ASX Announcement
14 March 2016

BLACKHAM
Resources Limited

SUCCESSFUL BULLETIN DRILLING PROVIDES RESOURCE UPGRADE

- **Drilling from the Bulletin decline confirms the extension of mineralisation along strike from historical stopes, only 150m from surface and 40m from underground development.**
- **Bulletin Underground drill results:**
  - **11.5m @ 5.08g/t incl. 7m @ 7.01 g/t Au (BUUD0001)**
  - **3m @ 4.91g/t Au & 2.85m @ 6.60g/t Au (BUUD0004)**
  - **7m @ 3.86g/t incl. 2.75m @ 7.83g/t Au (BUUD0003)**
  - **8.6m @ 2.61g/t Au (BUUD0008)**
  - **1.95m @ 11.2g/t Au (BUUD0005)**
- **Historical intercepts include 40m @ 15.0 g/t Au.**
- **Bulletin Resource upgraded to 1.6Mt @ 4.8g/t for 247,000oz Au (50% indicated)**
- **Increase in Indicated and total resources of 50,000oz and 40,000oz, respectively**
- **Matilda Gold Project Resources upgraded to 45Mt @ 3.3g/t for 4.7Moz**
- **Mining studies and reserves being revised for upgrade to the Bulletin Resources**

Blackham Resources Ltd **(ASX: BLK) ("Blackham")** is pleased to announce the latest results received from its maiden underground drilling at Bulletin and the upgrade to the Bulletin Resource to **1.6Mt @ 4.8g/t for 247,000oz Au (50% indicated)**. Bulletin forms part of the Blackham's 100% owned Matilda Gold Project in Western Australia. On the 24 February 2016, Blackham published the results of its Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) on the Matilda Gold Project which confirmed the robust nature of the Project.

The diamond drill program was designed to confirm the continuity of gold mineralisation between two historical stoping areas and the potential strike extension of the upper portion of the Bulletin deposit. Drilling totalled eight underground diamond holes for 770m. Historical exploration of the area had continued to depth, not laterally, leaving large areas untested along strike.

Drilling has returned exceptional results including **11.5m @ 5.08g/t** from BUUD0001, situated only 40m from the decline and 150m below surface. These results give greater confidence to the width and grade of the lodes, which have been converted from Inferred to Indicated resources as a result of this drilling.

Further underground drilling at Bulletin is planned to begin mid-March to further infill and extend the resource.

ASX CODE
BLK

CORPORATE INFORMATION
202.8M Ordinary Shares
36.1M Unlisted Options
8.5M Performance Rights

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BULLETIN UNDERGROUND DRILL RESULTS

Bulletin is a high-grade ore body located in the Bulletin Fault Zone of the Wiluna Fault System. The fault zone trends Northeast and dips steeply east, with internal grade plunges to the south. The fault zone itself pinches and swells, with some sections as broad as 50m.

Historical mining focussed on the broad high grade zones that extended to >600m below surface. Blackham aims to focus on near-surface resources (<500m depth) to add to the mining inventory.

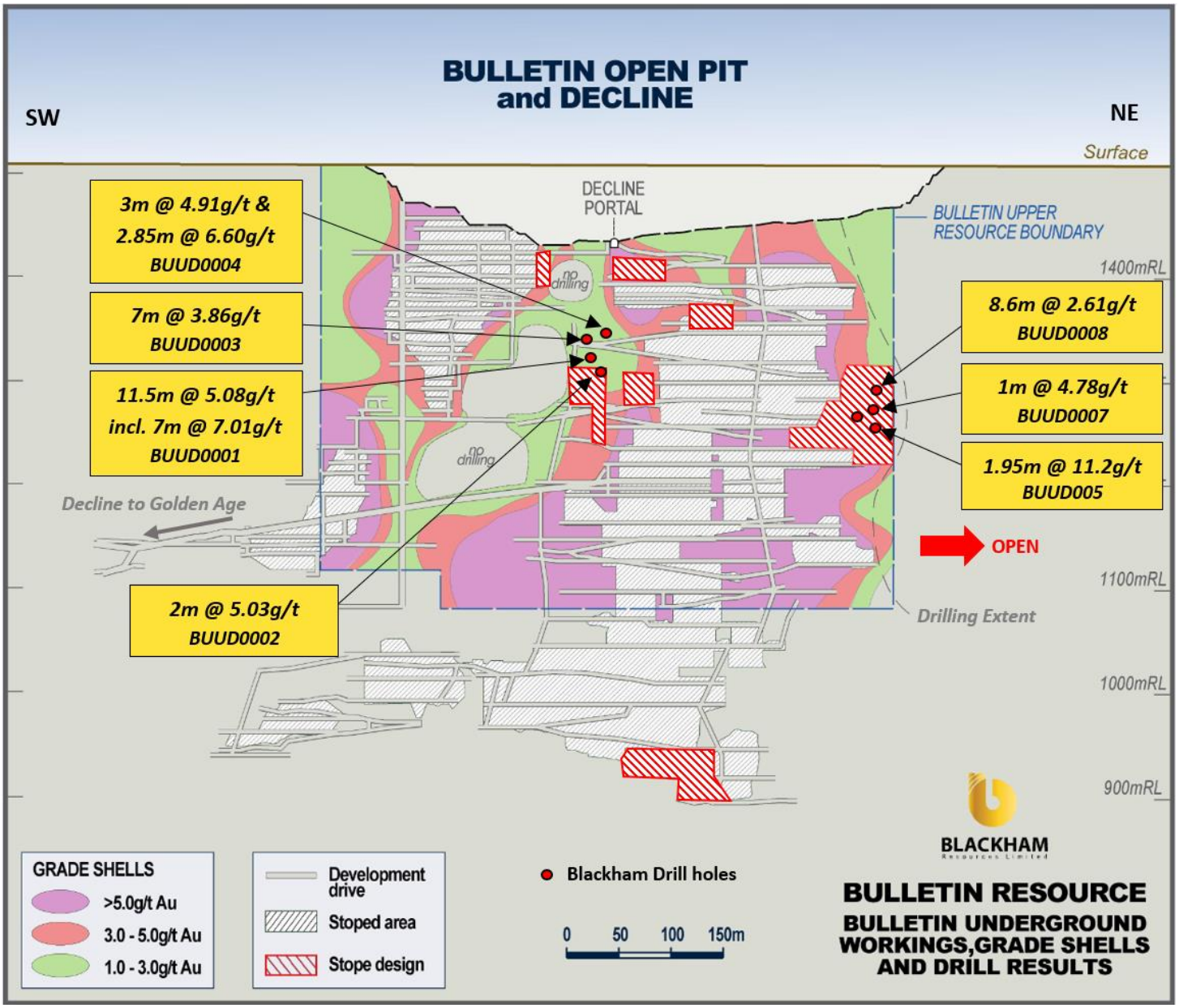

Fig 1. Long-section looking North West of Bulletin underground workings, grade shells and current resource outline.

Access to the Bulletin Upper ore body is via the Bulletin portal and decline at the bottom of the Bulletin pit.

Full drill results from the Upper Bulletin programme can be seen in Table 1.

BULLETIN UPPER RESOURCE UPGRADE

- **Resource upgraded to 1.6Mt @ 4.8 g/t for 247,000oz Au which represents an increase of 40,0000z and grade increase of 41%.**
- **Indicated resource upgraded to 0.9 Mt @ 4.2 g/t for 123,000oz Au which represents an increase of 50,0000z and grade increase of 33%.**
- **Mining studies and reserves being revised following the upgrade to the Bulletin Resources.**

Following the eight hole programme and the Upper Bulletin resource estimate of **1.6Mt @ 4.8g/t for 247,000oz Au** (50% Indicated), the underground and open pit mining studies on the deposit are being revised. The Bulletin deposit is located less than two kilometres from Blackham's 100% owned Wiluna gold plant which it plans to re-commission in Q3, 2016.

Table 1. Bulletin Resource update

	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Au Cut	Ounces	Tonnes	Au Cut	Ounces	Tonnes	Au Cut	Ounces
Oxide	146,000	2.2	10,000	20,000	1.4	1,000	166,000	2.1	11,000
Trans	89,000	2.9	8,000	17,000	3.2	2,000	106,000	2.9	10,000
Fresh	672,000	4.8	105,000	663,000	5.7	122,000	1,335,000	5.3	226,000
Total	**907,000**	**4.2**	**123,000**	**700,000**	**5.5**	**125,000**	**1,607,000**	**4.8**	**247,000**

The following bottom cuts have been used in calculating the resource: oxide @ 0.6g/t cut off, transitional @ 1.00g/t cut off and fresh @ 3.00g/t cut off. The resource upgrade targeted remnant mineralisation surrounding and beneath the Bulletin pit.

The Bulletin open pit was mined to a depth of approximately 70m during the 1990's, producing 70,000 ounces (660Kt of oxide ore at 2.8g/t and 83Kt of sulphide ore at 3.7 g/t); by 1994 the focus shifted to the high grade underground discovery underneath the pit.

The mining studies will focus on the Upper Bulletin underground with a view to revising the Mineral Inventory and Reserves in this area. Open pit mining studies also continue on the Bulletin pit cut back, Happy Jack, Squib and Golden Age North opportunities which were not included in the Matilda Gold Project's **DFS Mineral Inventory of 8.3Mt @ 2.9g/t for 767,000oz Au contained ounces** (see ASX announcement 24 February 2016). This represents another opportunity to grow the Projects mine life beyond the current 7 years.

The Wiluna gold deposits are located within the Wiluna Goldfield, close to the town of Wiluna at latitude 26º38'S, longitude 120º15'E on the Wiluna (SG 51-9)1:250 000 scale map. Perth, the nearest capital city, lies 750km to the southeast. The closest regional centres are Kalgoorlie, 540km to the south and Meekatharra, 183km to the west.

The Wiluna gold deposits are categorised as orogenic gold deposits, with similarities to many other gold deposits in the Yilgarn region. The deposits are hosted within the Wiluna Domain of the Wiluna Greenstone Belt. Rocks in the Wiluna Domain have experienced greenschist-facies regional metamorphism and brittle deformation. The Wiluna Domain is comprised of a fairly monotonous sequence of foliated basalts and high-magnesium basalts, with intercalated felsic intrusions, lamprophyre dykes, metasediments, and dolerites.

Wiluna ores are typically oxide, refractory or free milling quartz mineralisation. The Bulletin refractory ore has most gold occurring in either solid solution or as sub-microscopic particles within fine-grained sulphides. Mineralisation within the Bulletin deposit is principally controlled by the BFZ, one of the major structures within the Wiluna Fault system. The BFZ is a 50m wide zone of brittle to brittle-ductile deformation which trends at 045^0 and dips steeply to the east at 80^0. Fault planes within the Wiluna field typically flex along strike and down dip, and these flexures or rolls produce sites of dilation. These flexures

in conjunction with favourable host rock composition act to form the best ore zones. Mineralisation for the Bulletin deposit is open at depth and plunges to the south.

Blackham Resources has access to a drill database which includes RAB, AC, RC and Diamond Drill holes. The database has been maintained by company employees and has been internally audited prior to estimation. The deposits have been largely defined by RC drilling with lesser Diamond holes and geologically logged to form the basis of the geological interpretation. Blackham has conducted 770m drilling at the Bulletin Upper Deposit. The Company has audited QA/QC of previous drilling where available. Assaying has been conducted by numerous reputable laboratory consultants by industry-standard fire assay.

The interpretation of the mineralisation was carried out using a methodical approach to ensure continuity of the geology and estimated mineral resource using Surpac software. All available geological data was used in the interpretation including mapping, drilling, oxidation surfaces and interpretations of high grade ore shoots. Only diamond and reverse circulation drilling samples were used in the final estimate however all available grade control data was used in the geological assessment.

Underground drilling at both the Bulletin and Golden Age ore bodies is ongoing.

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Gold Resources

The Matilda Gold Project now has **45Mt @ 3.3g/t for 4.7Moz** (50% indicated) of resource all within a 20 kilometres radius of Blackham's 100% owned Wiluna gold plant with an average throughput of 1.3Mtpa for over 100,000ozpa gold production. Measured and indicated resources now total **21Mt @ 3.4g/t for 2.4Moz**.

Matilda Gold Project Resource Summary

Mining Centre	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total 100%		
	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au
Matilda Mine	0.2	2.1	13	7.4	1.8	426	5.3	1.7	285	12.9	1.8	**724**
Golden Age				0.4	4.5	62	0.7	3.5	88	1.1	4.4	**150**
Galaxy				0.4	3.0	38	0.4	2.2	28	0.8	2.6	**66**
Williamson Mine				3.3	1.6	170	3.8	1.6	190	7.0	1.6	**360**
Regent				0.7	2.7	61	3.1	2.1	210	3.9	2.2	**270**
Bulletin Upper				0.9	4.2	120	0.7	5.5	130	1.6	4.8	**250**
Henry 5 - Woodley - Bulletin Deeps				2.1	5.9	400	0.8	4.6	120	2.9	5.6	**520**
Happy Jack - Creek Shear Upper				0.1	2.2	7	0.4	3.2	46	0.5	3.0	**53**
Happy Jack - Creek Shear Lower				1.5	5.9	290	1.3	4.8	200	2.9	5.4	**490**
East Lode				1.0	5.2	170	2.3	4.7	340	3.3	4.8	**510**
West Lode				1.4	5.5	240	2.8	5.2	460	4.2	5.3	**700**
Burgundy - Calais				1.3	6.0	250	0.3	5.7	60	1.6	6.0	**310**
Other Wiluna Deposits				0.8	4.3	106	1.5	4.0	195	2.3	4.1	**301**
Total	**0.2**	**2.1**	**13**	**21**	**3.4**	**2,340**	**23**	**3.1**	**2,352**	**45**	**3.3**	**4,704**

Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The figures in the above table are rounded to two significant figures to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate.

Table 1. Bulletin significant assays

Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Azi	Dip	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	True Thickness
BUUD0001	10730	12268	1333	90.30	269	-22	41.54	53	11.5	5.08	8.2
						Incl.	46	53	7	7.01	5.0
BUUD0002	10730	12268	1333	92.91	291	-23	23	25	2	5.03	1.4
BUUD0003	10730	12268	1333	71.90	269	2	26	33	7	3.86	5.0
						Incl.	30.25	33	2.75	7.83	2.0
							53.15	55	1.85	4.29	1.3
BUUD0004	10730	12268	1333	84.00	316	-3	17	20	3	4.91	2.1
							17.65	19.45	1.8	5.96	1.3
							23.45	26.3	2.85	6.60	2.0
							34.78	36.82	2.04	4.77	1.5
BUUD0005	10880	12374	1303	120.00	348	-32	90.05	92	1.95	11.2	1.4
BUUD0006	10880	12374	1303	100.00	340	-27	NSI				
BUUD0007	10880	12374	1303	105.00	344	-11	82.6	83.61	1.01	4.78	0.7
BUUD0008	10880	12374	1303	105.00	353	-5	79	87.6	8.6	2.61	6.1

** Grid is WIL10. Minimum 0.6g/t, minimum 1.2 gram x metres, maximum 2m internal dilution. NSI = No significant intercept. Holes drilled perpendicular to mineralisation so that interval lengths are close to true thickness.*

Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in the report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results at the Matilda Gold Project is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Cain Fogarty, who is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Fogarty is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken 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 Fogarty has given consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information contained in the report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Marcus Osiejak, who is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Osiejak, is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken 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 Osiejak has given consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

With regard to the Matilda Gold Project Mineral Resources, the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this report and that all material assumptions and parameters underpinning Mineral Resource Estimates as reported in the market announcements dated 11th February 2016 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement includes certain statements that may be deemed 'forward-looking statements'. All statements that refer to any future production, resources or reserves, exploration results and events or production that Blackham Resources Ltd ('Blackham' or 'the Company') expects to occur are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes that the expectations in those forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, such statements are not a guarantee of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from the outcomes. This may be due to several factors, including market prices, exploration and exploitation success, and the continued availability of capital and financing, plus general economic, market or business conditions. Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance, and actual results or performance may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. The Company does not assume any obligation to update or revise its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

APPENDIX A - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 (Wiluna Bulletin Upper)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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*	• This is a portion of a large drilling database compiled since the 1930's by various project owners. Only the drilling results contained in this document are considered in this table, as it is impractical to comment on the entire database. Bulletin has been mainly core drilled from underground, though some surface RAB and RC drilling has tested the shallow portions of the deposit. Drilling data contained in this report includes RC and diamond core data. Drilling data is more complete for holes drilled since the early 2000's. Sundry data on sampling quality is not available and not evaluated in earlier drilling. Blackham Resources has used reverse circulation drilling to obtain 1m samples from which ~3kg samples were collected using a cone splitter connected to the rig. • For Blackham's RC drilling, the drill rig (and cone splitter) is always jacked up so that it is level with the earth to ensure even splitting of the sample. It is assumed that previous owners of the project had procedures in place in line with standard industry practice to ensure sample representivity. NQ2 diamond holes were

	detailed information.	completed by BLK in Bulletin and half core sampled. The drilling was completed to industry standard using varying sample lengths (0.3m to 1.2m) based on geology intervals • Historically, RC samples were composited in the field on 2m or 6m composites, with high-grade samples subsequently re-sampled on 1m intervals. Composited samples were spear-split, and / or reduced in size in the field using a riffle splitter to ensure sample representivity. For Blackham drilling, 4m composites were collected in the field, with 1m splits to be assayed where mineralisation is encountered. At the laboratory, samples >3kg were 50:50 riffle split to become <3kg. The <3kg splits were pulverized to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. • Gold analyses were obtained using industry standard methods; split samples were pulverized in an LM5 bowl to produce a 50g charge for assay by Fire Assay or Aqua Regia with AAS finish at the Wiluna Mine site laboratory. Blackham Resources analysed samples using laboratories in Perth. Analytical method was Fire Assay with a 50g charge and AAS finish (P-FA6).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard*	• Historical drilling data contained in this report includes RC and DD core samples. RC sampling utilized a face-sampling hammer of 4.5” or 5.5”

	tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	diameter, and DD sampling utilized NQ2 half core samples. It is unknown if core was orientated, though it is not material to this report. All Blackham drilling is RC with a face-sampling bit or NQ2 diamond.
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	• For Blackham drilling, chip sample recovery is visually estimated by volume for each 1m bulk sample bag, and recorded digitally in the sample database. For historical drilling, recovery data for drill holes contained in this report has not been located or assessed, owing to incomplete data records. Database compilation is ongoing. • For Blackham drilling, sample recovery is maximized by pulling back the drill hammer and blowing the entire sample through the rod string at the end of each metre. Where composite samples are taken, the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the sample bag from top to bottom to ensure a full cross-section of the sample is collected. To minimize contamination and ensure an even split, the cone splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each rod, and the cyclone is cleaned every 50m and at the end of hole, and more often when wet samples are encountered. Historical practices are not known, though it is assumed similar industry-standard procedures were adopted by each operator. For historical drilling with dry samples it is unknown what methods were used to ensure sample recovery,

		though it is assumed that industry-standard protocols were used to maximize the representative nature of the samples, including dust-suppression and rod pull-back after each drilled interval. For wet samples, it is noted these were collected in polyweave bags to allow excess water to escape; this is standard practice though can lead to biased loss of sample material into the suspended fine sample fraction. • Diamond Drill core is logged and divided into sample intervals that have a minimum sample length of 0.3m and a maximum sample length of 1.2m. Geological boundaries are typically used to determine intervals. • Some intervals logged as 'stope' were assayed, presumably this is back-fill material and would be excluded from detailed investigation of these prospects. The presence of these intervals does not materially affect assessment of the prospects at this stage. • For Blackham drilling, no such relationship was evaluated as sample recoveries were generally very good. For historical drilling no relationship was investigated as recovery data is not available.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of*	• Samples have been routinely logged for geology, including lithology, colour, oxidation,

	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.*	veining and mineralisation content. This level of detail is considered appropriate for exploration drilling. • Logging of geology and colour for example are interpretative and qualitative, whereas logging of mineral percentages is quantitative. • Holes were logged entirely. Geology data has not yet been located for some holes, database compilation is on-going. • Core photography was taken for BLK diamond drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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*	• For core samples, it is assumed that sawn half-core was routinely sampled. Holes have been selectively sampled (visibly barren zones not sampled, though some quartz vein intervals have been left un-sampled), with a minimum sample width of 0.3m and maximum of 1.2m, though typically 1m intervals were selected. • Historically, RC and RAB samples were riffle split for dry samples; wet samples were collected in polyweave bags and speared. RC and RAB samples were initially composited on 2m, 4m or 6m intervals. Composites grading >0.1g/t were subsequently assayed on 1m intervals. For Blackham drilling, 1m samples were split using a cone splitter. 4m composite samples were collected with a spear tube where mineralisation was not anticipated. Most

	size of the material being sampled.	samples were dry; the moisture content data was logged and digitally captured. Where it proved impossible to maintain dry samples, at most three consecutive wet samples were obtained before drilling was abandoned, as per procedure. • Riffle splitting and half-core splitting are industry-standard techniques and considered to be appropriate. Note comments above about samples through 'stope' intervals; these samples don't represent the pre-mined grade in localized areas. • For historical drilling, field duplicates, blank samples and certified reference standards were collected and inserted from at least the early 2000's. Investigation revealed sufficient quality control performance. No field duplicate data has been located or evaluated in earlier drilling. Field duplicates were collected every 20m down hole for Blackham holes. Analysis of results indicated good correlation between primary and duplicate samples. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for these rock types and style of mineralisation, and are in line with standard industry practice.
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• Fire assay is considered a total digestion technique, whereas aqua regia is a partial digestion. Both techniques are considered

laboratory tests	• *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.*	appropriate for analysis of exploration samples. • No geophysical tools were used to obtain analyses. • Field duplicates, blank samples and certified reference standards were collected and inserted from at least the early 2000's. Results generally fall within acceptable levels. However, for holes drilled prior to this no QAQC data has been located or evaluated. Some intervals logged as 'stope' were also assayed, presumably this is back-fill material and would be excluded from detailed investigation of these prospects. The presence of these intervals does not materially affect assessment of the prospects at this stage, although if anything prospectivity is enhanced as pre-mining metal tenor was greater than the drilling results indicate in stoped areas. For Blackham drilling certified reference material and blanks were submitted at 1:40 and 1:40 ratios for various campaigns and duplicate splits were submitted at 1:40 ratio with each batch of samples. Check samples are routinely submitted to an umpire lab at 1:40 ratio. Analysis of results confirms the accuracy and precision of the assay data.
Verification of sampling and	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• Blackham's significant intersections have been verified by several company personnel. For historical results, significant intersections can't be independently verified. However, database

assaying	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	validation and cleaning has been done to ensure the latest assay set appears i.e. where intervals have been sub-split the newest assays are given priority. • The use of twin holes is not noted, as this is not routinely required. However, drilling at various orientations at a single prospect is common, and this helps to correctly model the mineralisation orientation. • Data is stored in Datashed SQL database. Internal Datashed validations and validations upon importing into Micromine were completed, as were checks on data location, logging and assay data completeness and down-hole survey information. QAQC and data validation protocols are contained within Blackham's manual "Blackham Exploration Geological Manual 2015". Historical procedures have not been sighted. • Conversion of lab non-numeric code to numeric for estimation.
Location of data points	• *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.*	• All historical holes appear to have been accurately surveyed to centimeter accuracy. Blackham holes reported herein have not yet been DGPS surveyed, though collar positions have been GPS located to within several metres accuracy. • Grid systems used in this report are Wil10 local

		mine grid and GDA 94 Zone 51 S. Drilling collars were originally surveyed in either Mine Grid Wiluna 10 or AMG, and converted in Datashed to MGA grid. • An accurate topographical model covering the mine site has been obtained, drill collar surveys are closely aligned with this. Away from the mine infrastructure, drill hole collar surveys provide adequate topographical control.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• Each of the prospects mentioned in this report has received sufficient historical drilling to allow structural orientation and lode thicknesses to be confidently interpreted. Drill spacing is general 50m x 25m or better, with holes oriented perpendicular to the strike of quartz reefs. Mineral resources and reserves are not the subject of this report. • For core samples, typically 1m intervals were sampled though 3m composites are noted in some barren zones. Historical RC and RAB samples were initially composited on 2m, 4m or 6m intervals. Composites grading >0.1g/t were subsequently assayed on 1m intervals. For Blackham drilling, samples have been composited, the 1m samples will be submitted for analysis and these results were prioritized over the 4m composite values.
Orientation	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves*	• In the historical data, no such bias is noted or

of data in relation to geological structure	*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.*	believed to be a material factor. Potentially diamond half-core samples may show such bias to a minor degree; holes are orientated perpendicular to strike to mitigate any such bias. For Blackham drilling, the RC technique utilizes the entire 1m sample so significant bias is unlikely.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• It is not known what measures were taken historically. For Blackham drilling, samples are delivered to Toll Ipec freight yard in Wiluna by Blackham personnel, where they are stored in a gated locked yard (after hours) until transported by truck to the laboratory in Perth. In Perth the samples are likewise held in a secure compound.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• For Blackham drilling, data has been validated in Datashed and upon import into Micromine. QAQC data has been evaluated and found to be satisfactory. Historical assay techniques and data have not been reviewed in detail owing to the preliminary stage of exploration work.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material*	• All drill holes mentioned in this report are situated on granted mining licenses held 100% by Matilda

status	*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.*	Operations Pty Ltd, a fully-owned of Blackham Resources Ltd. • Tenements are in good standing and no impediments exist. • Franco Nevada have royalty rights over the Wiluna tenements. After the first 200,000oz of gold production from the Wiluna tenements, a royalty of between 3 to 5% of gold revenue of is payable.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical artisanal mining was conducted on the tenements. Modern exploration and mining has been conducted on the Brothers, Golden Age and Republic reefs since the early-1990's. This exploration is considered to have been successful as it led to the definition of JORC-compliant mineral resources and profitable open pit and underground mines. The deposits remain 'open' in various locations and opportunities remain to find extensions to the known potentially economic mineralisation. Deeper portions of Republic and Brothers reefs more than 70m below surface have been poorly tested, with the intercepts reported herein coming in some cases from holes designed to target other resource areas.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The gold deposits are categorized as orogenic gold deposits, with similarities to many other gold deposits in the Yilgarn region. The deposits are hosted within the Wiluna Domain of the Wiluna Greenstone Belt. Rocks in the Wiluna Domain have experienced greenschist-facies regional metamorphism and brittle deformation. The Wiluna Domain is comprised of a fairly monotonous sequence of foliated basalts and high-magnesian basalts, with intercalated felsic intrusions, lamprophyre dykes, metasediments, and dolerites. Gold mineralisation is

		related to quartz vein emplacement, typically along stratigraphic boundaries, and the lodes have also been disrupted by later cross-faults.

Drill hole Information	• *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:*
	  ○ *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.*
		• All Drill hole information is contained within the Access database used to define the resource.

Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• Assay intervals reported are length-weighted averages. Intervals are reported using a 1g/t lower cut-off and maximum 2m internal contiguous dilution. • No metal equivalent grades are reported as Au is the only metal of economic interest.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	• Holes have been drilled mostly perpendicular to strike with access available from development.
Diagrams	• *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.*	• Please see body of this report for diagrams and tables.
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• Selected intervals have been reported owing to impracticality of reporting the large drilling database.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• Not material to this report.
Further work	• *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*	• Further drilling is planned to locate high-grade extensions to shoots at depth and along strike of historical drilling intercepts. Please see body of the report for locations of the targets identified for high-

	possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	priority drilling.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*
	• *Data validation procedures used.*
		• All data has been uploaded using Datashed which incorporates a series of internal checks.
		• The Wiluna dataset has been validated in Datashed and Surpac using internal validation macros and checks. Holes have been checked and corrected where necessary for:
		  • Intervals beyond EOH depth
		  • Overlapping intervals
		  • Missing intervals
		  • Holes with duplicate collar co-ordinates (i.e. same hole with different names)
		  • Missing dip / azimuth
		  • Holes missing assays
		  • Holes missing geology

Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• A site visit has been undertaken and no concerns or issues were discovered.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions*	• The interpretation of the mineralisation was carried out using a methodical approach to ensure continuity of the geology and estimated mineral resource using Surpac software. The confidence in the geology and the

	made. • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	associated mineralisation is high. • All available geological data was used in the interpretation including mapping, drilling, oxidation surfaces and interpretations of high grade ore shoots. Only diamond and reverse circulation drilling samples were used in the final estimate however all available grade control data was used in the geological assessment. • No alternate interpretations have been completed. The current interpretation follows similar methodology to that used historically. • Drill logging has been used to constrain the 3D wireframes. • Gold mineralisation is predominantly associated with second to third order north and northeast trending brittle to brittle-ductile dextral strike-slip faults, localised at dilational bends or jogs along faults, at fault intersections, horsetail splays and in subsidiary overstepping faults.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Wiluna Total: o Strike length = ~ 3700 m o Width (total of combined parallel lodes) = ~ 800 m o Depth (from surface) = ~ 0 to 1000 m
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous*	• The sample domains were flagged into an Access database from a validated wireframe. • For Bulletin a composites string-file was then created in Surpac with a 2.0 m composite length and a minimum percentage of sample to include at 30%. • Only Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling were used in the estimate. • Resource estimation for the Wiluna mineralisation was completed using Ordinary Kriging for Gold (Au) and

	estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Inverse Distance Squared for Sulphur (S). Blockmodel field coding was used to constrain the estimate. • Soft boundaries were utilised between the oxidation surfaces. Mineralisation is predominantly in fresh. • Only samples contained within each individual ore wireframe were used for the estimate of that lode. • A number of previous resource estimates and studies have been undertaken and were reviewed to assist in the development of this resource estimate. • The modelled wireframes were used to create a blockmodel with a user block size of 2mE by 5mN by 5mRL. The model used variable sub-blocking to 0.5mE by 1.25mN by 1.25mRL. The Block size corresponds to around half of the nominal drillhole spacing for all the main lodes. • The search ellipses used were based on the ranges of continuity observed in the variograms along with considerations of the drillhole spacing and lode geometry. The search ellipse was rotated to best reflect the lode geometry and the geology as seen in the drilling and as described in the logging. This geometry was checked to ensure that it was also supported by the variogram analysis. • Ordinary kriging parameters were also checked against those used in previous resource estimates and variography studies. No significant differences were discovered. • Three search passes were used to populate blocks using search ellipse distances based on ranges observed in the variograms. Typically the first pass was no more than 35 m and a second pass no more than 65 m. Each pass incorporated a different set of sample selection criteria to ensure blocks were filled with an appropriate level of

		statistical confidence.
		• For the first two passes at least 3 individual drillholes were required to complete the estimate.
		• Topcuts were determined from statistical analysis. A number of factors were taken into consideration when determining the top-cuts including:
		  ○ The disintegration point of the data on the probability plots;
		  ○ Having a coefficient of variance (CV) under 2.0; and
		  ○ Reviewing the model (block) grades against the composites.
		• The estimate was validated using a number of techniques including but not limited to:
		  ○ A visual comparison of block grade estimates and the drill hole data;
		  ○ A comparison of the composite and estimated block grades;
		  ○ A comparison of the estimated block grades for ordinary kriged models using different cut-off grades for the composites.
		  ○ A comparison of the estimated block grades against the composite grades along northings.

Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A global reporting cut-off grade of 3.00g/t was applied to the Golden Age resource. This is based on the understanding that a variety of underground mining techniques (including but not exclusive to) air-legging may be used.
Mining factors or	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining*	• No mining factors or assumptions have been applied

assumptions	*methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	although it is envisaged that the resource has been created on the basis of an underground mining method.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Wiluna ores are typically extremely refractory, with most gold occurring in either solid solution or as submicroscopic particles within fine-grained sulphides.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of*	• No environmental, permitting, legal, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or other relevant issues are known, that may affect the estimate.

	early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk densities were assigned as 1.80 t/m^3 for oxide, 2.40 t/m^3 for transitional and 2.80 t/m^3 • A total of 16,206 bulk density determinations have been collected by extensive sampling of diamond drill core in Calais – Henry 5, East Lode North and Calvert areas throughout the orebody and in wallrock adjacent to the mineralisation. All sections of the underground resource are in primary rock, and Bulk Density values are relatively uniform throughout. • Bulk Density determinations were completed by Apex staff for every assayed interval since the commencement of Apex's involvement with the project to the end of 2008. In addition, in areas where Apex bulk density determinations are considered too sparse, pre-Apex diamond core has been used for determinations.

Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*
		• A range of criteria were considered when addressing the suitability of the classification boundaries to the resource estimate.
		  ○ Geological continuity and volume models;
		  ○ Drill spacing and available mining information;
		  ○ Modelling technique
		  ○ Estimation properties including search strategy, number of informing composites, average distance of composites from blocks, number of drillholes used and kriging quality parameters.
		• The classification for this model was predominantly based on the estimation pass. With the first pass relating

		to an indicated resource and the second pass being inferred. • The classification of the blocks was also visually checked and adjusted to remove any "spotted dog" effects. No measured resources were calculated.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Audits have been undertaken on the resource estimates completed by Apex Minerals in 2012. No major issues were discovered and recommendations made from those audits have been assessed and included where required in subsequent estimates. • No specific review or audit has been under on the updated Golden Age Resource estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• This resource estimate is intended an underground mining assessment and reports global estimates.