



New high grade graphite discovery at Mahenge

Highlights

4 August 2015

- Ulanzi prospect discovered 1km west of Cascade prospect
- Excellent early assay results: 36 samples averaging 11.1% TGC, including best results of 23.9%, 20.4% and 20.3% TGC.
- Large graphitic footprint of 2,000m x 300m, >8x larger than Epanko north
- Infill sampling underway to define strike length & width to fast-track drilling evaluation

Black Rock Mining Limited (ASX:BKT) is pleased to announce the discovery of a new mineralised zone at its Mahenge project, Tanzania. The Ulanzi prospect was discovered in late June and is located approximately 1km to the west of the existing Cascade prospect. Initial coarse spaced sampling of the large 2,000m x 300m graphitic zone has returned exciting results with 36 samples returning an average of 11.1% TGC. These excellent early-stage results again demonstrate the high prospectivity of the Company's Mahenge tenure.



Photo 1. Ulanzi Creek graphitic schist outcrop, for which 24 samples returned an average 10.44% TGC



Ulanzi prospect

The Ulanzi prospect is located 1km west of the new Cascade discovery. Ulanzi was mapped and sampled in early July after seeing significant widths of graphite mineralisation in creeks, float rock and outcrop over 2km in strike length. Test pits were excavated on ridges and hill slopes, finding graphitic schist basement from 1.5-4m below surface.

The notable feature about the prospect apart from the high grade assays is its size potential: Ulanzi has a much larger graphite mineralised footprint compared to Cascade or Epanko north. Ulanzi's footprint is more than double the surface area of Cascade and eight times that of Epanko north.

The infill sampling programme currently underway will refine this area in more detail during August.

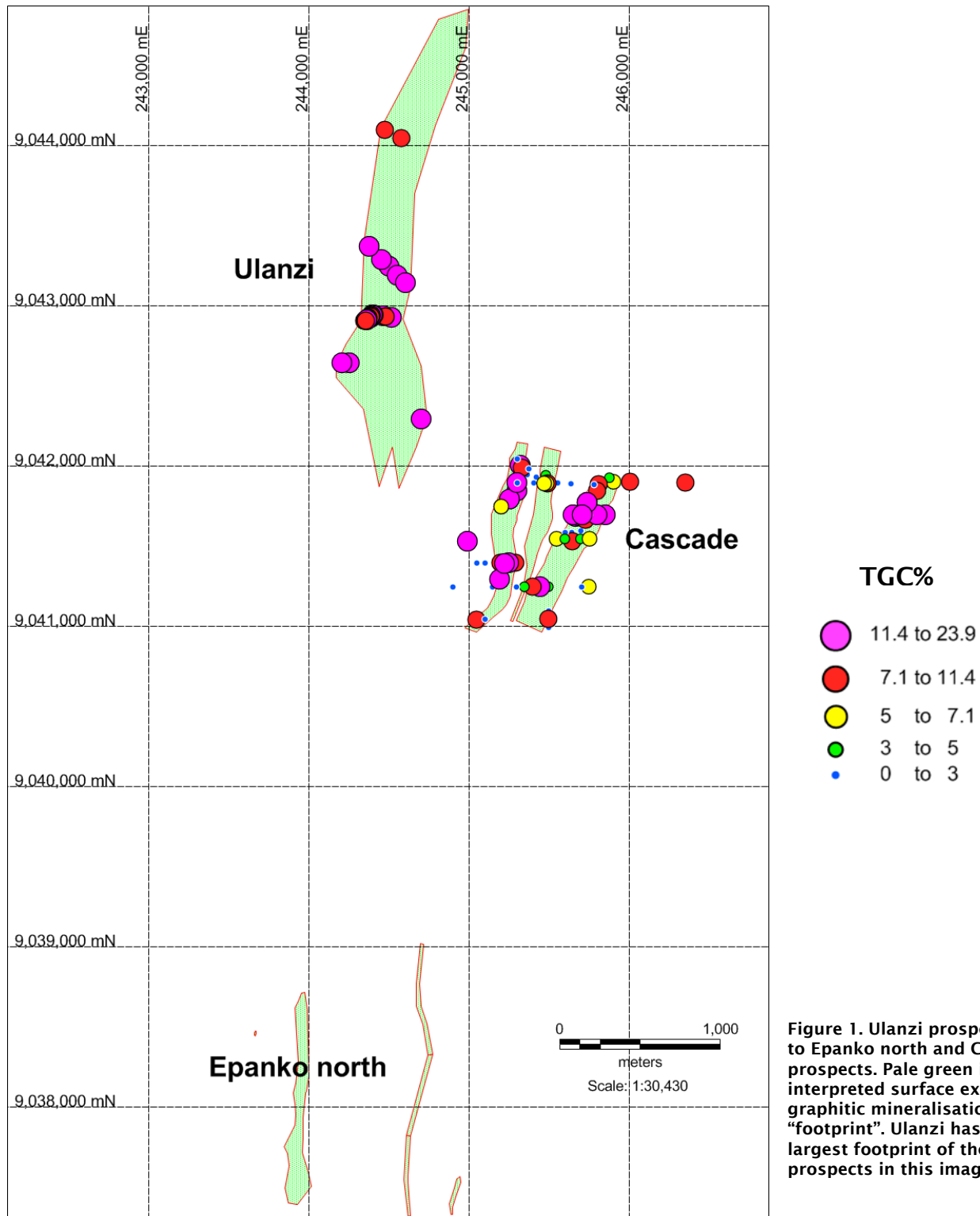


Figure 1. Ulanzi prospect in relation to Epanko north and Cascade prospects. Pale green is the interpreted surface expression of graphitic mineralisation or "footprint". Ulanzi has by far the largest footprint of the three prospects in this image.



A total of 36 assays were taken from the first pass sampling with an average grade of 11.1% TGC and best assays of 23.9%, 20.4% and 20.3% TGC. More significantly:

- 5 pit samples (basement samples) averaged 17.29% across a graphitic zone interpreted to be over 300m in width
- 24 outcrop chip samples averaged 10.44% TGC along Ulanzi Creek

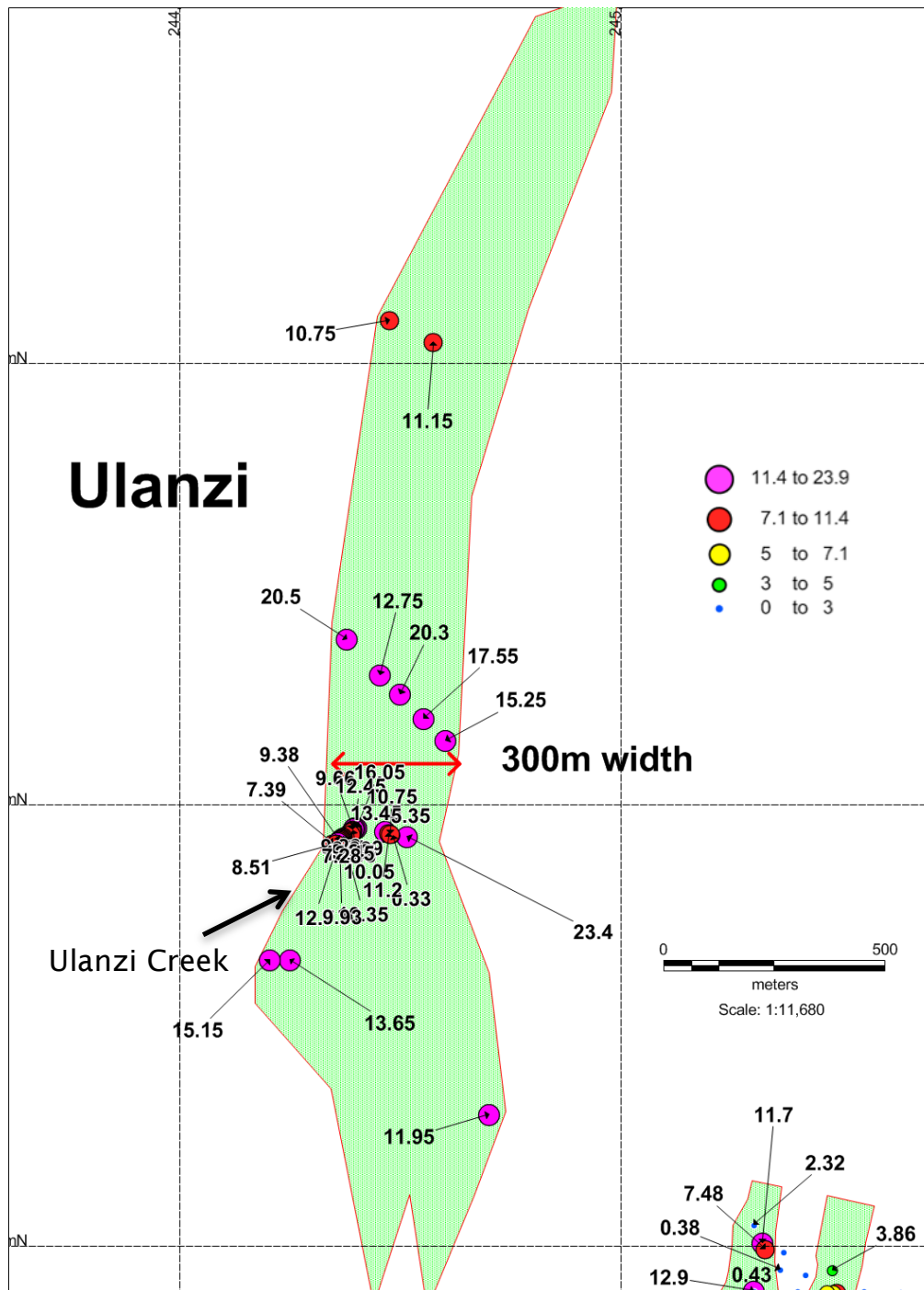
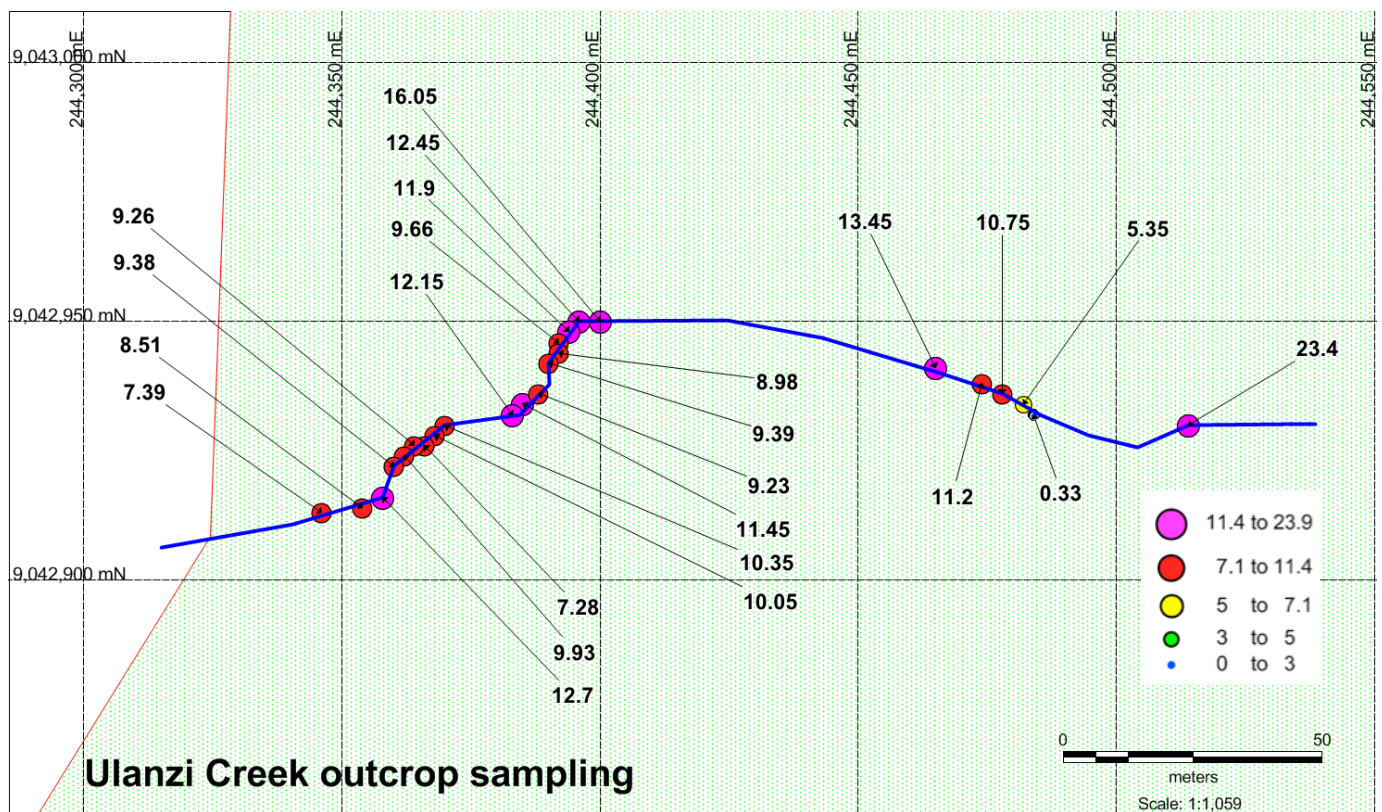


Figure 2. Sampled zone of the new Ulanzi prospect showing interpreted graphite zone and outcrop samples as %TGC. The top of the Cascade prospect is located at lower right of image. Figure 3 overleaf shows the Ulanzi Creek assays in more detail.



Ulanzi Creek

Figure 3 below shows the sample locations and assay results of 24 outcrop samples taken at Ulanzi Creek as 2m chip intervals. The areas not sampled across this 170m interval were due to insufficient creek outcrop along the creek bed. The unsampled zones are being cleared and excavated to obtain bedrock samples, which will be reported by late August.



Next steps

Infill work is underway at Ulanzi to increase sampling density and more accurately define the extent of surface mineralisation. Focus will be on the central 2km of strike however sample lines will test an area 4.5km in strike.

The first batch of 300 infill sample pits are being excavated and as graphitic basement is located, additional infill sampling will follow. A surface map graphite mineralisation complete with samples should be completed by the end of August. A bulldozer will arrive this week to complete a track into Cascade. It will also push an access track into Ulanzi to improve site access.



Summary

"The Ulanzi Prospect has returned an impressive series of initial results with the highest graphite grades we have seen since starting exploration in Tanzania. The mineralised footprint appears to be large and is currently being comprehensively mapped and sampled. In less than two months, the exploration team has delivered an infill drill programme at Epanko north, compelling early results at the new Cascade prospect and now announced the discovery of the Ulanzi prospect. We keenly await further assay and exploration results during August." Said Steven Tambanis, Managing Director.

The new Ulanzi discovery continues to confirm and further enhance the prospectivity of the Company's Mahenge tenure, with excellent initial high-grade assay results averaging 11.1% TGC over 2,000m of strike length. Infill sampling is underway to define the mineralised zone in detail. New assay results are expected during August.

For further information please contact:

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About Black Rock Mining

Black Rock Minerals Limited is an Australian based company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. The Company has graphite tenements in the Mahenge region, Tanzania and is drilling it Epanko North prospect to determine a JORC compliant resource.

The company is building a skill and knowledge base to become an explorer, developer and diversified holder of graphite resources.

Shareholder value will be added by:

- *identifying and securing graphite projects with economic potential*
- *focussing on ground that can be commercialised quickly by converting into JORC compliant resources;*
- and*
- *taking these resources into production*

Our focus is on establishing a JORC resource at Epanko North, Mahenge, whilst further exploring and drilling the Kituti, Cascade and Ndololo prospects.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Steven Tambanis, who is a member of the AusIMM. He is a full time employee of Black Rock Mining Limited. Steven Tambanis has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 and 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Steven Tambanis consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.



Ulanzi Assay Results

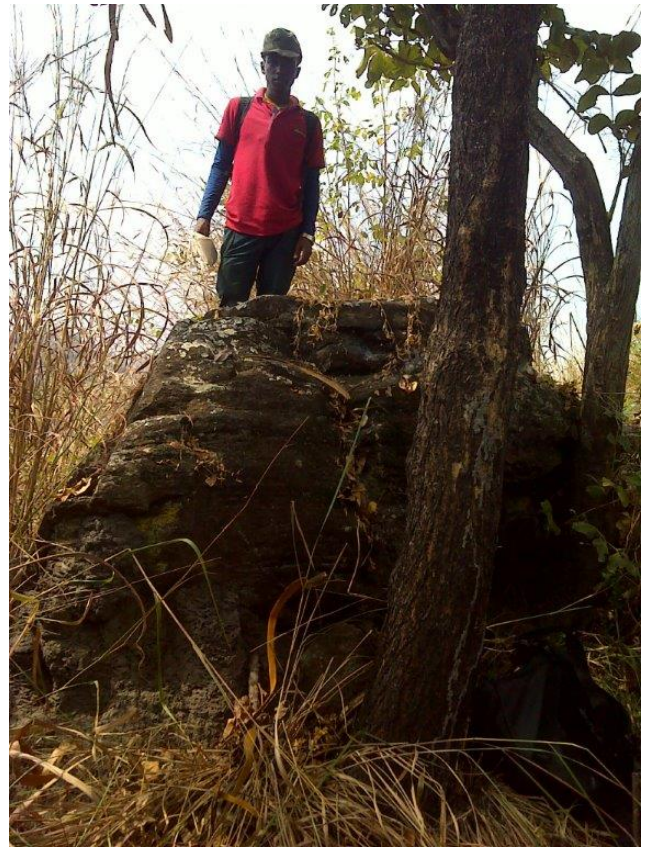
Sample Number	TGC%	Sample Number	TGC%
GRKR157	13.65	GRKT148703	16.05
GRKR163	15.15	GRKT148704	12.45
GRKR165	11.15	GRKT148705	11.90
GRKR170	11.95	GRKT148706	9.66
GRKR172	0.41	GRKT148707	8.98
GRKR178	10.75	GRKT148708	9.39
GRKR179	20.30	GRKT148709	9.23
GRKR180	12.75	GRKT148710	11.45
GRKR181	20.50	GRKT148711	12.15
GRKR182	17.55	GRKT148712	10.35
GRKR183	15.25	GRKT148713	10.05
GRKR184	0.33	GRKT148714	7.28
GRKT214097	23.40	GRKT148715	9.26
GRKT214098	0.33	GRKT148716	9.93
GRKT214099	5.35	GRKT148717	9.38
GRKT214100	10.75	GRKT148718	12.70
GRKT148701	11.20	GRKT148719	8.51
GRKT148702	13.45	GRKT148721	7.39
Av. for 36 samples	11.12%		



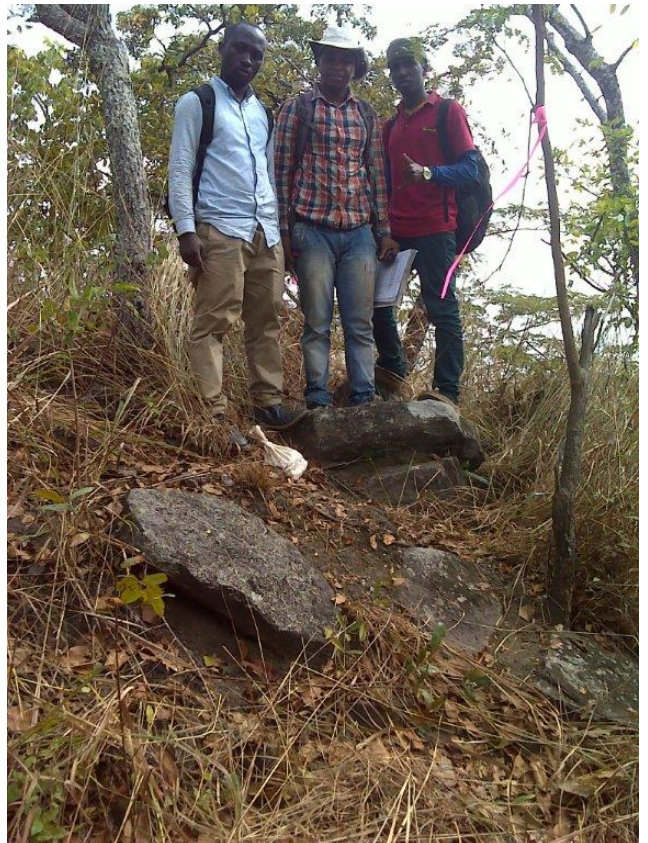
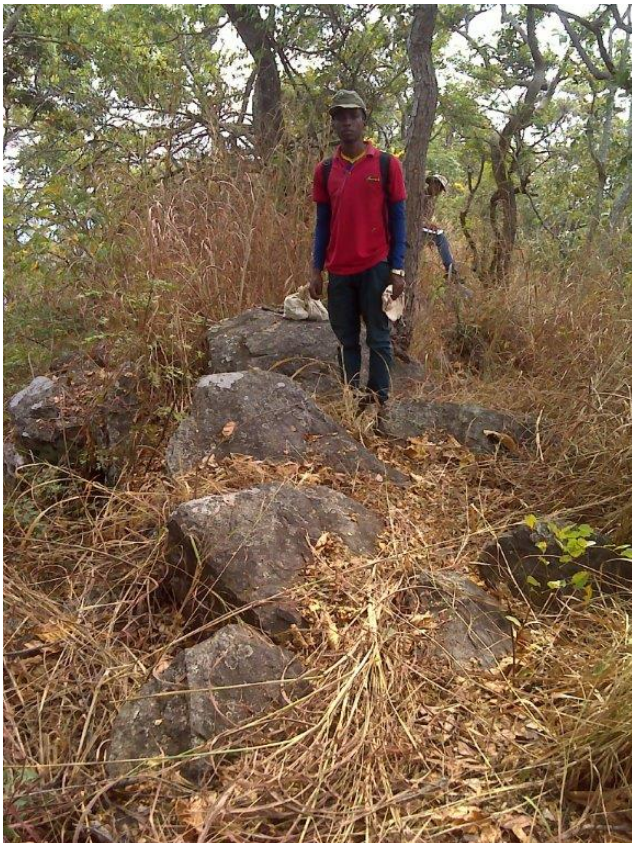
Photo 2. Sampling graphite outcrop at Ulanzi Creek



Photos of outcrop on Ridges at north Ulanzi



Photos 3–6. Graphite schist outcrop found in the Ulanzi prospect over a 600m traverse to the north of sample results in this report



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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip samples taken from outcrop or from surface float thought to be derived from shallow buried cover within 15m radius Pit samples are excavated to in-situ basement rock where possible. If the pit did not reach basement and sampled cover/float/scree, then this is noted in the sample log. Trench samples were taken at 1-3m intervals along the floor of the trench Trenches range in depth from 1.0m to 2.5 with an average depth of 1.8m. Trenches have an average width of 1m Surface rockchip and trench samples range between 0.5kg and 2.5kg in weight The Company has taken all care to ensure no material containing additional carbon has contaminated the samples All samples are individually labeled and logged Drill sampling consisted of quarter core sampling of diamond core on a 2m sample interval. RC samples were riffle split on an individual 1m interval then composited as two x 1m samples per sample submitted to the laboratory.
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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both diamond core (HQ double tube) and reverse circulation (5" face sampling) drilling methods have been used
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"> Drill sample recoveries have been measured for all holes and found to be good
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. Drill logging of diamond core and RC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface rockchip samples were described in basic terms – lithology, degree of weathering, flake size and an estimate of grade Trench rockchip samples were described in basic terms – lithology, degree of weathering, flake size and an estimate of grade in 1m intervals All drill holes have been comprehensively logged for lithology, mineralisation, recoveries, orientation, structure and RQD (core). All drill holes have been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		photographed. Sawn diamond core has been retained for a record in core trays. RC chips stored in both chip trays and 1-3kg individual metre samples as a record.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The surface rockchip samples have not undergone any field splitting or composition • Trench samples were taken in 1m intervals with sampling techniques used to ensure representivity of the target rocktype. • No splitting or compositing of the trench samples was undertaken • Diamond core samples were halved with one half then quartered. A quarter core sample was taken for laboratory analysis. The remaining quarter core sample is retained for a record and a half core sample retained for metallurgical testwork. • RC samples were collected for every down-hole metre in a separate RC bag. Each metre sample was split through a three-tier riffle splitter and a 1.5kg sample taken of each meter. Two one-metre samples, totaling 3kg in weight were composited for assay submission.
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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The samples were sent to Mwanza in Tanzania for preparation and pulps were then sent to Brisbane for TGC analysis for Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) C-IR18 LECO Total Carbon. • Graphitic C is determined by digesting sample in 50% HCl to evolve carbonate as CO₂. Residue is filtered, washed, dried and then roasted at 425C. The roasted residue is analysed for carbon by high temperature Leco furnace with infra red detection. Method Precision: ± 15% Reporting Limit: 0.02 - 100ppm • Some of the surface rockchip samples were analysed for Multi-elements using ME-ICP81 sodium peroxide fusion and dissolution with elements determined by ICP. • Some of the surface rockchip samples were analysed for Multi-elements using ME-MS61 for 48 elements using a HF-HNO₃-HClO₄ acid digestion, HCl leach followed by ICP-AES and ICP-MS analysis. • Some of the surface rockchip samples were analysed for Multi-elements using ME-MS81 using lithium borate fusion and ICP-MS determination for 38 elements. • All analysis has been carried out by certified laboratory – ALSchemex. TGC is the most appropriate method to analyse for graphitic carbon and it is total analysis. ALSchemex inserted its own standards and blanks and completed its own QAQC for each batch of samples • BKT inserted certified standard material at a rate of 5%. BKT inserted a field duplicate at a rate of 5% • BKT is satisfied the TGC results are accurate and precise
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data has been manually updated into a master spreadsheet which is considered to be appropriate for this early stage in the exploration program •

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	
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"> A handheld GPS was used to identify the positions of the pits in the field The handheld GPS has an accuracy of +/- 5m The datum is used is ARC 1960 UTM zone 37
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"> The trenches were excavated from the general lode of graphite mineralization outlined by first pass mapping No sample compositing has been applied. The project is considered too early stage 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trenches were designed to sample across a section of the known strike of the mineralization where the cover was not too deep Trench samples was undertaken in general in a direction across the strike of the graphite schist apart from TREPM01 which was sub-parallel to the strike of the schist The representivity of the surface rock chip samples cannot be assessed given the lack of continuous outcrop in these areas. These samples are only indicative results of the local geology and no claim to the volume or extent of this sample material is made Additional sampling and mapping is required to fully understand the mineralization and its grades in relation to controlling structures
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rockchip and trench samples were taken under the supervision of an experienced geologist employed as a consultant to BKT The samples were transferred under BKT supervision from site to the local town of Mahenge The samples were then transported from Mahenge to Dar es Salaam and then transported to Mwanza where they were inspected and then delivered directly to ALSChemex process facility. Chain of custody protocols were observed to ensure the samples were not tampered with post sampling and until delivery to the laboratory for preparation and analysis Transport of the pulps from Tanzania to Australia was under the supervision of ALSChemex
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"> Trenching and drilling information collected by BKT has been evaluated for sampling techniques, appropriateness of methods and data accuracy by an external geological consultant.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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 rock chip and trench sampling was undertaken on granted license PL 7802/2012 It has an area of 293km² The license is 100% owned by BKT Subsistent landowners of the affected villages were supportive of the recently completed sampling and exploration program.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some previous explorers completed some limited RC drilling and rockchip sampling but the original data has not been located apart from what has been announced via ASX release by Kibaran Resources during 2011 and 2013
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill hole information has been retained and compiled into a drilling database. At this early stage of exploration only the assay data has been released together with hole length, a plan locality map of drill holes and down hole intervals.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data aggregation methods have been carried out on the data.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the potentially large strike length of the mineralization the trench sampling program has been selective and trench sampling has only assessed the local grade distribution of the graphitic zones from surface to shallow depths <2.5m). The trenches were located between 500 and 1000m along strike depending on the thickness of the surface cover Further additional widespread surface sampling, mapping and drilling is required to understand the geometry of the graphite mineralisation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures show plan location of trenches and drill holes, appropriately scaled and referenced.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All surface and trench rock chip samples have been reported. • All drilling results have been reported for graphite
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 in 10 samples from the drill programme were assayed for deleterious elements using a 40 element ICP method. No deleterious elements were observed, with background levels of uranium and thorium.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further surface sampling techniques that may include pitting & trenching with mapping and drilling (diamond core and RC). Continuation of infill and extensional drill programme at Epanko north. • Initial metallurgical testwork – flotation and particle sizing • Data compilation and analysis, target generation and ranking prior to drilling.