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)

OVERSEAS REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENT

The shares of Brockman Mining Limited (the "Company") are dually listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited and on ASX Limited. This announcement is made pursuant to Rule 13.10(B) of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

The following is the text of an announcement released by the Company on ASX Limited on 27 May 2020.

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

Hong Kong, 27 May 2020

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. Kwai Kwun, Lawrence and Mr. Colin Paterson as executive directors; Mr. Yap Fat Suan, Henry, Mr. Choi Yue Chun, Eugene and Mr. David Rolf Welch as independent non-executive directors.

* *For identification purpose only*

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ADDENDUM TO MARCH 31 2020 QUARTERLY REPORT

This announcement is made to comply with the reporting requirements under section 5.6 of the ASX Listing Rules. We hereby provide additional information in accordance with the reporting requirements of the 2012 edition of the JORC code for reporting the results from initial field reconnaissance of Exploration Licence E47/3575 (Punda Spring) under the heading of Regional Development within the Quarterly Activities Report for the quarter ended 31 March 2020.

1. A table of complete assay results and sample locations for the rock chip samples collected,
2. A sample location map,
3. A JORC compliance statement, and
4. Table 1 of the JORC(2012) Code with Sections 1 and 2 completed (Appendix 1).

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

Hong Kong, 27 May 2020

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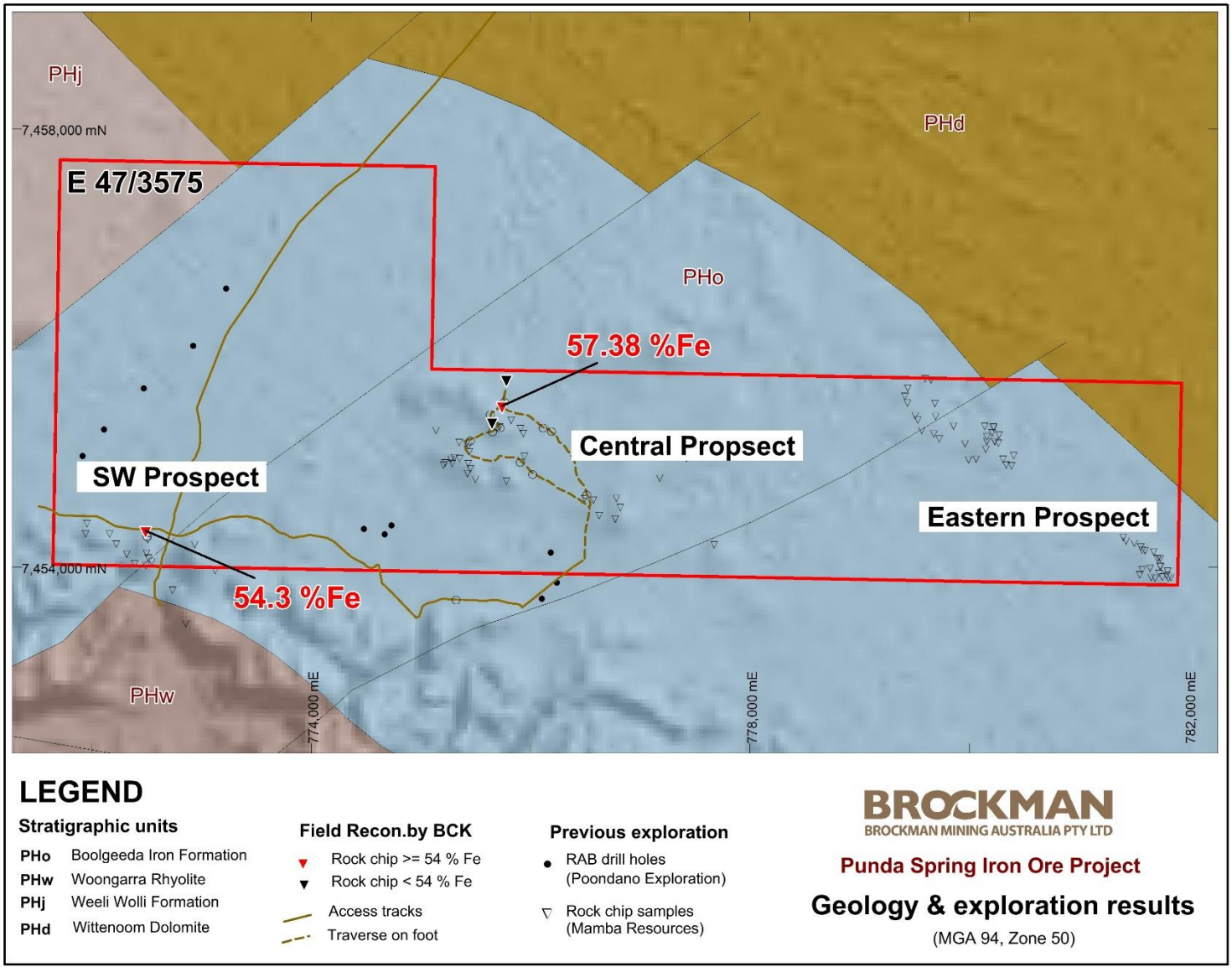
Table 1. Rock chip sample locations and results – Punda Spring

Sample No	MGA_E	MGA_N	Fe %	SiO2 %	Al2O3 %	P %	S %	LOI %
PS001	772,489	7,454,332	54.30	5.18	3.30	0.081	0.12	7.29
PS002	775,781	7,455,712	43.67	32.80	0.95	0.142	0.03	3.64
PS003	775,742	7,455,471	57.38	4.20	2.44	0.204	0.06	10.46
PS004	775,651	7,455,326	45.84	23.80	3.10	0.075	0.07	6.87

Figure 1. Sample location map – Punda Spring



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, 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.

Appendix 1: Punda Spring Iron Ore Project (E47/3575) Exploration Results - JORC Table-1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• Four surface rock-chip samples were taken by chipping off rocks randomly in a 3 to 5m radius of a sample point using a standard geological hammer to collect a 2 to 4kg composite sample in a numbered calico bag.. Care was taken to not be selective in the sampling. The random nature of the sampling was to ensure the sample representivity. • All material aspects that are material to the Public Reporting are covered in various sub-sections below.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• Not Applicable
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	• Not Applicable
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A brief description of the sample was taken for each sample. The sample site was also photographed for future reference.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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 was representative of the in situ material collected, including field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All samples were submitted to Nagrom Laboratory in Perth. • No sub-sampling was done as the entire sample was pulverised before a sub sample was split out for assay.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *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 were analysed for Fe, SiO2, Al2O3, TiO2, MnO, CaO, P, S, MgO, K2O, Na2O by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) and Loss-on-Ignition (LOI) was determined at 1000°C using thermogravimetric analysis (TGA). • One lab repeat and one lab standard were assayed for quality control.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• The assays have been verified by company geologists against the sample description and photographs.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All sample locations were picked up by handheld GARMIN GPS and shown in Figure 1 and Table 1.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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*	Not Applicable

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	Not Applicable
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Not Applicable
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audits or reviews have been undertaken.

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	• *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.*	• Exploration Licence 47/3575 is 100% owned by Brockman Exploration Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Brockman Mining Australia Pty Ltd. The tenement lies within Nyiyaparli Native Title Determination area. Brockman has a current Heritage Agreement in place. • There are no impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the region including the project area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• In 2007, Poondano Exploration Pty Ltd carried out a reconnaissance RAB drilling program with 9 holes within E47/3575, but no results were disclosed. Brockman has assumed results were not encouraging. • From 2011 to 2016, Mamba Resources Management Pty Ltd (Mamba) carried out field reconnaissance, geological mapping and surface rock-chip sampling (100 samples were taken within the area now covered by E47/3575). The work identified three areas of BID mineralisation. Among them the Central and Eastern Prospects have never been tested by drilling. The prior tenement E47/2324 was surrendered on 21/10/2016 on the basis of Mamba's management on the iron ore exploration sector at the time. • Both the Poondano and Mamba exploration results are available on the WAMEX open file data system.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The iron mineralisation identified by surface rock-chip sampling to date is hosted in banded iron formation units in the Boolgeeda Iron Formation similar to the Ophthalmia iron ore deposits (totalling 341 Mt averaging 59.3% Fe, 4.5% SiO2, 4.3% Al2O3 and 0.175% P) discovered by BCK in the region. This style of BID mineralisation is relative new in the Pilbara region and has been proved to have potential to form significant iron mineral resources. Until drilling is carried out, it is not known whether the sample results will extend to depth or are due to surface enrichment.

Drill hole Information	• *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:* • *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.*	Not Applicable
Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	Not Applicable
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	Not Applicable
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figure 1.
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• The project is in the early exploration stage. The surface sampling results warrant follow-up exploration drilling which may or may not identify significant iron ore mineral resources.

Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• None at this stage.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The extensive near surface iron mineralisation identified to date in E47/3575 warrants to be tested by exploration drilling.