ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **26 May 2014**
ASX Code: BDR

TUCANO DRILL RESULTS UPDATE

- **Duckhead Main Lode:** **19 m @ 62.8 g/t gold (inc 7 m @ 162.8 g/t)**
- **Duckhead Main Lode :** **27 m @ 6.2 g/t gold (inc 5 m @ 24.6 g/t)**
- **Duckhead Hangingwall Lode:** **16 m @ 5.3 g/t gold**
- **TAP AB Lookout Lode:** **13 m @ 17.7 g/t gold**
- **TAP AB Lookout Lode:** **12 m @ 9.8 g/t gold**
- **TAP AB Lookout Lode:** **5 m @ 21.5 g/t gold**
- **TAP AB Lookout Lode:** **5 m @ 15.2 g/t gold**

Beadell Resources Limited ("**Beadell**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce additional high grade drill results from the Duckhead Main Lode at its 100% owned Tucano gold mine in Brazil. Results include **19 m @ 62.8 g/t gold** including **7 m @ 162.8 g/t gold** in FVM354 and **27 m @ 6.2 g/t gold** including **5 m @ 24.6 g/t gold** (Figure 1-3, Table 1). Both these results are outside of the current resource/reserve wireframe model and are a direct extension of the previously announced results in FVM351 of 31 m @ 490.8 g/t gold including a metre assay of 14,018.6 g/t or 1.4% gold.

A significant program of step out diamond and RC drilling is underway targeting direct extensions to the Duckhead lodes and exploring for new lodes in the immediate Duckhead area (Figures 1 & 3).

Additionally, infill drilling in the gap/saddle area between Tap AB2 and Tap AB3 open pits has intersected a previously unknown lode (Lookout Lode, see photo 1) along a rollover of the main mineralised BIF and schist contact. Results include **12 m @ 9.8 g/t gold** from 12m to bottom of hole (BOH) in GCRC10706, **13 m @ 17.7 g/t gold** from 11 m to BOH in GCRC10707, **5 m @ 21.5 g/t gold** from 17 m in GCRC10744 and **5 m @ 15.2 g/t gold** from 17 m in GCRC10757 (Figure 4, Table 2). The new Lookout Lode will add incremental and immediately accessible reserve ounces to the Tap AB open pit.

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Duckhead Main Lode – New results up to 19 m @ 62.8 g/t gold including 7 m @ 162.8 g/t gold

Exceptional high grade drill results continue to be received from the Main Lode, including FVM354 with an intersection of **19 m @ 62.8 g/t gold** including **7 m @ 162.8 g/t gold**. The new results confirm the existence of an ultra-high-grade shoot/spur extending off the Main Lode to the west. Previous modelling of the Main Lode had interpreted a steep change in dip and orientation of the Main Lode to link up with deeper very high grade results. Whilst this interpretation remains intact, it now appears that the change in dip of the Main Lode is associated with the intersection of two mineralised structures rather than a single mineralised structure. The Main Lode structure plunging moderately west from surface, now appears to continue past the point of intersection with the deeper Main Lode structure for at least 20 m to where the new high grade results in FVM354 and FVM350 are located (Figure 2). Further drilling is required to close off this extension/spur off the Main Lode; however, the new results will add incremental reserve ounces ensuring continued positive ounce reconciliation.

The extremely high grade nature of the Main Lode means that any small lateral extension of the mineralisation can have significant positive impact due to the low volume of ore material. The Main Lode remains sparsely drilled beneath the 106RL, only 110 metres from surface, and is now the focus of RC and diamond drilling to define the lateral and down plunge extents of the Main Lode mineralisation (Figures 2 & 3).

Step out exploration diamond drilling has also commenced with a deep framework hole targeting lode repetitions south of the Wing Lode that will also test the down plunge potential of the known Lodes (Figure 3). The drilling is aimed at defining an underground resource at Duckhead below the shallow open pit.

Duckhead is considered to have excellent potential for future underground development if exploration drilling can successfully define the downplunge continuation of the known lodes. The mineralisation mined to date at Duckhead has produced over 1,000 ounces per vertical metre, which is generally considered to be a good endowment for underground development.

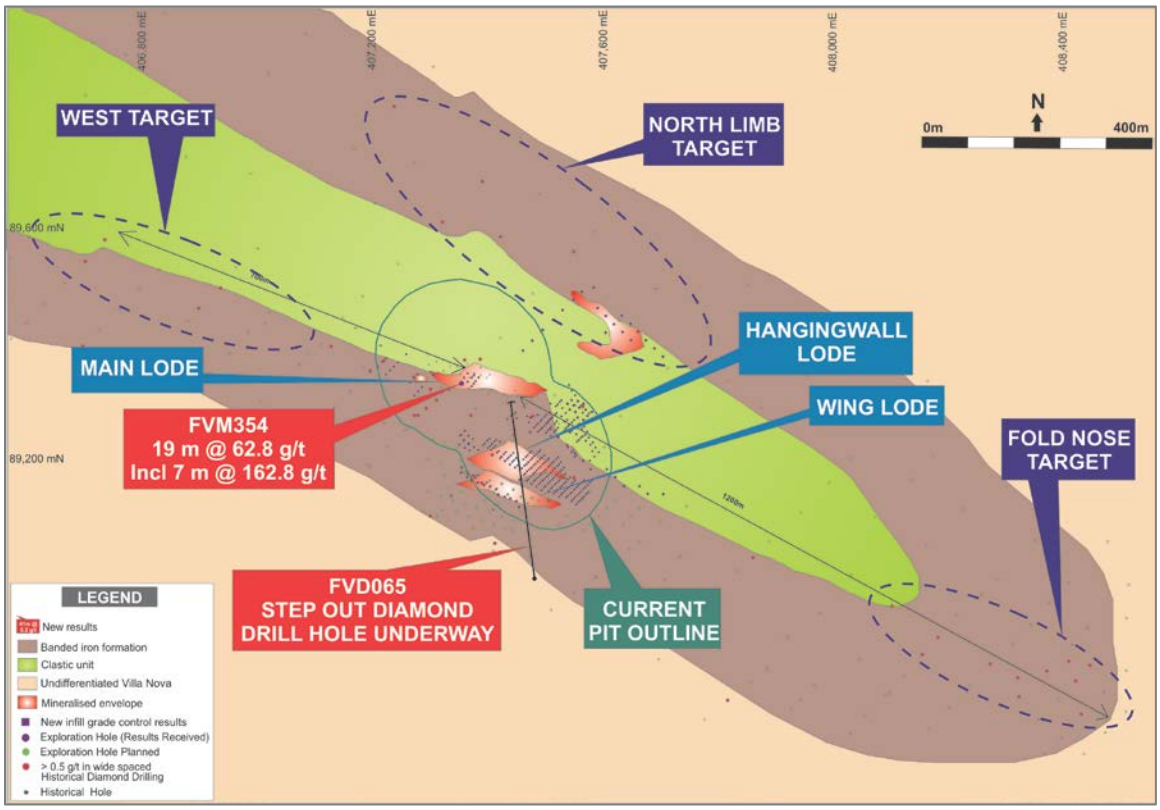

Figure 1. Planview of Duckhead showing new result and step out drilling

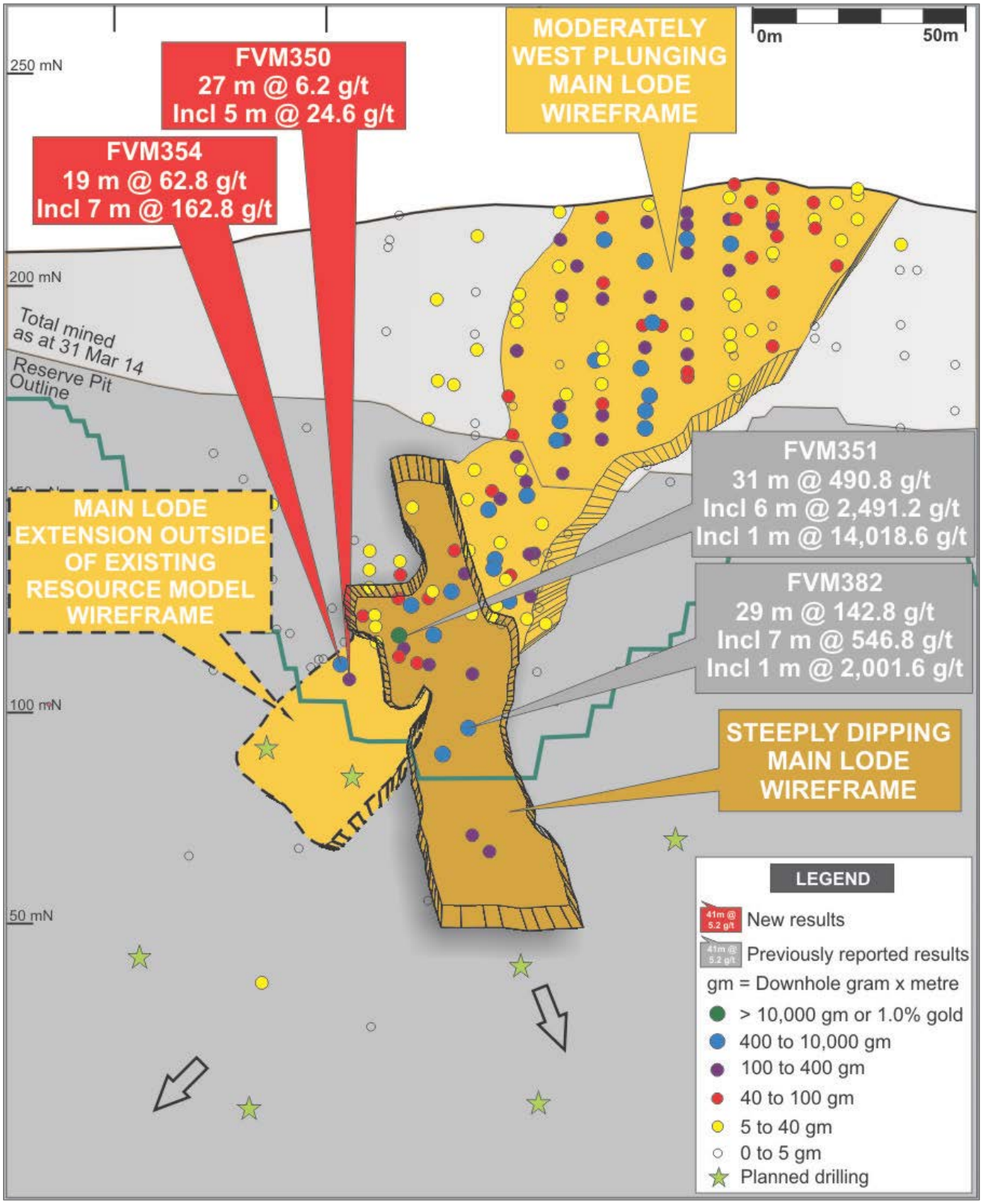

Figure 2. Duckhead Main Lode longsection showing new results and planned drilling

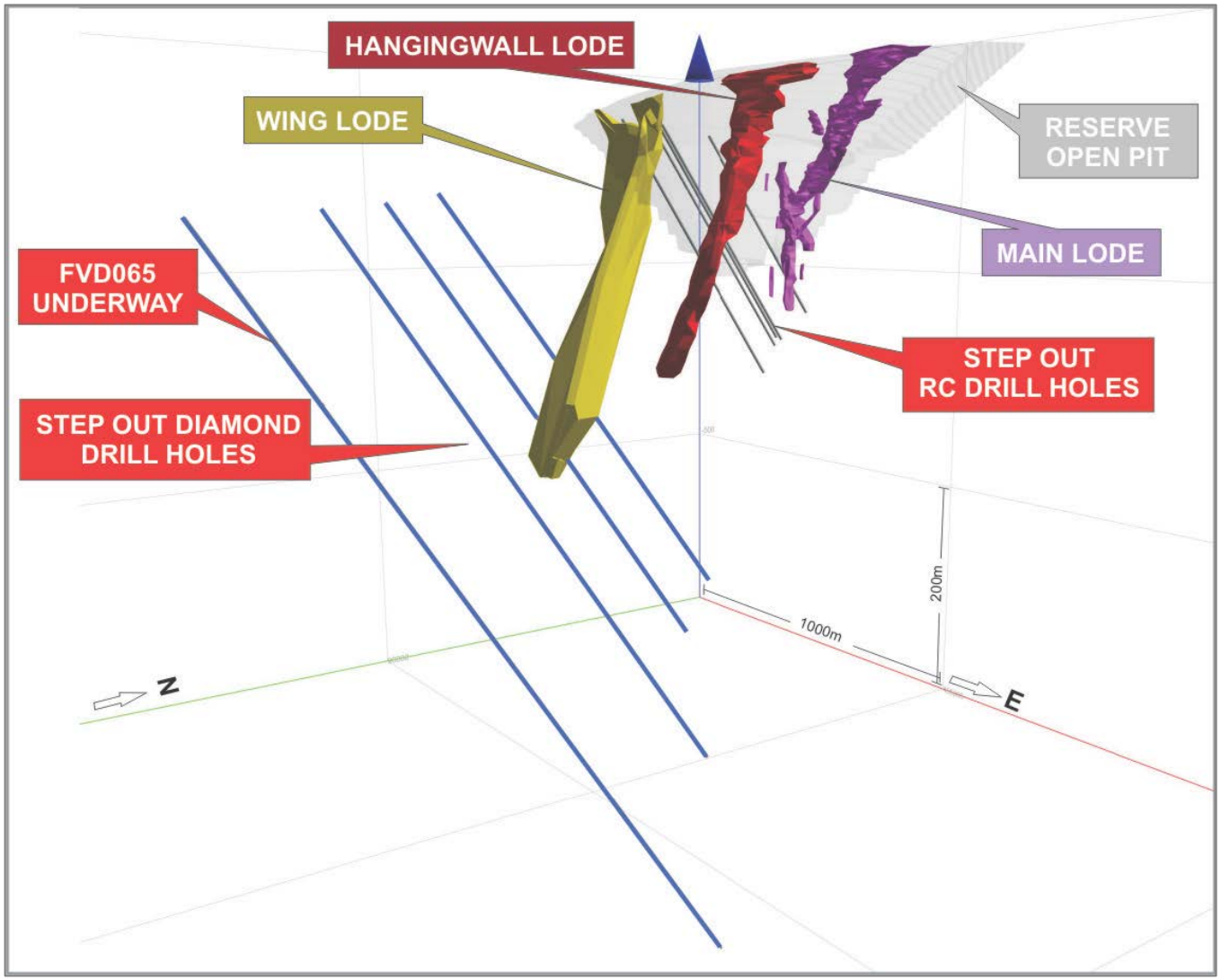

Figure 3. Duckhead 3D view looking northwest showing known lodes and planned drilling

Duckhead Hangingwall Lode – Resource delineation RC drill results up to 16 m @ 5.3 g/t gold

A series of resource delineation RC holes were drilled into the Hangingwall Lode. Results generally confirmed the width and tenor of the lode with maximum results of **16 m @ 5.3 g/t gold** from 55 m in HW542 and **13 m @ 4.3 g/t gold** from 71 m in HW544. All new results are presented in Table 1. The Hangingwall Lode appears to step down into a subsidiary adjacent and parallel lode at depth plunging moderately to the west. Results from this subsidiary Hangingwall Lode include HW545, **4m @ 4.4 g/t gold** from 88 m and two bottom of hole results including **1m @ 1.8 g/t gold** from 109 m in FVM561 and **1 m @ 2.6 g/t gold** from 117 m in FVM560. Both holes will be extended to assess the economic significance of the mineralisation.

Tap AB Lookout Lode – New lode found in saddle between Tap AB2 and Tap AB3 open pits

Infill drilling in the gap/saddle area between Tap AB2 and Tap AB3 open pits has intersected a previously unknown lode (named Lookout Lode) along the main mineralised BIF and schist contact with results up to **13 m @ 17.7 g/t gold** from 11 m to bottom of hole (BOH) in GCRC10707, **12 m @ 9.8 g/t gold** from 12 m to BOH, **5 m @ 21.5 g/t gold** from 17 m in GCRC10744, **5 m @ 15.2 g/t gold** from 17 m in GCRC10757 and **7 m @ 9.4 g/t gold** from surface in GCRC10689.

Photo 1. Mining has commenced on the new Lookout Lode

The Tap AB Lookout area was previously thought to only contain very narrow, steeply dipping lower grade gold mineralisation which is why the area is now a topographic high between the Tap AB 2 and Tap AB3 pits. Previous resource drilling through this area was reasonably wide spaced and almost entirely drilled to the east targeting the main Trough Zone contact which dips sub-vertically to steeply west immediately south of the Lookout Lode in Tap AB2. However, the infill drilling has defined a shallow east-dipping lode where the main BIF and schist contact rolls over to almost a flat orientation coincident with a pegmatite sill (Figure 4). The new lode has a strike length of at least 70 m and appears to plunge to the north.

The location of the Lookout Lode is fortuitous, being located extremely close to the mill and all associated infrastructure including road access to the lookout. Mining of the Lookout Lode has commenced and will form invaluable incremental mill feed from the Tap AB open pit.

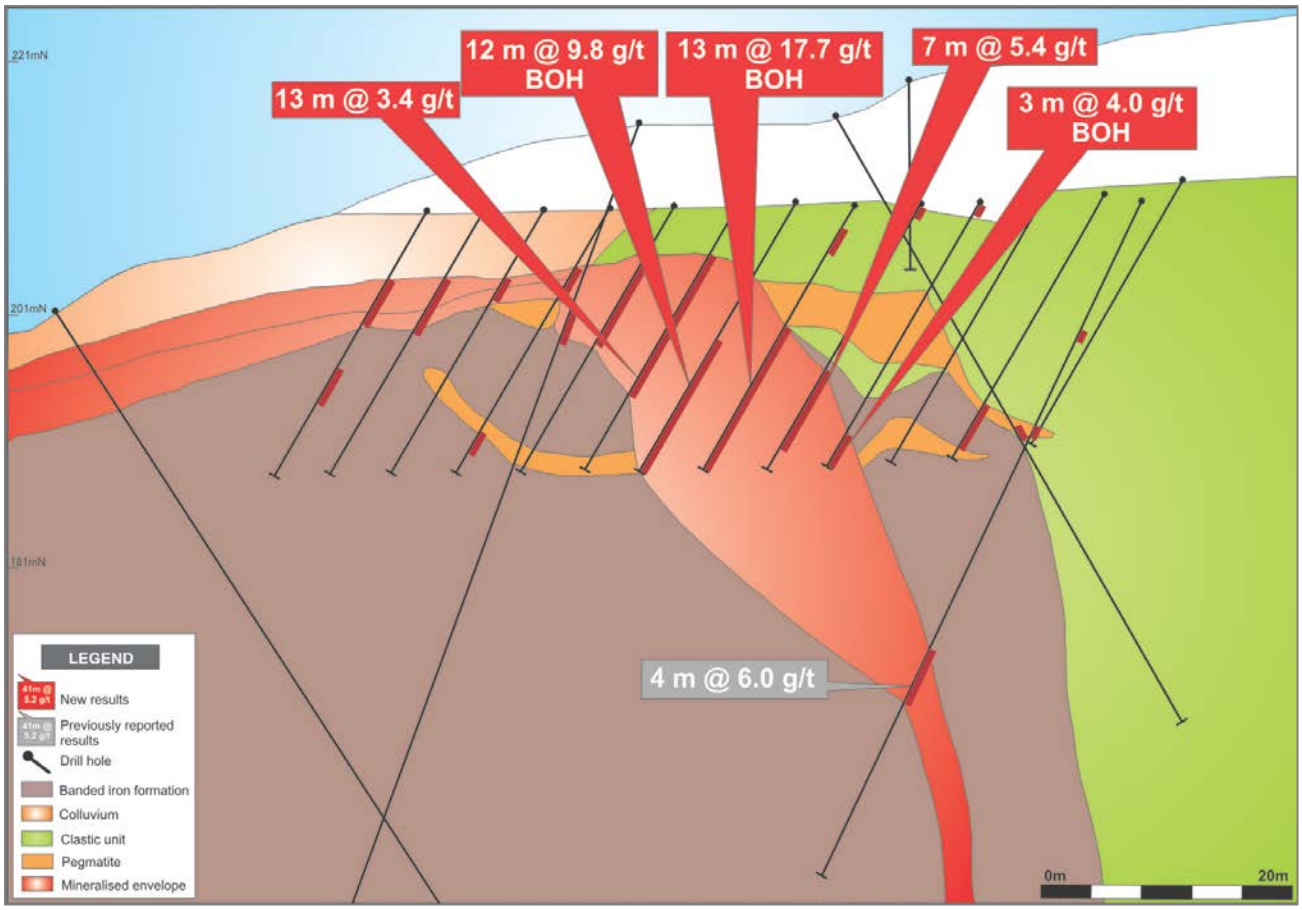

Figure 4. New Tap AB Lookout Lode drill section looking north showing new RC drill results

Table 1

Duckhead RC Drill Results

Target	Hole	North	East	RL	Dip	Az	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
Main Lode	FVM348	89,336	407,329	169	-67	31	56	62	**6**	**4.7**
Main Lode	FVM350	89,329	407,322	169	-61	21	64 Inc 64 101	91 69 104 (BOH)	**27** **5** 3	**6.2** **24.6** 1.6
Main Lode	FVM352	89,336	407,329	169	-64	31	53	57	4	4.6
Main Lode	FVM354	89,330	407,323	169	-58	23	60 Inc 60	79 67	**19** **7**	**62.8** **162.8**
Main Lode	FVM355	89,334	407,328	169	-61	32	51	55	**4**	**7.3**
Main Lode	FVM369	89,339	407,332	169	-53	30	43	48	5	3.7
Main Lode	FVM372	89,343	407,336	169	-53	29	38	44	6	2.5
Hangingwall Lode	HW539	89,149	407,487	175	-61	46	7 17	10 19	3 2	0.6 0.8
Hangingwall Lode	HW540	89,148	407,480	176	-60	45	57	60	3	2.1
Hangingwall Lode	HW542	89,154	407,469	175	-60	45	55	71	**16**	**5.3**
Hangingwall Lode	HW544	89,166	407,448	175	-60	44	17 71	19 84	2 **13**	0.8 **4.3**
Hangingwall Lode	HW545	89,197	407,416	178	-61	43	62 73 88 95	67 77 92 97 (BOH)	5 4 **4** 2	0.7 1.1 **4.4** 0.7
Hangingwall Lode	HW546	89,171	407,439	176	-60	45	67 86	81 88	14 2	0.6 2.9
Hangingwall Lode	HW547	89,183	407,436	177	-59	43	68 80	70 87	2 7	1.7 2
Hangingwall Lode	HW548	89,180	407,417	177	-61	45	77	89	12	1.5
Hangingwall Lode	HW549	89,155	407,422	175	-59	46	2 39 101	4 41 117	2 2 16	2.3 0.5 0.8
Hangingwall Lode	HW560	89,192	407,397	177	-60	45	117	120 (BOH)	3	1.4

All results are reported uncut at >0.5 g/t gold with no greater than 2 m internal dilution. BOH is an abbreviation for bottom of hole

Table 2

Tap AB Lookout RC Drill Results

Target	Hole	North	East	RL	Dip	Az	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
Lookout Lode	GCRC10676	94,450	402,265	210	-60	270	21	23	**2**	**1**
Lookout Lode	GCRC10677	94,450	402,270	210	-60	270	16	18	2	2.8
Lookout Lode	GCRC10678	94,450	402,275	210	-60	90	10 20	16 24 (BOH)	6 4	1.3 1.0

Lookout Lode	GCRC10682	94,452	402,263	210	-60	270	0 18	3 21	3 3	0.6 0.7
Lookout Lode	GCRC10684	94,460	402,270	209	-60	270	0	5	5	3
Lookout Lode	GCRC10685	94,460	402,275	209	-60	270	4	6	2	0.9
Lookout Lode	GCRC10686	94,458	402,281	210	-60	270	1	6	5	1.2
Lookout Lode	GCRC10687	94,460	402,285	209	-60	270	2 8	4 10	2 2	4.1 2.1
Lookout Lode	GCRC10688	94,460	402,289	209	-60	270	1	4	3	3.1
Lookout Lode	GCRC10689	94,460	402,295	209	-60	270	0 12 18	7 14 21	7 2 3	9.4 1.0 0.7
Lookout Lode	GCRC10692	94,460	402,309	210	-60	270	0 9 18	3 12 23	3 3 5	1.4 2.9 1.1
Lookout Lode	GCRC10693	94,459	402,315	210	-60	270	3 12	7 20	4 4	1.7 6.1
Lookout Lode	GCRC10694	94,460	402,321	210	-60	270	7 17	9 20	2 3	0.9 3.6
Lookout Lode	GCRC10696	94,460	402,330	210	-60	270	0	5	5	0.6
Lookout Lode	GCRC10697	94,460	402,334	210	-60	270	14	17	3	1.5
Lookout Lode	GCRC10700	94,470	402,281	209	-60	270	6 14	10 17	4 3	1.0 1.8
Lookout Lode	GCRC10701	94,470	402,285	209	-60	270	6	11	5	1.4
Lookout Lode	GCRC10702	94,470	402,290	209	-60	270	6	8	2	2.6
Lookout Lode	GCRC10703	94,470	402,295	209	-60	270	5 18	8 22	3 4	2.7 0.9
Lookout Lode	GCRC10704	94,470	402,300	209	-60	270	4	12	8	0.9
Lookout Lode	GCRC10705	94,470	402,305	210	-60	270	4	17	13	3.4
Lookout Lode	GCRC10706	94,470	402,310	210	-60	270	12	24 (BOH)	12	9.8
Lookout Lode	GCRC10707	94,470	402,315	210	-60	270	2 11	4 24 (BOH)	2 13	4.9 17.7
Lookout Lode	GCRC10708	94,470	402,320	210	-60	270	0 15	2 22	2 7	1.3 5.4
Lookout Lode	GCRC10709	94,470	402,324	210	-60	270	0 21	2 24 (BOH)	2 3	1.1 4.0
Lookout Lode	GCRC10711	94,470	402,334	211	-60	270	19	23	4	2.9
Lookout Lode	GCRC10713	94,480	402,283	208	-60	270	10	13	3	2.7
Lookout Lode	GCRC10714	94,480	402,289	209	-60	270	9	16	7	1.9
Lookout Lode	GCRC10715	94,480	402,295	209	-60	270	13 18	14 20	1 2	5.8 0.7
Lookout Lode	GCRC10716	94,480	402,299	209	-60	270	9 20	13 22	4 2	1.6 1.0
Lookout Lode	GCRC10717	94,480	402,304	209	-60	270	9	17	8	1.6
Lookout Lode	GCRC10718	94,480	402,310	209	-60	270	8	23	15	3.1
Lookout Lode	GCRC10719	94,481	402,315	209	-60	270	12	21	9	7.5
Lookout Lode	GCRC10720	94,480	402,320	209	-60	270	15	24 (BOH)	9	4.4
Lookout Lode	GCRC10721	94,480	402,324	209	-60	270	20	23	3	2.2

Lookout Lode	GCRC10729	94,490	402,294	207	-60	270	12	24 (BOH)	12	0.9
Lookout Lode	GCRC10731	94,490	402,305	209	-60	270	17	22	5	1.3
Lookout Lode	GCRC10733	94,490	402,315	209	-60	270	14	24 (BOH)	10	1.6
Lookout Lode	GCRC10734	94,490	402,319	209	-60	270	18	24 (BOH)	6	0.8
Lookout Lode	GCRC10738	94,500	402,284	206	-60	270	12	17	5	1.8
Lookout Lode	GCRC10739	94,500	402,289	207	-60	270	16	19	3	1.7
Lookout Lode	GCRC10740	94,500	402,294	207	-60	270	16	23	7	0.5
Lookout Lode	GCRC10743	94,499	402,310	208	-60	270	15	21	6	0.7
Lookout Lode	GCRC10744	94,500	402,314	209	-60	270	17	22	5	21.5
Lookout Lode	GCRC10747	94,500	402,329	211	-60	270	21	23	2	1
Lookout Lode	GCRC10752	94,510	402,315	210	-60	270	18	22	4	1
Lookout Lode	GCRC10756	94,520	402,304	208	-60	270	18	20	2	1.1
Lookout Lode	GCRC10757	94,520	402,309	209	-60	270	1 17	3 22	2 5	0.7 15.2
Lookout Lode	GCRC10758	94,520	402,314	210	-60	270	21	24 (BOH)	3	7
Lookout Lode	GCRC10761	94,520	402,330	212	-60	270	3	4	1	10.2
Lookout Lode	GCRC10762	94,530	402,314	211	-60	270	24	30	6	1.8
Lookout Lode	GCRC10763	94,530	402,320	211	-60	270	27	41	14	3.7
Lookout Lode	GCRC10764	94,530	402,325	211	-60	270	32	43	11	3.3
Lookout Lode	GCRC10767	94,530	402,310	210	-60	270	22	27	5	1.3
Lookout Lode	GCRC10768	94,540	402,325	212	-60	270	10	12	2	1.4

All results are reported uncut at >0.5 g/t gold with no greater than 2 m internal dilution. BOH is an abbreviation for bottom of hole

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report relating to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Robert Watkins who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient exploration experience which is relevant to the various styles of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Watkins is a full time employee of Beadell Resources Limited. Mr Watkins consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears**.**

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.*	The Duckhead and Tap AB Lookout deposit was sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC). RC drilling was completed on a nominal 5m x 10m grid spacing for the Main Lode and Lookout Lode and 10m x10m for the Hangingwall Lode. RC were drilled mainly angled toward grid north-east at Duckhead and Grid West at Lookout.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Samples are split into single meter intervals. Certified standards were inserted every 25th sample and to assess the accuracy and methodology of the external laboratories. Field duplicates were inserted every 20th sample to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. Laboratory duplicates were also completed approximately every 20th sample to assess the precision of the laboratory as well as the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. A blank standard was inserted at the start of every batch. Results of the QAQC sampling were assessed on a batch by batch basis and were considered acceptable.
	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.	1m RC samples were obtained by an adjustable cone splitter attached to the base of the cyclone (1.5kg – 6.0kg) and were utilised for both lithology logging and assaying. At the mine exploration sample preparation facility, core samples are dried at 105C, crushed to -8mm then to -2mm and split to 0.9-1kg before being pulverised to 1mm. This sample is quartered cut to between 200-400g before being pulverised to 95% passing 105µm. The final pulp is quartered again to achieve a sample of 100 - 200g and is sent to SGS laboratories in Belo Horizonte for fire assay. At the mine exploration sample preparation facility, the RC 1m samples are dried at 140C, crushed to -2mm (if aggregated) and riffle split to 1kg. The 1 kg sample is then pulverised to 1mm and quarter cut to between 200 and 400g. This sample is then pulverised to 95% passing 105µm and quarter cut to a 100-200g sample to send to SGS. Any duplicates samples of the same interval are also sent to ACME laboratories for analysis. Samples from the Lookout Lode were assayed at the onsite chemical Laboratory.
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*	A 5.5'' diameter face sampling hammer was used for RC drilling.

	method, etc).	
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	RC recovery was visually assessed, with recovery being excellent except in some wet intervals at the water table. The majority of mineralised intersection results received occurred above the water table.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The drilling contractor utilised a cyclone and cone splitter to provide uniform sample size. The cone splitter was cleaned at the end of every 3m rod and the cyclone cleaned at the completion of every hole.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential	Sample recoveries for RC holes were high within the mineralised zones. No significant bias is expected.
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.*	Lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation and weathering were logged from the RC chips and stored in Datashed. Chips from selected holes were also placed in chip trays and stored in a designated building at site for future reference.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	All logging is qualitative except for density and recovery. All core photography has been completed shortly after being received at the core yard and always prior to cutting.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drillholes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	N/A
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	The RC drilling utilised a cyclone and cone splitter to produce samples in the 1kg to 6kg range. Once collected the sample is dried, crushed to -2mm and split at the site sample preparation lab down to approximately 1kg prior to pulverisation.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The 1 kg sample is then pulverised to 1mm and quarter cut to between 200 and 400g. This sample is then pulverised to 95% passing 105µm and quarter cut to a 100-200g sample to send to SGS or to the mine chemical lab for analysis.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Certified standards and blanks were inserted every 25th sample to assess the accuracy and methodology of the external laboratory (SGS), and field duplicates were inserted every 20th sample to assess the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. At Duckhead field duplicates were taken for diamond core but not for RC. Laboratory duplicates (sample preparation split) were completed every 20th sample to assess the precision of the laboratory as well as the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. Duplicate samples were also sent to a different lab (ACME Laboratories) for analysis.
	Measures taken to ensure that the	The results of the field duplicates show an acceptable

	sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	level of repeatability. Two diamond holes were drilled to twin RC holes and supported the location of the mineralised zone, with the average gold grade being higher for diamond in one case, and higher for RC in the other, further demonstrating the nugget effect consistent with Archaean gold mineralisation. Strong positive reconciliation data from mining at Duckhead and Tap AB indicates that the sampling and estimation is representative.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes (1kg to 6kg) are considered to be a sufficient size to accurately represent the gold mineralisation based on the mineralisation style, the width and continuity of the intersections, the sampling methodology. Field duplicates of diamond core have routinely been collected to ensure monitoring of the sub-sampling quality. Acceptable precision and accuracy is noted in the field duplicates albeit the precision is marginally acceptable and consistent with a course gold deposit.
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.*	All resource or exploration holes (prefix FVM or HW) gold assaying completed by external certified laboratories (SGS in Belo Horizonte and ACME laboratories) and using a 30g charge for fire assay analysis with an AAS finish. This technique is industry standard for gold and considered appropriate. All grade control hole (prefix GCRC) gold assaying completed at the non-certified Tucano mine site chemical laboratory using similar fire assay analysis.
	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.	Geophysical tools not used.
	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.	Certified Reference Material (CRM or standards) were inserted every 25th sample to assess the assaying accuracy of the external laboratories. Field duplicates were inserted every 20th sample to assess the repeatability from the field and variability of the gold mineralisation. Laboratory duplicates were also completed approximately every 20th sample to assess the precision of assaying. Evaluation of both the Beadell submitted standards, and the internal laboratory quality control data, indicates assaying to be accurate and without significant drift for significant time periods. Excluding obvious errors, the vast majority of the CRM assaying report shows an overall mean bias of less than 5% with no consistent positive or negative bias noted. Duplicate assaying show high levels of correlation (linear correlation >0.96) and no apparent bias between the duplicate pairs. Field duplicate sample show marginally acceptable levels of correlation (0.89 for the SGS data

		set, 0.96 for the Ultratrace and MinAnalytical data set but 0.61 for the KalAssay data set) and no relative bias. Each analysis batch (approx. 150 samples) is checked to ensure that the standards fall within the accepted levels of standard deviation. Where any standard exceeds 3 standard deviations or where more than one standard falls between 2 and 3 standard deviations, the entire batch is resubmitted for analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The high grade intersections of core at Duckhead have been observed by various visiting geological consultants (e.g. Cube consulting). Very high grade intersections occur in highly weathered saprolite and no visible gold present.
	The use of twinned holes.	Two diamond holes were drilled to twin RC holes and supported the location (width) of the mineralised zone, with the average gold grade being higher for diamond in one case, and higher for RC in the other, further demonstrating the nugget effect consistent with Archaean gold mineralisation.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All geological logging information is entered directly into Logchief and synchronised with the Datashed database. Other field data (e.g. sampling sheets, downhole surveys etc) are entered into excel spreadsheets formatted for Datashed importation. Lab assay reports are directly imported into Datashed along with all QAQC data and metadata. Data importation is done by Maxwell Geoservices staff under contract by Beadell Resources. All data loading procedures have been documented by Maxwell Geoservices.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Data below the detection limit is defined with a negative value, e.g. <0.01 = -0.01.
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.*	Beadell drillhole collar locations were picked up by site-based authorized surveyors using Total Station Leica 407, calibrated to a base station (expected accuracy of 20mm). Downhole surveying was measured by the drilling contractors using a Reflex Gyro Downhole Survey Instrument for RC holes. Shallow RC holes were picked up at the collar and 2 points on the rod string using Total Station. Grade control RC holes less than ~50m depth are not down hole surveyed.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is SAD 69 Zone 22N.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Beadell Brasil Ltda Survey Staff generated a digital terrain model (DTM) from Total Station surface pickups of the Duckhead deposit.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The nominal drillhole spacing is 5m (NE) by 10m (NW) in the Duckhead Main Lode Area and 1~0m (NE) by 10m (NW) in the Duckhead Hangingwall Lode Area. At Tap AB Lookout Lode the drill spacing is 5m (EW) by 10m (NS).
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral	The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised domains to support the definition of Inferred, Indicated and Measured Mineral resources under the

	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	2012 JORC code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied in the field within the mineralised zones.
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.*	The majority of drilling is orientated north-east at Duckhead and east-west at Tap AB with a 60 degree dip, which is roughly perpendicular to both the strike and dip of the mineralisation, therefore ensuring intercepts are close to true-width.
	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.	Sectional interpretation of 5m spaced holes on 10m spaced lines shows a very uniform mineralised zone both along strike and down dip. The drill orientation is as close to normal to this body as possible and therefore the drill hole to mineralisation is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are securely sealed and stored onsite, until delivery to Macapa via the company contracted Taxi driver, who then also delivers the samples directly to TAM airlines cargo dispatch facility for delivery to Belo Horizonte. Sample submission forms are sent with the samples as well as emailed to the laboratory, and are used to keep track of the sample batches.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	A site visits was completed in 2012 (Cube Consulting) to review sampling procedures and grade control practices. This visit concluded the sampling to be at an industry standard, and of sufficient quality to carry out a Mineral Resource Estimation.

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 Duckhead prospect resides in tenement 852.730/1993, centrally located within the northern state of Amapa, Brazil. The current registered holders of the tenements is Anglo Ferrous, however Beadell Brasil Ltda has mineral rights to extract gold resources under a Joint Operators Agreement with the Anglo Ferrous. Beadell Brasil Ltda is already operating a nearby gold and iron ore producing mine site (“Tucano Gold”) on its neighbouring mining lease. The Tap AB Lookout Lode is located on granted mining concession 851676/1992 held by Beadell Brasil Ltda
	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.	Existing mining lease, owned by Anglo Ferrous. Beadell owns 100% of the gold rights and Duckhead Mining Agreements governs the access. The Lookout Lode is located on 100% owned mining concession that also contains the Tucano Gold plant.
Exploration done by other	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Beadell Brasil Ltda acknowledges the previous operator MPBA for the initial discovery of the deposit.

parties		
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Duckhead and Tap AB deposits are structurally controlled orogenic lode type gold deposit hosted within a Banded Iron Formation unit in contact with a Clastic quartz biotite schsit. The Wing Lode and Hangingwall Lodes are characterised by shear parallel disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite mineral assemblages. The Main Lode is characterised by extremely deep weathering on the BIF and clastic contact.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	See Table 1 & Table 2
	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.	
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.*	In the reporting of exploration results, un-cut grades are reported. The lower cut-off limit is considered to be 0.5g/t for the reporting of drill hole intercepts with no more than 2 m downhole internal dilution. Intercepts are determined using a weighted average over the length of the intercept.
	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.	In the instance where aggregate intercepts include shorter lengths of higher grade material, the total interval is stated first followed by the word “”including..”, then a listing of the contained shorter high grade intercepts.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are used at Duckhead.
Relationship between mineralisation	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The Duckhead drilling was designed to intersect the mineralisation at an angle that is roughly perpendicular to the overall trend for both strike and dip. The

widths and intercept lengths	*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	mineralised intervals are generally much wider than the minimum sample interval of 1m.
	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').	All drill intersections are stated as down hole lengths.
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.*	See diagrams in main body of the announcement.
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.*	Due to the high grades at Duckhead, it is normal practice to separate all notably high assay results within any reported intersection. All new results received at Duckhead and Tap AB Lookout Lode above a reportable intersection of > 2m @ 0.5 g/t gold have been reported in Table 1 & 2
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.*	The Lookout Lode is located on the main BIF and schist contact where this contact has rolled over to the shallowly east dipping.
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 Duckhead lodes remain open at depth and contain numerous outlying intersections that will require follow up drilling including further drilling towards the anomalous eastern fold hinge zone and North Limb targets. Step out diamond and RC drilling to explore the depth extensions at Duckhead is in progress. At the Lookout Lode and second stage of infill drilling will be completed when mining of the current drilled area is completed.