

## **BRD COMMISSIONED TO PROVIDE RESOURCE IMAGING SURVEY IN MYANMAR**

Black Ridge Mining NL (ASX: BRD) ("BRD" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that Pacific Hunt Energy (Pacific Hunt) has commissioned BRD to provide a survey using BRD's exclusively licensed resource imaging (seismo-electric) technology within its PSC C-1 Block onshore Myanmar.

### ***Highlight***

Pacific Hunt has commissioned a pilot survey of BRD's resource imaging technology (seismo-electric) in PSC C-1 in order to better define the hydrocarbon distribution of the Indaw structure. Upon completion of this initial survey, the company would then seek to conduct a full-scale study across the greater Indaw structure and later over other prospects and leads in the block. Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise (MOGE), the oil and gas regulatory authority in Myanmar has approved the survey.

BRD would like to acknowledge the foresight of Pacific Hunt in using this advanced technology to better define the hydrocarbon distribution in this geologically complex area where previously traditional method of hydrocarbon exploration have not been successful alone.

### ***About Pacific Hunt Energy***

Pacific Hunt Energy is an integrated exploration and production (E&P) company with drilling and technological capabilities targeting the Pacific Rim region.

The company focuses on acquiring and developing low marginal cost oil & gas assets and delivering value to investors and partners through technical excellence and responsible practices.

In September 2014, Pacific Hunt signed two Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) onshore with Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise (MOGE) with a total concession area of 10.38 million acres. The Company thereby holds the largest onshore oil and gas exploration and development assets in Myanmar. The 2 blocks are PSC C-1 (Indaw-Yenan) located in the Chindwinn Basin and PSC H (Taungoo-Pyinmana) located in the Pegu Yoma and Sittoung Basin.

PSC C-1 is a large block with a proven petroleum system. Oil and gas seeps are common throughout the block and there are 2 existing oil fields (Indaw and Yenan) and 2 deep gas discoveries.

The two images below show the PSCs held by Pacific Hunt in Myanmar with PSC C-1 being expanded in the left-hand image.



Traditional hydrocarbon exploration method of 2D seismic acquisition followed by traditional drilling has previously been attempted by foreign companies, before Pacific Hunt, to unlock the potential of Blocks C-1 and H and have been unsuccessful.

Pacific Hunt believe that Blocks C-1 and H are unusually complex blocks and require new and innovative technologies in order to achieve successful exploration and development. Both seismic data and surface mapping are poor predictors of structure in the upper 1000m of section.

The block contains a combination of shallow subthrusting, structural compartmentalisation and reservoir discontinuity making the area and the Indaw Field unusually complex. However, this complexity offers opportunity to develop previously unflushed oil and gas pay zones. Traditional exploration methods employed in the past (2D seismic followed by conventional drilling) have not successfully unlocked the Indaw Field's secrets.

Pacific Hunt is initiating a pilot survey of BRD's resource imaging technology (seismo-electric) in PSC C-1 in the hope of better defining the hydrocarbon distribution of the Indaw structure. If the pilot study is successful, then the company would seek to conduct a full scale study across the greater Indaw structure and later over other prospects and leads in the block.

As part of Pacific Hunt's commitment to the advancement of science and technology in Myanmar, the company is looking forward to sharing its knowledge and expertise through presentation of the results of work to date at the next AAPG / MGS Myanmar Oil and Gas Conference as well as publishing the results of the seismo-electric imaging survey.

### ***Resource Imaging Technology Background***

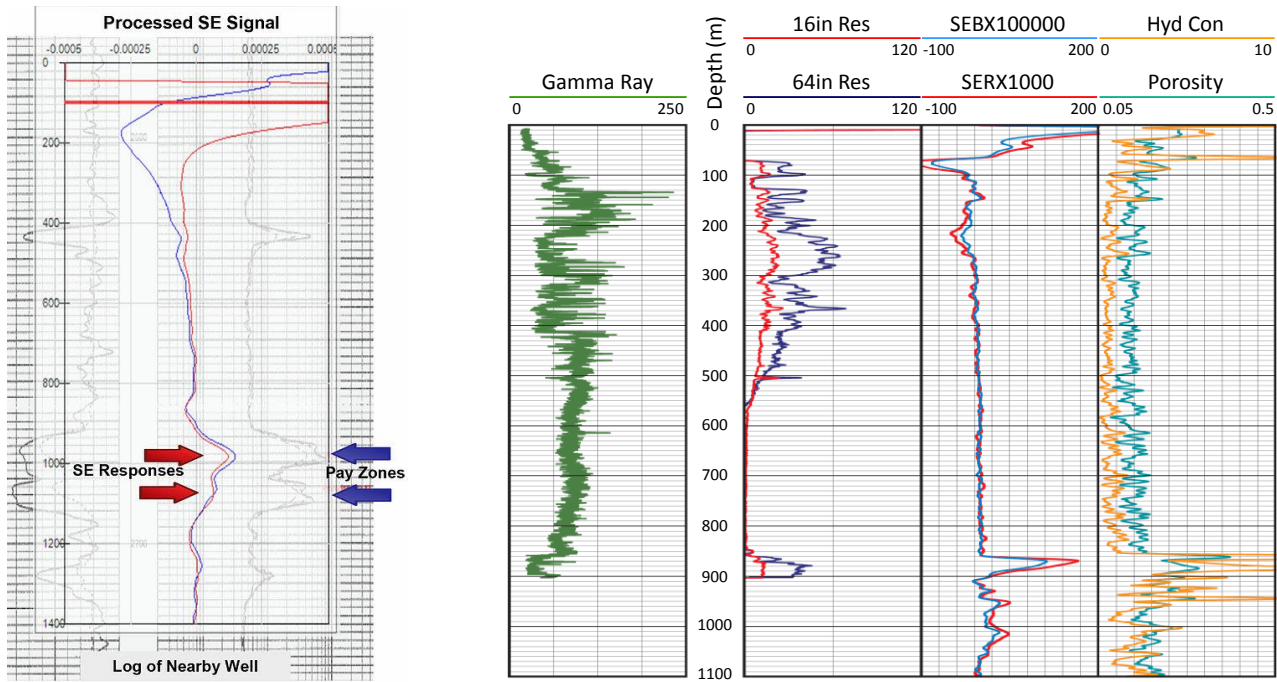
Hydrocarbon exploration is expensive with the chance of successful commercial discoveries low due to inherent uncertainties related to the traditional exploration and interpretation methods. These methods are used to indirectly characterise if all the necessary elements exist in the subsurface for hydrocarbons to be trapped.

The imaging technology deployed by BRD is designed to directly detect the presence of hydrocarbons trapped in the subsurface, significantly reducing the uncertainty of discovery and allowing for better direction of exploration money.

BRD's exclusively licensed technology represents major advances over the original seismoelectric technology and represents the next generation of oil and gas exploration equipment of this type.

Further details of the theory behind the technology and the patented design improvements can be found in the Company's latest Investor Presentation.

The image on the left below is an example from the gulf coast of the US where the Seismo-Electric (SE) response profile from the technology is shown against the electric log response (acquired after drilling) from a nearby hydrocarbon bearing well. The pay zones in the sandstone reservoir are clearly seen on the SE response. It can be seen that this surface based geophysical technology is providing profiles which are imaging the same hydrocarbons seen on the wellbore electric logs, without the need to drill a well.



The image on the right above is an example of a recent trial conducted at a deep aquifer monitoring borehole (provided by the Western Australia Department of Water). Oil and gas (and ground water) industry standard Gamma Ray and Resistivity wireline logs, acquired after drilling a wellbore, are shown on the two left columns. The resource imaging technology results are shown on the two right-hand columns and contain the Seismo-Electric (SE) profile as well as the Hydraulic Conductivity (Hyd Con) and Porosity profiles produced by the technology. These profiles are attained using the Company's resource imaging technology which is a surface geophysical technology, that is, these profiles are created without drilling a well providing a virtual drilling log response.

It can be seen from the comparison that the technology is correlating well with resistive fluids (fresh water, oil or gas) contained in the sandstone reservoirs. Not only can these profiles be correlated with existing logs from well bores but they also provide additional geologic information in the form of hydraulic conductivity and derived porosity.

In other tests onshore Western Australia the technology has shown the ability to accurately image faults which are critical in the understanding of the subsurface, prior to drilling a well.

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