

ASX Announcement

Phase 2 programs set to commence at Maniry and Ianapera Projects

- Trenching programs across the high grade lenses at the Maniry and Ianapera Projects set to commence with the aim of:
 - Identifying high grade mineralisation at Maniry
 - Testing strike extensions of the recently announced Razafy Resource
 - Assessing the potential of the Razafy Domain to deliver further mineral resources
 - First pass, systematic assessment of the multiple high grade lenses at the Ianapera Project, located within 10km of the world class Molo Graphite Deposit
- Final Assays for Haja received at laboratory in Perth, resource estimation due Nov 2018
- Scoping Study for Razafy ongoing, expected to be reported before the end of the year

BlackEarth Minerals NL (ASX: BEM) (**BlackEarth** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide details of its upcoming exploration programs at its Madagascan graphite projects. BlackEarth has two projects located in south-west Madagascar located 75km from each other, the Maniry Project and the Ianapera Project (Figure 1). A systematic trenching and sampling program is set to be undertaken at both projects starting at the end of September. The aim of the program is to assess the graphite lenses at each project, allowing further insight into the potential size and grade of the deposits.

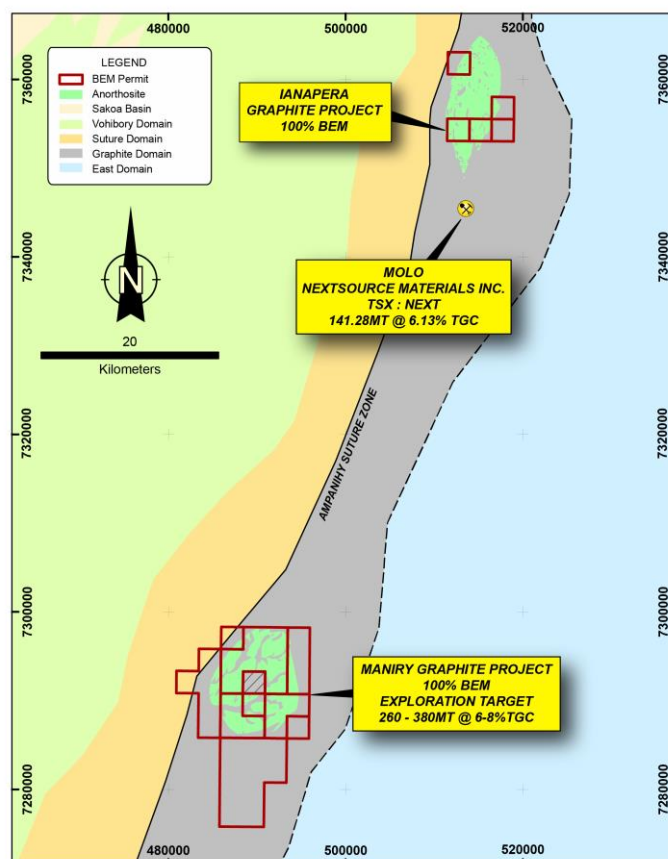


Figure 1 – Maniry and Ianapera Project Overview

Maniry Project - Razafy

Recently, BlackEarth announced a maiden inferred resource estimation of 11.2 Mt @ 7.1% Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) for the Razafy graphite deposit (ASX: 14th August 2018 – Update Razafy Resource Estimation). This deposit is one of multiple lenses identified within the 'Razafy Domain', this domain has an estimated Exploration Target of 85 -125Mt @ 7- 8% TGC (ASX: 14 August 2018 – Maniry Exploration Target Estimate). The Razafy Domain is one of three large domains of graphite mineralisation that make up the Maniry Project.

The Razafy resource is currently modelled at 1.2km in length and open along strike in both directions. Mapping, rock-chipping and historical airborne geophysical imagery has highlighted the Razafy deposit as part of a larger mineralised system, over 4km in length – The Razafy Domain. BlackEarth believes there is potential to increase the size of the Razafy resource and also delineate further high grade resources within the Razafy Domain. It is perceived that additional resource tonnes and higher grade mineralisation will impact the ongoing scoping study positively.

A systematic trenching and sampling program across the Razafy Domain will be undertaken to assess the size and grades of the multiple lenses that make up the domain (Figures 2 and 3). Approximately 3.8km of trenching is planned on 200m spaced traverses. Of interest, a prevalent conductive anomaly located along strike to the north-west of Razafy will be investigated as well as multiple, high grade lenses to the north east of Razafy. Assay results from this program are expected to be received and reported upon in mid-December.

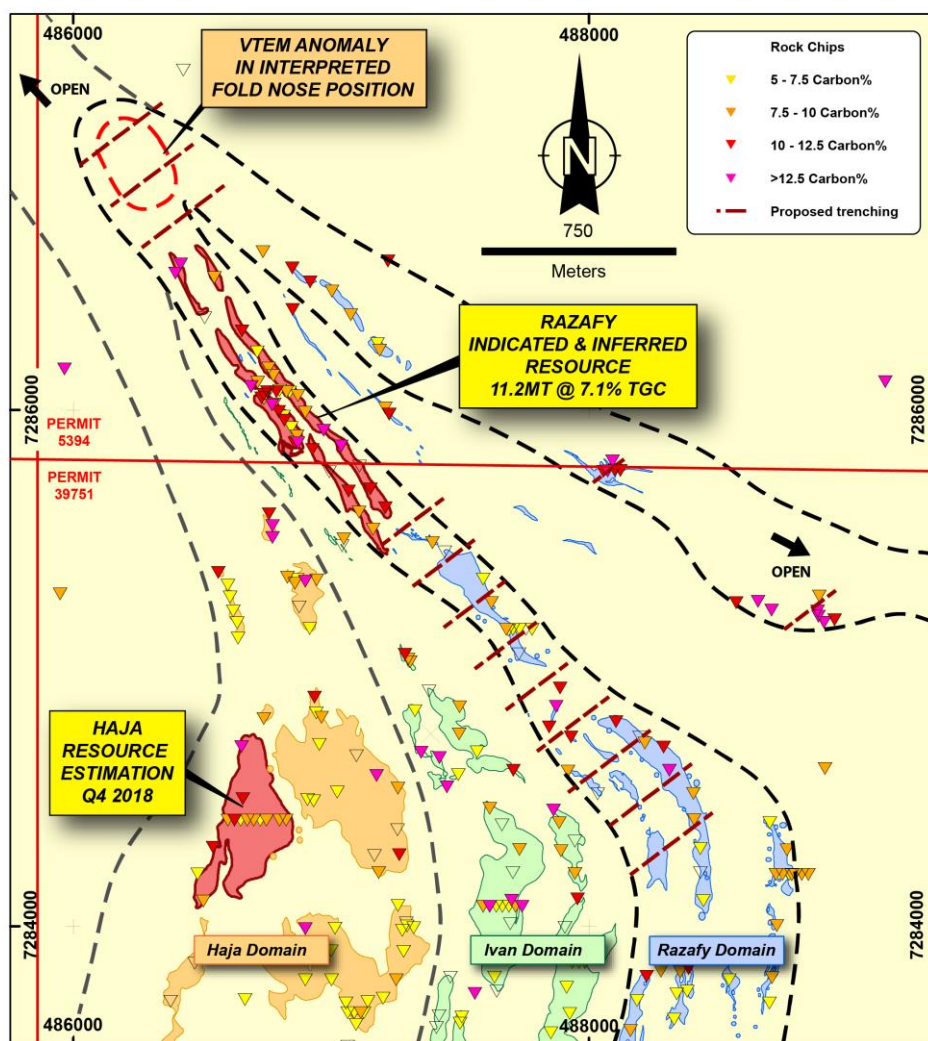


Figure 2 – Maniry Project – Razafy Domain – Trenching Proposal - Geology

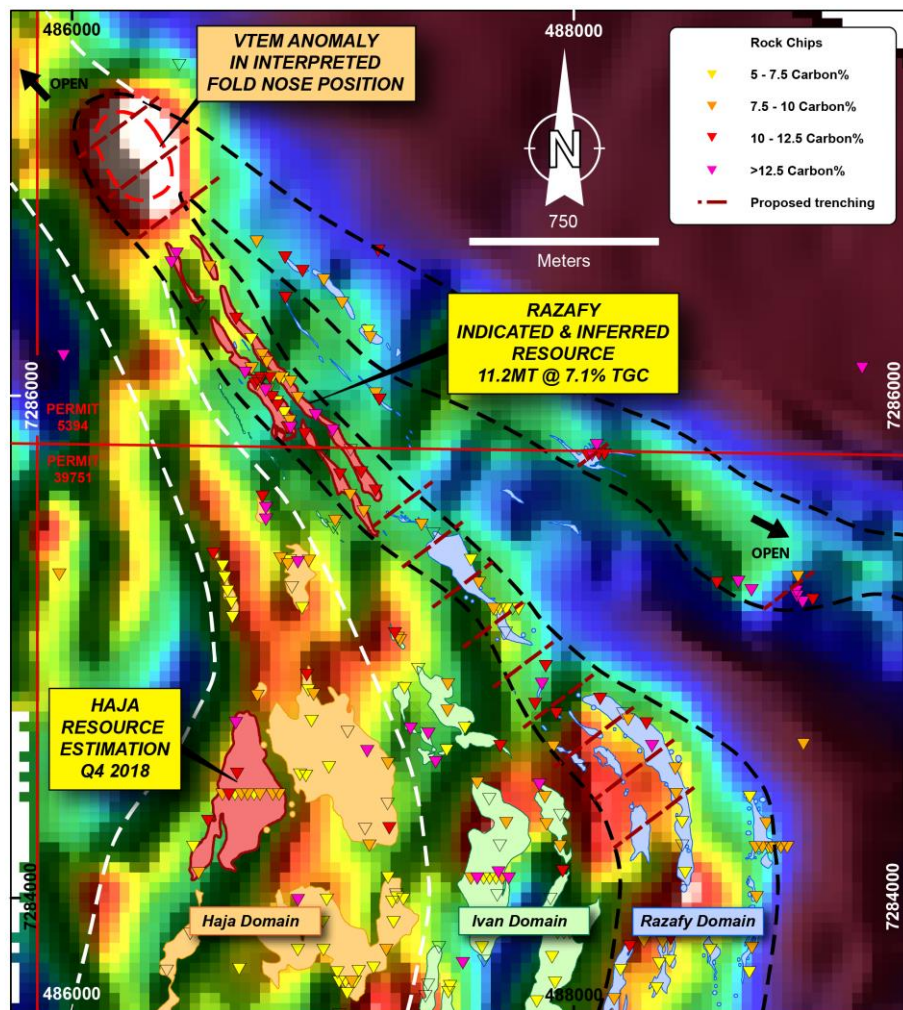


Figure 3 – Maniry Project – Razafy Domain – Trenching Proposal – VTEM Image

Ianapera Project

The Ianapera Project is located 75km north of the Maniry Project (Figure 1). The project is located in a similar geological setting as Maniry within a highly metamorphosed package of rocks on the fringes of a large Anorthosite intrusion. The project is also located ~10km's north of the world class Molo Graphite Deposit (Figure 4). Molo is owned by Next Source Materials (TSX: NEXT) and has a NI-43 compliant resource estimation of 141.28Mt @ 6.13% TGC.

Previous mapping and rock chipping programs at Ianapera have identified multiple, high grade lenses, with rock chip values eclipsing those usually seen at Maniry i.e. >20%. It is interpreted that the multiple lenses are part of a larger mineralised system as suggested within the VTEM conductivity imagery (Figure 5).

A systematic trenching and sampling program will be undertaken across the highly conductive zone to delineate the size and grade of each of the mapped lenses and to provide an insight into the suggested larger mineralised system. It is planned for 3km of trenching on 200m spaced lines at the Ianapera project. This is anticipated to commence immediately after trenching at Maniry is completed in mid-October. Results are currently expected to be reported in the new year.

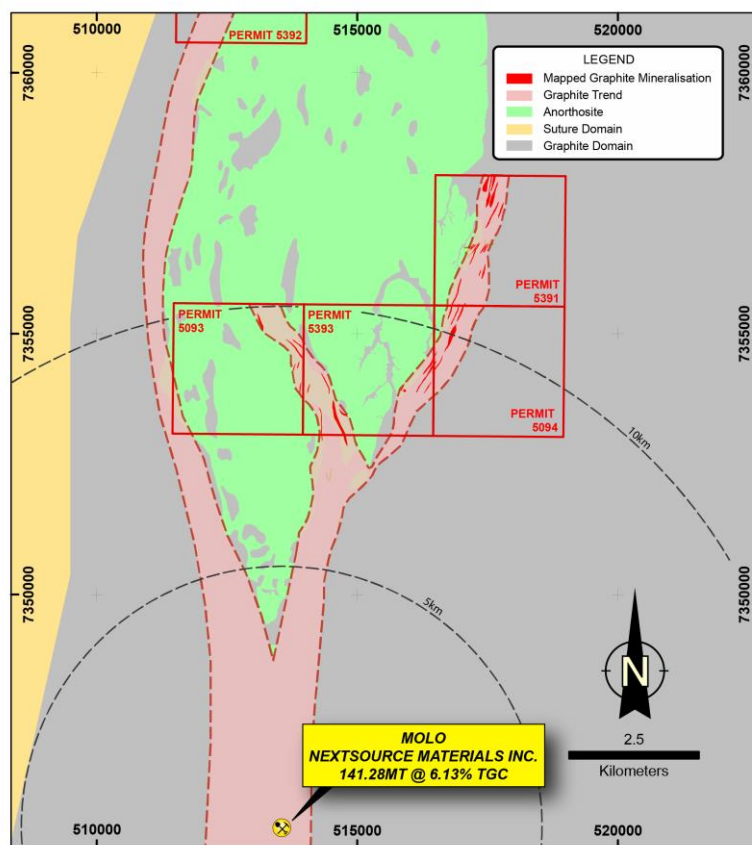


Figure 4 – Ianapera Project – Overview

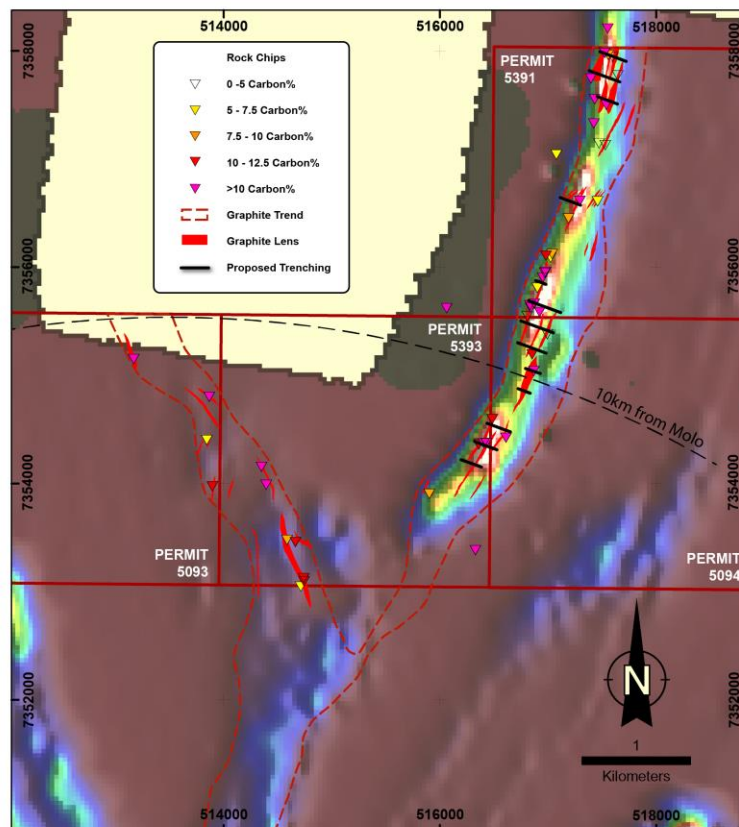


Figure 5 – Ianapera Project – Trenching Proposal – VTEM Image

Haja Exploration and Resource Estimation Update

The Company is also pleased to provide an update for the recently completed drilling program at Haja, one of the multiple graphite deposits at the Maniry Project. The final samples have recently arrived at the laboratory in Perth for analysis. Assay results are expected to be returned towards the end of the month with a maiden resource estimation expected to be announced in November. Results for the first 5 holes were recently reported (ASX: 23 August 2018 – Assays return broad zones of graphite) with encouraging intercept widths and grades e.g. 81.8m @ 6.1% TGC (inc. 19.5m @ 8.1% TGC).

Managing Director, Tom Revy commented:

“The trenching work on the Ianapera and Maniry Projects represent the commencement of phase 2 of the exploration program. Whilst the Board remains focused on its “fast track to cashflow” strategy, results obtained from Phase 2 will be used as the basis for expanding current project development plans.”

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.

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Target for the Maniry Graphite Project is extracted from the report entitled “Exploration Target Update” dated 14 August 2018 and is available to view on the Company’s website (www.blackearthminerals.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

The information in this report that relates to the Maiden Resource Estimation for Razafy at the Maniry Graphite Project is extracted from the report entitled “Update – Maiden Resource Estimation for Razafy at the Maniry Graphite Project” dated 14 August 2018 and is available to view on the Company’s website (www.blackearthminerals.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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 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. The Razafy indicated and inferred resource, comprising of **11.2Mt @ 7.10% Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC)** is summarised in Table 1 below. The vast majority of the resource has been classified with a high degree of confidence at an 'Indicated' classification, with the remainder classified as 'Inferred'. The Mineral Resource is reported at a 6% TGC cut-off grade. The Mineral Resource was estimated within constraining wireframe solids defined at a nominal 3% TGC cut-off grade.

Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	TGC Grade (%)	Contained Tonnes (t)
Razafy Indicated	8.0	7.22	577,600
Razafy Inferred	3.2	6.80	217,600
Total Resources	11.2	7.10	795,200

Mineral Resource Estimates for Maniry Project

Results, from recent 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 represents only 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 – Ianapera - Historical Rock Chips

SampleID	Easting	Northing	TGC %
MD05745	517525	7357979	23.3
MD05746	517645	7357772	1.66
MD05747	517397	7357743	37
MD05748	517540	7357500	19.5
MD05749	517425	7357327	32.5
MD05750	517472	7357143	3.19
MD05751	517530	7357128	4.5
MD05752	517460	7356608	7.08
MD05753	517294	7356612	29.8
MD05755	516971	7355945	22.83
MD05758	516994	7355379	3.17
MD05759	514664	7353457	10.3
MD05760	514587	7353476	9.83
MD05761	514714	7353045	5.4
MD05762	514743	7353095	11.89
MD05763	515010	7352493	7.14
MD05764	514550	7351855	7.67
MD05765	514372	7351919	7
MD05766	517558	7357961	8.35
MD05767	517599	7357943	3.67
MD05768	516810	7355545	2.17
MD05769	516871	7355038	16.83
MD05770	516360	7354360	11.5
MD05771	516429	7354373	23.2
MD05772	515901	7353903	8.7
MD05773	513170	7355149	22.6
MD05774	513866	7354800	22
MD05775	514351	7354153	22.3
MD05776	514266	7352113	5.68
MD05777	514521	7352045	6.9
MD05778	514936	7352093	6.25
MD05779	514555	7351148	7.9
MD05780	514446	7351171	4.88
MD05781	517189	7356449	8.2
MD05782	516063	7355619	33.66
MD05783	516923	7355584	14.3
MD05784	516854	7355192	12.49
MD05785	516485	7354593	10.3
MD05786	516611	7354421	19.9
MD05787	516330	7353381	15.59
MD05788	513846	7354400	5.43
MD05789	514394	7353987	37.85
MD05790	513896	7353972	11.9
MD05791	514153	7352426	10.9
MD05792	514920	7352389	16.76
MD05793	515085	7352348	2.49
MD05868	491834	7305964	12.08

Table 2 – JORC

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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. 	Historical rock chips taken from outcropping graphitic schist. Approximately 2-3kg collected and analysed at the 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). 	NA
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. 	NA
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. 	Geological observations are noted by the geologist
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. 	NA
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 was 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.
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. 	NA
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 the rock chips are recorded using a handheld GPS (accurate to 3m). Projection and grid systems used: UTM (WGS84 Z38S).
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 spacing is random and cannot be used for resource estimation.
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. 	NA
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	Information is not available.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	NA

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 5391, 5392, 5393, 25093 & 25094</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenements are located within the inland South West of Madagascar. 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. (2008-2016)
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. 	NA
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'). 	NA
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 rock chips associated with the aforementioned lenses are reported.
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. 	Prospects are to be trench tested over coming month.