

ASX RELEASE
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ASX:BSX

BLACKSTONE DISCOVERS NEW VIPER NICKEL ZONE AT TA KHOA

- Blackstone discovers a new zone of nickel mineralisation coincident with high priority electromagnetic (EM) plates at the Viper Discovery Zone (VDZ), east of Ban Chang (*refer to Figures 3 & 4*);
- Blackstone's in-house geophysics crew recently generated the blind discovery of potential massive sulfide nickel targets at VDZ with a series of new shallow EM anomalies located ~200m north-east of Ban Chang East (*refer to Figures 3 & 4*);
- Blackstone's geology team followed up the new EM anomalies with a series of trenches to better understand the prospectivity of the VDZ, trench BCH20-03 located directly above a new EM anomaly at VDZ **discovered a nickel-copper gossan (iron cap formed by the oxidation of sulfides) with a float sample assaying 0.8% Ni & 0.5% Cu (determined by Niton portable XRF)** (*refer to Figures 1 & 2 and Tables 1 & 2*);
- VDZ is a blind discovery with no surface exposures of nickel sulfide or ultramafic which bodes well for further blind discoveries of massive sulfide nickel using Blackstone's in-house geophysics crews to unlock the extensive potential throughout the Ta Khoa Nickel-Cu-PGE district;
- Blackstone's four maiden drill holes at nearby Ban Chang all intersected massive sulfide nickel over a 1.2km strike within a 1.2km long massive sulfide target zone defined by high priority EM plates (*refer to Figure 3 and ASX announcements from 17 June 2020, 02 July 2020, 22 July 2020, and 11 August 2020*);
- Blackstone is continuing its aggressive exploration program with six drill rigs, four owned by the Company. Three rigs are drilling at Ban Chang, testing massive sulfide vein (MSV) targets and three are testing down dip extensions of the King Cobra Discovery Zone (KCZ) at Ban Phuc (*refer to Figure 5*);
- Blackstone's Maiden Resource Estimate and Scoping Study on downstream processing to produce nickel sulfate for the lithium ion battery industry are also on track for release this quarter.

Blackstone Minerals' Managing Director Scott Williamson commented:

"We're excited to announce the new Viper Discovery Zone at Ban Chang, a massive sulfide target initially generated by our in-house geophysics team and recently followed up by our geology team to confirm the potential of the target to host nickel-copper sulfide mineralisation."

“The VDZ is a blind discovery which bodes well for further blind discoveries throughout the Ta Khoa Nickel-Cu-PGE district and shows the potential of this project to host much more undiscovered nickel sulfide mineralisation.”

“In addition to blind discovery potential, we have 25 massive sulfide targets, which are all associated with outcropping mineralisation at surface, and with our in-house geophysics team, we can generate additional blind discoveries that were not known to previous operators of the project.”



Figure 1: Gossan float in the overburden at trench BCH20-03

Blackstone Minerals Limited (**ASX code: BSX**) is pleased to announce it has discovered a new zone of nickel mineralisation coincident with high priority EM plates at the VDZ, located to the east of the Ban Chang prospect.

Blackstone’s in-house geophysics crew recently generated the blind discovery of potential massive sulfide nickel targets at VDZ with a series of new shallow EM anomalies located ~200m north-east of Ban Chang East.

Blackstone’s geology team followed up the new EM anomalies with a series of trenches to better understand the prospectivity of the VDZ and discovered a nickel-copper gossan with a float sample assaying 0.8% Ni & 0.5% Cu (determined by Niton portable XRF) (*refer to Tables 1 & 2*).

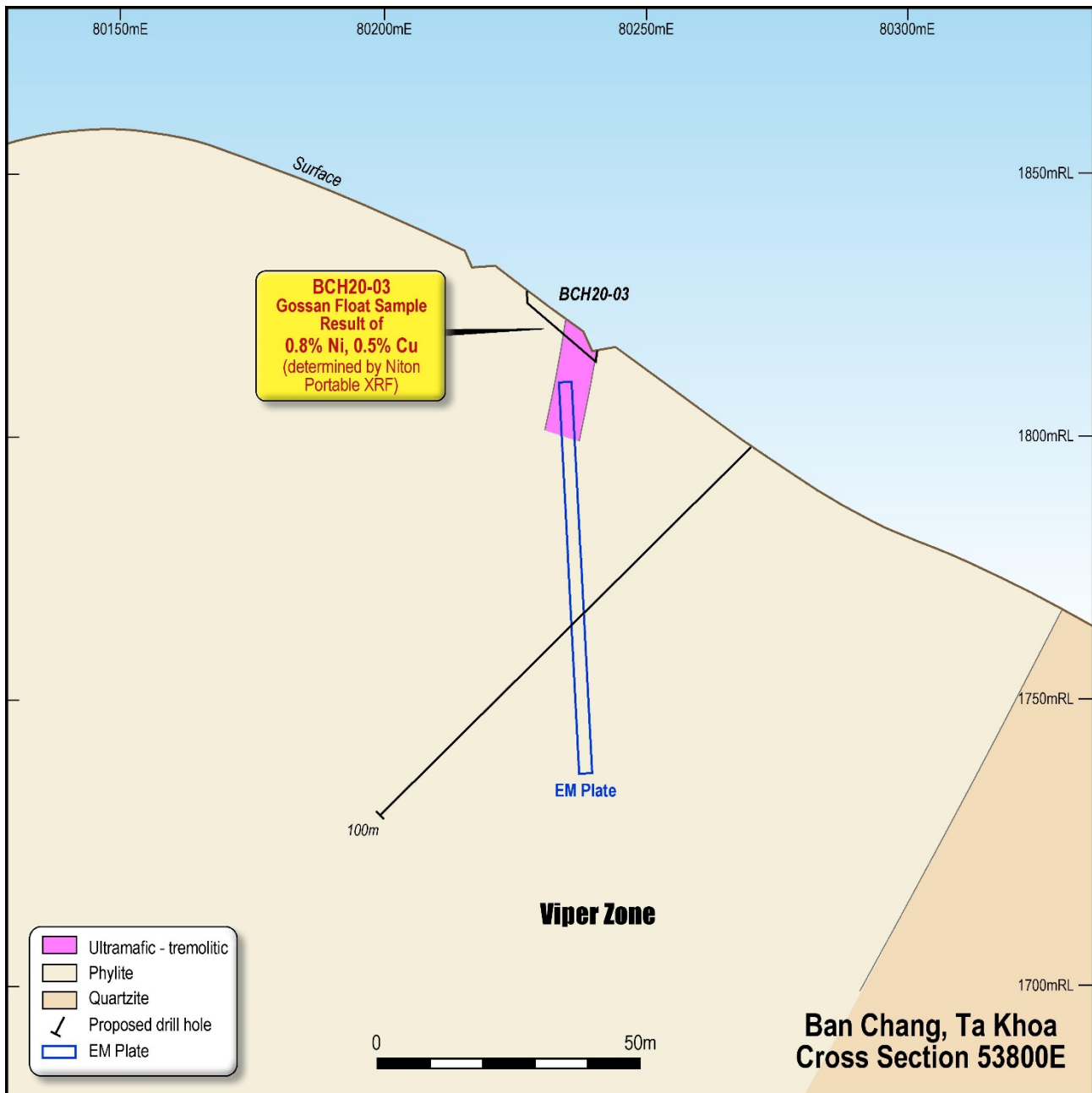


Figure 2: Ban Chang Cross Section 53800E showing trench at VDZ BCH20-03 and EM plate

The VDZ is a blind discovery located east of the Ban Chang prospect, with no surface exposures of nickel sulfide or ultramafic, which bodes well for further blind discoveries of massive sulfide nickel using Blackstone’s in-house geophysics crews to unlock the extensive potential throughout the Ta Khoa Nickel-Cu-PGE district. The Viper Discovery happened soon after the Company recently moved to an aggressive drill-out phase to delineate a maiden resource at Ban Chang to supplement the ongoing studies focused on producing nickel sulfate for the lithium-ion battery industry.

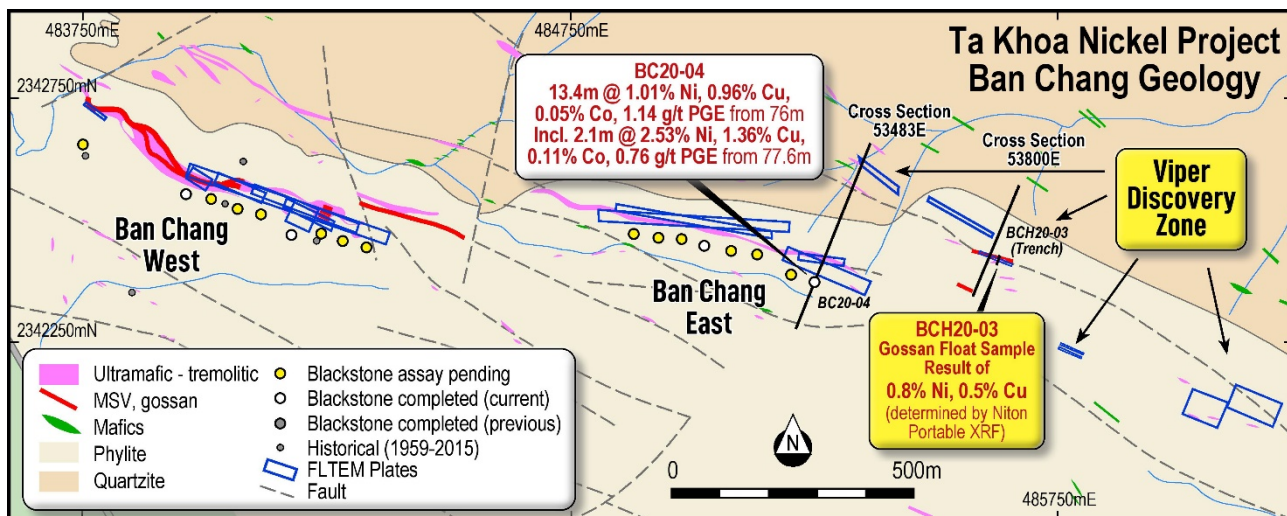


Figure 3: Plan View showing drill holes at Ban Chang and trenches at VDJ

Blackstone's previously announced maiden Ban Chang drill holes BC20-01, BC20-02, BC20-03 and BC20-04 intersected the following high-grade results (ASX announcements from 17 June 2020, 02 July 2020, 22 July 2020, and 11 August 2020):

- BC20-01 5.2m @ 0.66% Ni, 0.73% Cu, 0.04% Co & 0.79g/t PGE from 58.0m
 or **1.5m @ 2.20% Ni, 2.12% Cu, 0.13% Co & 2.66g/t PGE from 58.5m**
 incl. **1.05m @ 2.98% Ni, 1.22% Cu, 0.18% Co & 3.43g/t PGE from 58.5m**
- BC20-02 4.1m @ 0.92% Ni, 0.69% Cu, 0.05% Co & 0.26g/t PGE from 85.9m
 or **2.3m @ 1.6% Ni, 1.09% Cu, 0.09% Co & 0.43g/t PGE from 85.9m**
 incl. **1.8m @ 2.01% Ni, 1.27% Cu, 0.12% Co & 0.53g/t PGE from 86.4m**
- BC20-03 9.8m @ 1.45% Ni, 0.9% Cu, 0.08% Co & 0.70g/t PGE from 57.05m
 or **5.7m @ 2.07% Ni, 1.08% Cu, 0.12% Co & 0.95g/t PGE from 60.0m**
 incl. **1.85m @ 3.59% Ni, 1.18% Cu, 0.20% Co & 1.97g/t PGE from 63.35m**
- BC20-04 21.5m @ 0.69% Ni, 0.66% Cu, 0.03% Co & 0.81g/t PGE from 71m
 or **13.4m @ 1.01% Ni, 0.96% Cu, 0.05% Co & 1.14g/t PGE from 76m**
 incl. **2.1m @ 2.53% Ni, 1.36% Cu, 0.11% Co & 0.76g/t PGE from 77.6m.**

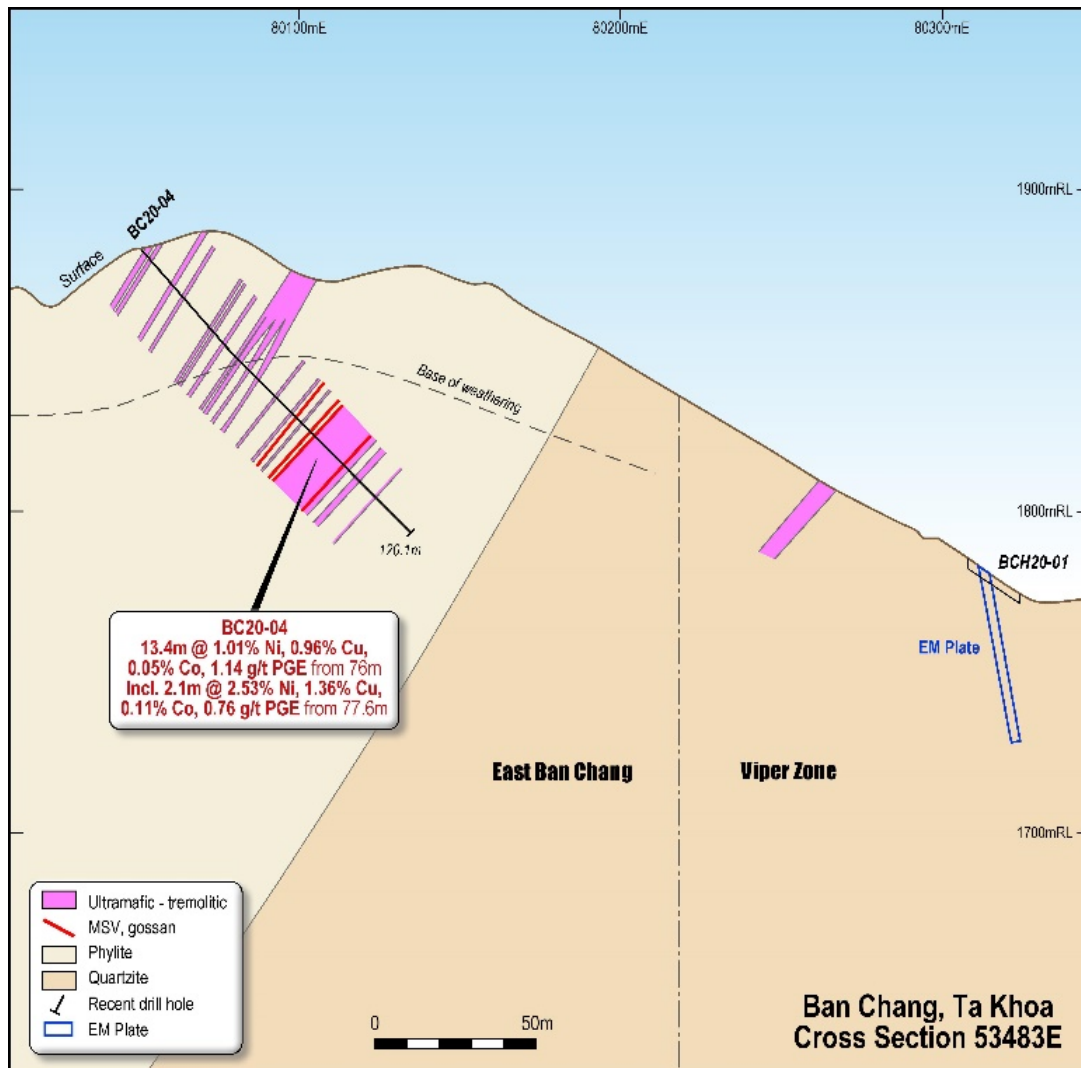


Figure 4: Ban Chang Cross Section 53483E showing maiden drill hole BC20-04 and trench at VDZ BCH20-01

Ban Chang

The Ban Chang prospect is located 2.5km south-east of the Ban Phuc deposit and processing facility, adjacent to the Chim Van – Co Muong fault system. The prospect geology consists of a tremolitic dyke swarm within phyllites, sericite schists and quartzites of the Devonian Ban Cai Formation. The known mineralization style is mainly veins and lenses of massive sulfide as well as disseminated sulfide (DSS) hosted within tremolite dykes. The dyke swarm is approximately 900m long and varies between 5m and 60m wide. The dykes and massive sulfide are interpreted to be hosted within a splay (and subsidiary structures) off the major regional Chim Van – Co Muong fault system.

The West Zone is a 420m long zone of interpreted bifurcating MSV lenses. This zone strikes NW-SE and dips moderately to the SW. The Central Zone is consistent in strike and dip with the West Zone, defined by a weathered gossan which is 200m long and up to 1.4m wide and containing 0.18- 0.27% Ni and 1.29- 1.38% Cu. The prospect area was historically mapped and trench sampled (19 trenches) by Vietnamese geologists in the 1960-63 period. The largest intersection obtained in this period was in Adit Level 13 which intersected patchy zones of weak nickel-copper mineralisation. Channel samples included **3.9m at**

1.07% Ni & 0.95% Cu including 1.1m at 1.62% Ni & 1.48% Cu. Drill hole BLK 4 intersected a zone of **1.7m at 1.89% Ni & 0.91% Cu** from 62.9m. Drill hole BLK 2 intersected a **1m wide MSV** within schist grading **2.65% Ni & 1.07% Cu** from 58.5m down hole.

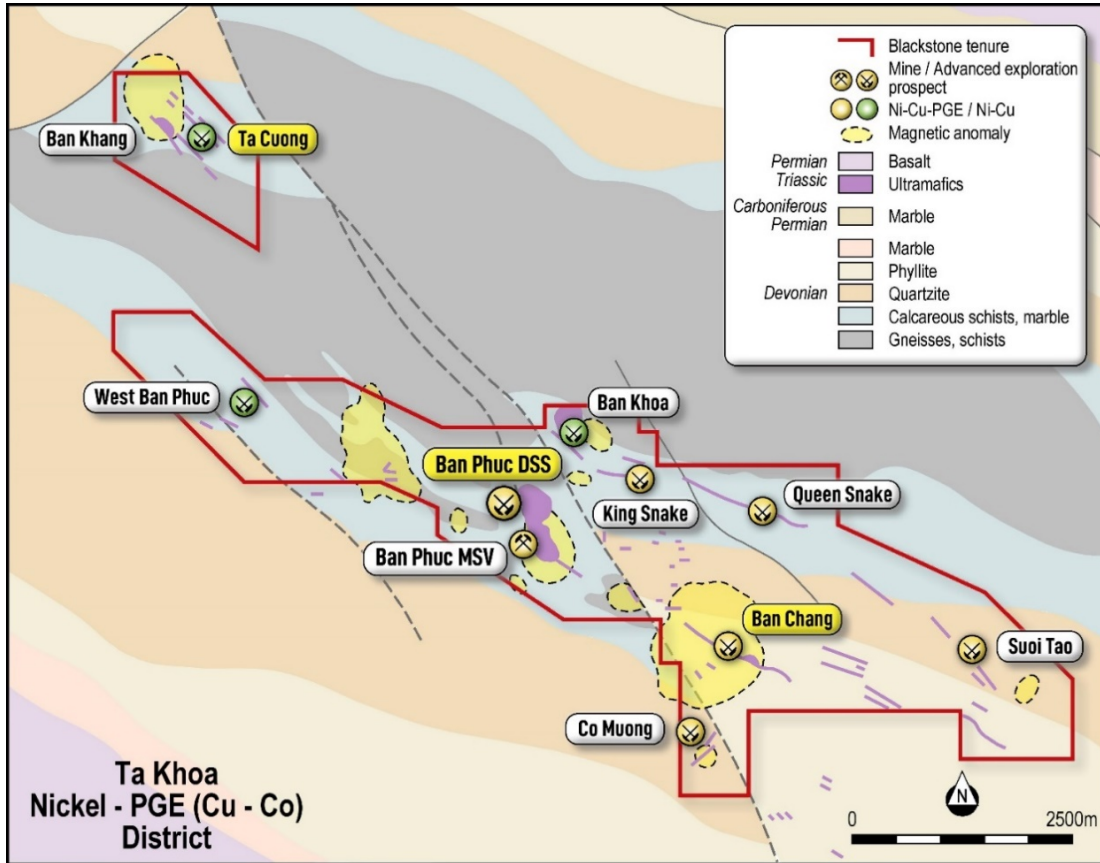


Figure 5: Ta Khoa Nickel-PGE (Cu-Co) district

Ta Khoa Nickel-PGE Project – Next Steps



Blackstone Minerals aims to deliver a maiden resource in Q3, focused initially on the DSS at Ban Phuc and continues to investigate the potential to restart the existing Ban Phuc concentrator through focused exploration on both MSV and DSS deposits.

Blackstone has commenced a scoping study on the downstream processing facility at Ta Khoa. The scoping study, also to be announced in Q3, will provide details for joint venture partners to formalise the next stage of investment.

Blackstone has commenced metallurgical testing on the Ban Phuc DSS deposit with an aim to develop a flow sheet for a product suitable for the lithium-ion battery industry. In addition, the Company will

investigate the potential to develop downstream processing infrastructure in Vietnam to produce a downstream nickel and cobalt product to supply Asia's growing lithium-ion battery industry.

The Ta Khoa Nickel-PGE Project in northern Vietnam includes an existing modern nickel mine which has been under care and maintenance since 2016 due to falling nickel prices. Existing infrastructure includes an internationally designed 450ktpa processing plant. Previous project owners focused mining and exploration efforts primarily on the MSV at Ban Phuc.

Blackstone plans to explore both MSV and DSS targets throughout the project, initially within a 5km radius of the existing processing facility. Blackstone will conduct further geophysics on the MSV and DSS targets and continue its maiden drilling campaign. Online readers can click [here](#) for footage taken from our Ta Khoa Nickel-PGE Project.

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About Blackstone

Blackstone Minerals Limited (**ASX code: BSX**) is developing the district scale Ta Khoa Project in Northern Vietnam where the company is drilling out the large-scale Ban Phuc Nickel-PGE deposit. The Ta Khoa Nickel-PGE Project has existing modern mine infrastructure built to International Standards including a 450ktpa processing plant and permitted mine facilities. Blackstone also owns a large land holding at the Gold Bridge project within the BC porphyry belt in British Columbia, Canada with large scale drill targets prospective for high grade gold-cobalt-copper mineralisation. In Australia, Blackstone is exploring for nickel and gold in the Eastern Goldfields and gold in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. Blackstone has a board and management team with a proven track record of mineral discovery and corporate success.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew Radonjic, a Director and Technical Consultant of the company, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Andrew Radonjic has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which 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 Andrew Radonjic consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1: Viper Zone locations, surveys by Leica 1203+ total station system

Trench	East UTM Zone 48N WGS84	North UTM Zone 48N WGS84	RLm	Length metres	Azimuth UTM Zone 48N WGS84	Dip
BCH20-01	422212	2314216	772	22.75	233	0
BCH20-02	422350	2314119	801	13.68	232	0
BCH20-03	422471	2313989	826	15.79	14	7.8

Table 2: Viper Zone trenches summary lithological log, interval with Gossan* as indicated.

Trench	From metres	To metres	Lithology
BCH20-01	0	4.5	overburden
BCH20-01	4.5	9.91	phyllite
BCH20-01	9.91	11.01	ultramafic dyke
BCH20-01	11.01	11.51	fault
BCH20-01	11.51	22.75	phyllite
BCH20-02	0	7.85	phyllite
BCH20-02	7.85	12.46	ultramafic dyke
BCH20-02	12.46	13.68	phyllite
BCH20-03	0	10.19	phyllite
BCH20-03	10.19	15.79	ultramafic dyke with Ni-Cu gossan float in overburden with a sample assaying 0.8% Ni & 0.5% Cu (determined by Niton portable XRF)

*Gossan is an iron cap formed by the oxidation of sulfides. The presence of Gossan indicates sulfides at depth beneath the base of weathering. Assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.

Appendix One

JORC Code, 2012 Edition | 'Table 1' Report

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 (e.g.: 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. 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 (e.g.: '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 (e.g.: submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Viper Zone trenches reported here were manually excavated by local labour supervised by Ban Phuc Nickel Mines geologists. The Viper Zone trenches were excavated across Fixed Loop Electromagnetic (FLEM) targets. Ultramafic dykes have been identified in all completed trenches and Ni-Cu mineralised gossan float found in the overburden above a deeply weathered ultramafic dyke exposed by trench BC20-03. The presence of significant Ni and Cu in the gossan has been confirmed by field portable XRF analysis. Sampling of the trenches for laboratory assay is in progress. All drill hole data included in this release has been reported in previous Blackstone Minerals announcements to the ASX and additionally available from http://blackstoneminerals.com.au.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g.: core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g.: 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..). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no drilling at the newly identified Viper Zone.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling, not applicable.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling, not applicable. Trenches were qualitatively logged by a suitably qualified Ban Phuc Nickel Mines 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling, not applicable The Ni-Cu gossan sample reported here represents float in the overburden over ultramafic dyke in trench BCH20-03. Sampling of the trenches for assay is in progress.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gossan sample reported here was tested by handheld Niton XL3 portable XRF to confirm presence of Ni and Cu mineralisation. Default factory calibration settings were used and a read time of approx. 90 seconds. Results of 0.8% Ni and 0.5% Cu were recorded. Blanks and standards were not used.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling. The Niton portable XRF results were not adjusted in any way (factory calibration settings). Samples are being submitted to a commercial assay laboratory for confirmatory assay.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trenches were located by Ban Phuc Nickel Mines surveyors using Leica 1203+ total station survey to centimetre accuracy. The Ban Phuc Mine Grid is used for the Viper area and linked with the Vietnamese VN2000 (104.5) national grid and UTM Zone 48N WGS84 coordinate systems. All tabulated locational information in this announcement is in UTM Zone 48N WGS84. For a more complete discussion of survey control and techniques see DB Mapleson and BA Grguric N43-101 Technical Report on the Ta Khoa (Ni Cu Co PGE) Prospects Son La Province, Vietnam available from System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (www.sedar.com) for Asian Minerals Resources Limited.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only gossan was selected from the Viper Zone trenches for assay by Niton portable XRF to confirm the presence of Ni and Cu. The Niton results are consistent with the observed weathered sulfide textures. Sample compositing is not applicable. There is no drilling at the Viper Zone and the current data is in no way sufficient to estimate mineral resources or reserves.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Viper Zone trenches were orientated approximately perpendicular to the Fixed Loop Electromagnetic (FLEM) models. The Ni-Cu gossan float reported here was found in the overburden above a deeply weathered ultramafic dyke exposed by trench BCH20-03. Orientation of the in-situ mineralisation is not known at this stage.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Niton portable XRF was operated and results recorded by Ban Phuc Nickel Mines geologists. No systematic assaying, not applicable.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assay results agree well with the observed mineralogy, historic mining and exploration results (refer to previous Blackstone Minerals announcements to the ASX and additionally available from http://blackstoneminerals.com.au).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is planned to define the shape and extent of the Viper Zone.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Viper Zone is located within the Ta Khoa Concession and is covered by the Foreign Investment Licence, 522 G/P, which Ban Phuc Nickel Mines Joint Venture Enterprise (BPNMJVE) was granted on January 29th, 1993. An Exploration Licence issued by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment covering 34.8 km² within the Ta Khoa Concession is currently in force. Blackstone Minerals Limited owns 90% of Ban Phuc Nickel Mines.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first significant work on the Ban Phuc nickel deposit and various adjacent prospects was by the Vietnamese Geological Survey in the 1959-1963 period. The next significant phase of exploration and mining activity was by Asian Mineral Resources from 1996 to 2018, including mining of the Ban Phuc massive sulfide vein mining during the 2013 to 2016 period. The Ban Phuc Ni mine, plant and infrastructure has been on care and maintenance since 2016.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The late Permian Ta Khoa nickel-copper-sulfide deposits and prospects are excellent examples of the globally well-known and economically exploited magmatic nickel – copper sulfide deposits. The identified nickel and copper sulfide mineralisation within the project include disseminated, net texture and massive sulfide types. The disseminated and net textured mineralisation occurs within dunite adcumulate intrusions, while the massive sulfide veins typically occur in the adjacent metasedimentary wallrocks and usually associated with narrow tremolite replaced pyroxenite dykes. For more detail of the deposit and regional geology see DB Mapleson and BA Grguric N43-101 Technical Report on the Ta Khoa (Ni Cu Co PGE) Prospects Son La Province, Vietnam available from System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (www.sedar.com) for Asian Minerals Resources Limited. A summary of the geology of the Ban Phuc intrusion can be found in Wang et al 2018, A synthesis of magmatic Ni-Cu-(PGE) sulfide deposits in the ~260 Ma Emeishan large igneous province, SW China and northern Vietnam, Journal of Asian Earth Sciences 154.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling, not applicable. Trench locations and summary logs are given in Tables 1 and 2.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Niton portable XRF result reported here confirms Ni and Cu mineralisation within a gossan float sample but does not represent a systematic assay data set. No drilling or systematic assaying at this stage for the Viper Zone.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thickness and geometry of mineralisation is not yet known. No drilling at this stage.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate exploration plans and tables with locational information are included in this release.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gossan sample reported here comprises float in overburden in trench BCH20-03, thickness and geometry of in situ mineralisation is not known. Only visibly mineralisation material was tested with the Portable XRF (Niton).
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate exploration plans are included in the body of this release. The Fixed Loop Electromagnetic (FLEM) models shown in this release were produced by Core Geophysics Pty Ltd using Maxwell™ software from data collected by Ban Phuc Nickel Mines survey crews using EMIT 40A SMARTx4 EM transmitter, SMART Fluxgate, and SMARTem24 16 channel receiver system. For the Company's understanding of previous owners exploration and drilling within the broader Ta Khoa Project please refer to Blackstone Minerals' announcements of 8 May 2019 and 29 May 2020 to the ASX and additionally available from http://blackstoneminerals.com.au
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blackstone Minerals proposes to conduct a series of geophysical, geochemical and drilling campaigns to better define and extend the known mineralisation and identify new mineralised zones. Appropriate exploration target plans are included in the body of this release.