ASX Announcement
9 May 2016

BLACKHAM
Resources Limited

# Blackham progresses exploration at Lake Way

- **Multiple greenfields exploration targets from geophysics**
- **Blackham's exploration programme aiming for +10 year mine life**

Blackham Resources Ltd ("Blackham", ASX: BLK) is pleased to report on exploration targets defined from detailed gravity and passive seismic geophysical surveys completed at the Matilda Gold Project.

Blackham's greenfields exploration programme is designed to build upon the current 8 year mine life at the Matilda Gold Project through the discovery of additional free-milling ore close to the planned Williamson and Matilda mines.
The geophysical survey results provide an additional layer of subsurface information to map geology, structure and regolith and to assist with targeting gold exploration, which has historically been complicated by the salt lake location and alluvial cover at Lake Way. Previous drilling was broad spaced with limited multi-element analysis. Lateral dispersion of gold beneath the lake sediments will be limited due to the stripped nature of the regolith profile and only holes that directly intersected mineralisation are likely to have returned anomalous gold results. Consequently, many areas have not been adequately tested and potential remains for significant 'blind' deposits to be discovered under the lake cover.

## Gold Targets

Blackham has completed ground-based gravity and passive seismic surveys over 158km$^2$ of prospective tenure in the Lake Way district, which contains Williamson (7Mt @ 1.6g/t for 360koz) and Regent (3.9Mt @ 2.2g/t for 270koz) gold deposits and Carroll Prior Prospect (Figure 1). The gravity and passive seismic surveys were designed by Blackham and geophysical consultants Resource Potentials Pty Ltd. Acquisition was carried out by Atlas Geophysics Ltd.

Blackham has integrated the survey data with existing aeromagnetics, geology, regolith and drilling datasets to define 25 target areas, including 12 high-priority target areas for immediate follow-up (Figure 1).

Follow-up activities will include initial auger, aircore and RC exploratory drilling, with multi-element analysis for a suite of pathfinder elements including As, Sb, Te, Bi, W, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn.



**ASX CODE**
BLK

**CORPORATE INFORMATION**
249.3M Ordinary Shares
37.6M Unlisted Options
8.5M Performance Rights


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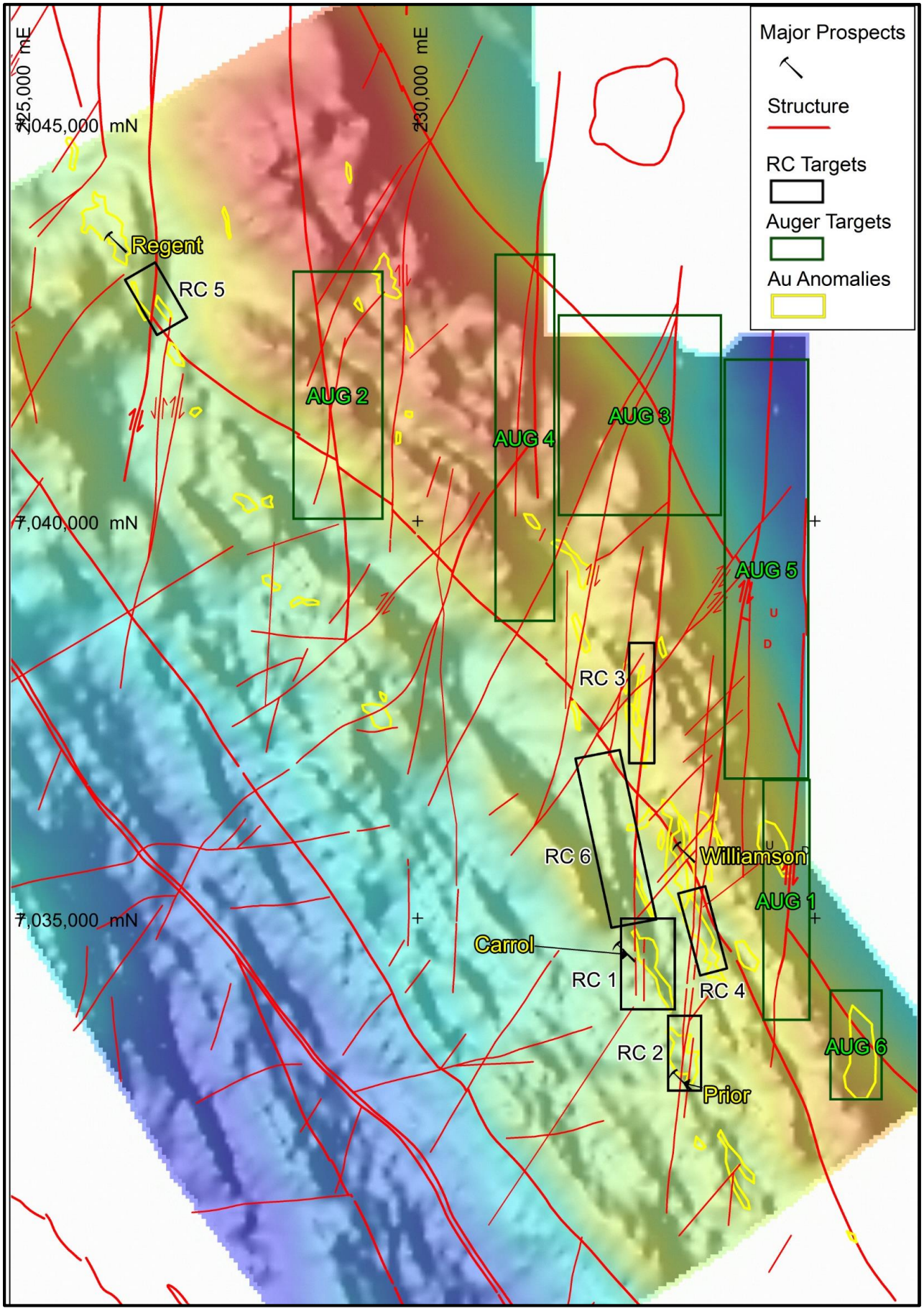


**Figure 1. Exploration targets with gravity geophysics imagery and structural map.**

## Gravity and Passive Seismic Geophysics

The gravity technique assists in detecting low-density Au-mineralised granitoids that are not detectable in magnetic surveys, along with deep paleochannels, greenstone units and structures. The Tromino passive seismic survey has provided differentiation between prospective low-density granitoids and non-prospective low-density paleochannels.

Prospective granitoids and structures will produce a gravity low compared to the high gravity responses of the surrounding greenstones. Structural inflections are also a key aspect of the target model; gravity data has therefore been interpreted in conjunction with other datasets to target granitoid bodies at favourable structural locations.

## Williamson, Carroll & Prior

Williamson gold mine and Carroll and Prior Prospects are part of a large mineralised system located around Lake Way 20km south of the Wiluna processing plant. The Williamson gold resource currently stands at 7.0Mt @ 1.6 g/t Au for 360,000oz, with metallurgical recoveries of 95% recorded from Williamson in the recently completed Definitive Feasibility Study.

Numerous significant intercepts recorded in sparse historical drilling along strike of Williamson and at Carroll and Prior are listed in

Figure 2. The Williamson Deposit was historically mined at widths of up to 40m by open pit, producing 42koz @ 2.0 g/t Au.

Blackham's exploration programme is designed with the goal of developing greater than 10 years of mine life at the Matilda Gold Project.

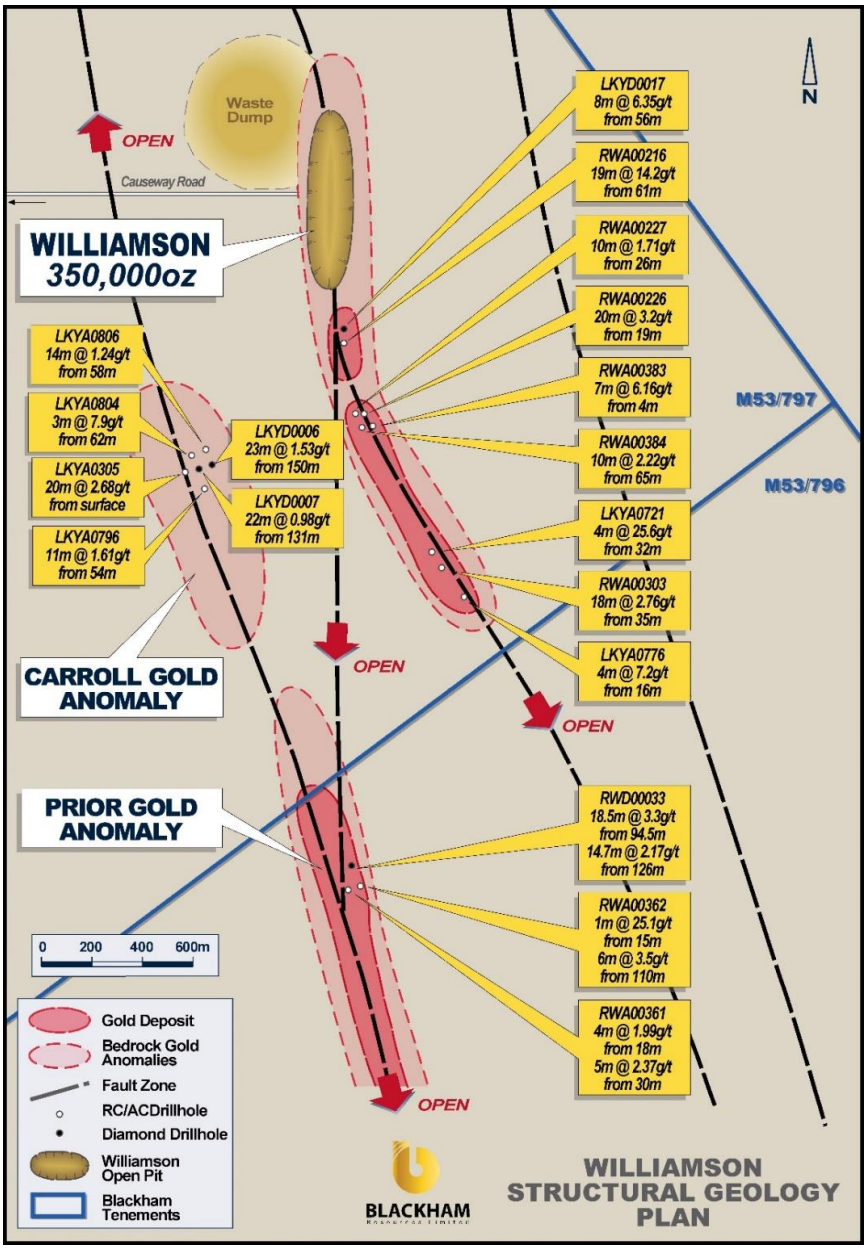


**Figure 2. Plan view of Williamson and Carrol-Prior structure and historical drilling results.**

Blackham's Managing Director, Bryan Dixon commented:

"Blackham is very encouraged by the anomalies identified in the gravity and seismic survey. The Lake Way area is a very large free milling gold system with exploration in the past has been masked by the lake sediments. 92,000m of mainly air core drilling has proven the system is mineralised. Blackham's has completed only 5,000m of reserve drilling into Williamson which is the only drilling into the Lake Way gold system in the last 9 years. The gravity and seismic survey should significantly improve the efficiency of Blackham's drill targeting. "

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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 2.3Moz**.

**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 | 2.1 | 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 | 123 | 0.7 | 5.5 | 125 | 1.6 | 4.8 | **247** |
| 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** | **2,343** | **23** | **3.1** | **2,347** | **45** | **3.3** | **4,701** |

*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 Table above 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 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 19th April 2016 and 24th February 2016 continue to apply and have not materially changed.*

## 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 |
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| ***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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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* | • Data is ground-gravity, passive seismic, and historical drilling assays. The detailed gravity survey utilised 100 m station spacing along E-W traverses having 200 m spacing between survey lines. Gravity surveying was carried out using Scintrex CG-5 gravimeters and accurate DGPS survey equipment. The regional passive seismic survey utilised 400 m station spacing along E-W traverses with 1,200 m spacing between survey lines, using two Tromino seismometers. No new drilling results have been reported. Historically (pre-Blackham Resources), drill samples were taken at predominantly 1m intervals in RC holes, or as 2m or 4m composites in AC holes. Historical core sampling is at various intervals so it appears that sampling was based on geological observations at intervals determined by the logging geologist.<br><br>Throughout gravity and passive seismic survey acquisition, Resource Potentials reviewed the survey and data QA/QC and confirmed that contract specifications were being adhered to. The gravity data quality is excellent and has very low noise. Only a few stations were missed in the lake area due to limited access caused by standing water. At the completion of the gravity survey and delivery of final data, the gravity and passive seismic survey data were edited, processed and gridded by Resource Potentials. The gravity data grids were further processed and filtered to generate a series of high-resolution images and maps. Passive seismic recording times varied between 20-30 minutes. The longer recording times were trialled for stations on Lake Way, where data quality was questionable. Unfortunately, it was found that increasing the recording time had minimal effect on increasing data quality, and poor readings were likely due to poor coupling in soft lake clays. As such, a 20-minute recording time was utilised for routine surveying. The gravity data were gridded in Oasis Montaj and assessed for topographic effects, where readings on topographic highs can result in gravity lows, and readings in narrow |

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| | *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.* | valleys can produce false gravity highs. Only minimal topographic effects were observed, and were addressed by choosing a suitable local Bouguer density value, and therefore terrain corrections were not required.<br><br>The gravity data were reprocessed using a variety of Bouguer density values to determine the optimal density value to use for the Bouguer correction. Standard gravity processing typically corrects gravity data using an average crustal density of 2.67 g/cc. It was found that using a 2.67 g/cc density correction value at Matilda generated significant gravity lows in areas of thicker regolith cover. To reduce the effect of near surface, low density cover sediments producing strong gravity low responses, a correction density value of 2.05 g/cc was found to be optimal. The density-corrected gravity data were gridded in Oasis Montaj, and were then subjected to data processing and filtering to enhance bedrock geology, structures and regolith features. These filters included: Derivative filtering (1VD and 0.5 VD), Upward continuation (UC), Residual (removal of upward continued data; res), High pass filtering (HP), and Tilt derivatives (tilt).<br><br>• For historical drilling, it is assumed that previous owners of the project had procedures in place in line with standard industry practice to ensure sample representivity.<br>• Historical assays were obtained using either aqua regia digest or fire assay, with AAS readings.<br>• 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* | • Historical drilling data contained in this report includes AC and DD core samples. AC sampling utilized conventional AC bits, and DD sampling utilized NQ2 half core samples. It is unknown if core was orientated, though it is not material to this report. |

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| | *or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).* | |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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 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.<br>• 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.<br>• No such relationship was evaluated as sample recovery data is not available. |
| ***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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *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.<br>• Logging of geology and colour for example are interpretative and qualitative, whereas logging of mineral percentages is quantitative.<br>• All holes were logged in full. |
| ***Sub-sampling techniques*** | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled,* | • Historical sampling is AC and DD. Mention is made in historical reports of 1m and 2m or 4m composites for Agincourt drilling. Diamond core was ½ cut core.<br>• AC sampling with riffle or cone splitting and spear compositing is considered standard industry practice. |

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| ***and sample preparation*** | *rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for these rock types and style of mineralisation, and are in line with standard industry practice.<br>• Quality control procedures for historical sub-sampling is not known<br>• It is not clear how the historical field duplicates were taken.<br>• Sample size is considered industry standard and appropriate |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Nature of quality control procedures* | • Fire assay is a total digestion method. The predominant assay method was by Fire Assay with AAS finish. The lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au used is considered fit for purpose.<br>• No down-hole geophysical tools were required as the assays directly measure gold mineralisation.<br>• Comprehensive programs of QAQC have been adopted since the 1980's. It is understood |

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| | *adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | that previous explorers great Central Mines, Normandy and Agincourt employed QAQC sampling, though digital capture of the data is ongoing, and historical QAQC data have not been assessed. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • No new drilling results are reported. Significant intercepts have been verified by several company personnel, including the database manager and exploration manager.<br>• Twinned holes are not reported herein, due to the early stage nature of the exploration. However, historical drilling has been designed at different orientations, to help correctly model the mineralisation orientation.<br>• Drilling 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. Assay results were not adjusted. |
| ***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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • Geophysical survey stations were DGPS surveyed to cm-accuracy. All historical drill holes at Matilda appear to have been accurately surveyed.<br>• MGA Zone 51 South.<br>• 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.*<br>• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of* | • See above for geophysical survey specifications. Drill spacing varies from 20m apart on east-west sections, on sections spaced 20m apart north-south, to 20m apart on east-west sections on sections spaced 80m apart.<br>• See above for geophysical survey specifications, this spacing is considered sufficient to |

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| | *geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | define large low-density granitic intrusives >100m wide. The passive seismic survey spacing was too broad to provide close definition of depth to bedrock, though broad trends are evident in the data. This spacing is considered adequate to establish grade and geological continuity. Areas of broader drill spacing have also been modelled but with lower confidence.<br>• Samples have not been composited because discrete assay intervals are considered appropriate for this report. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.* | • Geophysical survey lines were oriented east-west to optimally define north-south striking targets; the regional geological strike of units is north-northwest. Angled drill holes were generally orientated towards the west to intersect predominantly steeply east-dipping mineralisation.<br>• The geophysical survey point arrangement on east-west lines is not considered to have introduced such a bias, though various sun-angles were applied to resultant imagery to better define features at various potential orientations. For drilling, such a sampling bias is not considered to be a factor as the mineralisation is interpreted to be stockwork veins without a preferred orientation. Holes were drilled roughly perpendicular to mineralisation to reduce sampling bias. |
| ***Sample security*** | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • Historical drill sample security arrangements are unknown. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • No such audits or reviews have been undertaken due to the early stage of exploration |

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Mineral tenement and*** | • *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or* | • The drilling and geophysics is located on a large number of granted mining and exploration licenses held by Kimba Resources (wholly owned subsidiary of Blackham |

| | | |
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| ***land tenure status*** | *material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*<br>• *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.* | Resources), and Nova Energy. Blackham holds 100% of non-uranium rights to Nova's tenements. The tenements sit within the Tarlpa and Wiluna Native Title areas, and an exploration heritage agreement is in place with the Native Title holders.<br>• The tenements are in good standing and no impediments exist. |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • Exploration activities have been conducted at the Williamson deposit since the mid-1980s. This work has included auger and RAB exploration drilling, regional geophysical surveys and extensive AC, RC and DD drilling for exploration, resource definition and grade control purposes. An auger orientation survey over Williamson post-discovery showed that Au dispersion haloes are restricted to the immediate vicinity of mineralised bodies, and pathfinder element dispersion is somewhat more extensive. Subsequently, extensive resource definition drilling including AC, RC and DD drilling by Agincourt led to definition of a significant resource base in the late 1990s. |
| ***Geology*** | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The gold deposit is categorized as an 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-grade regional metamorphism. At the location of this drilling, the Wiluna Domain is comprised of 'Mines Sequence' dolerite and basalt, intruded by felsic and intermediate dykes and cross-cut by north-south structures. |
| ***Drill hole Information*** | • *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration* | • All Drill hole information is contained within the Access database used to define the resource. |

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| | *results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*<br>○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>○ *hole length.*<br>• *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.* | |
| ***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.*<br>• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the* | • 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.<br>• 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.<br>• No metal equivalent grades are reported because only Au is of economic interest. |

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| | *procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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').* | • Drill holes were generally orientated towards the west to intersect predominantly steeply east-dipping mineralisation. Thus true thickness is generally approximately 2/3 of drilled thickness. |
| ***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,* | • A full list of significant results from the current drilling program is included with the report. Full reporting of the historical drill hole database of over 80,000 holes is not feasible. |

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| | *representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.* | |
| ***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.* | • Gravity and passive seismic survey details have been provided above |
| ***Further work*** | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • A large Auger / aircore program is planned to test certain structural targets, and RC follow-up is planned in areas of existing drill holes. Follow-up exploration resource definition drilling is likely, as mineralisation at the Williamson ore body is interpreted to remain open in various directions.<br>• Diagrams are provided in the body of this report. |