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## ASX Announcement Outstanding High-Grade Graphite Results Received from Trenching at lanapera Graphite Project

- Outstanding assay results received from lanapera Graphite Project (Project) trenching program:
  - 18.0m @ 22.06% Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) returned from trench IPT007
  - Includes. 8.0m @ 32.70% TGC;
  - Includes. 2.0m @ 46.00% TGC
- The Project is located within 10km of the 'World Class' Molo Graphite Project (NextSource Materials Inc. TSX: NEXT).
- All tenements within the lanapera Graphite Project have granted 40 year mining licences
- Remaining assay results to be received and reported over coming weeks.

BlackEarth Minerals NL (ASX: BEM) ("BlackEarth", the "Company") is delighted to provide the results of the first assays received from the trenching program at the lanapera Graphite Project in Southern Madagascar. The lanapera trenching program was completed in mid-December with 29 trenches excavated for 1,874.1 metres, with 965 samples collected for analysis (Figure 1). The lanapera Project is located 75km North of the Maniry Graphite Project; and significantly, within 10km of the 'Molo Graphite Deposit containing 141.28Mt @ 6.13% TGC (NextSource Materials Inc. (TSX: NEXT) as shown in Figures 1 and 3.

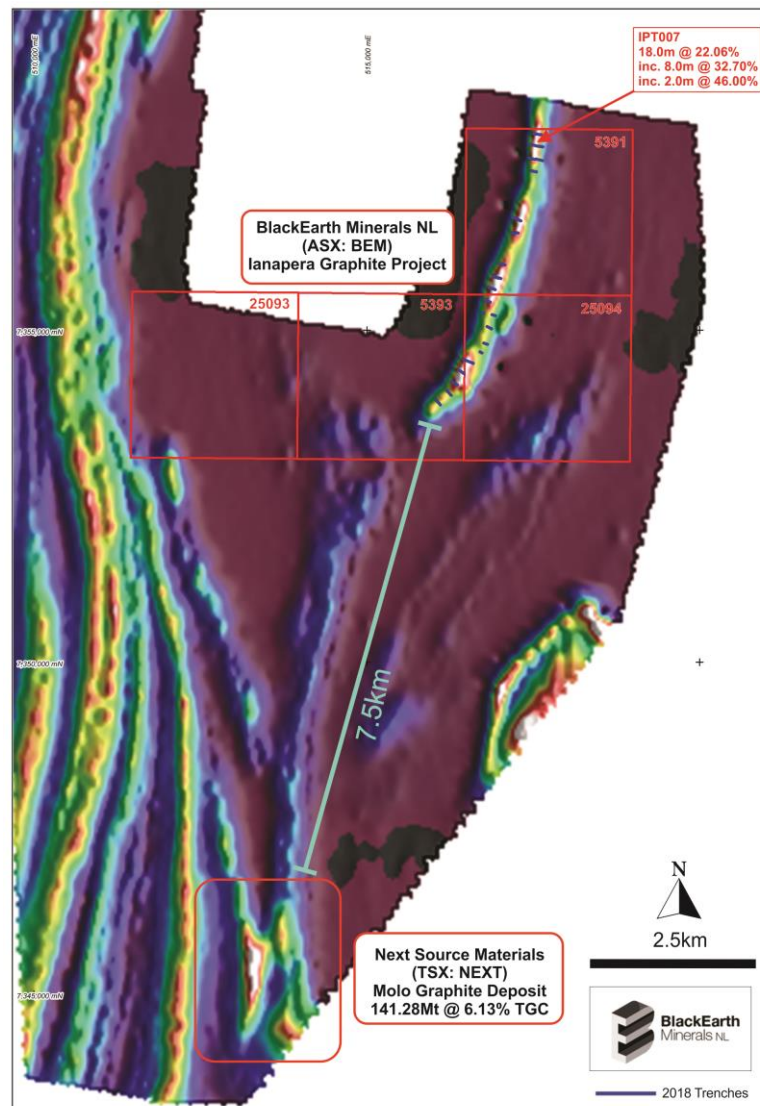
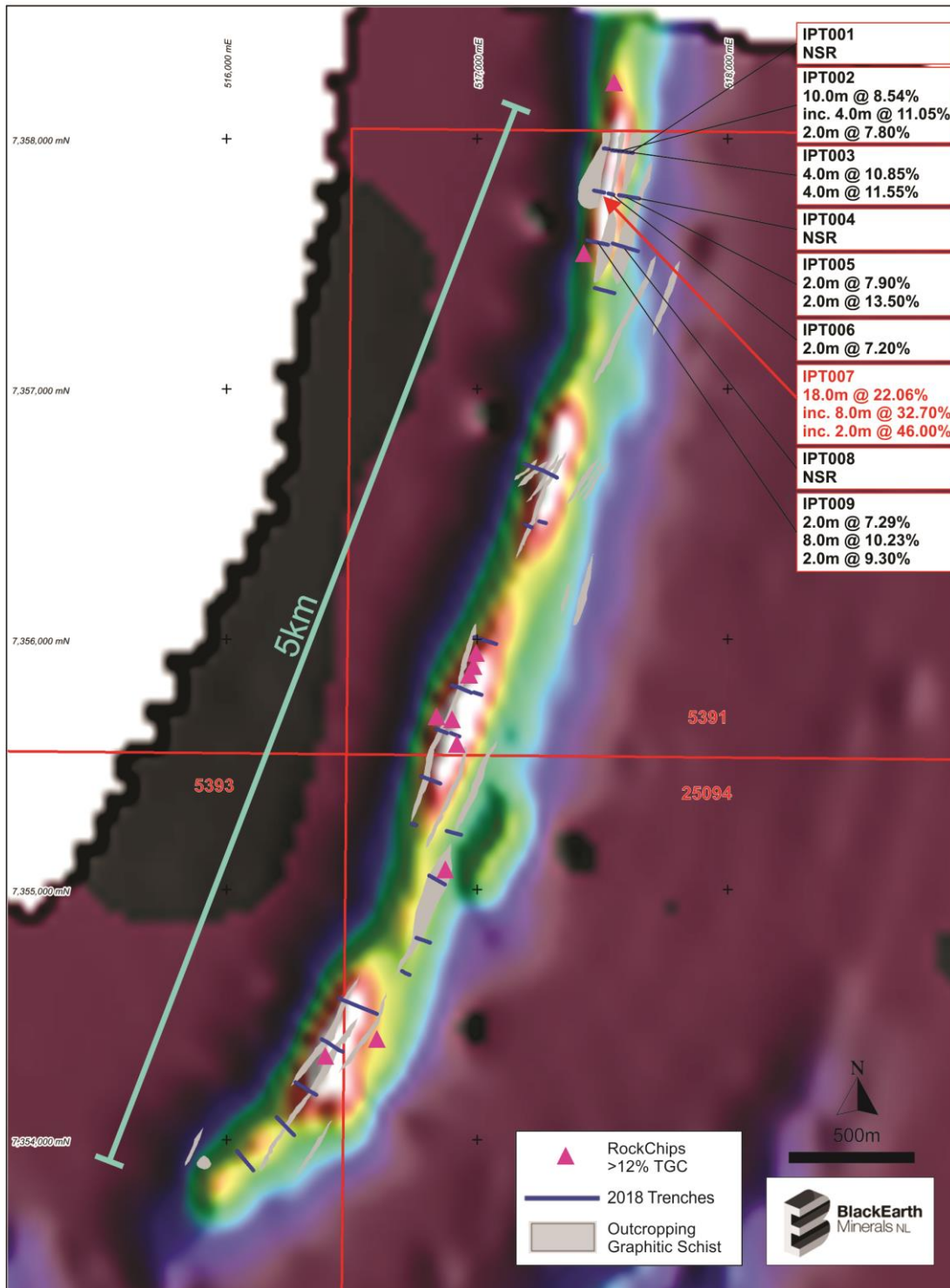


Figure 1 – lanapera Graphite Project – 2018 Trenching Program Overview – VTEM Imagery

These initial trenching results are believed to consist of some of the highest grades achieved, not only in Madagascar, but in the global graphite industry. These highly significant results confirm the Board's opinion of the prospectivity of the lanapera Graphite Project to become a standalone project in its own right given that 40-year mining leases have already been granted across all tenements.

The potential of the lanapera Graphite Project's mineral system can be visualised in early-time (ch08) airborne electro-magnetic imagery (see Figure 2). A continuous 5km long conductive trend outlines the interpreted zone of mineralisation. Within this extensive mineralised trend there are four zones of higher conductivity that are clearly visible within this trend, and are interpreted as likely zones of high-grade mineralisation. These intense anomalies were targeted during this trenching program.

Previous reconnaissance exploration undertaken by the BEM technical team has identified numerous horizons of graphite mineralisation and multiple high-grade rock-chips along the whole conductive trend, leading to the Company's belief that a large graphite mineral system exists with the potential to host multiple high-grade graphite deposits. At this point it is worth referring to Figure 1 and comparing the size and intensity of conductive trend at lanapera compared to the two conductive 'limbs' that form the Molo Graphite Deposit.



**Figure 2 – lanapera Graphite Project – 2018 Trenching Results – VTEM Imagery**  
*(All relevant geophysics details and rock-chips assays are previously reported within company prospectus)*

So far, results have been received from the northern portion of the trend with the highly-anticipated remaining assay results expected to be received and reported over the coming weeks. All significant results are depicted within Figure 2 and reported within Table 1.

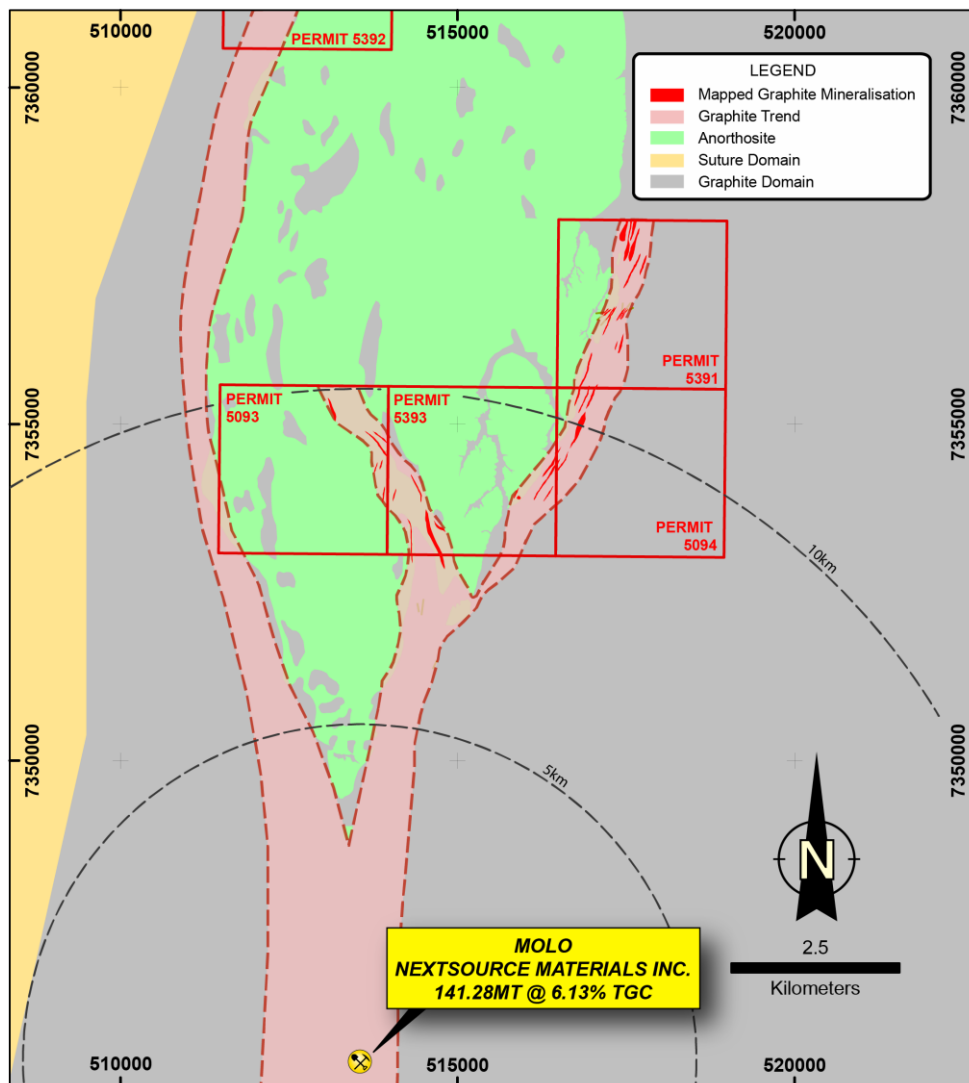
The lanapera Graphite Project (see figure 3) is located within 10km of the Molo Graphite Deposit with a NI43-101 compliant total combined graphite resource of 141.28Mt @ 6.13% TGC (NextSource Materials Inc. (TSX: NEXT). This project is considered one of the largest, high quality flake graphite deposits in the world.

The Molo Project took a huge step towards production earlier this year with the granting of a forty-year Mining Permit allowing NextSource to move toward financing and building the Project. The granting of this Mining Permit is also a highly significant signal from the newly elected Madagascar Government, showing their desire to engage with over-seas resource companies and continue to promote Madagascar as a mining friendly jurisdiction.

Over the past 6 years, between NextSource and BlackEarth, the companies have identified a number of mineral resources and advanced prospects throughout the Ampanihy region, proving this region has the potential to host multiple large, quality and high-grade graphite deposits (see Figure 4). It is of BlackEarth's belief that this region has the potential to be a 'hub' for graphite production in the long term, similar to many other well-known bulk and base metal mining districts around the world.

**Managing Director, Mr Tom Revy commented:**

“These results reaffirm the Board's belief that lanapera has the potential to add significant value to BEM with results exceeding even our expectations. We will continue to undertake exploration in the area and investigate the various options that may exist to extract maximum value for our shareholders.”



**Figure 3 – lanapera Graphite Project – Interpreted Geology and Mineralisation**

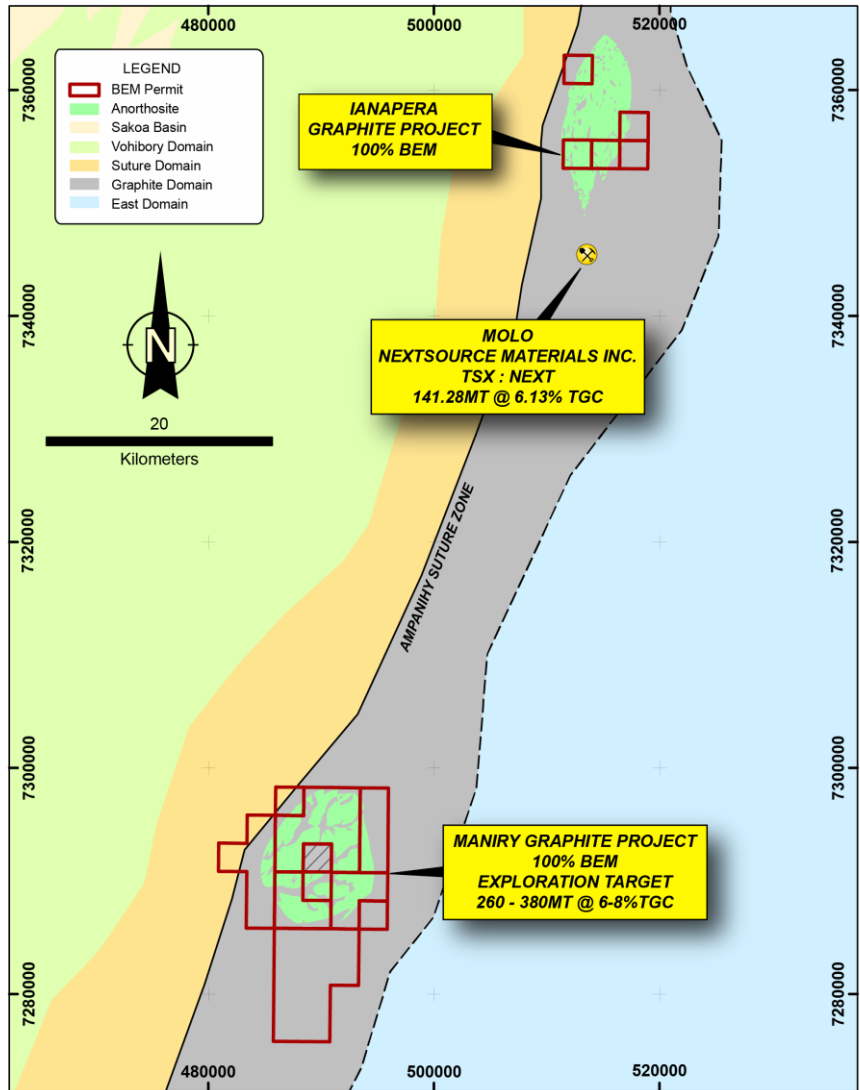


Figure 4 – Ampanihy Regional Geology and Graphite Projects

Table 1 – Ianapera Trenching - Significant Results

Trench_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Length (m)	Azi (deg)	From (m)	To (m)	Inteval (m)	TGC (%)	
IPT001	517621	7357944	506	28	276				NSR	
IPT002	517581	7357948	503	44	278	4.0	14.0	10.0	8.54	
						6.0	10.0	4.0	11.05	
						36.0	38.0	2.0	7.80	
IPT003	517526	7357958	501	22	278	2.0	6.0	4.0	10.85	
						12.0	16.0	4.0	11.55	
IPT004	517648	7357760	508	29.6	280				NSR	
IPT005	517616	7357766	507	50	280	34.0	36.0	2.0	7.90	
						42.0	44.0	2.0	13.50	
IPT006	517544	7357775	504	20.5	285	6.0	8.0	2.0	7.20	
IPT007	517506	7357785	503	41	280	6.0	24.0	18.0	22.06	
						<i>inc.</i>	16.0	24.0	8.0	32.70
						<i>(inc.)</i>	20.0	22.0	2.0	46.00
IPT008	517642	7357551	504	106	286				NSR	
IPT009	517521	7357575	503	86	283	4.0	6.0	2.0	7.20	
						18.0	26.0	8.0	10.23	
						30.0	32.0	2.0	9.30	
						Remaining assay results to be received				

Reporting cut-off grades @ 7, 10, 15, 20, 30 & 40% TGC

Coordinates WGS84 Z38S

## CONTACTS

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BlackEarth 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/>

### 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 is an employee of OmniGeoX Pty Ltd which is a consultant to BlackEarth. 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](http://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 and Haja at the Maniry Graphite Project is extracted from the reports entitled "Update – Maiden Resource Estimation for Razafy at the Maniry Graphite Project" dated 14 August 2018 and "Maiden Resource Estimation for Haja" dated 27 December 2018, both reports are available to view on the Company's website ( [www.blackearthminerals.com.au](http://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](http://www.blackearthminerals.com.au)

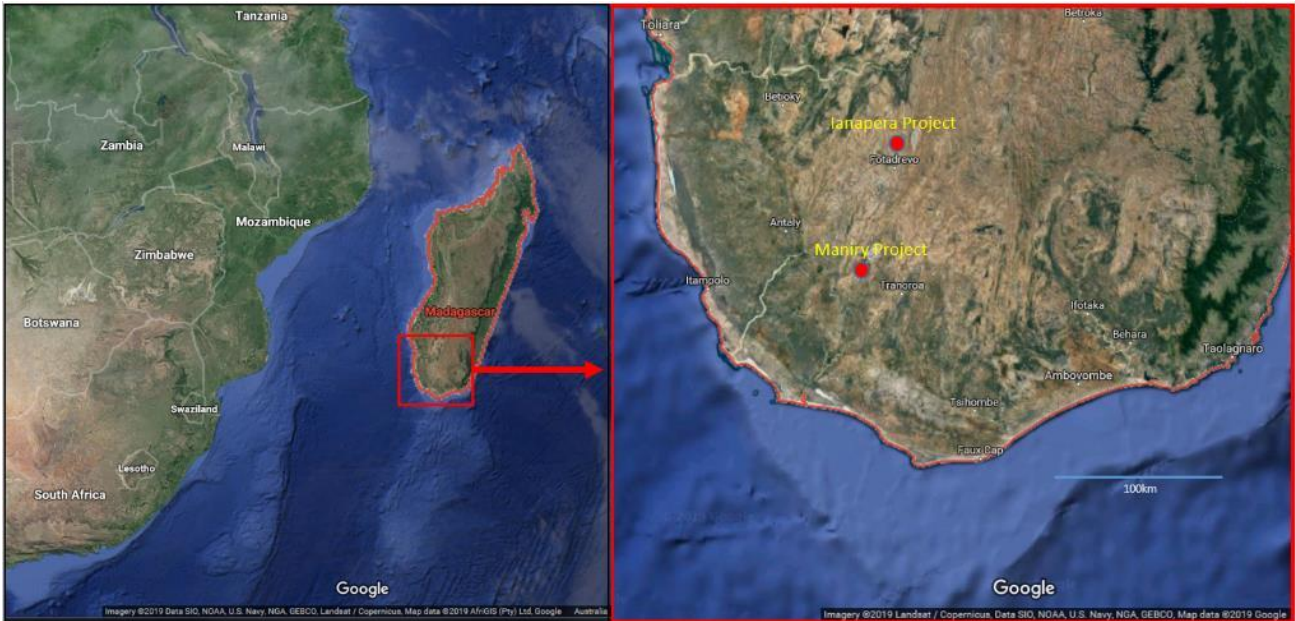




**BlackEarth Minerals NL**

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**About BlackEarth Minerals NL ( [www.blackearthminerals.com.au](http://www.blackearthminerals.com.au) )**  
 BlackEarth Minerals NL (ASX: BEM) ("Company") is an ASX listed company focused primarily on the development of its 100% owned Madagascan Maniry and Ianapera graphite projects



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

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 for the scoping study results; and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates of forecast financial information derived from a production target as outlined below continue to apply and have not materially changed.

**Maniry Graphite Project - Scoping Study Results**

Project life (processing)	10 years
NPV @ 10% pre-tax	US\$ 103M
IRR pre-tax	42%
Project CAPEX Stage 1	US\$ 41M (500ktpa ore)
Stage 2	US\$ 29M (1Mtpa ore)
Operating Cost FOB (Port of Ehoala)	US\$ 593/t
Payback for Stages 1 & 2	3.7 years (Stage 1 only: 2.7 years)
Annual graphite production	Av 30ktpa (Stage 1 – Years 1-3) Av 60ktpa (Stage 2 – Years 4+ )
Average Basket Price	US\$ 1215/t

Refer to ASX Release 30 Jan 2019 – Positive Scoping Study results for the Maniry Graphite Project

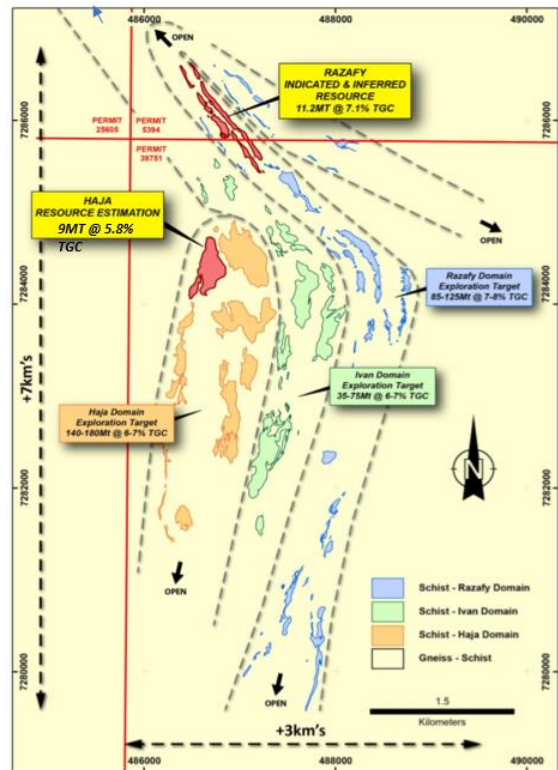
Project	Deposit	Tonnes (Mt)	TGC Grade (%)	Contained Tonnes (t)
Maniry	Razafy - Indicated	8.0	7.22	577,600
	Razafy - Inferred	3.2	6.80	217,600
	<b>Razafy Total</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>7.10</b>	<b>795,200</b>
	Haja - Inferred	9.0	5.79	521,100
	<b>Haja Total</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>521,100</b>
	<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>6.51</b>	<b>1,316,300</b>

Razafy - Resource reported at a 6% TGC cut off with constraining wireframe solids defined at a nominal 3% cut-off grade

Haja - Resource reported at a 5% TGC cut off with constraining wireframe solids defined at a nominal 15% cut-off grade

For Razafy CP statement refer to ASX release 4th August 2018 - "Update Razafy resource estimation"

For Haja CP statement refer to ASX release 27th December 2018 - "Maiden Resource Estimation for Haja"



**Maniry Graphite Project - Overview**

For Maniry Exploration Target refer to ASX release 14 August 2018 – "Update Maniry exploration target"



**Table 2 – JORC**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>This program of works was a trenching program was at the Manly and lanapera Projects. The program consisted of 76 trenches dug perpendicular to the strike of mineralised units with a JCB/back hoe. A trained geologist geologically logged and systematically sampled the trench using a rock hammer at 2m intervals. Standards (CRM's) were inserted for QAQC purposes every ~20 samples. Samples were submitted for assay at Intertek Genalysis (Perth) (Graphitic Carbon %).</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	N/A - Trenches were undertaken with a JCB/back hoe
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Sample recovery was routinely recorded, however, no recovery issues were encountered in the program. Sampling was undertaken by a trained geologist using a rock hammer. The geologist routinely chipped the base of the trench to obtain a representative sample over 2m intervals. No grade: recovery relationship can be interpreted. Sample bias due to loss/gain of fine/coarse material is not thought to exist either.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<p>All trenches were logged by a qualified and experienced geologist. All logging included descriptions of mineralisation, structural and lithological aspects of the encountered rocks and was digitally recorded using an industry standard code system. Logging is qualitative. Data collected offers sufficient detail for the purpose of interpretation and further studies. All trenches were logged (100%).</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<p>The geologist routinely chipped the base of the trench to obtain a representative sample over 2m intervals. Although the sampling technique is not ideal, the technique is deemed satisfactory for this exploratory phase of work. QAQC is deemed satisfactory for this type of sampling and exploratory phase of work. The sample size (3kg) was deemed satisfactory to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Samples were prepared (Crushed and sub-sampled - 200g) at the former Intertek-Genalysis Madagascan facility. Samples were then freighted using DHL to Intertek Genalysis (Perth). Samples were then pulverised to 75 micron. Samples were leached with concentrated nitric acid followed by KOH and finally dilute HCl then analysed by a LECO Carbon-Sulphur analyser to give a Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) percentage. The laboratory procedures are considered to be appropriate for reporting TGC according to industry best practice. The insertion of CRM's every ~20 samples by MGY was used as an internal means of QAQC of laboratory standards. No issues were encountered.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<p>Significant intercepts have been verified by consulting Geologists' OMNI GeoXPty. Ltd. No Trenches have been twinned. Data was collected by experienced and trained geologists digitally and stored within the company database.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<p>All XYZ surveying was collected using a handheld Garmin GPS accurate to ±4m. Projection and Grid system used: UTM (WGS84) Z38S</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<p>The field geologist in charge of the program has systematically sampled all visibly mineralised lithologies including relatively unmineralized units either side. This data is not thought to be appropriate for the use within a resource estimation. No sample compositing has been applied.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>The orientation of the sampling is not thought to create a sampling bias. Sampling is not perpendicular to the dip of mineralisation however, and as reported intercepts will be wider than the true width of the mineralised unit.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<p>Samples were packaged and stored in secure storage from the time of gathering through to submission. Laboratory best practice methods were employed by the laboratory upon receipt.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<p>An audit of the sampling technique and data was carried out by consulting geologists to the group, OMNI GeoXPty. Ltd. and deemed to have been satisfactory.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Work was undertaken upon permits 5093, 5391, 5392, 5393, 5394, 25093, 25094, 25605, 39751</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The tenements are located within the inland South West of Madagascar.</li> <li>Tenements are held 100% by BlackEarth Madagascar SARL, a wholly owned subsidiary of BlackEarth Minerals NL through Madagascar Graphite Ltd.</li> <li>No overriding royalties are in place</li> <li>There is no native title agreement required</li> <li>Tenure does not coincide with any historical sites or national parkland</li> <li>Semi-arid, thinly vegetated, relatively flat to low lying hills with sub-cropping rock.</li> <li>Tenements are currently secure and in good standing.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	Regional mapping by BRGM, Historical diamond drilling and trenching by Malagasy Minerals. Ltd. (2014-2016)
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	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. This zone, termed the Amparihy 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
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Refer to table within text
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	A cut off of 7%, 10% 15% 20%, 30% and 40% graphitic carbon has been used for aggregated reported intercepts. Weighted averages have been calculated by the sum of the assays divided by the number of assays.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	Sampling does not occur perpendicular to the dip of mineralisation and therefore is not truly representative of the true width of the mineralised unit. The dip of the mineralised units is well understood with both previous drilling and this current trenching programs confirming this. The dip of the mineralised unit is shown within the diagrams within the text.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	See body of text above for diagrams and tabulated intercepts.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	All significant results that are material to the project have been reported. Any data that has not been released has been deemed in-significant.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	No other exploration related data has been collected that requires reporting.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	Future work programs at the project will probably involve further drilling, mapping, rock-chipping to assess prospects for mineral resource conversion.