

9 May 2018

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DRILLING CONTINUES TO INTERSECT WIDE ZONES OF GRAPHITE AT MANIRY PROJECT MADAGASCAR

- Diamond drilling program continues at the high-priority Razafy Prospect – part of the broader Maniry Project
- BEM has drilled a total 3,000 metres and 42 holes at Razafy to date
- Two parallel continuous graphitic schist mineralised lenses over 900 metres laterally with widths of 25-50 metres, from surface
- Samples arrived in Perth and first assay results expected mid-May 2018

BlackEarth Minerals NL (ASX: BEM) (the **Company** or **BlackEarth**) is pleased to advise an update to its diamond drilling program at the Company's 100% owned Maniry Graphite Project, Madagascar. See **Figure 1** below which outlines location of completed drill holes as well as proposed holes yet to be drilled. BEM is on target to complete the Razafy program during June 2018.

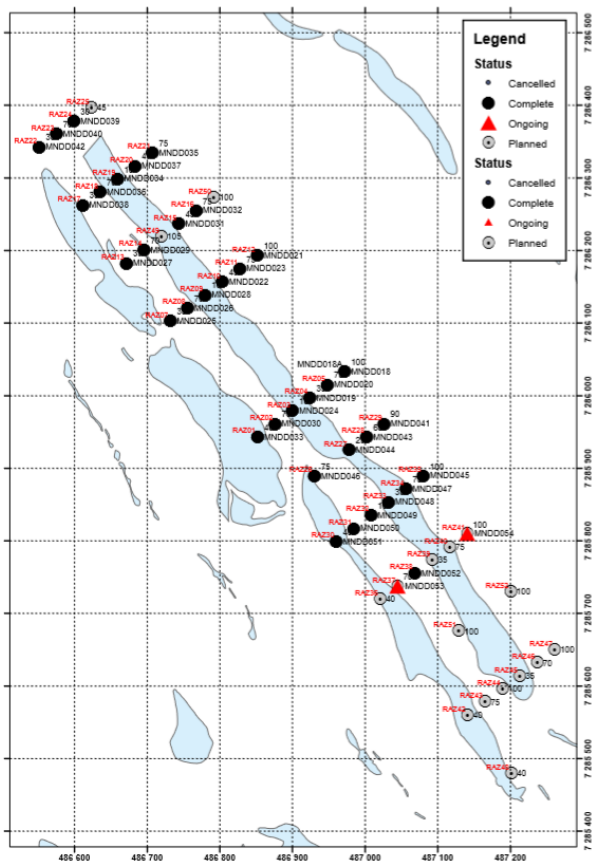


Figure 1 - Location of Razafy Drill Holes completed and planned as of 30/4/18



Figure 2 – Drilling continues at BEM's Razafy Prospect (Maniry)

From commencement of drilling on 2 March 2018 to date, a total of **3,000** metres has been drilled and a total of **42 holes** have been completed; approximately 70% of the Razafy program, based on number of holes planned (refer Appendix 1 and Table 1).

The Company has focused its initial diamond drilling within the Maniry Graphite Project on the high priority Razafy Prospect (See Figure 2). This will be followed up with further drilling at the Haja Prospect which lies approximately 2km south of Razafy. Both of these prospects fall within the tenements PR39751 and PE5394.

Drilling has demonstrated that the Razafy mineralisation continues along strike (both NW and SE). Drilling also confirms Omni-GeoX's interpretation that continuous wide zones 25-50 metres of mineralisation (graphitic schist) are extremely encouraging.



The Razafy Prospect was originally identified through regional mapping and rock-chip sampling over at least 1.6km, encompassing six distinct graphite lenses. The Haja Prospect consists of extensive outcropping graphite mineralisation, which has previously been mapped and sampled over a strike length of approximately 800m and a width of up to 275m. Both prospects are deemed highly prospective based on results from previous trenching and diamond drilling (refer Replacement Prospectus dated 24 November 2017).

Figure 3 – BEM's Manager Geology, Annick Manfrino inspects samples on arrival at Intertek laboratories, WA

The Company has delivered 800kg of sample to Intertek in Perth, Western Australia (Figure 3). BEM advises that assay results should be available from the week commencing 14 May 2018. A further 500kg of sample is currently being shipped from Antananarivo (Madagascar) to Perth and 650kg of sample is being transported from Razafy to Antananarivo for sample preparation.

The drill program has been designed to enable the Company to define a maiden JORC Resource currently targeted for mid-2018. To this end, BEM has commenced planning for comprehensive mineralogical and metallurgical test work programs and these are expected to start in Q3 2018.

Managing Director, Tom Revy commented:

BlackEarth Minerals is very encouraged by the drill core and widths of mineralisation completed to date. I will be returning to site shortly to see the completion of the Razafy drill program prior to the rigs moving to the Haja prospect. The Board is looking forward to the assay results and the commencement of sample test work in Quarter 3 2018 as it heads towards the completion of a scoping study by the end of 2018.

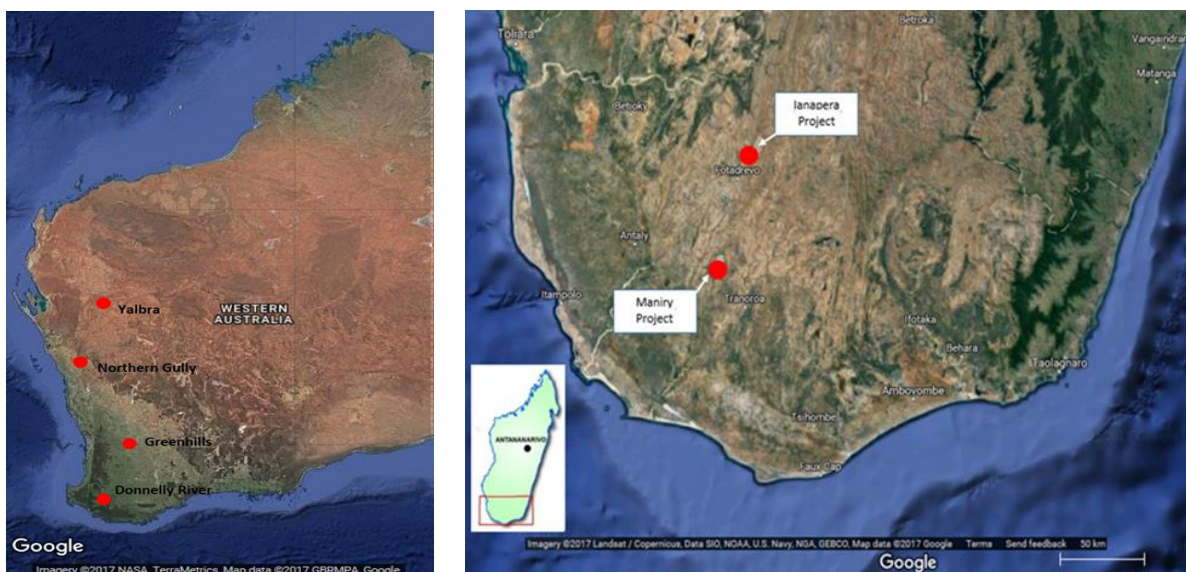
MEDIA CONTACTS

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About BlackEarth Minerals NL

BlackEarth Minerals NL (ASX: BEM) ("Company") is an ASX listed company focused on the exploration and development of its 100% owned Madagascan and Western Australian graphite projects.



The location of the Company's graphite projects: Madagascar (Maniry & Ianapera - above), Western Australia (Yalbra, Northern Gully, Greenhills & Donnelly River - left)

The Company's Madagascan projects consist of two primary exploration areas: the main Maniry project ("Maniry") in the south, and the Ianapera project ("Ianapera") in the north. Maniry is highly prospective for large-scale, high-quality graphite deposits and is currently at an advanced evaluation stage pending additional work to establish an initial resource, which is expected to be completed by mid-2018. Results, from samples taken within 50m of surface, have been received of 10m at 10.2% TGC, 12m at 11.6% TGC and 14m at 11.3% TGC, as disclosed in the Company's Replacement Prospectus dated 24 November 2017.

Ianapera is located within 10 km of NextSource Material Inc's (TSX: NEXT) Molo graphite deposit. It consists of a series of high-grade outcrops, up to 800m long and 30m wide, of graphite mineralisation within a broader graphite trend. These high-grade (15%+ TGC), near-surface exposures of graphite mineralisation lie over the top of a large conductive body, which indicates the potential presence of a large graphitic mineralised system.

The Company's Western Australian graphite assets include project areas that have been partially explored by a number of companies in the past, with encouraging results reported from several locations. The Company researched graphite data via the extensive historical Western Australian Mineral Exploration (WAMEX) database, which has already led to the identification of targets which will be the focus of initial exploration activities.

Competent Person's Statement

The information contained in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr. Peter Langworthy, a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Langworthy has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking 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. Langworthy consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

For more information – www.blackearthminerals.com.au

Appendix 1 – Table outlining drilling status of Razafy drill holes

Hole_ID	Prospect	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Status	Dip	Azi
MNDD018	Razafy	104.12	486972	7286033	297	Complete	-60	233
MNDD018A	Razafy	13.72	486972	7286033	297	Complete	-60	233
MNDD019	Razafy	49.06	486924	7285997	297	Complete	-60	233
MNDD020	Razafy	77.25	486948	7286015	297	Complete	-60	233
MNDD021	Razafy	99.86	486852	7286193	297	Complete	-60	233
MNDD022	Razafy	42.84	486803	7286157	296	Complete	-60	233
MNDD023	Razafy	75.56	486827	7286175	297	Complete	-60	233
MNDD024	Razafy	103.93	486900	7285979	294	Complete	-60	233
MNDD025	Razafy	41.51	486732	7286103	293	Complete	-60	233
MNDD026	Razafy	74.64	486756	7286121	293	Complete	-60	233
MNDD027	Razafy	43.72	486672	7286183	292	Complete	-60	233
MNDD028	Razafy	104.83	486780	7286139	296	Complete	-60	233
MNDD029	Razafy	76.72	486696	7286201	295	Complete	-60	233
MNDD030	Razafy	74.08	486876	7285961	291	Complete	-60	233
MNDD031	Razafy	49.97	486743	7286237	299	Complete	-60	233
MNDD032	Razafy	75.22	486770	7286257	302	Complete	-60	233
MNDD033	Razafy	41.03	486849	7285957	293	Complete	-60	233
MNDD034	Razafy	113.77	486662	7286301	295	Complete	-60	233
MNDD035	Razafy	86.49	486707	7286334	297	Complete	-60	233
MNDD036	Razafy	66.82	486642	7286274	295	Complete	-60	233
MNDD037	Razafy	48.22	486687	7286319	295	Complete	-60	233
MNDD038	Razafy	34.31	486600	7286249	295	Complete	-60	233
MNDD039	Razafy	55.72	486599	7286379	295	Complete	-60	233
MNDD040	Razafy	80.32	486577	7286364	295	Complete	-60	233
MNDD041	Razafy	90.35	487027	7285960	298	Complete	-60	233
MNDD042	Razafy	37.72	486551	7286345	295	Complete	-60	233
MNDD043	Razafy	65.52	487004	7285945	297	Complete	-60	233
MNDD044	Razafy	28.72	486983	7285927	294	Complete	-60	233
MNDD045	Razafy	99.22	487079	7285893	297	Complete	-60	233
MNDD046	Razafy	75.18	486937	7285891	291	Complete	-60	233
MNDD047	Razafy	54.67	487061	7285873	300	Complete	-60	233
MNDD048	Razafy	23.17	487034	7285856	299	Complete	-60	233
MNDD049	Razafy	100.07	487009	7285834	291	Complete	-60	233
MNDD050	Razafy	66.18	486984	7285823	290	Complete	-60	233
MNDD051	Razafy	32.37	486961	7285802	288	Complete	-60	233
MNDD052	Razafy	96.07	487067	7285758	291	Complete	-60	233
MNDD053	Razafy	69.18	487044	7285737	289	Complete	-60	233
MNDD054	Razafy	87.87	487141	7285810	300	Complete	-60	233
MNDD055	Razafy	65.37	487116	7285791	297	Complete	-60	233
MNDD056	Razafy	31.02	487094	7285777	294	Complete	-60	233
MNDD057	Razafy	100	487260	7285650	297	Complete	-60	233
MNDD058	Razafy	70	487236	7285631	293	Complete	-60	233
MNDD059	Razafy	100	487188	7285595	288	Current	-60	233
MNDD060	Razafy	75	487164	7285577	287	Current	-60	233
	Razafy	40	487021	7285719	286	Planned	-60	233
	Razafy	40	487141	7285560	285	Planned	-60	233

	Razafy	45	486623	7286397	297	Planned	-60	233
	Razafy	35	487213	7285614	291	Planned	-60	233
	Razafy	40	487201	7285480	297	Planned	-60	233
	Razafy	105	486719	7286219	297	Planned	-60	233
	Razafy	100	486791	7286273	297	Planned	-60	233
	Razafy	100	487129	7285676	290	Planned	-60	233
	Razafy	100	487201	7285730	297	Planned	-60	233

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>Diamond drilling program - Sampling will consist of 2m composite samples of quarter core. Samples will be cut using a diamond blade core saw. Duplicate samples will be collected every 20th sample for QAQC purposes. Sampling is considered to be comprehensive and representative. Remaining core was retained as a permeant reference. Assaying technique is still to be determined.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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). 	<p>Diamond drilling. Core size is HQ and NQ typically in 0.5-1.5m runs. Core from a select number of holes will be orientated.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. · Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. · Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<p>Core recovery is routinely recorded every metre by a trained geologist.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. 	<p>All holes are logged by a qualified and experienced geologist. All logging included descriptions of</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. · The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>geotechnical, mineralisation, structural and lithological aspects of the core and was digitally recorded using an industry standard code system. Core is formally photographed. Data collected offers sufficient detail for the purpose of interpretation and further studies.</p>
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. · If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. · For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. · Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. · Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. · Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<p>Quarter core will be cut using a diamond core saw and collected for assay. 2 metre composite sampling are deemed to be comprehensive and representative for the style/type of mineralisation under investigation. Duplicate samples are taken (remaining quarter core) every 20th sample for QAQC purposes</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. · For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. · Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<p>Assaying details are still to be confirmed at this point, these will be detailed once assay results are received.</p>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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. 	<p>No holes are twinned at this stage. Data is digitally stored off site.</p>
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. · Specification of the grid system used. · Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>All XYZ surveying was collected using a handheld Garmin GPS accurate to ±4m. Projection and Grid system used: UTM (WGS84) Z38S. At the end of the program holes will be recorded using a DGPS (accurate to 10cm)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	<p>NA</p>

Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	The orientation of the drilling is not expected to introduce sampling bias. Most drill holes have intersected the mineralisation at near perpendicular angles to strike.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	Samples are cut and sampled on site before being transported to the company sample preparation facility in Antananarivo for preparation. Samples will then be freighted by DHL to the awarded laboratory for assay. It is reasoned that the samples will be under sufficient security.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	NA

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 status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<p>Work was undertaken upon permits 5394 & 39751</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenements are located within the inland South West of Madagascar approximately centred on the townships of Fotradrevo and Ampanihy. Tenements are held 100% by Mada-Aust SARL, a wholly owned subsidiary of BlackEarth Minerals NL through Madagascar Graphite. No overriding royalties are in place There is no native title agreement required Tenure does not coincide with any historical sites or national parkland Semi-arid, thinly vegetated, relatively flat to low lying hills with sub-cropping rock. Tenements are currently

		secure and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	Regional mapping by BRGM, Historical diamond drilling and trenching by Malagasy Minerals Ltd. (2014-2016)
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>The project overlies a prominent 20km wide zone consisting of a folded assemblage of graphite and quartz-feldspar schists (<60% graphite), quartzite and marble units, with lesser intercalated amphibolite and leucogneiss.</p> <p>This zone, termed the Ampanihy Belt is a core component of the Neoproterozoic Graphite System. The belt is interpreted as a ductile shear zone accreted from rocks of volcanic and sedimentary origins.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	Refer to table within text
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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. 	NA
Relationship between	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	NA

<i>mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> · <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	Refer to figures within text
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	NA
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	Refer to BEM Prospectus.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> · <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	All assay results to be received.