Blackheath Resources Inc. Drills 118 Metres of 0.29% WO3 at Borralha, Portugal

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VANCOUVER, April 21, 2015 - Blackheath Resources Inc. (TSX VENTURE: BHR) (FRANKFURT: 04B) ("Blackheath" or "the Company") is pleased to report drilling results from the first ever drill programme at the Santa Helena Breccia located within the historic Borralha Tungsten Project in northern Portugal. The programme included 6 diamond drill holes in the breccia zone, which is exposed at surface, and 2 drill holes drilled outside the breccia.

Highlights of the programme included:

- 118 metre intersection in BO 8A assaying 0.29% WO_3 (57m to 175m) and including 91 metre intersection assaying 0.31% WO_3 (84m to 175m)
- One of the best tungsten drill results ever reported from surface
- 5 of the 6 drill holes ended within the boundaries of the breccia
- A higher grade zone located in the centre of the breccia is open to the north and south and at depth to the east
- Early indications show that the mineralized breccia may be at least 575 metres in length, over 150 metres in width and open to depth of over 200m from surface

Hole BO 8A, located directly in the middle of the Santa Helena body, returned a long intercept, of breccia starting at 2 metres, of which 118 metres from 57 m to 175 m averaged 0.29% WO3. Tungsten price is currently US$260/MTU (10kg) WO_3.

James Robertson, CEO of Blackheath Resources, commented, "We are extremely pleased with the drill results at Borralha. In one relatively small drill program we have intersected one the best tungsten drill intercepts ever reported and greatly increased our initial volumetric estimate of the Santa Helena Breccia. The latest results provide confirmation of the project's potential to host a significant tungsten deposit. We are particularly excited by the size and scope of Borralha and we very much look forward to proving the merits of the project with continued drilling and detailed engineering work."

Table 1. Drill results Santa Helena Breccia

Hole ID	Intercept - Metres			Intercept %
	From	To	Total	WO3
BO 5	21	117	96	0.14
including	54	117	63	0.20
including	88	117	29	0.27
BO 6	36	112	76	0.09
including	69	89	20	0.14
and	97	112	15	0.06
BO 7	108	175	67	0.08
including	108	123	15	0.13
and	128	142	14	0.15
and	158	175	17	0.08
BO 8A	57	175	118	0.29
including	84	175	91	0.32
BO 9	85	93	8	0.27
and	188	199	11	0.10
BO 10	39	53	14	0.05
and	85	91	6	0.14
and	107	125	18	0.16
	152	171	19	0.07

Assay intercept widths may not be true widths, which cannot as yet be determined, as the shape and size of the mineralized breccia zones has not been determined. Tungsten analyses were performed by ALS Minerals laboratory, an accredited and internationally used firm in Vancouver, Canada using standard ME-XRF05 and ME-MS85 assay techniques for assays over 0.05% WO_3.Hole BO 5, which was release July 23, 2014, was re-assayed using the above tungsten analyses, which are considered to be more accurate. QA/QC procedures included standards blanks and duplicates and accuracy and reproduceability are good. Intercepts were estimated with an arbitrary 0.50% WO3 cut-off grade.

The Santa Helena Breccia is exposed at surface and detailed historical underground mapping and detailed surface geological mapping indicates that the mineralized breccia may be at least 575 metres in length, over 150 metres in width and open to a depth of over 200 meters. There are numerous surface workings, 3 shallow open pits, and a series of underground mining tunnels, mine shafts and adits located within the breccia body. Earlier in the exploration program, trenching at the south end of the breccia exposed additional mineralization.

Tungsten mineralization in the form of wolframite is disseminated throughout the breccia and includes a higher grade mineralized trend in the center. This higher grade trend is open for expansion. No drill holes reached the eastern margin of the breccia. In addition, the breccia appears to be continuing at depth; however further drilling will be required to fully understand the true dimensions of the St. Helena Breccia and its mineralized zones. Due to the size and scope of the Santa Helena Breccia, further drilling will be required before preparation of a resource estimate. The next drilling campaign is currently being planned and is expected to start mid-2015.

Blackheath also drilled two initial holes BO 3 and BO 4 which did not intersect the Santa Helena Breccia, due to the dip of the contact of the breccia body with adjacent granitic host rocks and the inclination of the drill hole. Nonetheless, these two drill holes also intersected intermittent tungsten mineralization, which further increases management's belief in the Borralha Tungsten Project and the potential for further tungsten mineralization throughout the 127 km ² mining concession. Hole BO 3 had intermittent anomalous WO_3 between 15 and 61 metres and Hole BO 4 intersected 19 metres of 0.06% WO_3 from 3 to 22 metres. Both holes were drilled at an inclination of 60 °.

The Santa Helena Breccia zone at Borralha has been partially mined by small, shallow open pits in areas of more extensive tungsten-bearing quartz veins. Other tungsten veins have been scavenged over the years, often by "apanhistas" or illegal miners, and all mining ceased in 1985 as a result of world-wide low tungsten prices.

The Borralha concession is located 60 km northeast of the major northern city of Porto and covers 127.5 km^2 over several past producing zones. Tungsten occurred in numerous vertical and sub-horizontal veins as well as two breccia bodies, of which the Santa Helena breccia is the larger. Mining continued almost uninterrupted from 1903 to 1985, by French, British and German companies with two standstill periods from mid 1944 to late 1946, imposed by law, and from 1958 to late 1962. Production ceased in 1985 when tungsten prices dropped to sub-economic levels. The total production of wolframite and scheelite (tungsten minerals) concentrates from 1904 until the closing of Borralha, from underground and open pit sources, has been estimated at about 18,500 tonnes, although this number is approximate and may be substantially less than the true value.

About Blackheath:

Blackheath Resources Inc. is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, and is focused on tungsten exploration and development in Portugal. The Company holds the past-producing Covas, Borralha, Vale das Gatas and Adoria tungsten projects and also the Bejanca tungsten/tin project. Blackheath has recently released a current resource estimate for the Covas Project *(see News Release March 31, 2015)*. Management of Blackheath has previous experience in tungsten mining operations in Portugal through Primary Metals Inc., the operator of the Panasqueira Tungsten Mine from 2003 to 2007.

Further information about the company's activities may be found at www.blackheathresources.com and under the company's profile at www.sedar.com

On behalf of the Board,

"James Robertson"
James Robertson, P. Eng., CEO & Director

This news release was prepared by Company management, who take full responsibility for its content. Barry J. Price, M.Sc., P.Geo. is a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators. He has prepared, supervised the preparation, or approved the scientific and technical disclosure in the news release. Tungsten analyses were performed by ALS Minerals, an accredited laboratory in Vancouver, Canada using standard ME-XRF05 assay techniques and ME-MS85 for assays over 0.05% WO_3 .

Neither the TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

Image Available:
http://www.marketwire.com/library/MwGo/2015/4/20/11G039009/Images/Santa_Helena_3D_block_model_with_Phase_
Image Available:
http://www.marketwire.com/library/MwGo/2015/4/20/11G039009/Images/Santa_Helena_Breccia_Completed_Drilling-1

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