BROCKMAN MINING LIMITED
布萊克萬礦業有限公司*
(incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)
(SEHK Stock Code: 159)
(ASX Stock Code: BCK)

FURTHER SIGNIFICANT DRILL RESULTS FROM SIRIUS AND COONDINER DEPOSITS AT OPHTHALMIA

Brockman is pleased to announce infill drilling results at Sirius have returned significant intersections including:

- 176 m at 60.7% Fe from 22 m in hole SRC0137,
- 160 m at 61.7% Fe from 8 m in hole SRC0140,
- 164 m at 61.2% Fe from 28 m in hole SRC0139, and
- 116 m at 62.0% Fe from 22 m in hole SRC0131.

Extension drilling at Coondiner has also returned significant intersections, including:

- 121 m at 59.5% Fe from 24 m in hole CNRC0216,
- 86 m at 59.4% Fe from 24 m in hole CNRC0222.

Brockman Mining Limited ("Brockman" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the results of reverse circulation (RC) drilling recently completed at its Ophthalmia Iron Ore Project, located 30 km north of Newman in Western Australia's Pilbara region (Figure 1).

The drilling programme, which commenced in August, was predominantly an infill drilling programme at the Sirius Deposit and some limited exploration drilling testing targets at the Coondiner and Kalgan Creek Deposits. During this programme a total of 207 holes for 16,844 m have been drilled, including 177 holes for 14,840 m at Sirius, 17 holes for 1,223 m at Coondiner and 13 holes for 781 m at Kalgan Creek. Results have now been received for 157 holes. Results have previously been reported for holes up to SRC0130 at Sirius, KRC0112 at Kalgan Creek and CNRC0210 at Coondiner (Refer Announcement dated 31 October 2013).

* *For identification purpose only*

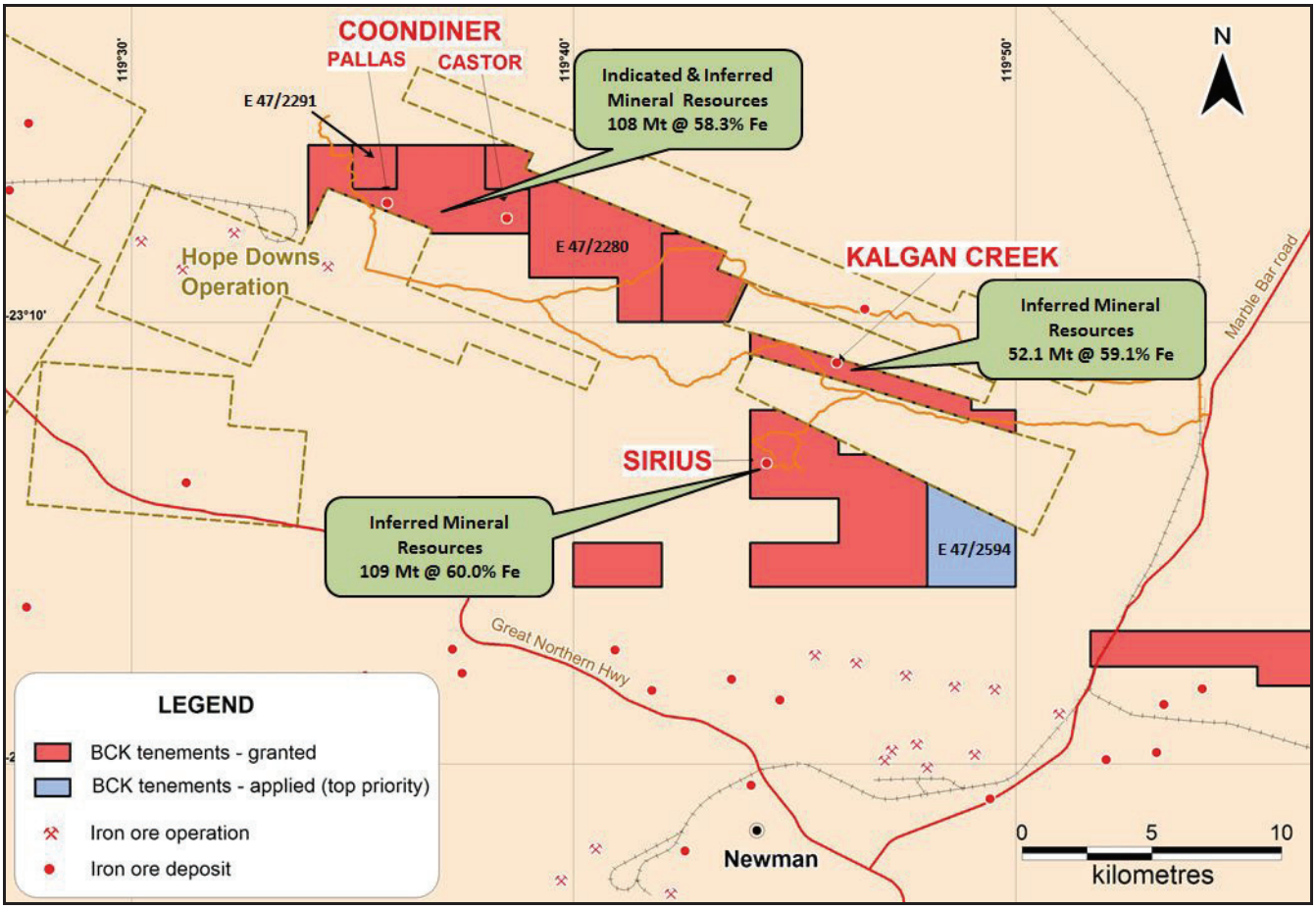

Figure 1 – Ophthalmia Project Tenements

A number of the recent intersections are from holes drilled outside the existing Mineral Resource boundary (see Table 1 and Figure 2). Following receipt of all assay results, an updated Mineral Resource estimate will be carried out for Sirius.

There is limited accessibility for drill sites at Sirius and in some cases multiple holes have been drilled from a single drill site, with the result that some holes are drilled slightly down-dip. The drilling results at Sirius confirm the continuity and grade of the deposit and have demonstrated that mineralisation extends to a greater depth than previously interpreted. The cross sections in Figures 3 to 5 demonstrate the consistency of grade and the amenability of the deposit to open pit mining. Assay results are still awaited for a further 50 holes (46 holes at Sirius and 4 holes at Coondiner).

In addition to the RC drilling, a short programme of HQ and PQ diamond drilling comprising 439.1 m in 8 holes was completed at Sirius in December. Drilling was designed to provide bulk metallurgical sample, geotechnical and structural data and twin hole assay data. No results are available as yet from the diamond drilling.

At Coondiner, infill and extension drilling was carried out mainly around the existing Mineral Resource boundary of the Pallas Deposit (Figure 6). Significant intersections were recorded from most of the areas drilled, with the best results from holes CNRC0216 and CNRC0222, located 200 m and 400 m respectively to the south-east of the existing Mineral Resource boundary.

Table 1 – Significant Results – Ophthalmia Project

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elev. (m)	Dip (deg)	Azim. (deg)	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	P (%)	S (%)	LOI (%)
Sirius Deposit															
SRC0131	780153	7429634	615	-64	360	138	22	138	116*	62.01	1.26	3.66	0.2	0.004	5.44
SRC0132	780152	7429625	617	-60	360	102	26	98	72	60.55	2.17	4.4	0.17	0.004	5.57
SRC0133	780580	7429459	627	-50	120	138	18	138	120*	61.13	2.67	4.23	0.18	0.003	4.87
SRC0134	780548	7429460	627	-90	0	175	12	162	150	59.84	3.32	4.77	0.19	0.004	5.47
SRC0135	780559	7429449	629	-55	180	138	30	120	90	59.38	3.26	4.76	0.18	0.003	5.89
SRC0136	780562	7429452	629	-55	290	196	18	188	170	59.45	3.85	4.70	0.17	0.004	5.66
SRC0137	780259	7429551	627	-75	360	235	22	198	176	60.66	2.73	4.12	0.20	0.005	5.49
SRC0138	780253	7429540	627	-60	180	96	18	68	50	57.73	5.31	5.65	0.17	0.007	5.52
SRC0139	780354	7429568	628	-70	360	192	8	168	160	61.67	2.38	3.48	0.21	0.006	5.12
SRC0140	780342	7429487	632	-57	360	192	28	192	164*	61.17	2.58	3.64	0.18	0.005	5.22
SRC0141	780249	7429601	613	-60	360	162	24	142	118	62.42	1.53	3.44	0.20	0.003	4.91
SRC0142	780623	7430026	623	-50	180	120	30	120	90*	60.37	2.71	4.44	0.20	0.004	5.63
SRC0145	780686	7429516	579	-90	-	109	24	98	74	58.17	4.64	5.10	0.18	0.004	6.19
SRC0148 +	780767	7429873	559	-50	360	66	0	66	66*	61.47	3.19	3.01	0.16	0.006	5.15
SRC0149 +	781078	7429786	628	-50	180	96	4	92	88	61.31	3.82	3.20	0.17	0.011	4.64
SRC0150 +	781075	7429806	632	-60	360	96	2	78	76	59.95	3.83	4.11	0.16	0.019	5.45
SRC0151 +	780968	7429895	632	-90	-	79	12	62	50	59.66	3.43	4.57	0.15	0.004	5.70
SRC0152 +	780963	7429887	632	-55	180	144	0	114	114	59.84	4.83	4.14	0.14	0.007	4.74
SRC0153 +	781132	7429798	619	-90	-	91	16	78	62	60.78	3.95	3.59	0.17	0.002	4.75
SRC0155 +	781252	7429690	627	-90	-	67	8	52	44	61.11	3.86	3.30	0.17	0.014	4.78
SRC0159 +	781142	7429696	628	-90	-	67	2	54	52	58.26	5.04	3.66	0.20	0.032	6.67
SRC0160 +	781002	7429725	633	-55	290	78	0	68	68	62.03	3.49	2.61	0.15	0.027	4.47
SRC0162 +	781053	7429723	632	-80	270	85	34	74	40	61.85	2.62	3.31	0.21	0.002	4.76
SRC0163	780827	7429861	584	-90	-	79	0	60	60	60.16	3.19	3.84	0.21	0.054	5.85
SRC0165	780793	7429979	631	-55	180	156	18	150	132	59.46	3.84	4.56	0.17	0.004	5.59
SRC0168	780755	7429989	622	-55	180	156	22	152	130	59.73	3.27	4.15	0.17	0.004	6.36
SRC0169	780739	7430013	701	-70	180	84	32	76	44	60.89	1.74	4.43	0.21	0.010	5.85
SRC0170	780702	7430019	633	-50	180	114	44	114	70*	59.68	1.45	4.93	0.25	0.004	7.23
SRC0171	780408	7429479	629	-50	110	155	28	146	118	57.96	3.15	6.06	0.19	0.003	6.69
SRC0172	780403	7429483	629	-90	-	124	20	118	98	59.74	3.05	4.82	0.16	0.002	5.51
SRC0173	780397	7429564	627	-60	110	210	14	184	170	62.29	1.75	3.73	0.17	0.003	4.79
SRC0174	780301	7429545	629	-75	180	151	22	142	120	60.44	2.31	4.32	0.18	0.004	5.91
SRC0175	780304	7429580	624	-90	-	199	24	164	140	61.18	2.38	3.93	0.19	0.002	5.52
SRC0176	780348	7429545	628	-65	180	144	42	134	92	60.72	2.41	3.92	0.20	0.004	5.70
Conndiner Deposits															
CNRC0215	766500	7441045	666	-90	-	67	12	52	40	58.12	6.06	4.64	0.18	0.007	5.39
CNRC0216	766801	7440103	651	-90	-	145	24	145	121	59.54	3.65	4.49	0.19	0.005	5.57
CNRC0222	767003	7440063	651	-90	-	133	24	110	86	59.45	5.56	3.36	0.11	0.006	5.37

\+ hole outside existing Mineral Resource boundary

* hole ends in mineralisation

Notes Intersections reported at 54% Fe lower cut-off grade, minimum thickness 40mtrs including and including a maximum of 4m of internal waste.

Analyses by Nagrom Laboratories using XRF spectrometry.

Results have previously been reported for holes up to SRC0130 at Sirius, KRC0112 at Kalgan Creek and CNRC0210 at Coondiner.

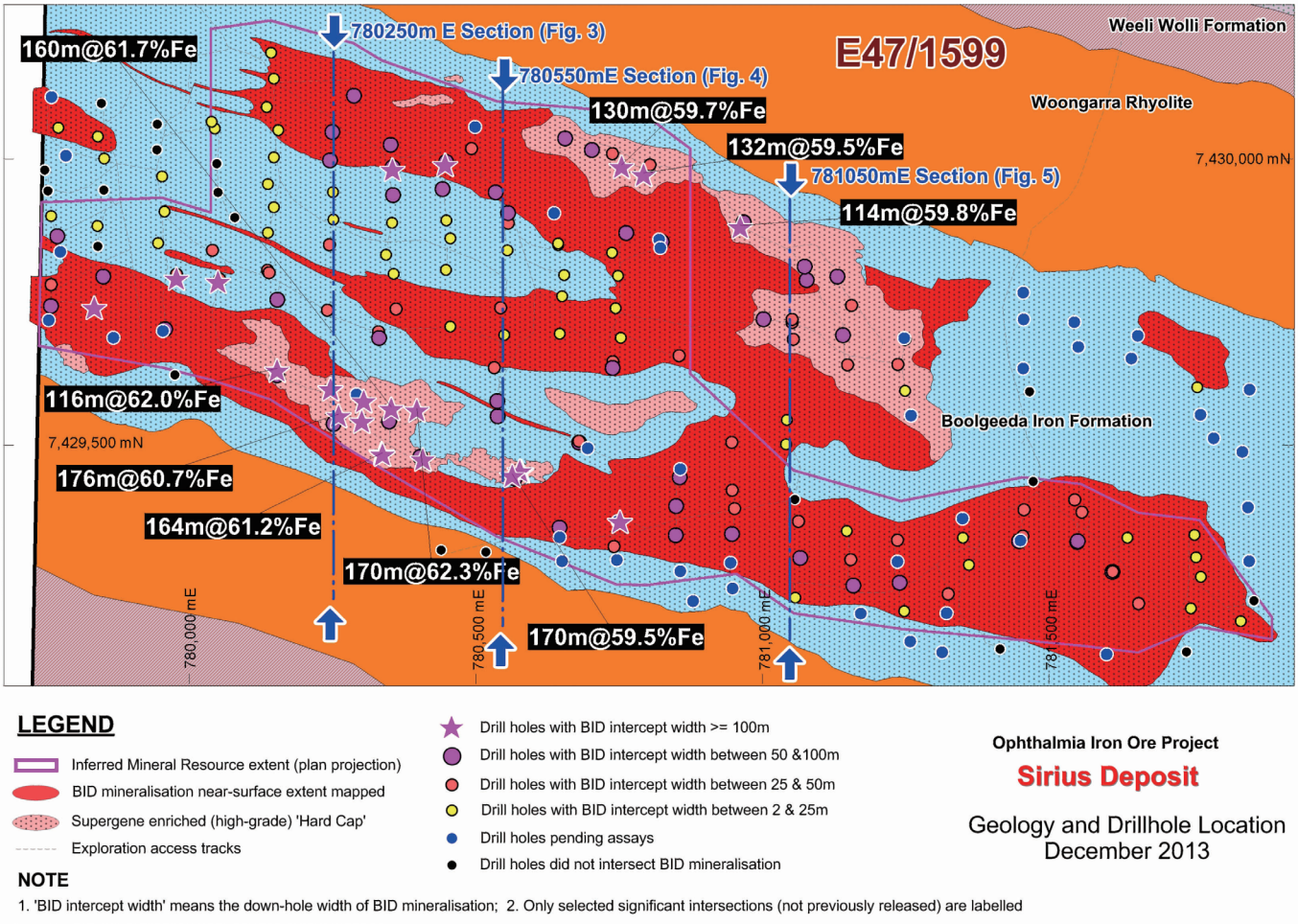

Figure 2. Geology and Drillhole Location – Sirius Deposit

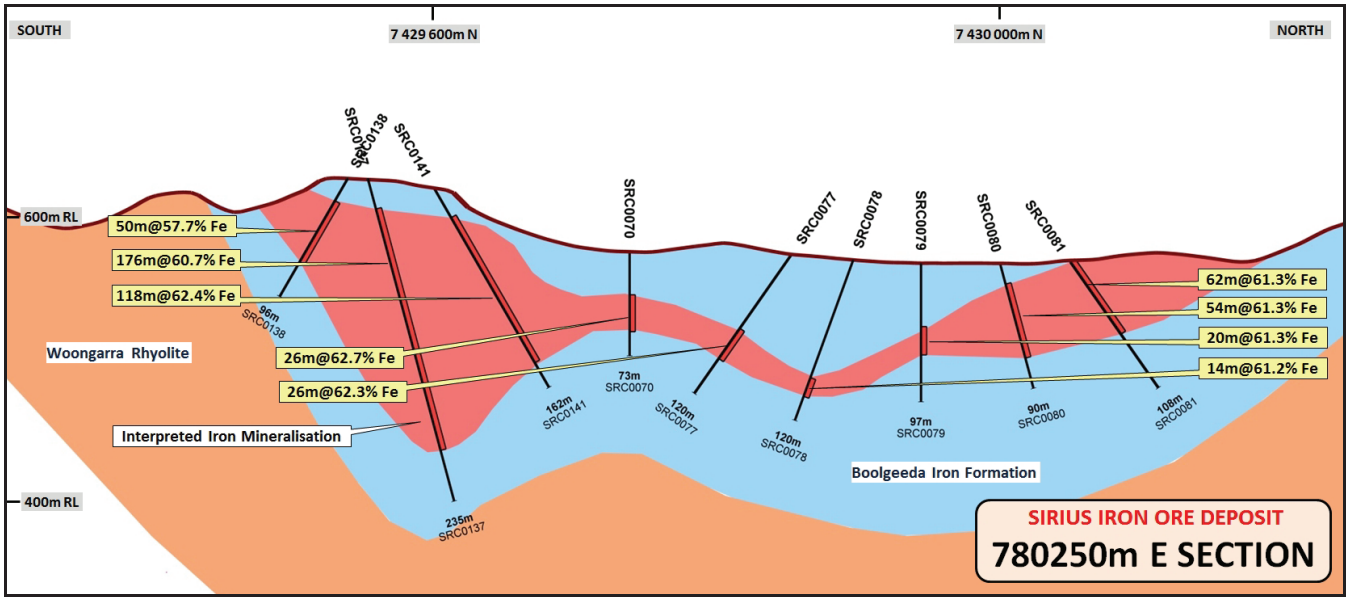

Figure 3. Cross Section through Sirius Deposit at 780250m E

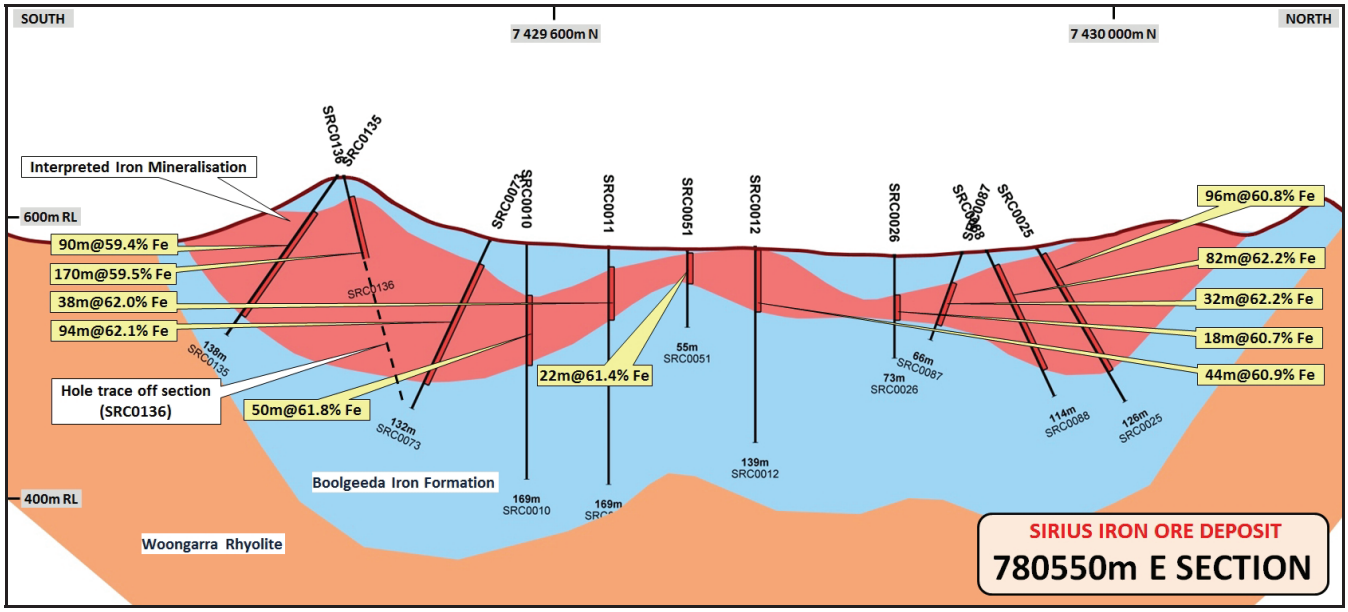

Figure 4. Cross Section through Sirius Deposit at 780550m E

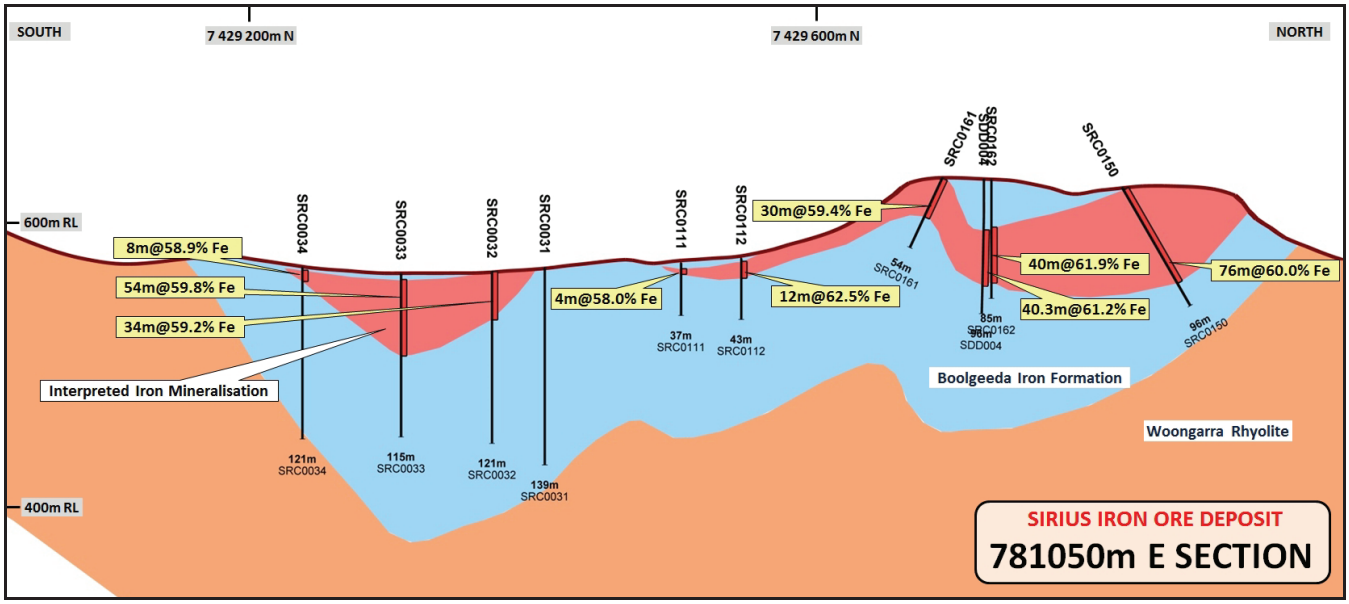

Figure 5. Cross Section through Sirius Deposit at 781050m E

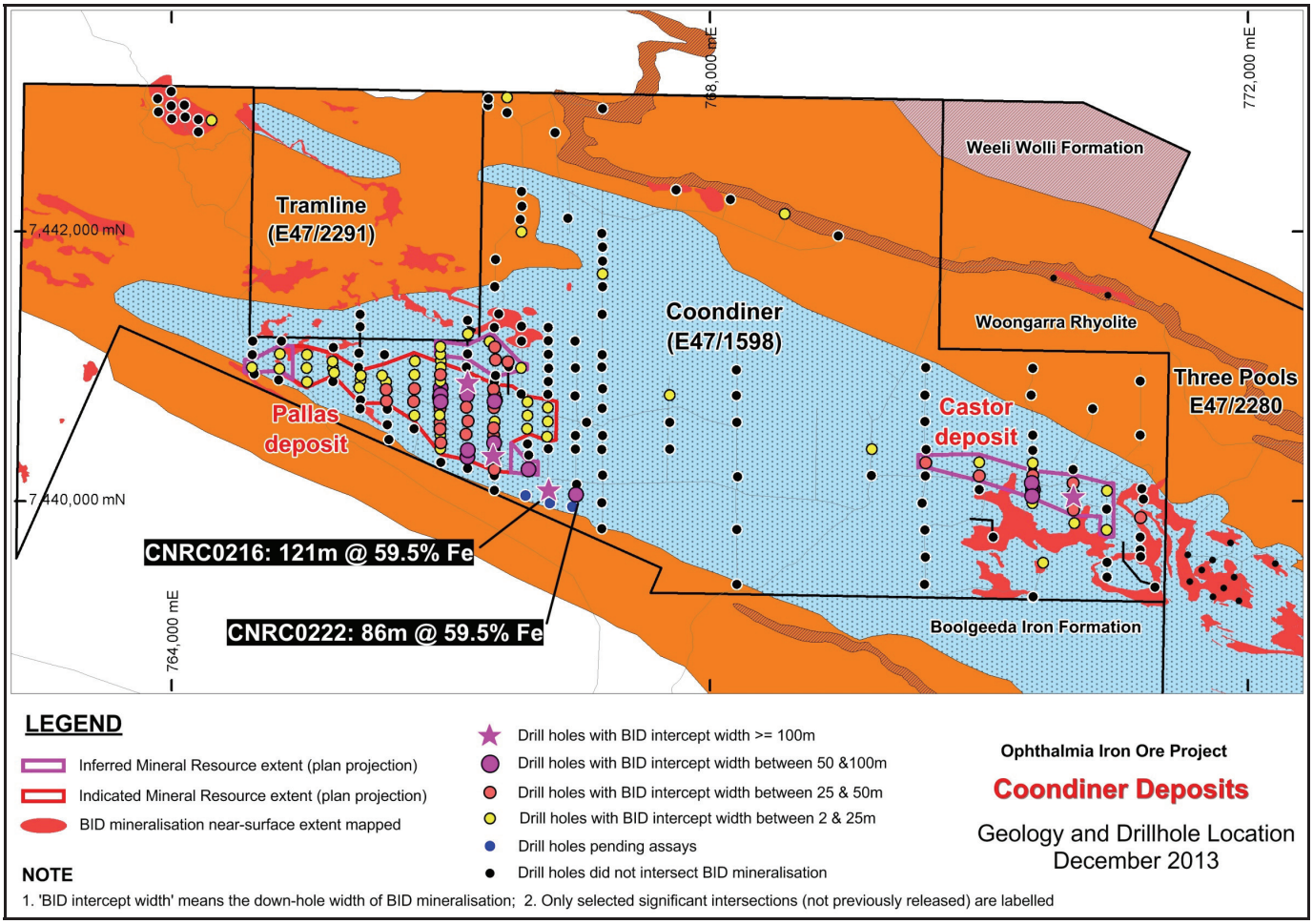

Figure 6. Geology and Drillhole Location – Pallas Deposit at Coondiner

By order of the board of directors of
Brockman Mining Limited
Chan Kam Kwan, Jason
Company Secretary

Hong Kong, 19 December 2013

As at the date of this announcement, the board of directors of the Company comprises Mr. Kwai Sze Hoi (Chairman), Mr. Liu Zhengui (Vice Chairman), and Mr. Ross Stewart Norgard as non-executive directors; Mr. Luk Kin Peter Joseph (Chief Executive Officer), Mr. Warren Talbot Beckwith and Mr. Chan Kam Kwan, Jason (Company Secretary) as executive directors; and Mr. Lau Kwok Kuen, Eddie, Mr. Uwe Henke Von Parpart, and Mr. Yip Kwok Cheung, Danny as independent non-executive directors.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Russell Tipper	Chief Executive Officer (Brockman Mining Australia)	+61 8 9389 3000
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ATTACHMENT 1 – JORC COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT – EXPLORATION RESULTS

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr A Zhang. Mr Zhang, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full-time employee of Brockman Mining Australia Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration, Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves'. Mr Zhang consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 — Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
OPHTHALMIA PROJECT

Criteria	Explanation
Sampling techniques	• Sampling carried out under Brockman protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • Reverse Circulation (RC) chip samples collected via a cone splitter mounted on the side of the drill rig. • For each two-metre interval the cone splitter produced two samples (A and B) collected into pre-numbered calico bags and a bulk sample collected in a pre-numbered polyweave bag. • Quality of sampling during drilling was continuously monitored by an experienced geologist and field assistant.
Drilling techniques	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling employed a 140mm diameter face-sampling hammer. • Drill holes are spaced on a nominal 100m (E-W) by 50m (N-S) grid (Sirius) and 200m (E-W) by 100m (N-S) grid (Coondiner and Kalgan Creek).

Criteria	Explanation
Drill sample recovery	• RC sample recovery is recorded as a percentage (to the nearest 10%) by the geologist and is based on how much of the sample is returned from the cone splitter. • A geologist and field assistant were present during drilling to ensure that sample recovery was maximised and that samples were representative. Any issues were immediately rectified. • No significant sample recovery issues were encountered. • Twinned RC and diamond drill holes show comparable assay results indicating that wet drilling has not adversely affected the RC samples. • Previous metallurgical testing shows that assay results are similar across all size ranges.
Logging	• Logging of every 2m interval (Brockman procedure) corresponds with 2m sampled interval. This level of detail supports appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Geophysical data were collected from the RC holes (natural gamma, gamma density, magnetic susceptibility & resistivity, and down-hole deviation) by Surtron Technologies. Not all holes were open at depth, which precluded 100% recovery of data from all of the drill holes.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	**Sampling technique** • Samples averaging about 3 kg each were collected for each two-metre interval via a cone splitter. • Samples were kept dry where possible. • The sample size is considered appropriate for correctly characterising the mineralisation, based on the style of mineralisation (massive goethite-hematite), the thickness and consistency of intersections, the sampling methodology and percent value assay ranges for the primary elements. **Sample preparation** • Samples were dried at 105°C and weighed. • Samples were crushed to nominal -6.3 mm, with samples in excess of 2 kg being riffle split. • Samples were pulverised to 80% passing at 75 µm. **Quality control procedures** • Field duplicate submitted every 25th sample (1:25). • 'Blind' Certified Reference Material inserted every 25th sample (1:25). • Lab duplicates were randomly generated by a laboratory program, typically about 1 in 20 samples (1:20). • Lab repeats were taken and standards inserted at a predetermined level specified by the lab.

Criteria	Explanation
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• All samples submitted to Nagrom Laboratory in Perth were assayed for Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, TiO_2, MnO, CaO, P, S, MgO, and K_2O by XRF and for LOI at 1000°C by thermogravimetric analysis (TGA). • Laboratory procedures are in line with ISO9001 Quality Management System and appropriate for iron ore deposits. • Samples were dried at 105°C, weighed, crushed to a nominal -6.3mm size, and then pulverised to 80% passing 75 micron. • A 0.8g sub-sample was collected and fused in 8g of 12:22 lithium borate flux with 5% lithium nitrate additive. The resultant glass bead was analysed by XRF. • Another 1–2g sub-sample was dried and ignited at 1000°C with LOI calculated once constant mass was reached. LOI is the percentage mass change due to igniting the dry sample. • There were no indications that samples were unrepresentative, with all lab duplicate samples were within 2.5% of the original sample value. • Samples have been sent to an umpire laboratory as an independent check of the assay results. These results are pending. • Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) with a range of values appropriate to the mineralisation were inserted at predefined intervals by Brockman and randomly by the lab at set levels. Results from the CRMs show that sample assay values are accurate and precise. • Analysis of field duplicate samples shows that greater than 95% of pairs have less than 5% difference. Analysis of lab pulp repeats indicates that the precision of samples is also within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Significant intersections have been independently verified by alternative company personnel. • The Competent Person has visited site and inspected the sampling process in the field, and has also inspected the laboratory. • Twinned RC and diamond drill holes show equivalent assay results. • Primary data are captured on Toughbook laptops using Ocris software. The software has validation routines to prevent data entry errors. • All field data were sent by the geologist present during drilling to a database management company (Expedio) in Perth and stored in a secure SQL database. • Assay data were sent by the laboratory direct to Expedio and uploaded into the SQL database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in the estimate.

Criteria	Explanation
Location of data points	• All collars were initially surveyed by Brockman personnel using a hand held GPS, and later by Bore Hole Geophysical Services using a differential GPS with an nominal horizontal and vertical accuracy of 15cm. • Down-hole deviation surveys were conducted by Surtron Technologies using a conventional electronic multi-shot tool. • The grid system for Sirius is MGA_GDA94 Zone 50 and the vertical datum is AHD. • A DEM for the project area was acquired by Fugro Spatial Solutions with a quoted horizontal accuracy of 60 cm and a vertical accuracy of 30 cm.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drill holes are spaced on a nominal 100m (E-W) by 50m (N-S) grid (Sirius) and 200m (E-W) by 100m (N-S) grid (Coondiner and Kalgan Creek). • This drill spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity required under the 2012 JORC code. • Samples were collected at 2m intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Lithological units strike east-southeast and are folded about a series of upright to slightly inclined, open to close folds. The mineralisation envelope is also folded. The majority of holes were either drilled vertically or at 50-75° to the north or south in order to be oriented perpendicular to mineralisation. • Owing to the rugged topography at Sirius, a small number of holes were drilled either partly along strike or down-dip in order to provide appropriate drill spacing. • Due to the varying intersection angles all results are defined as down-hole widths.
Sample security	• The chain of custody is managed by Brockman. • Samples were packed into polyweave bags and sealed, and then placed inside Bulka Bags which were sealed by the geologist and field assistant present during drilling. • Samples were picked up from site by a local transport company and deposited with Regal Transport, who delivered the samples to the laboratory. • Once received at the laboratory, the samples were sorted and securely stored until analysis. • The lab receipted samples received against the sample dispatch documents.

Criteria	Explanation
Audits or reviews	• The database is maintained by an independent external consultant. No third party audit has been conducted, but the internal integrity of the database was verified by Golder in late 2012/early 2013 during the Mineral Resource estimation.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Exploration Prospects are located wholly within Exploration Leases E47/1598 and E47/1599 which are 100% owned by Brockman. • The tenement lies within the Nyiyaparli Native Title Claim (WC05/06). • At the time of reporting, there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area, and the tenement is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• No substantive previous exploration with the prospect area was identified by Brockman.
Geology	• Mineralisation at Sirius and Coondiner consists of hematite-goethite ore hosted within shaly BIF of the c. 2.49 Ga Boolgeeda Iron Formation (upper Hamersley Group). • The prospects are located within the Ophthalmia Fold Belt about 20-35 km northwest of Newman.
Drill hole information	• Refer to the figures and Table of Significant Results.
Data aggregation methods	• A nominal 54% Fe lower cut-off grade was used with a 40m minimum width (including up to 4m internal waste) for reporting of significant intercepts.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Mineralisation at both Coondiner and Sirius defines a folded sub-horizontal sheet. Overall, most holes were drilled perpendicular to mineralisation, but because of the folding some holes are slightly or moderately oblique to mineralisation. Therefore, all results are defined as down-hole widths rather than true widths.
Diagrams	• Cross sections through the deposits with interpretations of the stratigraphy and mineralisation are shown in Figures 3–5.
Balanced reporting	• Only significant results are reported in detail, but representative cross sections with all drill intersections are provided as Figures 3–5.

Criteria	Explanation
Other substantive exploration data	• Detailed geological and structural mapping of the prospect has been completed by Brockman geologists. • Cross-sections through Sirius have been constructed in order to determine the structural and stratigraphic controls on mineralisation. • Logging of diamond drill core has been undertaken to determine the nature and relative timing of the mineralisation. • Preliminary metallurgical test work (size assaying and a single sinter test) has been undertaken.
Further work	• Infill drilling will be undertaken on the basis of successful results being received. • Further metallurgical test work on HQ and PQ diamond drill core is planned. • A more detailed examination of the stratigraphy will be undertaken using recently acquired diamond drill core at Sirius.