samples were 4m composites; • 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. With a minimum of one duplicate sample per hole. Analysis of results indicated good correlation between primary and duplicate samples.

		RC duplicates are taken using the secondary sample chute on the cone splitter. AC duplicates were scooped in the field. It is not clear how the historical field duplicates were taken for RC drilling. • 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 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. The lower detection limits of 0.01ppm is considered fit for purpose. For Blackham drilling, ALS completed the analyses using industry best-practice protocols. ALS is globally-recognized and highly-regarded in the industry. Historical assaying was undertaken at Amdel, SGS, and KalAssay laboratories, and by the on-site Agincourt laboratory. The predominant assay method was by Fire Assay with AAS finish. The lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au used is considered fit for purpose. • 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 1:20. 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. It is understood that previous explorers great Central Mines, Normandy and Agincourt employed QAQC sampling, though digital capture of the data is ongoing, and historical QAQC data have not been assessed. Results show good correlation between original and repeat analyses with very few samples plotting outside acceptable ranges (+/- 20%).
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*	• Blackham's significant intercepts have been verified by several company personnel, including the database manager and exploration manager. • There were no twinned holes drilled in this program. Drilling has been designed at different orientations, to help correctly model the mineralisation orientation. • Wiluna data represents a portion of a large drilling database compiled since the 1930's by various project owners. • Data is stored in Datashed SQL database. Internal Datashed validations and validations upon importing into

	procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	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 "Blackham Exploration Manual 2016v2". Historical procedures are not documented. • The only adjustment of assay data is the conversion of lab non-numeric code to numeric for estimation.
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 centimetre accuracy. Blackham's drill collars are routinely surveyed using a DGPS with centimetre accuracy, though coordinates reported herein are GPS surveyed to metre-scale accuracy. • Grid systems used in this report are Wil10 local mine grid and GDA 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.*	• 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. • The mineralisation lodes show sufficient continuity of both geology and grade between holes to support the estimation of resources which comply with the 2012 JORC guidelines • 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 perpendicular to targets to intersect predominantly steeply-dipping north-south or northeast-southwest striking mineralisation. • The perpendicular orientation of the drillholes to the structures minimises the potential for sample bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• It is not known what measures were taken historically. For Blackham drilling, Drill samples are delivered to McMahon Burnett 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 external audit has been completed for this resource estimate. For Blackham drilling, data has been validated in Datashed and upon import into Micromine. QAQC data has been evaluated and found to be satisfactory.

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 M53/6, M53/200, M53/44, M53/40, M53/30, M53/468, M53/96, M53/32. The tenements are owned 100% by Matilda Operations Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Blackham Resources Ltd. • The tenements are in good standing and no impediments exist. • Franco Nevada have royalty rights over the Wiluna Mine mining leases of 3.6% of net gold revenue.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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 Wiluna Domain of the Wiluna greenstone belt.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation*	• There is no new drilling information included in this release

	above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
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.*	• In the significant intercepts in Appendix 1, 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. For the body of the report and in Figures, wider zones of internal dilution are included for clearer presentation. AC intercepts are based on 4m composites. • 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').*	• Lode geometries at Wiluna are generally steeply east or steeply west dipping. 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. Drill holes reported herein have been drilled as closed to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible. In some cases due to the difficulty in positioning the rig close to remnant mineralisation around open pits this is not possible. See significant intercepts in Appendix 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*	• See body of this report.

	should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 80,000 holes is not feasible.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Other exploration tests are not the subject of this report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Follow-up resource definition drilling is likely, as mineralisation is interpreted to remain open in various directions. • Diagrams are provided in the body of this report.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• All data has been uploaded using Datashed which incorporates a series of internal checks. • The Wiluna dataset has been validated in Datashed and Surpac using internal validation macros and checks. Holes have been checked and corrected where necessary for: • Intervals beyond EOH depth • Overlapping intervals • Missing intervals • Holes with duplicate collar co-ordinates (i.e. same hole with different names) • Missing dip / azimuth • Holes missing assays • Holes missing geology
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The site is regularly visited by the Competent Person, and no problems were identified.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	• The interpretation of the mineralisation was carried out using a methodical approach to ensure continuity of the geology and estimated mineral resource using Surpac software. The confidence in the geology and the associated mineralisation is high. • All available geological data was used in the interpretation including mapping, drilling, oxidation surfaces and interpretations of high grade ore shoots. Only diamond and reverse circulation drilling samples were used in the final estimate however all available grade control data was used in the geological assessment. • For the open pit resource a lower cut-off grade of 0.3g/t was used. Previous models had focussed on the high grade underground mineralisation and was modelled to a 4g/t lower cut. • No alternate interpretations have been completed. The current interpretation follows similar methodology to that used historically. • Drill logging has been used to constrain the 3D wireframes.

	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Gold mineralisation is predominantly associated with second to third order north and northeast trending brittle to brittle-ductile dextral strike-slip faults, localised at dilational bends or jogs along faults, at fault intersections, horsetail splays and in subsidiary overstepping faults.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Strike length = ~ 3700 m • Width (total of combined parallel lodes) = ~ 800 m • Depth (from surface) = ~ 0 to 1000 m
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine*	• The sample domains were flagged into an Access database from a validated wireframe. • A composites string-file was then created in Surpac with a 1.0 m composite length and a minimum percentage of sample to include at 30%. • Only Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling were used in the estimate. • Resource estimation for the Wiluna mineralisation was completed using Ordinary Kriging for Gold (Au) and for Sulphur (S). Blockmodel field coding was used to constrain the estimate. • Soft boundaries were utilised between the oxidation surfaces. Only samples contained within each individual ore wireframe were used for the estimate of that lode. • A number of previous resource estimates and studies have been undertaken and were reviewed to assist in the development of this resource estimate. • The modelled wireframes were used to create a blockmodel with a user block size varying depending on orebody geometry, estimation parameters and drillhole spacing. • Specifically for the Golden Age narrow vein a user block size of 2mE by 2mN by 2mRL. The model used variable sub-blocking to 0.5mE by 0.5mN by 0.5mRL. The smaller block sizes are based on the narrow nature of the Golden Age ore body and the corresponding data density. • The search ellipses used were based on the ranges of continuity observed in the variograms along with considerations of the drillhole spacing and lode geometry. The search ellipse was rotated to best reflect the lode geometry and the geology as seen in the drilling and as described in the logging. This geometry was checked to ensure that it was also supported by the variogram analysis. • Ordinary kriging parameters were also checked against those used in previous resource estimates and variography studies. No significant differences were discovered. • Three search passes were used to populate blocks using search ellipse distances based on ranges observed in the variograms. Typically the first pass was no more than 30 m and a second pass no more than 60 m. Each pass

	drainage characterisation).
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*
		incorporated a different set of sample selection criteria to ensure blocks were filled with an appropriate level of statistical confidence.
		• For the first pass at least 3 individual drillholes were required to complete the estimate.
		• Topcuts were determined from statistical analysis. A number of factors were taken into consideration when determining the top-cuts including:
		• The disintegration point of the data on the probability plots;
		• Having a coefficient of variance (CV) under 2.0; and
		• Reviewing the model (block) grades against the composites.
		
		• The estimate was validated using a number of techniques including but not limited to:
		  • A visual comparison of block grade estimates and the drill hole data;
		  • A comparison of the composite and estimated block grades;
		  • A comparison of the estimated block grades for the ordinary kriged model against an inverse distance model.
		  • A comparison of the estimated block grades for ordinary kriged models using different cut-off grades for the composites.
		  • A comparison of the estimated block grades against the composite grades along northings.

Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The nominal cut-off grade of applied for the individual resource areas appears to be a natural cut-off between mineralised veins and host rock as determined from analysis of log probability plots of all samples at each prospect. • The open pit resource was reported at 0.5g/t cutoff in oxide and at 1.0g/t cutoff in transitional and fresh in $1800 Shell while the underground was reported at 2.00g/t in fresh rock outside the shell. • A global reporting cut-off grade of 3.00g/t was applied to the Golden Age underground resource. This is based on the understanding that a variety of underground mining techniques (including but not exclusive to) air-legging may be used.

		• For the remaining resources a cut-off of 0.5g/t was applied in the in the oxide and 1.0g/t in transitional when relevant. In fresh rock less than 200m below the surface a 2.0g/t cut-off was applied for the remaining resources.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• No specific mining factors or assumptions have been applied.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation*	• Wiluna ores are typically extremely refractory, with most gold occurring in either solid solution or as submicroscopic particles within fine-grained sulphides. Historically Au recovery through the Wiluna BIOX plant averaged 83%. Any sulphide mineralisation would be treated through the same processing plant and therefore it is assumed that recoveries will be similar. • Golden Age mineralisation is free milling/oxide gold; this is located throughout the quartz but appears more concentrated where there are stylolites. There is commonly a strong base metals signature with galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and pyrite being common. These areas also include higher grades but the gold is not associated with the sulphides as with the refractory ore. The mineralization is mainly in the quartz reef but there are some splays of quartz, especially to the footwall which can contain gold.

	of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No environmental, permitting, legal, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or other relevant issues are known, that may affect the estimate.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc),*	• Bulk densities were assigned as 1.80 t/m3 for oxide, 2.40 t/m3 for transitional and 2.80 t/m3 • A total of 16,206 bulk density determinations have been collected by extensive sampling of diamond drill core in Calais – Henry 5, East Lode North and Calvert areas throughout the orebody and in wallrock adjacent to the mineralisation. All sections of the underground resource are in primary rock, and Bulk Density values are relatively uniform throughout. • Bulk Density determinations were completed by Apex staff for every assayed interval since the commencement of Apex's involvement with the project to the end of 2008. In addition, in areas where Apex bulk density determinations are considered too sparse, pre-Apex diamond core has been used for determinations.

	moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	

Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*
		• A range of criteria were considered when addressing the suitability of the classification boundaries to the resource estimate.
		  • Geological continuity and volume models;
		  • Drill spacing and available mining information;
		  • Modelling technique
		  • Estimation properties including search strategy, number of informing composites, average distance of composites from blocks, number of drillholes used and kriging quality parameters.
		  • The classification for this model was predominantly based on the estimation pass. With the first pass relating to an indicated resource and the second pass being inferred.
		  • The classification of the blocks was also visually checked and adjusted to remove any "spotted dog" effects. No measured resources were calculated.
		• Estimated blocks that have been informed by predominantly historical drilling where QA/QC data has not been reviewed were assigned as inferred.

Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Audits have been undertaken on the resource estimates completed by Apex Minerals in 2012. No major issues were discovered and recommendations made from those audits have been assessed and included where required in subsequent estimates.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy*	• This resource estimate is intended for both underground and open pit mining assessment and reports global estimates.

	of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	