ASX Announcement
7 October 2015

BLACKHAM
Resources Limited

ASX CODE
BLK

CORPORATE INFORMATION
198.4M Ordinary Shares
34.0M Unlisted Options
9.0M Performance Rights

www.blackhamresources.com.au

E: info@blackhamresources.com.au

P: +61 8 9322 6418
F: +61 8 9322 6398

ABN: 18 119 887 606

PRINCIPAL AND REGISTERED OFFICE
Blackham Resources Ltd
L2, 38 Richardson Street
West Perth WA 6005

POSTAL ADDRESS
PO Box 1412
West Perth WA 6872

HIGH GRADE SUCCESS AT MATILDA

- **High grade thick ore zone in M3 pit floor:**
  - **10m @ 8.93 g/t from 91m** incl. **3m @ 26.5g/t from 91m (MARC0298)**
- **Drilling confirms shallow high grade zone in M10 pit:**
  - **8m @ 5.33 g/t from 32m (eoh) (MARC0290)**
  - **4m @ 5.16 g/t from 45m & 4m @ 8.45 g/t from 81m (MARC0289)**
- **Broad good grading mineralisation in M1 South pit floor:**
  - **9m @ 3.89 g/t from 82m (MARC0292)**
  - **11m @ 4.63 g/t from 88m** incl. **5m @ 8.62 g/t from 91m (MARC0299)**
  - **7m @ 4.09 g/t from 93m** incl. **2m @ 8.72g/t from 97m (MARC0300)**
- **New mineralisation identified beside the M4 pit:**
  - **8m @ 2.37g/t from 49m (MARC0304)**
  - **5m @ 4.93g/t from 62m (MARC0305)**
  - **8m @ 2.87g/t from 55m (MARC0307)**
- **Galaxy drilling completed. Matilda and Williamson drilling ongoing**
- **PFS due shortly**

Blackham Resources Ltd **(ASX: BLK) ("Blackham")** is pleased to announce the latest results received from drilling at the Matilda Gold Project in Western Australia. The recently completed programme of 22 RC holes has identified a number of high grade zones and lode extensions. These results are expected to expand and add further confidence to the free milling, open pit mining inventory prior to the planned recommissioning of the Wiluna Gold Plant next year.

High grade thick ore zone extensions in M3 pit floor:

Drilling beneath the M3 pit has returned exceptional results, including MARC0298: **10m @ 8.93 g/t from 91m (**including **3m @ 26.5g/t from 91m) T**his intercept is positioned less than 10m below the base of the currently optimised A$1240 pit shell and remains open down-plunge.

Further M3 results include MARC0296: **5m @ 2.92g/t from 3m** and MARC0297: **13m @ 1.96g/t from 91m**.

High-grade shoots at Matilda typically show consistently good plunge extent. These latest results show the resource grade improves at depth, and the bonanza intercept of 3m @ 26.5 g/t remains open down-plunge, indicating the considerable exploration upside at M3. An additional hole is currently being drilled to test the down plunge mineralisation (see Figs 1 & 2)

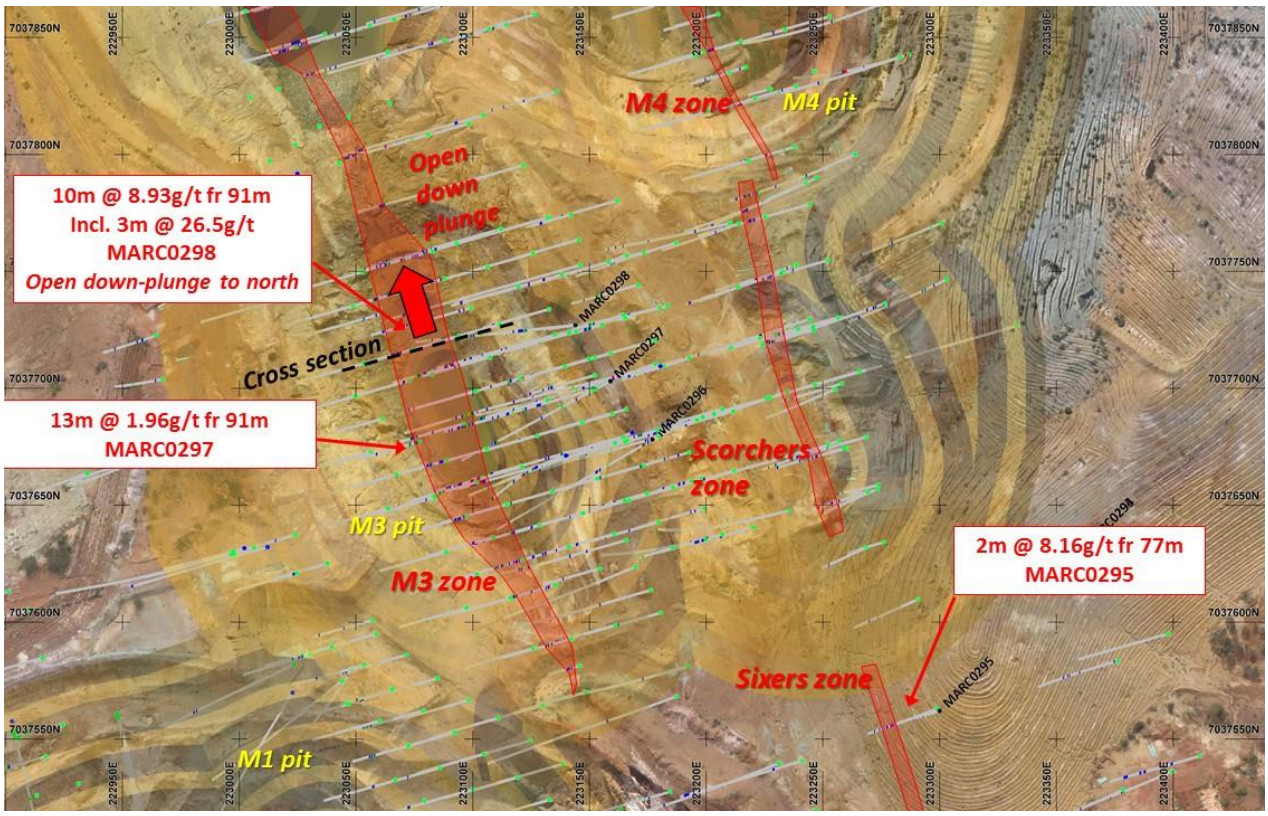

Fig 1. Plan shows MARC0298 intersection and the interplay of M3 and M4 pits. MARC0298 is open down-plunge to the north.

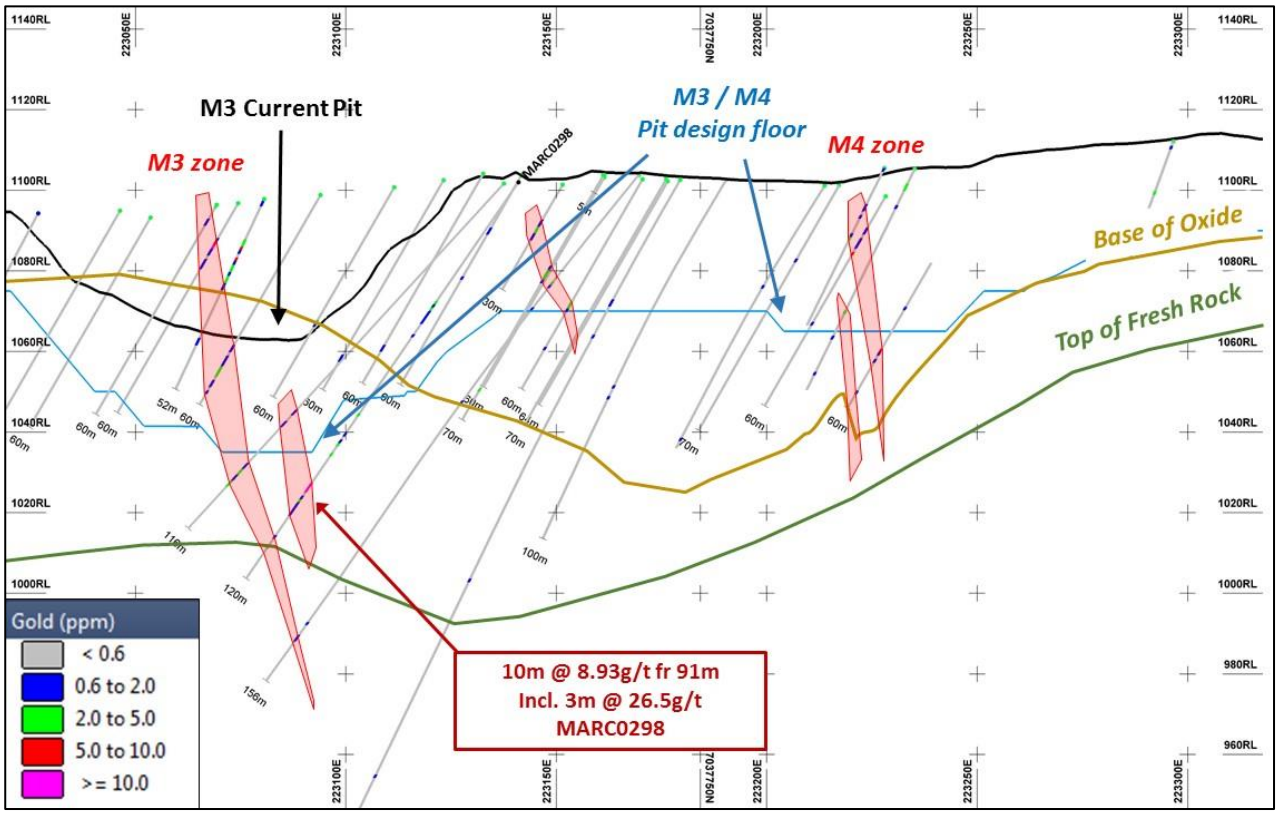

Fig 2. M3 and M4 south cross section showing broad high grade MARC0298 intersection just below the planned pit floor and the interplay of M3 and M4 pits. The M3 pit only needs limited stripping to chase the high grade ore discovered in the pit floor.

M10 pit - New pit with shallow elevated grade ore from surface:

Drilling at M10 targeted inferred resource areas within the preliminary optimised A$1,240 pit shell (Fig 3). Peak results of **8m @ 5.33g/t from 32m** in MARC0290 and **4m @ 5.16 g/t from 45m (eoh) and 4m @ 8.45g/t from 81m** in MARC0289 confirm M10 as a source of higher grade oxide ore from surface.

These results provide confirmation of the geological model comprising high grade oxide mineralisation in flat supergene horizons, as well as steeply east- and west- dipping feeder lodes. M10 mineralisation remains open at depth. Results are expected to further increase the confidence inside the M10 pit. The M10 pit is planned to be mined early in the mine schedule due to the shallow oxide ore coming to surface.

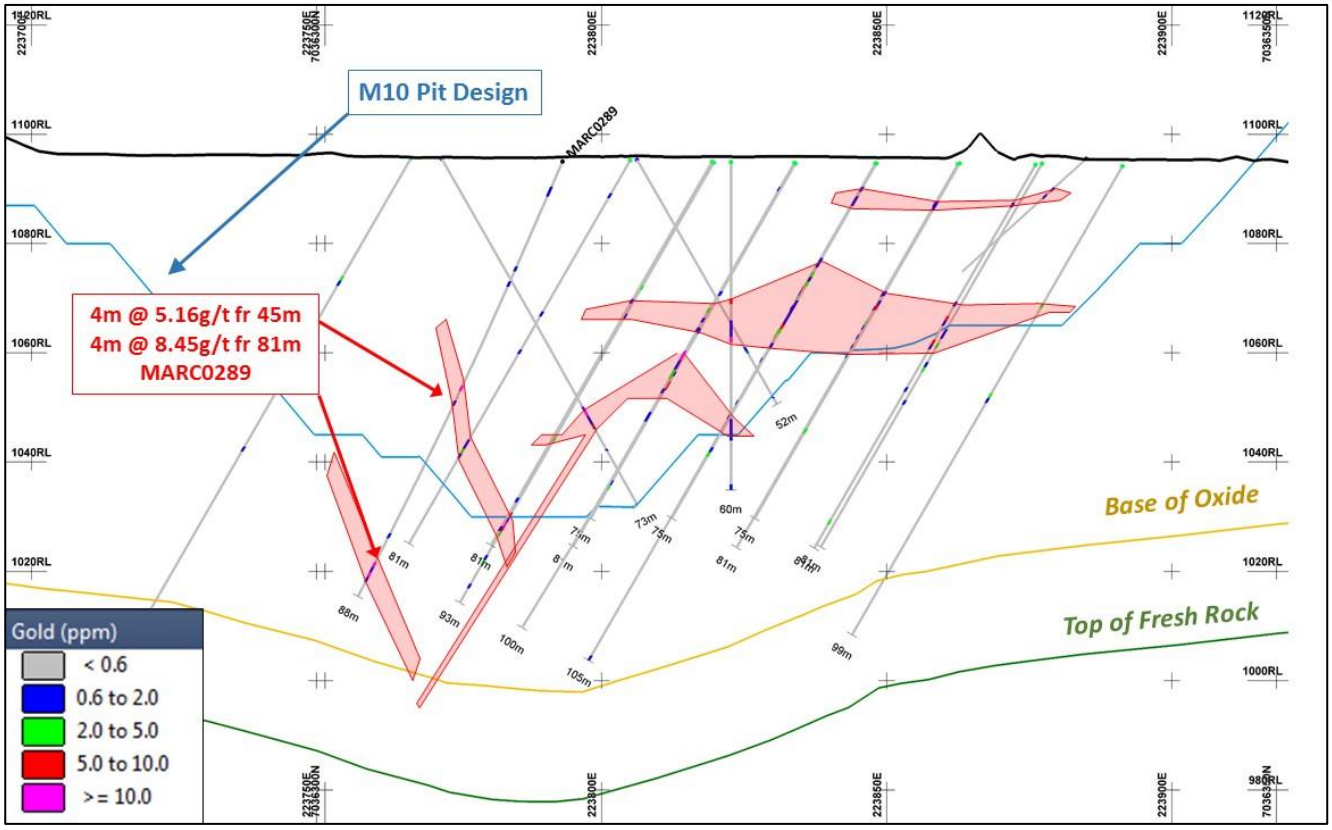

Fig. 3 M10 cross section shows a new zone of oxide mineralisation in MARC0289 located outside the pit design, also flat-lying supergene mineralisation and steeper-dipping feeder structures.

Broad consistent mineralisation extended in M1 South pit floor:

Holes MARC0292: **9m @ 3.89 g/t from 82m,** MARC0299: **11m @ 4.63 g/t from 88m (**including **5m @ 8.62 g/t from 91m)**, MARC0300: **7m @ 4.09 g/t from 93m (**including **2m @ 8.72g/t from 97m)** and MARC0301: **8m @ 2.39g/t from 102m** have confirmed the resource model grade and interpretation at the base of the proposed M1 South pit cutback. Holes MARC0300 and 301 have confirmed that mineralisation continues through a poorly-drilled 'hump' between the M1 and M1 south pits, which will further lower the stripping ratio as this hump zone must be removed to access the deeper mineralisation in M1 South pit. M1 South pit appears early in the conceptual mine plan owing to the current low stripping ratio.

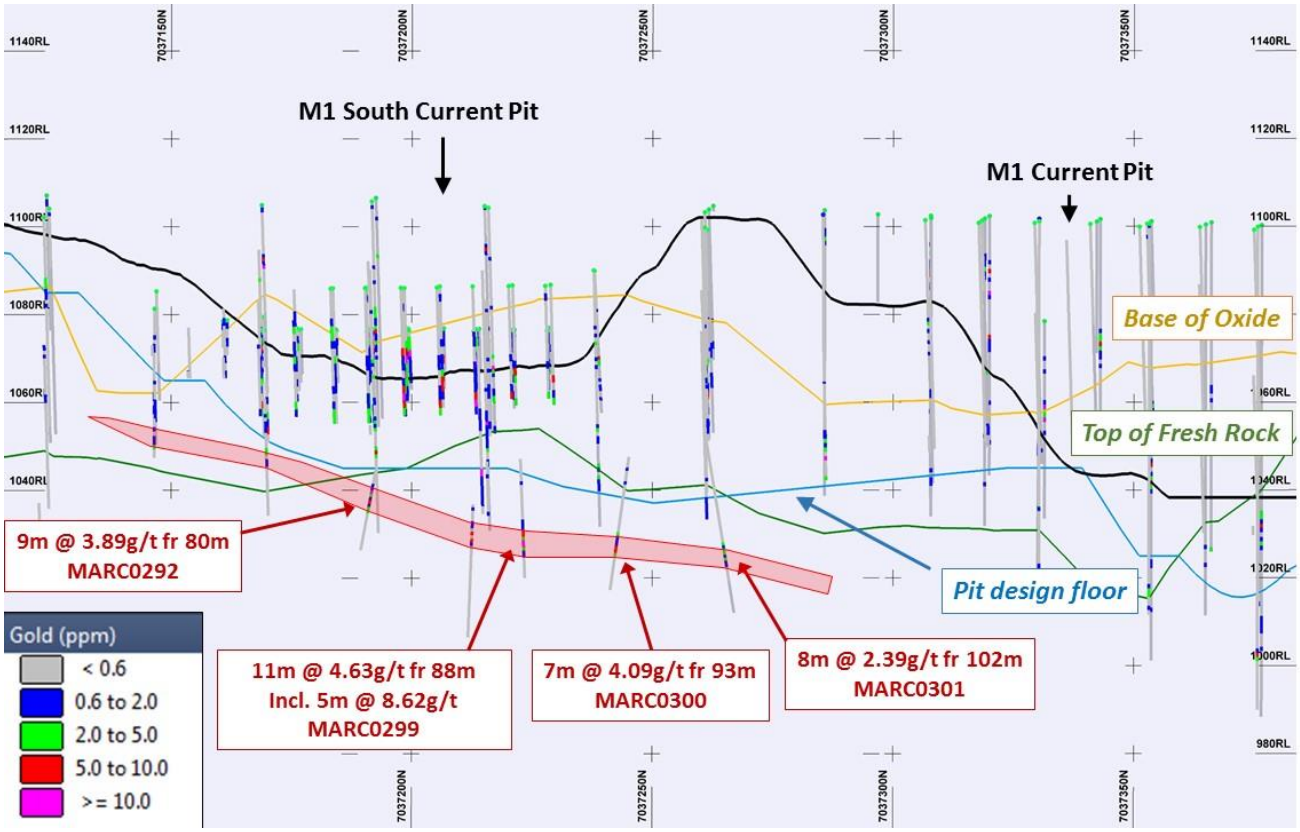

Fig 4. The M1 south long section shows the new holes have intersected the core of the M1 south shoot beneath the current pit design and beneath the hump zone between M1 and M1 south, which was already designed to be mined out but now appears will be mined even deeper.

New oxide mineralisation identified beside the M4 north pit:

The latest successful drilling into the M4 north area has consistently hit the Iceberg 2 eastern shoot:

- **8m @ 2.37g/t from 49m (MARC0304)**
- **5m @ 4.93g/t from 62m (MARC0305)**
- **8m @ 2.87g/t from 55m (MARC0307)**

The additional oxide mineralisation in these holes plus recent success in MARC0242: **17m @ 3.65g/t from 24m**, should help merge the M4 and M4 north pits into one pit. This is likely to improve the stripping ratios and improve the economics of these pits (see Figs 5 and 6).

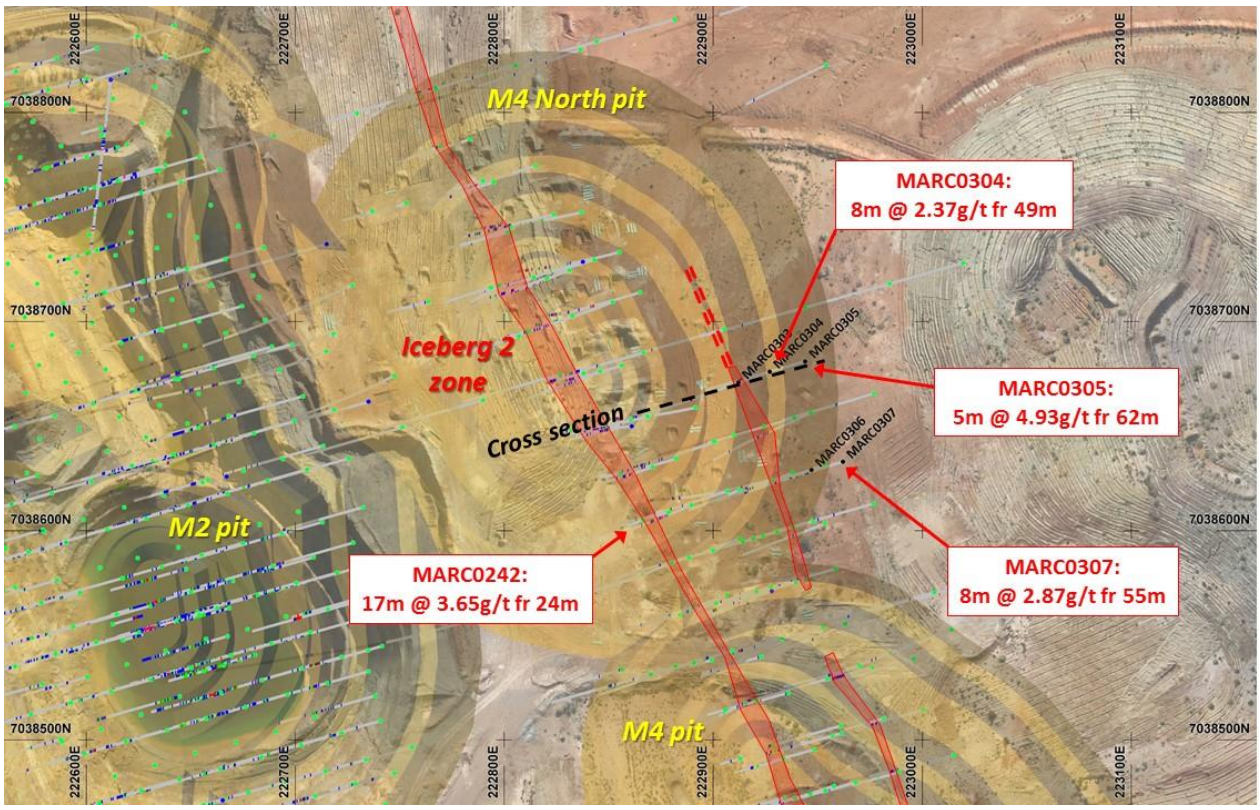

Fig.5 M4 North plan show further new intercepts in the Iceberg 2 eastern shoot mineralisation currently outside the planned pit.

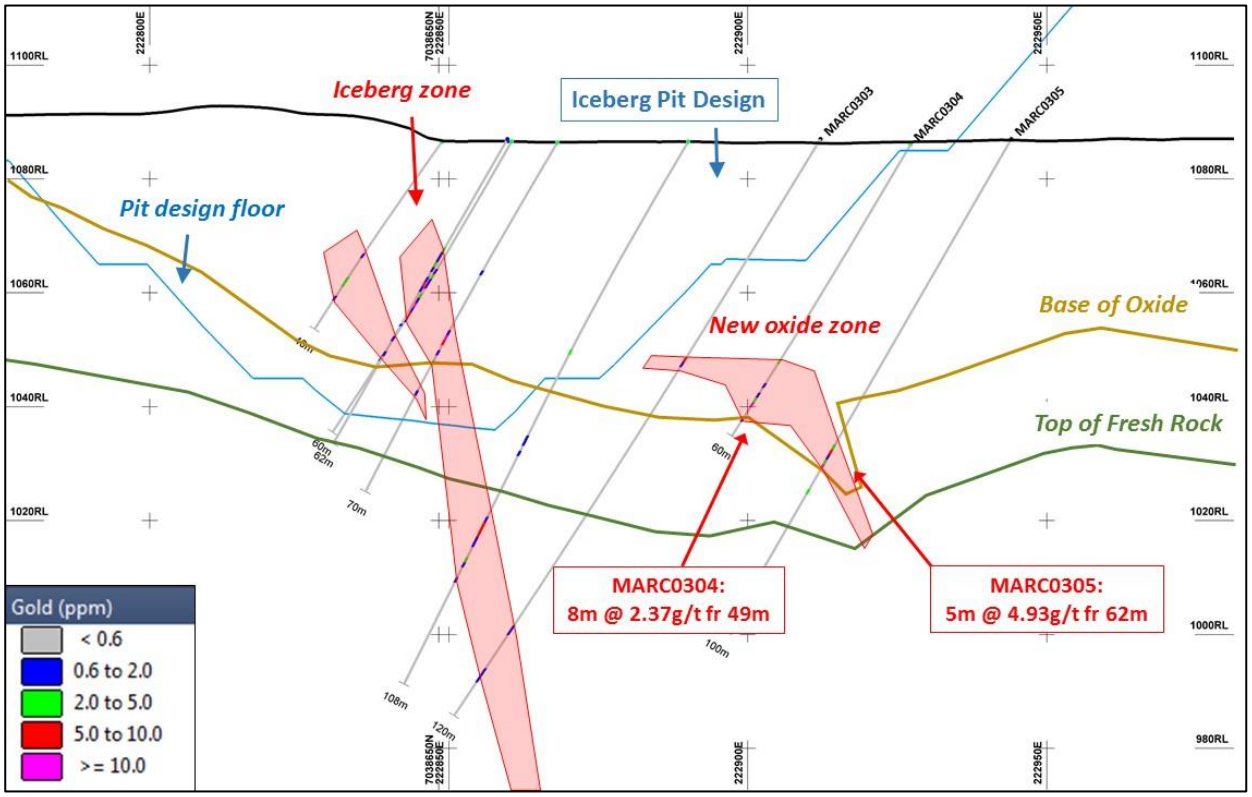

Fig. 6 M4 North cross section showing further new intercepts in the Iceberg 2 eastern shoot, flat-lying supergene /oxide mineralisation currently outside the planned pit.

Blackham's drilling and mining studies have been focussed on adding further confidence as well as extensions to the Matilda Mine resources totalling 12.5Mt @ 1.8g/t for 712,000oz. The Matilda Mining Centre is intended as a base load feed of soft free-milling ore for the 1.3Mtpa Wiluna gold plant.

Blackham recently completed another drill programme at the high grade Galaxy deposit with a view to extending the mineralisation along strike to the south east and adding further confidence to the bottom of the planned pit.

The maiden drill programme at Williamson is still in progress with assays in progress.

The resource models, geotechnical studies and metallurgical test work for the PFS are now complete. The mining designs are in the process of being refined based on the latest data and mine schedules are also being optimised. The PFS is in the final stage of completion and is expected to be reported shortly.

The current drilling results are likely to reinforce the Matilda economics and will be included in the resource and mining studies for the DFS.

For further information on Blackham please contact:

Bryan Dixon
Managing Director
Blackham Resources Limited
Office: +618 9322 6418

Tony Dawe
Professional Public Relations
Office: +618 9388 0944

Gold Resources

The Matilda Gold Project now has **44Mt @3.3g/t for 4.7Moz** of resource all within a 20 kilometres radius of Blackham's 100% owned Wiluna Gold Plant capable of 1.3Mtpa for over 100,000ozpa gold production. Measured and indicated resources now total **20Mt @ 3.5g/t for 2.3Moz**.

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	2.2	14	7	1.8	410	5.3	1.7	290	12.5	1.8	**712**
Williamson Mine				2.7	1.7	150	3.6	1.7	200	6.3	1.7	**350**
Regent				0.7	2.7	61	3.1	2.1	210	3.9	2.2	**270**
Galaxy				0.2	3.3	25	0.3	2.6	26	0.6	2.9	**51**
Golden Age				0.2	8.0	45	0.4	6.1	80	0.6	6.7	**125**
Bulletin South OP				0.9	3.2	90	1.7	3.5	190	2.6	3.4	**280**
East Lode				1.0	5.2	170	2.3	4.7	340	3.3	4.8	**510**
West Lode Calvert				1.4	5.5	240	2.8	5.2	460	4.2	5.3	**700**
Henry 5 - Woodley - Bulletin Deeps				2.1	5.9	400	0.8	4.6	120	2.9	5.6	**520**
Burgundy - Calais				1.3	6.0	250	0.3	5.7	60	1.6	6.0	**310**
Happy Jack - Creek Shear				1.5	5.9	290	1.3	4.8	200	2.9	5.4	**490**
Other Wiluna Deposits				1.0	3.5	110	1.8	4.0	230	2.8	4.1	**340**
Total	**0.2**	**2.2**	**14**	**20**	**3.5**	**2,241**	**24**	**3.2**	**2,406**	**44**	**3.3**	**4,658**

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.

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 all other 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 10 June 2015 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.

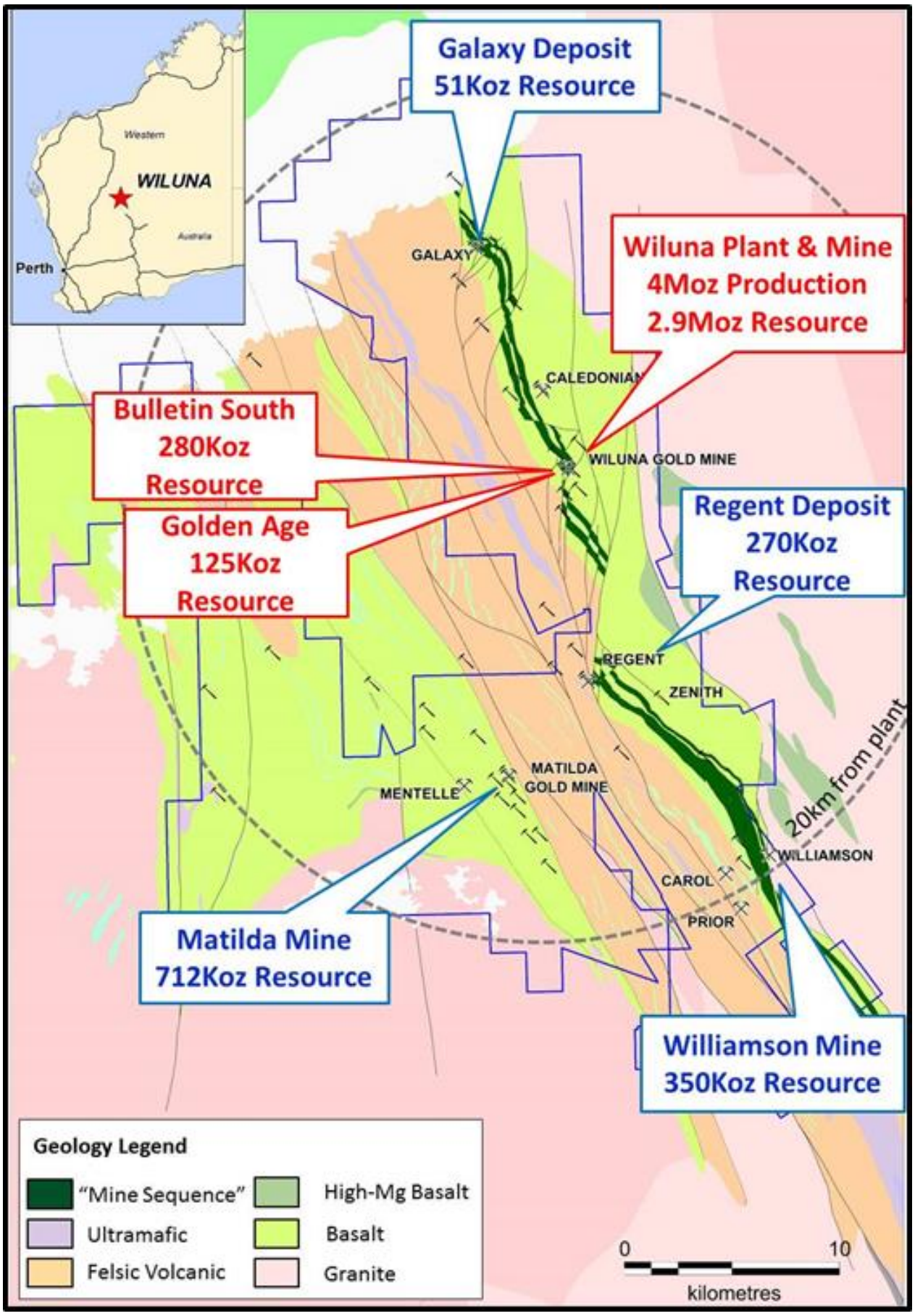
Galaxy Deposit
51Koz Resource
Wiluna Plant & Mine
4Moz Production
2.9Moz Resource
Bulletin South
280Koz
Resource
Golden Age
125Koz
Resource
Regent Deposit
270Koz
Resource
Matilda Mine
712Koz Resource
Williamson Mine
350Koz Resource
WILUNA
Western
Australia
Perth
GALAXY
CALEDONIAN
WILUNA GOLD MINE
REGENT
ZENITH
MENTELLE
MATILDA
GOLD MINE
WILLIAMSON
CAROL
PRIOR
20km from plant
Geology Legend
"Mine Sequence"
Ultramafic
Felsic Volcanic
High-Mg Basalt
Basalt
Granite
0
10
kilometres

Table 1. Matilda significant assays from holes MARC0286 to MARC0307

>0.6 g/t, > 1.2 gram x metres, and max 2m internal dilution

Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Azi	Dip	From	To	Interval	Intercept	Au g/t	True Thickness
MARC0286	223775	7036225	1096	68	75	-50	37	38	1	m @	2.23	0.7
							49	55	6	m @	0.70	4.0
MARC0287	223804	7036262	1095	76	255	-60	32	36	4	m @	0.73	2.7
							39	43	4	m @	0.73	2.7
							46	47	1	m @	3.58	0.7
							59	63	4	m @	1.23	2.7
MARC0288	223850	7036295	1095	76	255	-60	6	9	3	m @	1.38	2.0
							25	37	12	m @	1.45	8.0
							52	54	2	m @	1.95	1.3
MARC0289	223793	7036313	1095	88	255	-67	5	7	2	m @	0.76	1.3
							45	**49**	**4**	**m @**	**5.16**	**2.7**
						incl.	**45**	**46**	**1**	**m @**	**19.40**	**0.7**
							75	76	1	m @	1.40	0.7
							81	**85**	**4**	**m @**	**8.45**	**2.7**
						incl.	**81**	**84**	**3**	**m @**	**11.04**	**2.0**
MARC0290	223777	7036350	1096	40	255	-73	**32**	**40**	**8**	**m @**	**5.33**	**5.3**
						incl.	**36**	**38**	**2**	**m @**	**16.20**	**1.3**
MARC0291	223778	7036361	1096	60	255	-62	56	57	1	m @	2.53	0.7
MARC0292	223265	7037228	1105	100	253	-54	60	63	3	m @	2.64	3.0
							72	73	1	m @	1.48	1.0
							80	89	9	m @	3.89	9.0
						incl.	**82**	**86**	**4**	**m @**	**6.25**	**4.0**
MARC0293	223360	7037630	1110	110	254	-80	74	75	1	m @	1.41	0.7
MARC0294	223360	7037630	1110	65	254	-50	NSI					
MARC0295	223300	7037562	1109	110	254	-80	66	68	2	m @	1.31	1.3
							77	**79**	**2**	**m @**	**8.16**	**1.3**
						incl.	**77**	**78**	**1**	**m @**	**15.4**	**0.7**
MARC0296	223177	7037678	1101	120	240	-50	3	8	5	m @	2.92	5.0
						incl.	**7**	**8**	**1**	**m @**	**9.92**	**1.0**
							34	35	1	m @	4.11	1.0
							40	44	4	m @	0.86	4.0
MARC0297	223159	7037703	1102	120	242	-53	27	28	1	m @	1.29	1.0
							38	40	2	m @	2.32	2.0
							91	104	13	m @	1.96	13.0
						incl.	**99**	**100**	**1**	**m @**	**5.04**	**1.0**
MARC0298	223144	7037727	1102	120	264	-55	36	43	7	m @	1.48	4.7
							70	71	1	m @	2.34	0.7
							76	83	7	m @	1.37	4.7
							91	**101**	**10**	**m @**	**8.93**	**6.7**
						incl.	**91**	**94**	**3**	**m @**	**26.5**	**2.0**
							107	111	4	m @	1.39	2.7
MARC0299	223253	7037244	1104	105	254	-53	88	99	11	m @	4.63	11.0
						incl.	**91**	**96**	**5**	**m @**	**8.62**	**5.0**

Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Azi	Dip	From	To	Interval	Intercept	Au g/t	True Thickness
MARC0300	223240	7037276	1104	110	241	-52	93	100	7	m @	4.09	7.0
						incl.	**97**	**99**	**2**	**m @**	**8.72**	**2.0**
MARC0301	223240	7037277	1104	125	267	-50	102	110	8	m @	2.39	8.0
MARC0302	223274	7037302	1103	88	265	-50	144	145	1	m @	4.95	1.0
MARC0303	222912	7038671	1087	120	254	-60	45	47	2	m @	4.49	1.3
						incl.	**45**	**46**	**1**	**m @**	**7.95**	**0.7**
							101	103	2	m @	1.25	1.3
							110	113	3	m @	1.17	2.0
MARC0304	222927	7038676	1086	60	254	-60	44	45	1	m @	4.49	0.7
							49	57	8	m @	2.37	5.3
							53	**54**	**1**	**m @**	**12.80**	**0.7**
MARC0305	222944	7038681	1087	100	254	-60	62	67	5	m @	4.93	3.3
						incl.	**63**	**64**	**1**	**m @**	**5.10**	**0.7**
						and	**66**	**67**	**1**	**m @**	**11.80**	**0.7**
							71	72	1	m @	3.39	0.7
MARC0306	222947	7038629	1088	80	254	-60	64	66	2	m @	1.22	1.3
MARC0307	222962	7038633	1088	84	254	-68	46	51	5	m @	1.73	3.3
							55	63	8	m @	2.87	5.3
						incl.	**59**	**60**	**1**	**m @**	**5.69**	**0.7**
						and	**62**	**63**	**1**	**m @**	**5.25**	**0.7**
							81	84	3	m @	0.98	2.0

*NSI = No significant intercepts

APPENDIX A - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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 detailed information.*	• Matilda represents a portion of a large drilling database compiled since the 1980's by various project owners. Historically (pre-Blackham Resources), RC drill samples were taken at predominantly 1m intervals, or as 2m or 4m composites. Historical core sampling is at various intervals so it appears that sampling was based on geological observations at intervals determined by the logging geologist. 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. In places 4m composites were obtained using spear sampling, with mineralised samples to be subsequently re-assayed using the original 1m splits. • Blackham's sampling procedures are in line with standard industry practice to ensure sample representivity. Core samples are routinely taken from the right-hand-side of the cut line. 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. • At the laboratory, samples >3kg were 50:50 riffle split to become <3kg. The <3kg splits were crushed to <2mm in a Boyd crusher and pulverized via LM5 to 90% passing 75µm to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. Historical assays were obtained using either aqua regia digest or fire assay, with AAS readings. • Blackham Resources analysed samples using SGS laboratories in Perth. Analytical method was Fire Assay with a 50g charge and AAS finish. Historically, 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.
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 tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Blackham data reported herein is RC 5 5/8" diameter holes. Downhole surveys are taken every ~5 or 10m using a gyro tool. Historical drilling data contained in this report includes RC, RAB and DD core samples. RC sampling utilized face-sampling hammer of 4.5" to 5.5" diameter, RAB sampling utilized open-hole blade or hammer sampling, 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 RC drilling used a face-sampling bit.
Drill sample	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• For Blackham RC 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
recovery	• *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.*	contained in this report has not been located or assessed, owing to incomplete data records. Database compilation is ongoing. • RC 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. For Blackham RC 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 Blackham drilling, no such relationship was evaluated as sample recoveries were generally very good.
Logging	• *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 samples have been logged for geology, alteration, mineralisation, weathering, and other features to a level of detail considered appropriate for geological and resource modelling. • Logging of geology and colour for example are interpretative and qualitative, whereas logging of mineral percentages is quantitative. • All holes were logged in full.
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*	• RC sampling with cone splitting. • Sampling is RC. Mention is made in historical reports of 1m riffle split samples for Chevron RC drilling, and of 1m and 2m or 4m composites for Agincourt drilling. 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• RC sampling with riffle or cone splitting and spear compositing is considered standard industry practice. • Boyd <2mm crushing and splitting is considered to be standard industry practice; each sample particle has an equal chance of entering the split chute. At the laboratory, >3kg samples are split so they can fit into a LM5 pulveriser bowl. At the laboratory, >3kg samples are split 50:50 using a riffle splitter so they can fit into a LM5 pulveriser bowl. • Field duplicates were collected approximately every 40m down hole for Blackham holes. Analysis of results indicated good correlation between primary and duplicate samples. For RC drilling, field duplicates were collected every ~40 samples down hole for Blackham holes. Analysis of results indicated good correlation between primary and duplicate samples. Chevron collected field duplicates at 1:20 ratio for the majority of historical RC drilling; samples showed good repeatability above 5g/t, though sample pairs show notable scatter at lower grades owing to the nugget effect. It is not clear how the historical field duplicates were taken for RC drilling. • 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 laboratory tests	• *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.*	• Fire assay is a total digestion method, whereas Aqua Regia is a partial digestion method. The lower detection limits of 0.01ppm is considered fit for purpose. For Blackham drilling, SGS, Bureau Veritas, Genalysis, ALS, and QAS completed the analyses using industry best-practice protocols. These are globally-recognized and highly-regarded companies in the industry. • No geophysical tools were required as the assays directly measure gold mineralisation. For Blackham drilling, down-hole survey tools were checked for calibration at the start of the drilling program and every two weeks. • Comprehensive programs of QAQC have been adopted since the 1980's. For Blackham drilling certified reference material, blanks and duplicates were submitted at approximately 1:40. Check samples are routinely submitted to an umpire lab at 1:20 ratio. Analysis of results confirms the accuracy and precision of the assay data. Chevron inserted standards, blanks and field duplicates at 1:20 ratios; the Chevron data relates to the majority of in-pit drilling at Matilda. Results show good correlation between original and repeat analyses with very few samples plotting outside acceptable ranges (+/- 20%). A recognised laboratory has been used for historical analyses (Classic Labs, Analabs, ARM).
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• Blackham's significant intercepts have been verified by several company personnel. • Twinned holes are not reported herein, though Blackham has recently completed twin RC-DD holes and results will be analysed fully in coming resource estimation work. Drilling has been designed at different orientations, to help 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 "BLK Assay QAQC Protocol 2013.doc". Historical procedures are not documented. • Assay results were not adjusted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Blackham's drill collars are routinely surveyed using a DGPS with centimetre accuracy. All historical drill holes at Matilda appear to have been accurately surveyed. • MGA Zone 51 South. • Height data (Australian height datum) is collected with DGPS and converted to local relative level using a factor. Prior to DGPS surveys, relative levels are estimated based on data for nearby historical holes.
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.*	• Blackham's exploration holes are generally drilled 25m apart on east-west sections, on sections spaced 50m apart north-south. • Using Blackham's drilling and historical drilling, a spacing of approximately 12.5m (on section) by 20m (along strike) is considered adequate to establish grade and geological continuity. Areas of broader drill spacing have also been modelled but with lower confidence. • Samples have been composited only where mineralisation was not anticipated. Where composite samples returned significant gold values, the 1m samples were submitted for analysis and these results were prioritized over the 4m composite values.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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.*	• Drill holes were generally orientated towards the west to intersect predominantly steeply east-dipping mineralisation. However, around the historical pits optimal drill sites were not always available, so alternative orientations were used. Thus drill intercepts are not true thicknesses. • Such a sampling bias is not considered to be a factor as the RC technique utilizes the entire 1m sample.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill 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.*	• No such audits or reviews have been undertaken as they are not considered routinely required; review will be conducted by external resource consultants when resource estimates are updated.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure	• *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*	• The drilling is located wholly within M53/34. The tenement is owned 100% by Kimba Resources Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Blackham Resources Ltd. The tenement sits within the Wiluna Native Title area, and an exploration heritage agreement is in place with the Native Title holders. • The tenement is in good standing and no impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
status	*park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical artisanal mining was conducted on the M53/34 tenement and most historical workings have now been incorporated into the modern open pits. Modern exploration has been conducted on the tenement intermittently since the mid-1980's by various parties as tenure changed hands many times. This work has included mapping and rock chip sampling, geophysical surveys and extensive RAB, RC and core drilling for exploration, resource definition and grade control purposes. This exploration is considered to have been successful as it led to the eventual economic exploitation of several open pits during the late 1980's / early 1990's.The deposits remain 'open' in various locations and opportunities remain to find extensions to the known potentially economic mineralisation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The gold deposits are categorized as orogenic gold deposits, with similarities to most other gold deposits in the Yilgarn region. The deposits are hosted within the Matilda Domain of the Wiluna greenstone belt. Rocks in the Matilda Domain have experienced Amhibolite-grade regional metamorphism. At the location of this drilling, the Matilda Domain is comprised of a fairly monotonous sequence of highly sheared basalts. Gold mineralisation is related to early deformation events, and it appears the lodes have also been disrupted by later shearing / faulting on the nearby Erawalla Fault, as well as 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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• See Table 1 of this report for drill hole details.
Data aggregation	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high*	• Drill hole intercepts are reported as length-weighted averages, above a 1m @ 0.6g/t cut-off, or > 1.2 gram x metre cut off (to include narrow higher-grade zones) using a maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
methods	*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.*	• High-grade internal zones are reported at a 5g/t envelope, e.g. MADD0018 contains 14.45m @ 6.74g/t from 162.55m including 4.4m @ 15.6g/t from 162.55m. • No metal equivalent grades are reported because only Au is 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').*	• Various lode geometries are observed at Matilda, including east-dipping, west-dipping and flat-lying geometries. Generally the lodes strike north-northeast. Historical drilling was oriented vertically or at -60° west, the latter being close to optimal for the predominant steeply-east dipping orientation. Blackham's drill holes are not always drilled at optimal drill angles, i.e. perpendicular to mineralisation, owing to these various geometries, limitations of the rig to drilling >35° angled holes, and difficulty in positioning the rig close to remnant mineralisation around open pits. See significant intercepts Table 1 for estimates of mineralisation true widths.
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.*	• See body of this report.
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.*	• Full reporting of the historical drill hole database of over 40,000 holes is not feasible. A full list of results from the current drilling program is included with the report.
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*	• Other exploration tests are not the subject of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	contaminating substances.	
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 possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Follow-up resource definition drilling is likely, as mineralisation is interpreted to remain open in various directions. • Diagrams are provided in the body of this report.