Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited take no responsibility for the contents of this announcement, make no representation as to its accuracy or completeness and expressly disclaim any liability whatsoever for any loss howsoever arising from or in reliance upon the whole or any part of the contents of this announcement.

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)

OPHTHALMIA RESOURCE UPGRADE TO 341 MT GRADING 59.3%Fe

Brockman is pleased to announce a 22.3% and 13.8% increase in Mineral Resource for the Coondiner and Kalgan Creek deposits, respectively to 158 Mt and 59 Mt, grading 58.4% Fe and 59.4% Fe respectively, at the Ophthalmia Iron Ore Project near Newman in the East Pilbara region of Western Australia. This takes the total Mineral Resource Estimate for Ophthalmia to 341 Mt grading 59.3% Fe.

Brockman is progressing a Pre-Feasibility Study for a 15 Mtpa DSO mining operation at Ophthalmia, predicated on the Company achieving a rail infrastructure solution for the Marillana Project, located 80 km northwest of Ophthalmia.

Brockman Mining Limited (Brockman) is pleased to announce an upgraded Mineral Resource of 158 Mt grading 58.4% Fe for the Coondiner Deposits and an upgraded Mineral Resource of 59 Mt grading 59.4% Fe for the Kalgan Creek Deposit. Both areas form part of the Ophthalmia Iron Ore Project, which is located about 15 km north of the Newman township in Western Australia (Figure 1). This represents an overall increase of 36 Mt over the previously announced Mineral Resource but significantly 280 Mt (82%) of the total resource is now classified as Indicated Resources, whereas the previous resource for Ophthalmia contained Indicated Resources of 200 Mt (66%). The average grade of mineralisation has remained nearly identical at 59.3% Fe.

The upgraded Mineral Resource for the Coondiner and Kalgan Creek Deposits were estimated by Golder Associates Pty Ltd (Golder). It has incorporated the results of an additional 193 infill and extension RC drill holes (13,627 m) completed in 2013 and 2014 since the original Mineral Resource estimates were announced. The resource estimate was classified in accordance with guidelines provided in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012). The classification was based principally on geological confidence, drill hole spacing and grade continuity from available drilling data and the performance of the grade

* *for identification purposes only*

interpolation (see Figures 2 and 3). The mineralisation models and block reporting cut-off grades used in the in situ resource estimates are both 54% Fe. The methodology and procedures used for the Mineral Resource estimate, as well as the sampling techniques and data acquisition methods are provided in the attached Mineral Resource statement by Golder Associates Pty Ltd (Appendix 1).

Together with the previously announced Mineral Resources for the Sirius Deposit released to the ASX on 10 March 2014, the total DSO Mineral Resources at the Ophthalmia Project now stand at 341 Mt grading 59.3% Fe (Table 1), of which 280 Mt is classified as Indicated Resources.

Table 1: Ophthalmia Mineral Resource (DSO) Summary

Deposit	Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Fe (%)	CaFe* (%)	SiO_2 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	S (%)	P (%)	LOI (%)
Coondiner (Pallas and Castor)	Indicated	140.5	58.5	62.0	5.18	4.46	0.007	0.176	5.71
	Inferred	17.1	58.1	61.5	6.06	4.45	0.008	0.155	5.47
	Sub Total	**157.6**	**58.4**	**61.9**	**5.27**	**4.46**	**0.007**	**0.174**	**5.68**
Kalgan Creek	Indicated	34.9	59.3	62.7	4.08	4.57	0.009	0.183	5.49
	Inferred	24.4	59.5	63.2	4.38	3.90	0.007	0.157	5.81
	Sub Total	**59.3**	**59.4**	**62.9**	**4.21**	**4.29**	**0.009**	**0.173**	**5.63**
Sirius	Indicated	105.0	60.4	63.7	3.54	3.97	0.007	0.178	5.22
	Inferred	19.0	60.2	63.4	4.09	3.83	0.009	0.168	5.14
	Sub Total	**124.0**	**60.3**	**63.6**	**3.62**	**3.95**	**0.007**	**0.177**	**5.20**
Ophthalmia Project	**Indicated**	**280.4**	**59.3**	**62.7**	**4.43**	**4.29**	**0.007**	**0.178**	**5.50**
	Inferred	**60.5**	**59.3**	**62.8**	**4.76**	**4.03**	**0.008**	**0.160**	**5.50**
	Total	**340.9**	**59.3**	**62.7**	**4.49**	**4.24**	**0.007**	**0.175**	**5.50**

* *CaFe represents calcined Fe and is calculated by Brockman using the formula CaFe = Fe% / ((100-LOI)/100)*

** *Tonnes may not add up due to rounding*

During the Mineral Resources estimation process, Exploration Targets ranging from 31 Mt to 50 Mt were identified for Coondiner and Kalgan Creek. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Targets are conceptual in nature and insufficient exploration has been completed to allow estimation of a Mineral Resource. Further, it is uncertain if additional exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource for the Exploration Targets.

The Exploration Targets (Table 2) were based on extrapolated estimates which have insufficient geological confidence and drill hole data to be classified as Mineral Resources. Refer Figures 2 and 3 which show the location of the Exploration Targets with respect to the drilling and Mineral Resources. Brockman Mining will conduct additional exploration and infill drilling to test these targets to further increase the Mineral Resource inventory at Ophthalmia to meet the requirement of mine development schedule.

Table 2: Ophthalmia Exploration Targets

Deposit	Tonnes Min. (Mt)	Tonnes Max. (Mt)	Fe Min. (%)	Fe Max. (%)
Coondiner	22	35	55	60
Kalgan Creek	9	15	55	60
Ophthalmia	**31**	**50**	**55**	**60**

The upgraded Mineral Resources and the excellent conversion from Inferred to Indicated Resources support the continuing Pre-Feasibility Study for a 15 Mtpa DSO mining operation at Ophthalmia. The study is predicated on Brockman achieving a rail infrastructure solution for its Marillana Project, located about 80 km northwest of Ophthalmia.

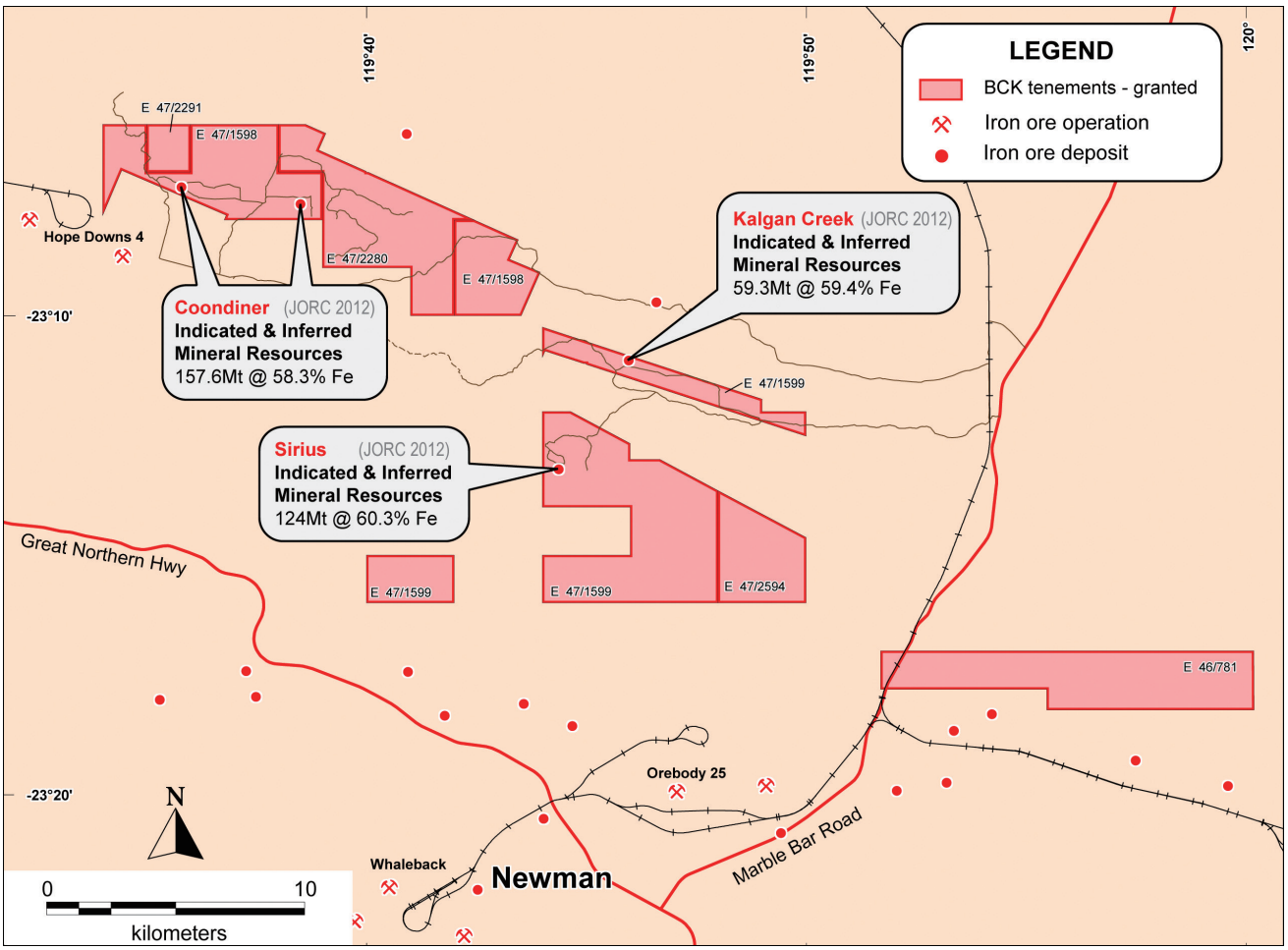

Figure 1: General location map of Ophthalmia Iron Ore Project

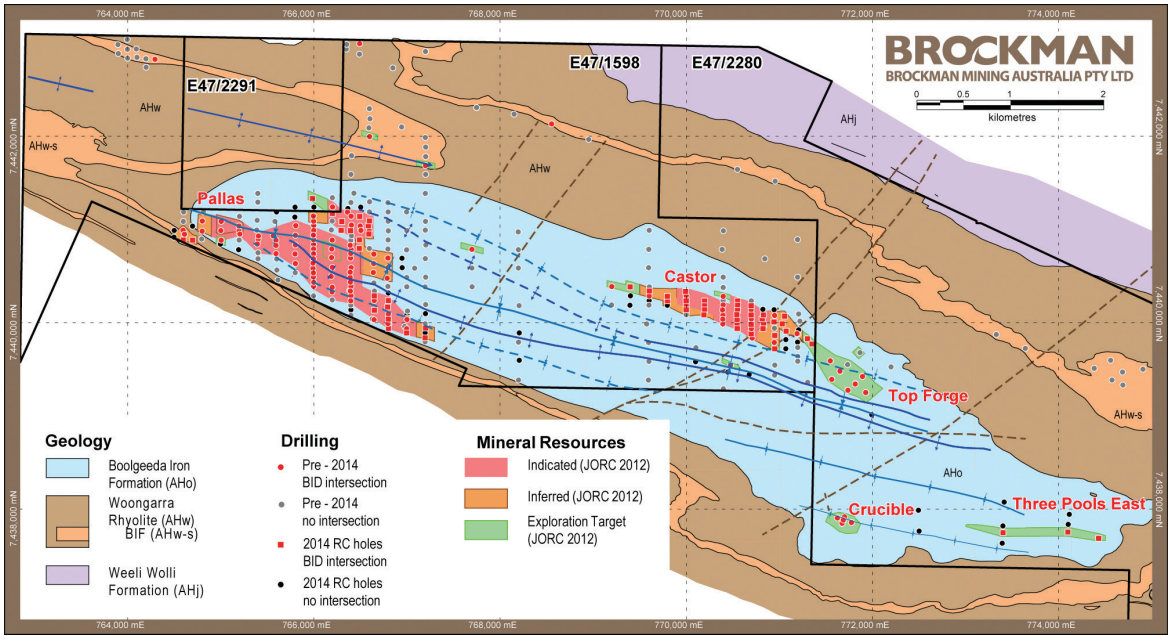

Figure 2: Coondiner Deposits Geology, Drill Hole and Resource Location

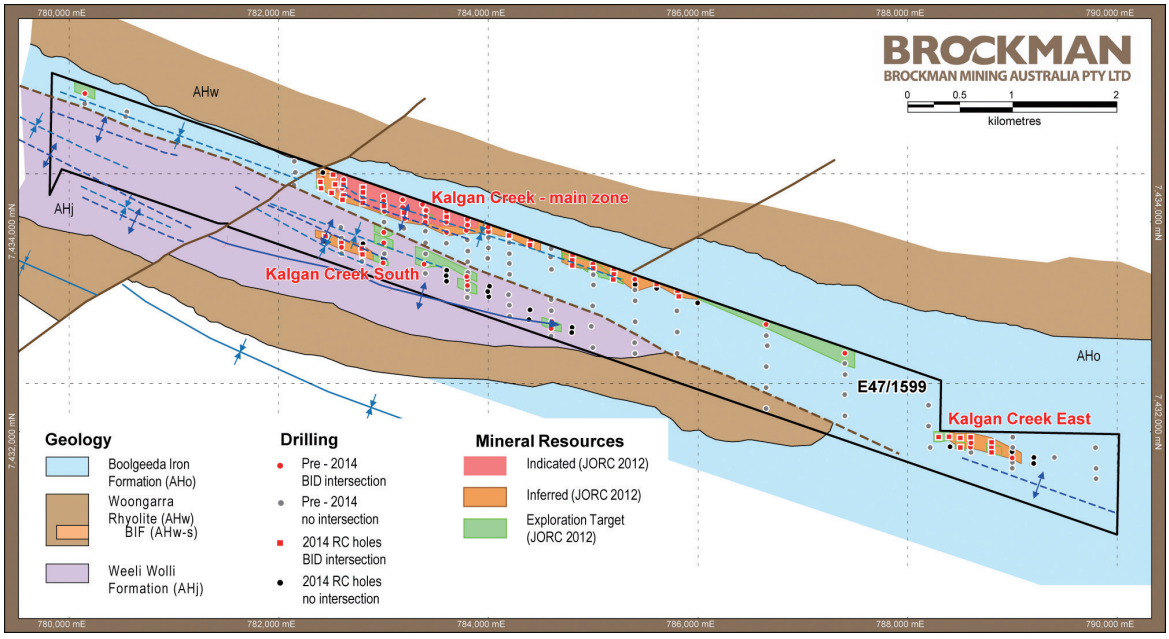

Figure 3: Kalgan Creek Deposit Geology, Drill Hole and Resource Location

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

Hong Kong, 1 December 2014

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. Chan Kam Kwan, Jason (Company Secretary), Mr. Warren Talbot Beckwith and Mr. Kwai Kwun Lawrence as executive directors; and Mr. Yap Fat Suan, Henry, Mr. Uwe Henke Von Parpart, Mr. Yip Kwok Cheung, Danny and Mr. Choi Yue Chun, Eugene as independent non-executive directors.

DEFINITIONS

ASX	ASX Limited (trading as the Australian Securities Exchange)
km	kilometres
m	metres
Mt	Million tonnes
Mtpa	Million tonnes per annum

FURTHER INFORMATION

Colin Paterson	**Chief Executive Officer**	**+61 8 9389 3000**
Michelle Manook	**GM External Affairs**	**+61 8 9389 3042**

Competent Person's Statements

The information in this statement which relates to the Mineral Resource is based on information compiled by Sia Khosrowshahi who is a full-time employee of Golder Associates Pty Ltd, and Member and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Sia Khosrowshahi has sufficient relevant experience to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity for which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code (2012).

The Competent Person responsible for the geological interpretation and the drill hole data used for the resource estimation is Mr Aning Zhang. Mr Zhang is a full-time employee of Brockman Mining Australia Pty Ltd, is a Member of the Australasian 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 for which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code (2012). Mr Zhang consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and content in which it appears.

14 November 2014 Document No. 147641043-001-L-RevA-DRAFT

Mr Colin Paterson
Brockman Mining Australia Pty Ltd
Level 1, 117 Stirling Highway
NEDLANDS WA 6009

MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT FOR COONDINER AND KALGAN CREEK, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Dear Colin

At the request of Brockman Mining Australia Pty Ltd (Brockman Mining), Golder Associates Pty Ltd (Golder) has updated the Mineral Resource estimate for the Coondiner and Kalgan Creek deposits, which are part of Brockman Mining's Ophthalmia Project.

The Mineral Resource estimate was classified in accordance with guidelines provided in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition). The classification was based principally on geological confidence, drill hole spacing and grade continuity from available drilling data and the performance of the grade interpolation.

The *in situ* Mineral Resources for Coondiner and Kalgan Creek are shown in Table 1 and Table 2 respectively. The in situ Mineral Resources are reported at a 54% Fe cut-off grade. Coondiner is subdivided into five main areas, Pallas, Castor, Top Forge, Crucible and Three Pools East. Kalgan Creek includes three main areas: the main, east and south zones. Mineral Resources have been classified for Pallas and Castor at Coondiner and for the three main areas at Kalgan Creek.

Table 1: *In Situ* Mineral Resource for Coondiner Reported at a 54% Fe Cut-Off Grade

Classification	Mt	Fe	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	P	S	LOI	CaO	K_2O	MgO	MnO	TiO_2
Indicated	141	58.5	5.18	4.46	0.176	0.007	5.71	0.16	0.02	0.22	0.05	0.15
Inferred	17	58.1	6.06	4.45	0.155	0.008	5.47	0.09	0.02	0.18	0.05	0.14
Total	**158**	**58.4**	**5.27**	**4.46**	**0.174**	**0.007**	**5.68**	**0.15**	**0.02**	**0.21**	**0.05**	**0.15**

Table 2: *In Situ* Mineral Resource for Kalgan Creek Reported at a 54% Fe Cut-Off Grade

Classification	Mt	Fe	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	P	S	LOI	CaO	K_2O	MgO	MnO	TiO_2
Indicated	35	59.3	4.08	4.57	0.183	0.009	5.49	0.16	0.02	0.21	0.06	0.15
Inferred	24	59.5	4.39	3.90	0.157	0.007	5.81	0.07	0.02	0.14	0.05	0.13
Total	**59**	**59.4**	**4.21**	**4.29**	**0.173**	**0.009**	**5.63**	**0.12**	**0.02**	**0.18**	**0.06**	**0.14**

Golder, Golder Associates and the GA globe design are trademarks of Golder Associates Corporation.

Assumptions and Methodology

This Mineral Resource estimate for the Coondiner and Kalgan Creek prospects is based on a number of factors and assumptions:

- The Coondiner and Kalgan Creek mineralisation is hosted within the Boolgeeda Iron Formation, which is composed of predominantly banded iron formation (BIF) units intercalated with minor mudstone, siltstone and chert units. The Boolgeeda Iron Formation sits conformably above the Woongarra Rhyolite. During the Tertiary period these rocks were overlain by alluvial and colluvial sediments derived from cyclic weathering and erosion of the surrounding BIF (Figure 1).
- All of the available reverse circulation and diamond drilling data as of 18 August 2014 was used for the Coondiner Mineral Resource estimate and all of the available drilling data as of 3 September 2014 was used for the Kalgan Creek Mineral Resource estimate. This data was collected by Brockman Mining from its 2011 to 2014 drilling campaigns.
- The collar positions were surveyed using a differential global positioning system, and are considered adequate for the purposes of this Mineral Resource estimate.
- Downhole deviation surveys have been completed for 31% of the drill holes at Coondiner and 34% of the drill holes at Kalgan Creek. The downhole surveys show deviations of less than 5 m at the end of the deepest drill holes when compared to the vertical set-up of the hole. Potential downhole deviations for drill holes without downhole survey information are unlikely to have a material impact on the Mineral Resources.
- Sub-sampling and sample preparation were performed by Nagrom Laboratory in Perth. All samples submitted to Nagrom were assayed for Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, TiO_2, MnO, CaO, P, S, MgO, and K_2O by X-ray fluorescence (XRF) and for loss on ignition (LOI) at 1000°C by thermogravimetric analysis (TGA).
- A review of the quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) data was completed by Golder. The QAQC program included company standards, blanks and field duplicates submitted at a rate of 1 in 25 of all assayed samples. Analysis of the QAQC data indicates that drill hole samples were prepared and analysed with acceptable quality for this Mineral Resource estimate.
- Mineralisation domains were interpreted on paper sections and modelled as three dimensional wireframes by Brockman Mining. A mineralisation cut-off grade of 54% Fe was used to define the mineralised domain.
- Statistical and geostatistical analyses were carried out on drilling data composited to 2 m downhole intervals. This included variography to model the spatial continuity of the grades within each domain.
- Grade interpolation was completed using Ordinary Kriging for the estimation of Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, CaO, P, LOI, S, MnO, TiO_2, K_2O and MgO and variogram parameters defined from the geostatistical analysis.
- A global *in situ* density of 2.6 t/m^3 was assigned to the Coondiner and Kalgan Creek mineralisation. The density determinations were based on data collected from calibrated downhole probe.
- The classification of Mineral Resources was completed by Golder geologists. The classification was based principally on geological confidence, drill hole spacing and grade continuity from available drilling data and the performance of the grade interpolation.
- The *in situ* Mineral Resource is constrained to the mineralisation domain boundaries within tenements E47/1598, E47/2280 and E47/2291 for Coondiner (Figure 2) and E47/1599 for Kalgan Creek (Figure 3).

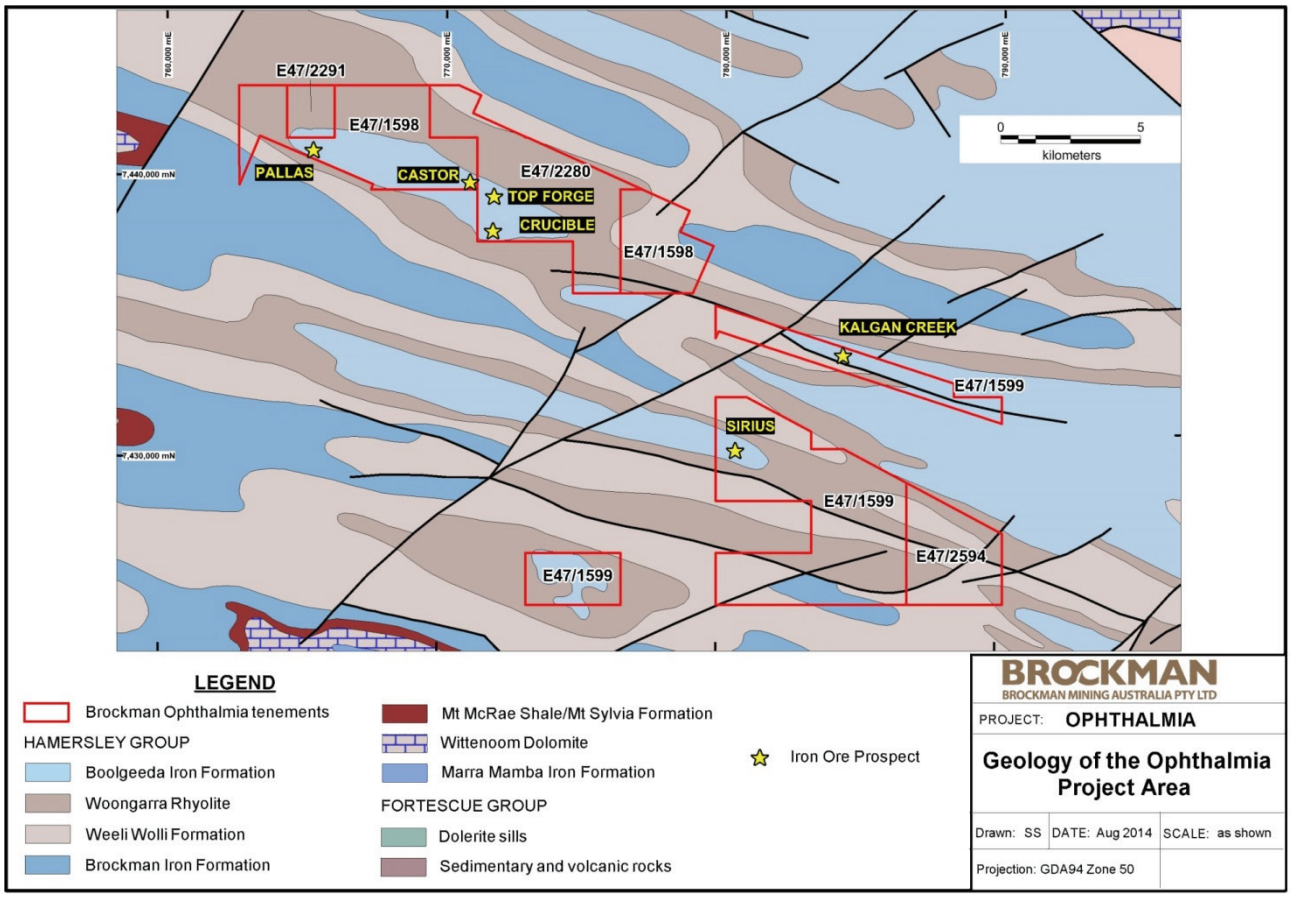

Figure 1: Geology of the Ophthalmia Project Area

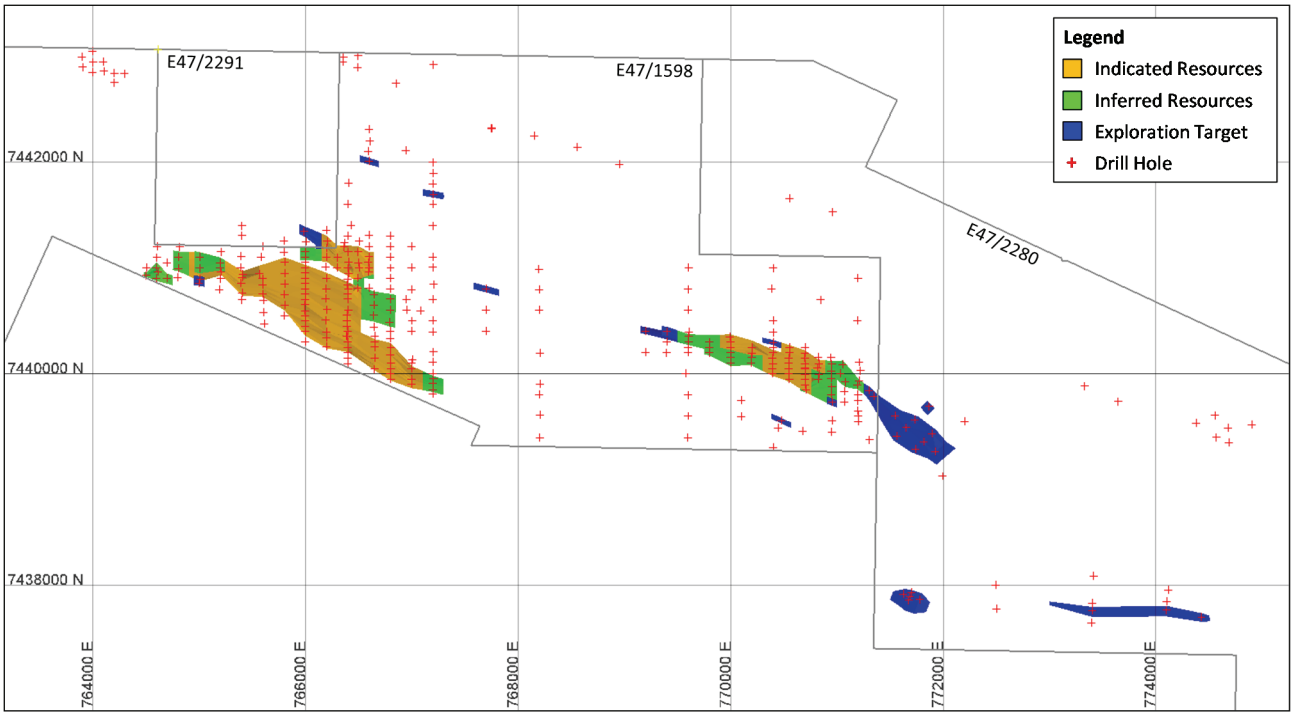

Figure 2: Plan View showing the Location of the Coondiner Mineral Resources and Exploration Target

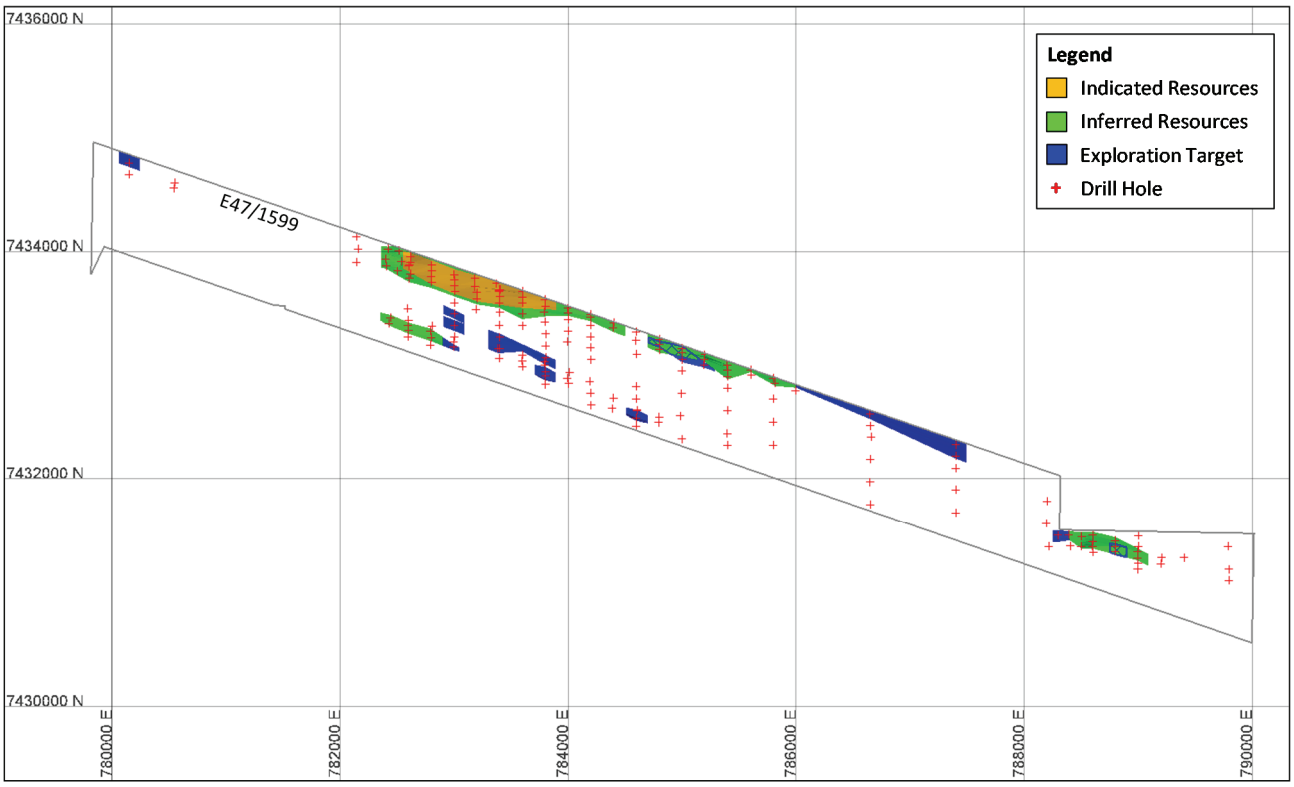

Figure 3: Plan View showing the Location of the Kalgan Creek Mineral Resources and Exploration Target

Exploration Target

During the Mineral Resource estimation process, Exploration Targets were identified for Coondiner and Kalgan Creek. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Targets is conceptual in nature and insufficient exploration has been completed to allow estimation of a Mineral Resource. Further, it is uncertain if additional exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource for the Exploration Targets described in this statement.

The Exploration Targets were based on extrapolated estimates which have insufficient geological confidence and drill hole data to be classified as Mineral Resources. Figure 2 and Figure 3 show the location of the Exploration Targets with respect to the drilling and Mineral Resources.

Brockman Mining will conduct additional infill and exploration drilling to test these targets and to further increase the Mineral Resource inventory at Ophthalmia which is currently a subject of a Pre-feasibility Study.

The Exploration Targets for Coondiner and Kalgan Creek are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3: Coondiner and Kalgan Creek Exploration Targets

Deposit	Tonnage (Mt)		Fe (%)	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Coondiner	22	35	55	60
Kalgan Creek	9	15	55	60

The JORC Code Assessment Criteria

The JORC Code (2012) describes a number of criteria, which must be addressed in the Public Report of Mineral Resource estimates for significant projects. These criteria provide a means of assessing whether or not parts of or the entire data inventory used in the estimate are adequate for that purpose. The resource estimate stated in this document was based on the criteria set out in Table 1 of that Code. These criteria are discussed as follows.

JORC Code Assessment Criteria	Comment
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data	
Sampling Techniques (Brockman Mining) *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 downhole 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.*	Sampling of Reverse Circulation (RC) chips and diamond cores was carried out in accordance to Brockman Mining's sampling protocol and QAQC procedure, conforming to the industry best practices. Two sub-samples (A- and B- series split samples) of RC chips, each weighing mostly between 1.5 kg and 4 kg, were collected at 2 m intervals via a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig into pre-numbered calico bags. The A-series split samples were submitted for routine analysis, whereas the B-series split samples were reserved at the drill site. Bulk reject samples were collected at 1 m intervals and were placed either directly on the ground as piles in orderly rows if the samples were dry to moist or into pre-numbered polyweave bags if the samples were wet. The size of split samples was checked at all times to ensure each sample satisfied the minimum size/weight (e.g., 1/3 of large calico bag or 1 kg) required for the sample to be valid for chemical analysis. Grab samples were taken directly from the bulk sample piles or polyweave bags following the sampling technique specified in Brockman Mining's sampling procedure in order to take a representative sample. It was taken when a) the samples were too wet to split through the cone splitter, or b) the original split samples were undersize (i.e., less than 1 kg). The diamond cores prior to 2012 (13 drill holes) were halved before submitting for assaying, usually at 1 m intervals. The whole cores from the 2012 diamond core drilling program at Sirius (8 drill holes) were processed at 2 m intervals as part of a metallurgical test work program and the head assays were obtained to check against the assays of the RC holes twinned by the diamond core holes. Field duplicates were taken at a rate of one per hole. Field standards (Certified Reference Materials) with a range of iron values were inserted every 25th sample.
Drilling Techniques (Brockman Mining) *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.).*	RC drilling was completed using standard full-size Hydco 350 rigs with a 140 mm diameter face-sampling hammer. Standard wheel-based diamond rigs were used in the diamond core drilling program with HQ3 drilling methods. A summary of all drilling types is shown below: <u>Coondiner</u>: ■ 353 RC holes for a total of 26 202 m. All but 12 holes were drilled vertically with an average hole depth of 75 m and a depth range from 7 m to 175 m. ■ 5 diamond holes (HQ3) for a total of 564 m. All were drilled vertically with an average hole depth of 113 m and a depth range from 85 m to 145 m.

JORC Code Assessment Criteria	Comment
	Kalgan Creek: ■ 180 RC holes for a total of 15 114 m. All but 17 holes were drilled vertically with an average hole depth of 84 m and a depth range from 19 m to 157 m. ■ Two vertical diamond holes (HQ3) for a total of 182 m.
Drill Sample Recovery (Brockman Mining) *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.*	RC sample recovery was recorded as volumetric percentage estimated to the nearest 5% by field geologists. Diamond core sample recovery was directly measured from the length of the recovered core versus the depth drilled. Sample quality of both RC and diamond drilling was continuously monitored during drilling by experienced Brockman Mining field staff to ensure that sample recovery was maximised and that samples were representative. Any issues were immediately rectified. No significant sample recovery issues were encountered. Studies on the effect of water table on the RC assays have indicated that there is no bias across the water table (see the statistics in the table below).
Logging (Brockman Mining) *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.*	All of the RC and diamond holes were geologically logged at intervals appropriate to the drilling type (e.g. at 1 m interval for RC holes and varied intervals based on geology for diamond core holes), and meets the requirement of Mineral Resource estimation. Most of the geological logging is qualitative. Geotechnical logging of all of the diamond core holes completed in 2012 at Sirius was completed by a Golder geotechnical engineer. Due to the friable nature of the mineralisation, the diamond cores cannot be orientated. All diamond cores were photographed both in split tubes and in core trays.

Sample	No. Samples	Min. Fe (%)	Max. Fe (%)	Avg. Fe (%)	Std. Dev.
Fe					
Dry	845	54.0	65.3	58.3	2.8
Wet	2649	54.0	65.9	59.3	2.3
Moist	618	54.0	65.0	58.7	2.4
Above WT*	590	54.0	65.0	58.7	2.4
Below WT*	559	54.2	64.7	59.1	2.4
Al_2O_3					
Dry	845	0.98	8.61	4.02	1.3
Wet	2649	0.92	9.64	4.26	1.3
Moist	618	1.10	10.00	4.20	1.2
Above WT*	590	1.28	10.00	4.23	1.2
Below WT*	559	1.10	9.42	4.18	1.2

* Within 10 m of the water table. For the purpose of comparison, only samples with >=54% Fe are selected.

JORC Code Assessment Criteria	Comment
Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation (Brockman Mining) *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.*	Sub-sampling and sample preparation were performed by Nagrom Laboratory in Perth. Sample preparation includes sort, dry (8 to 12 hrs at 105°C) weigh, split (to 2 kg, reserve retained if required), pulverise (2 to 5 minutes depending on sample through LM5) and split assay pulp packet (bulk pulp reserve retained). Lab duplicates were taken at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. Lab standards were randomly inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. XRF calibrations are checked every morning using calibration beads made using exact weights.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests (Brockman Mining) *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.*	All samples submitted to Nagrom 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 -6.3 mm size, and then pulverised to 95% passing 75 µm. A 0.8 g sub-sample was collected and fused in 8 g of 12:22 lithium borate flux with 5% lithium nitrate additive. The resultant glass bead was analysed by XRF. Another 1–2 g 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. Analysis of field duplicate samples shows that greater than 95% of pairs have less than 5% difference. Assays of all laboratory duplicates were within 2.5% of assays of the original samples repeated. Assays of all Certified Reference Materials inserted by Brockman Mining and Nagrom are within the acceptable tolerance limits. Samples have been sent to an umpire laboratory as an independent check of the assay results. The results are pending at the time of this resource statement.

JORC Code Assessment Criteria	Comment
Verification of Sampling and Assaying (Brockman Mining) *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.*	Significant intersections reported have been independently verified by company geologists. Seven diamond holes with each twinning an existing RC hole (within 5 m) were drilled mainly for the purpose of verifying the assay results of the RC holes. Detailed assessment of the twin hole assays of has led to the conclusion that the assays of the RC samples, as a whole, from both deposits are reliable. Primary data are captured on paper (hard copy logs) as well as electronically using Toughbook laptops (digital logs) and Ocris software that has built-in validation routines to prevent data entry errors. All field data sent by Brockman Mining's field geologists during drilling, as well as assay data from the laboratory were loaded into a secured SQL database managed by Expedio – a Perth-based database management company. All geological and assay data used in the estimate were validated by Brockman Mining. No adjustments or modifications were made by Golder during the resource estimation.
Location of Data Points (Brockman Mining) *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	All collars were initially surveyed by Brockman Mining 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 150 mm. Downhole deviation surveys were completed for all holes completed in the 2013 and 2014 drilling program. This includes 112 out of 358 drill holes at Coondiner and 61 out of 182 drill holes at Kalgan Creek. The downhole surveys were conducted by Surtron Technologies using a conventional magnetic susceptibility tool. The downhole survey data were validated by Brockman Mining. The downhole surveys show deviations of less than 5 m at the end of the deepest drill holes when compared to the vertical set-up of the hole. Therefore, based on the current drill hole spacing, potential downhole deviations for drill holes that do not have downhole surveys are unlikely to have a material impact on the Mineral Resources. The grid system for the Ophthalmia Project is MGA GDA94 Zone 50 and the vertical datum is AHD. The Digital Terrain Model (DTM) used in the estimation was acquired from Fugro Spatial Solutions with a quoted horizontal accuracy of 0.6 m and a vertical accuracy of 0.3 m.

JORC Code Assessment Criteria	Comment
Data Spacing and Distribution (Brockman Mining) *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.*	The nominal drill hole spacing for the Coondiner and Kalgan Creek is 200 m by 100 m (200 m between sections and 100 m within each section). Drilling has been completed on 50 m centres on a limited number of the major cross sections at Coondiner. The sample data spacing and distribution were considered sufficient for each of the Mineral Resource categories classified under the JORC Code, 2012 Edition.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure (Brockman Mining) *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.*	Lithological units and associated stratabound mineralisation strike east-southeast and are generally folded about a series of upright to slightly inclined, open folds. The drilling is generally perpendicular to the mineralisation, with the majority of the drill holes being vertical and only one hole at Kalgan Creek and three holes at Coondiner drilled with a dip of 60°.
Sample Security (Brockman Mining) *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The chain of custody of all assay samples is managed by Brockman Mining. A-series assay samples in calico bags were packed into polyweave bags and sealed before placed inside heavy-duty bulka bags during drilling. Periodically the bulka bags were picked up from site by a local transport company and deposited with Regal Transport in Newman, who delivered the samples to the laboratory. Once received at the laboratory, the samples were sorted and securely stored until analysis. No loss or damage of samples has ever occurred during storage or transit.
Audits and Reviews (Brockman Mining) *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The database is stored in Micromine GBIS data management system which is maintained by Expedio, contracted by Brockman Mining. Routine checks and validations were carried out by Expedio consultants. Brockman Mining has conducted its internal validation of the database before carrying out the mineralisation interpretation. Golder carried out an independent review of the sampling and QAQC procedures for its initial Mineral Resource estimates in October 2012 and December 2012 and again as part of this resource update.

JORC Code Assessment Criteria	Comment
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results	
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status (Brockman Mining) *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.*	Coondiner is located within Exploration Licences E47/1598, E47/2280 and E47/2291 and Kalgan Creek is located within Exploration Licence E47/1599. All tenements are 100% owned by Brockman Mining. The tenements lie 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 tenements were in good standing.
Exploration Done by Other Parties (Brockman Mining) *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	There was no previous exploration drilling by other companies within the Exploration Licence. Coondiner and Kalgan Creek were discovered and explored by Brockman Mining. Tenements E47/2280 and E47/2291 which are adjacent to Pallas and Castor were acquired from Sheffield Resources Ltd (Sheffield). Sheffield drilled 25 RC holes in 2011 in E47/2280 and Brockman Mining drilled 12 RC holes in 2014.
Geology (Brockman Mining) *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The deposits are classified as supergene-enriched bedded-iron-deposit (BID) style that consists of hematite and hematite-goethite mineralisation hosted in a shaly BIF unit in the lower part of the Boolgeeda Iron Formation.
Drill hole information (Brockman Mining)	No new exploration results have been reported.
Data aggregation methods (Brockman Mining)	No new exploration results have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths (Brockman Mining)	No new exploration results have been reported.
Diagrams (Brockman Mining)	No new exploration results have been reported.
Balance reporting (Brockman Mining)	No new exploration results have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data (Brockman Mining)	No new exploration results have been reported.
Further work (Brockman Mining)	Further work for Coondiner and Kalgan Creek will mostly be related to various mining studies including hydrogeological, geotechnical and metallurgical studies. Brockman Mining will conduct additional infill and exploration drilling to test these targets and to further increase the Mineral Resource inventory at Ophthalmia which is currently a subject of a Pre-feasibility Study.

JORC Code Assessment Criteria	Comment
Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources	
Database Integrity (Brockman Mining) *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	Database integrity is maintained in the following stages of data management routine: ■ Data entry: Digital geology and sampling data are captured using Ocris which has built-in look-up codes (same as the ones used in the database) and validation rules to prevent data entry errors. ■ Export of primary data: the Ocris logs require validation before they can be exported as a single Ocris native OXO file, using built-in functionalities in Ocris. ■ Import of primary data into the database: the Ocris OXO file is loaded into the centralised SQL database by Expedio through an importing routine within GBIS. ■ Export of secondary data from the database: automated data-export SQL queries were developed within GBIS and used for exporting drill hole data for use in Mineral Resource estimation.
Site Visits (Brockman Mining) *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	Aning Zhang has visited site and inspected the exploration field operations including logging and sampling processes. Aning Zhang has also visited Nagrom and inspected the sample preparation and assaying processes.
Geological Interpretation (Brockman Mining) *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The interpretation of the overall mineralisation model is based on the geological understanding of both the lithological and structural controls of mineralisation from the detailed surface mapping and the substantial amount of exploration drilling to date. The main BID zones in both deposits occurs in the core of the localised synclines in the lower part of the Boolgeeda Iron Formation, similar to the Sirius deposit where significant outcrops of BID mineralisation are present. Although the mineralisation genesis of the BID mineralisation hosted in the Boolgeeda Iron Formation is still poorly understood, the nature of the mineralisation (friable and entirely within the weathered to completely oxidised zone) strongly points to a supergene enrichment origin of the Tertiary period. Any pre-existing linear structures e.g., the thrust fault and the NE-trending cross-cutting faults at the Kalgan deposit) will, therefore, not offset the mineralisation which is post-deformation, but may have some effect on the mineralisation if unfavourable lithological unit occurs across the fault due to the juxtaposition of the strata during the faulting.
Dimensions (Brockman Mining) *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The maximum extents of the Mineral Resources are as follows: ■ Pallas: 3100 m (strike) by 1100 m (width) by 120 m (thickness), from 20 m below surface. ■ Castor: 1800 m (strike) by 400 m (width) by 120 m (thickness), from 30 m below surface. ■ Kalgan Creek: 3800 m (strike) by 270 m (width) by 100 m (thickness), from surface.

JORC Code Assessment Criteria	Comment
Estimation and Modelling Techniques (Golder) *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters, and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulfur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Mineralisation was defined by zones identified from downhole lithological and geochemical data. The block sizes are 50 m (X) by 25 m (Y) by 6 m (Z) or approximately ¼ of the drill hole spacing in the X (east) and Y (north) directions. The sub-block sizes are 5 m (X) by 5 m (Y) by 2 m (Z). Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate average block grades for Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, CaO, P, LOI, S, MnO, TiO_2, K_2O and MgO Unfolding was used during estimation to enable correlation of samples around the folded structures. The estimation was conducted in three passes with the search size increasing for each pass. The models were validated visually and statistically using statistics, swath plots and change or support models.
Moisture (Golder) *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	All tonnages are based on an assumed *in situ* bulk density, i.e., including natural moisture.

JORC Code Assessment Criteria	Comment
Cut-off Parameters (Golder) *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The Mineral Resource models are constrained by assumptions about economic cut-off grades. The mineralisation interpretation is confined by a 54% Fe cut-off grade. The tabulated resources are reported using cut-off grade of 54% Fe, applied on a block by block basis.
Mining Factors or Assumptions (Golder) *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution.* *It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	Golder assumes that the deposits are suitable for open pit mining, using a 12 m bench with 6 m flitches. The *in situ* Mineral Resource is reported at a 54% Fe cut-off grade, which is the same as the cut-off grade that was used for the interpretation of the mineralisation models that were used to constrain the estimate. For mine planning purposes, ore loss and dilution need to be considered.
Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	No metallurgical testwork has been conducted for Coondiner and Kalgan Creek deposits. Two findings from the metallurgical testing to date at the Sirius deposit which has the similar style of mineralisation (e.g. occurs in the similar part of the Boolgeeda Iron Formation and friable mineralisation with similar chemical composition) are as follows: ■ Uniform chemical composition of mineralisation in all size fractions and high in phosphorus (typically 0.18%). ■ Very soft, friable mineralisation, which is likely to require low energy/power to operate primary and secondary crushing circuits.
Environmental Factors or Assumptions (Brockman Mining) *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	These aspects have not been considered at this stage but the very low sulfur assays suggest that acid rock drainage will not be material issue for waste disposal. As the project is envisaged to be a direct-shipping operation. It is expected that there will be minimal process residue which will not present any issues for disposal.

JORC Code Assessment Criteria	Comment
Bulk Density (Brockman Mining) *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Downhole density determinations were completed by Surtron Technologies Pty Ltd using a calibrated 9138 series multi-parameter sidewall density probe. This included 184 RC and 5 diamond drill holes at Coondiner and 62 RC drill holes at Kalgan Creek. The geophysical results were filtered to remove outlier density values and other density values associated with outlier caliper readings. Average densities were then estimated globally and for each domain. Following analysis of the estimated densities, a global *in situ* density of 2.6 t/m^3 was assigned to the Kalgan Creek and Coondiner mineralisation. Attempts have been made in physical determination of the bulk densities using the diamond cores for the Ophthalmia deposits. This has proved to be difficult due to the friable nature of the ore. A total of 192 core samples from 19 diamond holes drilled between 2011 and 2013, including 12 holes at Sirius and 5 holes at Coondiner and 2 at Kalgan Creek were selected and tested. The overall average natural bulk density based on dry bulk densities and assumed product moisture of 7% is 2.23 t/m3 with densities for the soft BID ore ranging from 1.60 to 3.55 (t/m3) averaging 2.17 t/m3. These results are considered as being inconclusive due to their poor representation and the uncertainties in the amount of material loss during drilling as well as the natural moisture content used. Further investigation and testwork which may involving drilling large diameter holes for the purpose of both density determination and metallurgical testwork need to be carried out.
Classification (Golder) *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors, i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data.* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person(s)' view of the deposit.*	Resources were classified in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012 Edition. The classification of Mineral Resources was completed by Golder based on geological confidence, drill hole spacing, grade continuity and the performance of the grade interpolation. The Competent Person is satisfied that the result appropriately reflects his view of the deposit. Continuous zones meeting the following criteria were used to define the resource class: <u>Indicated Resource</u> ■ Drill spacing of 150 m by 50 m and 200 m by 50 m and some alternate cross sections at Pallas which had drill holes on 100 m centres. ■ Evidence of geological and grade continuity. <u>Inferred Resource</u> ■ Typical drill spacing of 200 m by 100 m and 200 m by 50 m. ■ Greater geological complexity, such as changes in orientation, thickness or grade continuity. ■ Estimates where the geology or grades are extrapolated from higher confidence areas.
Audits or Reviews (Golder) *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	This Mineral Resource estimate is an update to the previous Mineral Resource estimate completed by Golder in October 2012 and December 2012.

JORC Code Assessment Criteria	Comment
Discussion of Relative Accuracy/Confidence (Golder) *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The relative accuracy is reflected in the Mineral Resource classification discussed above that is in line with industry acceptable standards. This is a global Mineral Resource estimate with no production data.

Competent Person's Statements

The information in this statement which relates to the Exploration Target and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Sia Khosrowshahi who is a full-time employee of Golder Associates Pty Ltd, and Member and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Sia Khosrowshahi has sufficient relevant experience to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity for which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code, 2012 Edition.

The Competent Person responsible for the geological interpretation and the drill hole data used for the resource estimation is Mr Aning Zhang. Mr Zhang is a full-time employee of Brockman Mining Australia Pty Ltd, is a Member of the Australasian 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 for which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code, 2012 Edition. Mr Zhang consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and content in which it appears.

This document has been translated to Chinese by Brockman Mining. The translation was checked by Golder.

Yours faithfully

GOLDER ASSOCIATES PTY LTD

Sia Khosrowshahi
Principal, Mining Engineering and Geology

SK