

2 August 2018

ASX Announcement

Major Growth Potential Demonstrated by Razafy Resource Drilling Results

- Latest assays received demonstrate thick, high grade mineralisation intersected at the margins of Razafy highlighting potential to grow maiden resource, results include:
 - 35.7m @ 7.6% Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) (Inc. 10m @ 10.3% TGC)
 - 43.0m @ 7.3% TGC (Inc. 4.6m @ 10.3% TGC)
 - 26.95m @ 7.5% TGC (Inc. 9.3m @ 10% TGC)
- Maiden resource estimation for Razafy on schedule for reporting early August
- Razafy East results highlight further graphitic schist lenses proximal to Razafy
- 2,000m Resource Definition drill program at the Haja Prospect >80% complete

BlackEarth Minerals NL (ASX: BEM) (the **Company** or **BlackEarth**) is pleased to provide an update on the assay results recently received from the Razafy resource definition drilling program at the Maniry Project in southern Madagascar. All assays have now been received from the 65 holes drilled at Razafy during this program. A maiden JORC compliant resource estimation for the Razafy area is expected to be released to the market in early August.

The assay results recently received continue to demonstrate that the two ore bodies at Razafy are thick, consistent and high grade, a summary of these results is presented in Table 1. These results have also shown that the Razafy ore bodies are open along strike and down dip, as shown in figures 1, 2 & 3. In particular, 'step out' drilling to the north west of Razafy (Section A-AA) has identified high grade mineralisation (e.g. MNDD071 - 26.95m @ 7.5% TGC (Inc. 9.3m @ 10% TGC)), meaning high grade mineralisation is proven for over 1.2km's at Razafy and is still open in both directions.

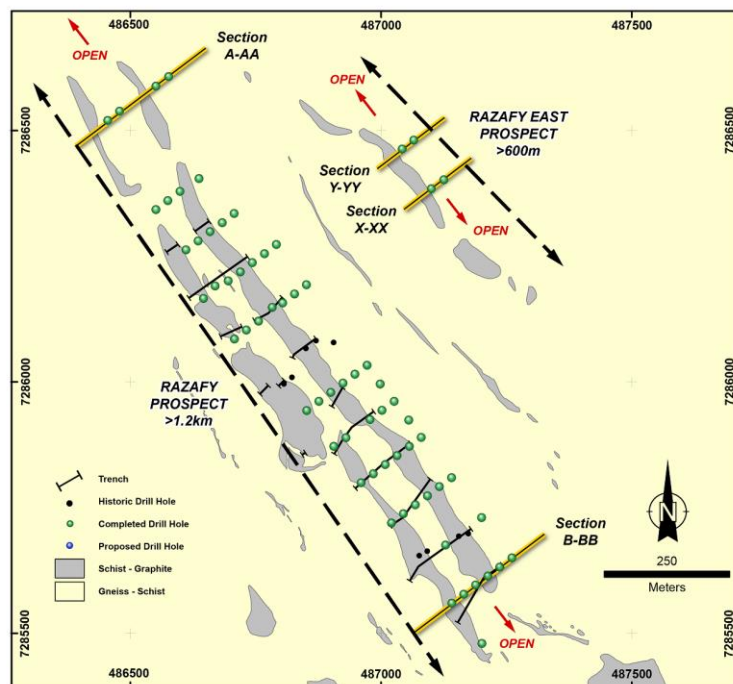


Figure 1 – Razafy Area – Completed Drill Holes

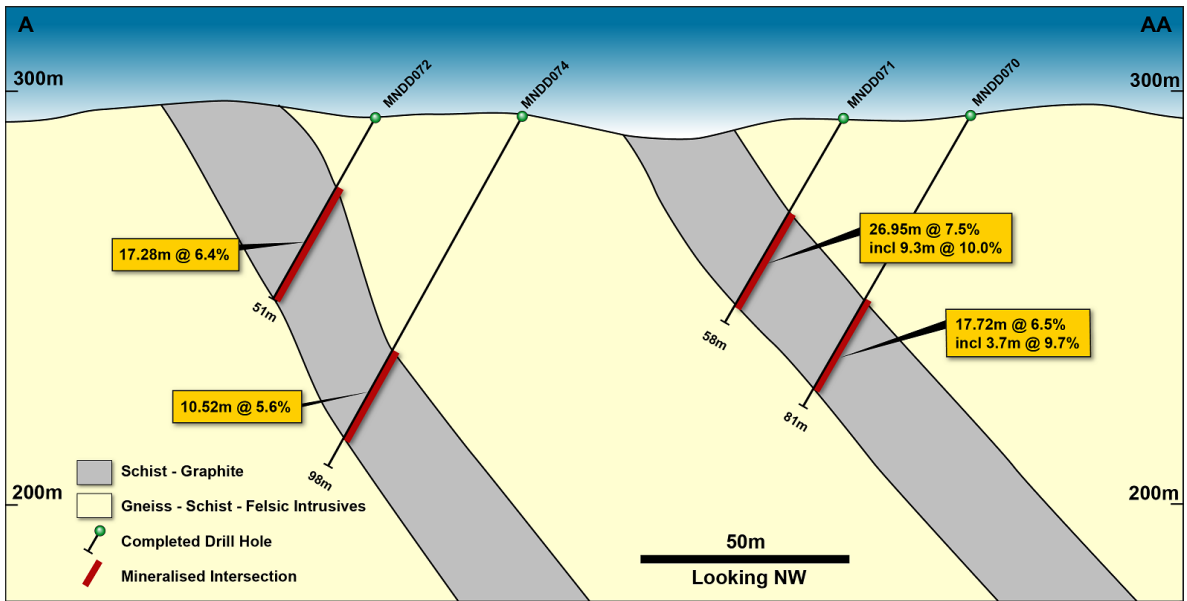


Figure 2 – Razafy - Cross Section – See A-AA at Figure 1

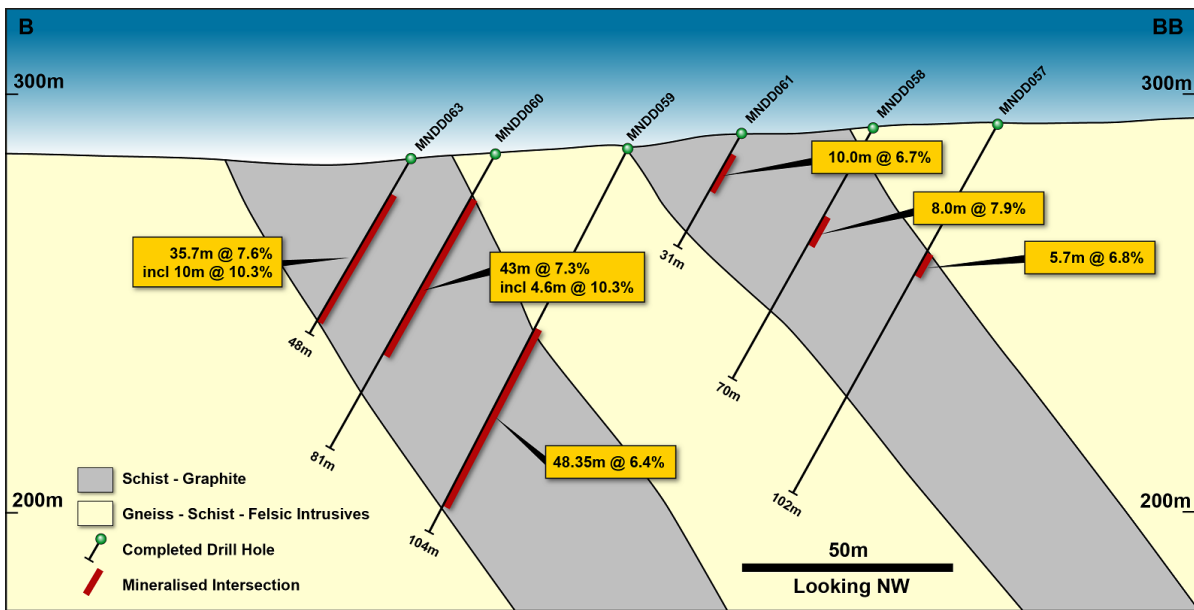


Figure 3 – Razafy - Cross Section – See B-BB at Figure 1

Razafy East

Assay results for the 4 exploration holes drilled at the Razafy East Prospect have also been received, these are depicted in Figures 1, 4 & 5. Significant results include:

- 13.29m @ 6.5% TGC
- 12.51m @ 7.1% TGC
- 9.47m @ 6.9% TGC
- 14.23m @ 6.6% TGC

Consistent thicknesses and grades from all four holes continue to demonstrate the potential for multiple economic graphitic schist lenses proximally to the high grade Razafy Deposit. These drilling results will be part of the maiden resource estimation for the Razafy Area which is due to be released to the market over the coming week.

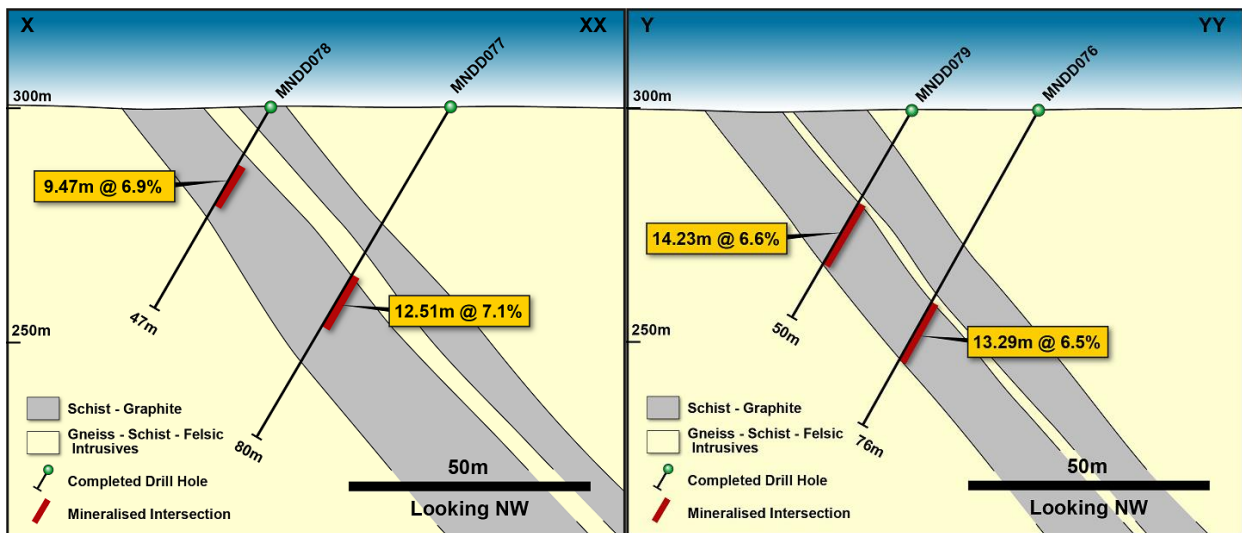


Figure 4 & 5 – Razafy East - Cross Sections – See X-XX & Y-YY at Figure 1

Haja Drilling Update

BEM is also pleased to provide an update of the 2,000m drilling program at the Haja Prospect where 21 of the 25 planned drill holes have been completed. Drilling is progressing well and is expected to be completed within the coming week with a maiden resource estimation in Q4 2018. Previous drilling at the Haja Prospect (see Replacement Prospectus dated 24 November 2017 – page 107) has identified extensive thicknesses of graphite mineralisation including intersections of 70m @ 5.3% Total Graphitic Carbon.

Managing Director, Tom Revy commented:

“These final results for Razafy re-affirm the Board’s confidence in confirming a sizable, high quality resource to be defined in the Maniry Graphite Project. Our first six months in Madagascar has been extremely positive in terms of work completed and outcomes. While initial exploration and mineralogical results have exceeded our expectations, we also need to remember that we have only scratched the surface of this large graphitic system.”

BlackEarth Minerals NL encourages investors to update their contact details to stay up to date with Company news and announcements here: <http://www.blackearthminerals.com.au/update-details/>

MEDIA CONTACTS

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Competent Person’s Statement

The information contained in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr. Peter Langworthy, a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Langworthy has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking 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. Langworthy consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

For more information – www.blackearthminerals.com.au

About BlackEarth Minerals NL (www.blackearthminerals.com.au)

BlackEarth Minerals NL (ASX: BEM) ("Company") is an ASX listed company focused primarily on the exploration and development of its 100% owned Madagascan graphite projects.



The location of the Company's primary graphite projects: Madagascar (Maniry & Ianapera - above)

The Company's Madagascan projects consist of two primary exploration areas: the main Maniry project ("Maniry") in the south, and the Ianapera project ("Ianapera") in the north. Maniry is highly prospective for large-scale, high-quality graphite deposits and is currently at an advanced evaluation stage pending additional work to establish an initial resource, which is expected to be completed within the next 4 weeks. Results, from current diamond drilling have confirmed that the Razafy Prospect (contained within the Maniry Project area) consists of high grade, thick outcropping graphitic mineralisation contained within distinct lenses which remain not only open along strike but also at depth. Recent identification of further lenses to the east also highlights the prospectivity of the immediate area which, based on mapping and previous exploration only represents 5% of the current Maniry Project area.

Ianapera is located approximately 50km north of Maniry. It consists of a series of high-grade outcrops, up to 800m long and 30m wide, of graphite mineralisation within a broader graphite trend. Identified as a large conductive body, potential exists for the presence of a large graphitic mineralised system.

The Company's Western Australian graphite assets include 4 early stage project areas that have been partially explored by a number of companies in the past, with encouraging results reported from several locations.



Table 1 – Razafy - Significant Assay Results

Prospect	Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gra/C_%
Razafy	MNDD052	38.9	81	42.1	7.4
	<i>inc</i>	62	68	6	9.9
Razafy	MNDD053	13.2	41.8	28.6	7.6
	<i>inc</i>	21.1	29	7.9	10.5
Razafy	MNDD054	34	64	30	7
	<i>inc</i>	54	58	4	10.4
Razafy	MNDD055	9.5	56.9	47.4	7.1
	<i>inc</i>	29	35.5	6.5	10
Razafy	MNDD056	0	22.1	22.1	6.5
	<i>inc</i>	20	21	1	11.4
Razafy	MNDD057	35.4	41	5.7	6.8
Razafy	MNDD058	24	32	8	7.9
Razafy	MNDD059	48.75	97.1	48.35	6.4
Razafy	MNDD060	12	55	43	7.3
	<i>inc</i>	44	48.6	4.6	10.3
Razafy	MNDD061	5	15	10	6.7
Razafy	MNDD062	3	27	24	7.1
	<i>inc</i>	21	25	4	10.1
Razafy	MNDD063	10.1	45.8	35.7	7.6
	<i>inc</i>	20	30	10	10.3
Razafy	MNDD064	<i>No Significant Results</i>			
Razafy	MNDD065	13	14	1	7.1
Razafy	MNDD066	12	16	4	6.5
Razafy	MNDD067	75	101.8	26.8	7.7
	<i>inc</i>	75	81	6	10.4
Razafy	MNDD068	2	16.3	14.3	8
Razafy	MNDD069	60.18	88	27.82	7.5
Razafy	MNDD070	56.28	74	17.72	6.5
	<i>inc</i>	58	61.7	3.7	9.7
Razafy	MNDD071	26.2	53.15	26.95	7.5
	<i>inc</i>	30	39.3	9.3	10
Razafy	MNDD072	17.9	35.18	17.28	6.4
Razafy	MNDD073	<i>No Significant Results</i>			
Razafy	MNDD074	65.08	75.6	10.52	5.6
Razafy	MNDD075	59.88	96.84	36.96	7.2
	<i>inc</i>	74.78	78.63	3.85	10.8
Razafy	MNDD076	46.66	59.95	13.29	6.5
Razafy	MNDD077	40.5	53.01	12.51	7.1
Razafy	MNDD078	14.2	23.67	9.47	6.9
Razafy	MNDD079	22.15	36.38	14.23	6.6
Razafy	MNDD080	37.35	87.64	50.29	6.7
	<i>inc</i>	61	64.9	3.9	10.2
Razafy	MNDD081	64.94	80	15.06	7.5
	<i>inc</i>	68.4	74.3	5.9	10.5
Razafy	MNDD082	0.2	12.49	12.29	6.4
Razafy	MNDD082	79.1	104.12	25.02	6.2
	<i>inc</i>	92.5	94.43	1.93	10.4

Table 2 – Razafy - Drilling Status

Hole_ID	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip
MNDD001	84.18	486805.206	7285998.202	297.625	233	-60
MNDD002	109.9	486821.075	7286010.938	293.117	233	-60
MNDD003	117.6	486850.37	7286065.845	301.261	233	-60
MNDD004	95.7	486868.459	7286080.127	302.825	233	-60
MNDD010	82.6	487076.869	7285653.621	289.709	240	-60
MNDD011	113.04	487093.503	7285662.004	290.757	240	-60
MNDD012	58.8	487156.322	7285693.478	296.214	240	-60
MNDD013	142.8	487176.521	7285702.929	298.194	240	-60
MNDD017	111	486905.692	7286076.23	303.523	233	-60
MNDD018	104.12	486971.999	7286033.099	304.327	233	-60
MNDD018A	13.72	486972	7286033	304.327	233	-60
MNDD019	49.06	486924.295	7285996.814	299.287	233	-60
MNDD020	77.25	486946.789	7286012.226	302.581	233	-60
MNDD021	99.86	486853.993	7286195.505	299.023	233	-60
MNDD022	42.84	486799.332	7286153.283	297.443	233	-60
MNDD023	75.56	486826.969	7286179.041	295.917	233	-60
MNDD024	103.93	486898.624	7285975.916	296.15	233	-60
MNDD025	41.51	486730.358	7286100.901	294.781	233	-60
MNDD026	74.64	486753.576	7286120.65	294.784	233	-60
MNDD027	43.72	486669.087	7286189.904	294.998	233	-60
MNDD028	104.83	486781.329	7286145.436	299.011	233	-60
MNDD029	76.72	486695.163	7286206.821	297.545	233	-60
MNDD030	74.08	486874.069	7285964.508	291.312	233	-60
MNDD031	49.97	486747.147	7286238.228	302.786	233	-60
MNDD032	75.22	486768.639	7286255.014	304.145	233	-60
MNDD033	41.03	486849.269	7285954.33	296.504	233	-60
MNDD034	113.77	486660.047	7286300.181	300.393	233	-60
MNDD035	86.49	486713.508	7286332.65	303.69	233	-60
MNDD036	66.82	486642.147	7286273.759	297.263	233	-60
MNDD037	48.22	486686.492	7286318.627	302.375	233	-60
MNDD038	34.31	486600.486	7286248.813	298.658	233	-60
MNDD039	55.72	486599.063	7286379.743	300.046	233	-60
MNDD040	80.32	486576.812	7286364.601	297.703	233	-60
MNDD041	90.35	487025.429	7285960.414	303.802	233	-60
MNDD042	37.72	486551.76	7286344.256	300.177	233	-60
MNDD043	65.52	487003.09	7285945.223	301.574	233	-60
MNDD044	28.72	486982.647	7285927.265	298.943	233	-60
MNDD045	99.22	487080.615	7285895.895	303.197	233	-60
MNDD046	75.18	486934.267	7285889.796	294.577	233	-70
MNDD047	54.67	487058.298	7285873.133	301.567	233	-60
MNDD048	23.17	487033.342	7285856.678	298.999	233	-60
MNDD049	100.07	487010.665	7285837.089	295.997	233	-60
MNDD050	66.18	486985.713	7285820.051	294.031	233	-60

Hole_ID	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip
MNDD051	32.37	486963.071	7285800.888	291.527	233	-60
MNDD052	96.07	487069.022	7285754.759	294.183	233	-60
MNDD053	69.18	487046.031	7285737.125	291.881	233	-60
MNDD054	87.87	487139.558	7285810.833	303.283	233	-60
MNDD055	65.37	487118.554	7285798.393	300.9	233	-60
MNDD056	31.02	487095.002	7285778.766	297.381	233	-60
MNDD057	101.5	487261.022	7285650.756	297.16	233	-60
MNDD058	69.75	487236.957	7285634.173	295.835	233	-60
MNDD059	104.43	487192.807	7285591.385	291.783	233	-60
MNDD060	81.18	487162.524	7285578.582	289.545	233	-60
MNDD061	30.97	487211.865	7285614.587	293.994	233	-60
MNDD062	43.3	487199.572	7285486.87	288.086	233	-60
MNDD063	48.2	487145.753	7285563.26	287.677	233	-60
MNDD064	27.2	486645.736	7286166.658	298.523	233	-60
MNDD065	25.04	486705.279	7286084.234	298.52	233	-60
MNDD066	42.18	486635.839	7286404.193	303.853	233	-60
MNDD067	110	486998.496	7285997.602	303.256	233	-60
MNDD068	32.18	486902.358	7285865.879	291.493	233	-60
MNDD069	94.68	487054.334	7285922.199	302.882	233	-60
MNDD070	80.5	486573.671	7286605.318	307.121	233	-60
MNDD071	57.87	486551.9	7286588.09	306.139	233	-60
MNDD072	50.68	486453.17	7286525.658	301.702	233	-60
MNDD073	40.72	487015.833	7285714.27	287.514	233	-60
MNDD074	98.4	486491.232	7286540.786	302.88	233	-60
MNDD075	100.18	487130.969	7285676.752	292.983	233	-60
MNDD076	76.01	487062.655	7286478.116	308.442	233	-60
MNDD077	80.21	487125.12	7286408.96	308.283	233	-60
MNDD078	47.39	487098.266	7286385.115	308.56	233	-60
MNDD079	50.38	487028.776	7286477.388	308.142	233	-60
MNDD080	95.18	487202.021	7285730.769	301.471	233	-60
MNDD081	100.4	486791.143	7286276.152	305.387	233	-60
MNDD082	110.08	486721.153	7286221.543	300.486	233	-60

Table 3 – JORC

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template		
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	Diamond drilling program - Sampling will consist of 2m composite samples of quarter core. Samples will be cut using a diamond blade core saw. Duplicate samples will be collected every 20th sample for QAQC purposes. CRM's will be inserted every 20th Sample for QAQC purposes. Sampling is considered to be comprehensive and representative. Remaining core was retained as a permeant reference. Total Graphitic Carbon content is measured at a laboratory using a CS analyser.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	Diamond drilling. Core size is HQ and NQ typically in 0.5-1.5m runs. Core from a select number of holes will be orientated.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Core recovery is routinely recorded every metre by a trained geologist. No bias or relationship is observed at this point between recovery and grade. Recovery is typically +80% within weathered rock, and +95% in fresh rock in nearly all instances.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	All holes are logged by a qualified and experienced geologist. All logging included descriptions of geotechnical, mineralisation, structural and lithological aspects of the core and was digitally recorded using an industry standard code system. Core is formally photographed. Data collected offers sufficient detail for the purpose of interpretation and further studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Quarter core will be cut using a diamond core saw and collected for assay. 2 metre composite sampling are deemed to be comprehensive and representative for the style/type of mineralisation under investigation. Duplicate samples are taken (remaining quarter core) every 20th sample for QAQC purposes
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	Assaying is undertaken by Intertek Genalysis in Perth (Aus). Samples are pulverised to 75 micron, roasted to 420deg and digested with a weak acid. Final analysis is undertaken by CS analyser (Code: C73/CSA). This method is considered total. Standards and duplicates are routinely inserted every 20th sample by the BEM technical team as well as internal QAQC from the laboratory. No issues been observed with QAQC.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Significant intersections have been verified by alternative company personnel. No twin holes have been undertaken. All date is recorded digitally using a standard logging system and files are stored in a industry standard database.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	The position of drill collars are recorded using a handheld GPS (accurate to 3m), these will be picked up using a DGPS once the drill program is complete. Projection and grid systems used: UTM (WGS84 Z38S). The down hole azimuth and dip is recoded using a Magshot instrument (Accurate to 1deg)
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Sample intervals are typically between 0.5-2.0m. Data has not been used for resource estimation at this point.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	The orientation of the drilling is not expected to introduce sampling bias. Most drill holes have intersected the mineralisation at near perpendicular angles to the strike and dip of the mineralised units.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	Samples are cut and sampled on site before being transported to the company sample preparation facility in Antananarivo for preparation. Samples will then be freighted by DHL to Intertek Genalysis in Perth (Aus) for assay. It is reasoned that the samples will be under sufficient security.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	Sampling procedure has been reviewed by an external auditor (Sigma Blue Pty. Ltd.)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Work was undertaken upon permits 5394 & 39751</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenements are located within the inland South West of Madagascar approximately centred on the township of Ampanihy. Tenements are held 100% by Mada-Aust SARL. Ultimately a wholly owned subsidiary of BlackEarth Minerals NL, through Madagascar Graphite Ltd. No overriding royalties are in place There is no native title agreement required Tenure does not coincide with any historical sites or national parkland Semi-arid, thinly vegetated, relatively flat to low lying hills with sub-cropping rock. Tenements are currently secure and in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	Regional mapping by BRGM, Historical diamond drilling and trenching by Malagasy Minerals, Ltd. (2014-2016)
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>The project overlies a prominent 20km wide zone consisting of a folded assemblage of graphite and quartz-feldspar schists (<60% graphite), quartzite and marble units, with lesser intercalated amphibolite and leucogneiss.</p> <p>This zone, termed the Ampanihy Belt is a core component of the Neoproterozoic Graphite System. The belt is interpreted as a ductile shear zone accreted from rocks of volcanic and sedimentary origins.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on 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. 	Refer to table within text
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Significant results reported are weighted averages based upon sample length and grade. No cut offs applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	Drilling has intersected the mineralised units at a near perpendicular angle, however at this point the true width of mineralisation is not known.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Refer to figures within text
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	All significant results
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Refer to BEM Prospectus.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Further assay results to be received.