ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **10 October 2016**
ASX Code: BDR

TUCANO EXPLORATION UPDATE – TAP AB1 & TAP AB2 OXIDE TARGETS CONTINUE TO DELIVER HIGH-GRADE GOLD RESULTS AND TWO NEW GOLD ZONES IDENTIFIED

- **Tap AB1 Trough Lode high-grade oxide results:**

F02085	**32 m @ 2.61 g/t gold from 80 m including**
	17 m @ 4.18 g/t gold from 87 m
F02095	**15 m @ 5.66 g/t gold from 64 m and**
	32 m @ 9.84 g/t gold from 82 m including
	13 m @ 20.71 g/t gold from 97 m

- **Tap AB2 Trough Lode high-grade oxide results:**

GCRC19535	**28 m @ 47.35 g/t gold from 31 m including**
	10 m @ 126.08 g/t from gold 34 m
GCRC19536	**14 m @ 41.21 g/t gold from 6 m including**
	3 m @ 186.10 g/t gold from 12 m
GCRC19528	**7 m @ 34.67 g/t gold from 61 m including**
	2 m @ 107.29 g/t gold from 62 m

- **New gold mineralisation discovered at Torres, south of Tap AB deposit:**

GCPF28343	**5 m @ 3.39 g/t gold from 4 m to BOH**
GCPF28419	**5 m @ 5.73 g/t gold from 12 m**

- **New gold mineralisation discovered along Duckhead Mine Corridor:**

Gold Nose FVM569	**10 m @ 8.20 g/t gold from 53 m including**
	4 m @ 16.15 g/t gold from 55 m

Woodpecker FDVM145 2 m @ 11.44 g/t gold from 89 m

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Beadell Resources Limited ("**Beadell**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to provide an exploration update at its 100% owned Tucano mine in Brazil (Figures 1-4, Table 1).

Significant results continue to be received from the Tap AB1 and Tap AB2 Trough Lodes, which remain our highest priority drill target for high-grade oxide gold resource definition and extension. Step-out drilling is underway.

Encouraging early stage drill results have also been reported from 700-900m south of Tap AB open pit, at the new Torres target, where near surface gold mineralisation was identified on the same contact as the Tap AB Trough Lode.

New zones of gold mineralisation were also discovered at Gold Nose, 1 km SE of Duckhead and at Woodpecker, 500 m west of Duckhead.

Commenting, Simon Jackson, CEO and Managing Director said: "Our exploration program continues to have success as we drive towards our goal of increasing the quality and quantity of gold reserves at Tucano. The AB1 and AB2 Trough Lodes remain 100% oxide as we follow the high-grade gold mineralisation down plunge. The discovery of new gold mineralisation along strike from the Tap AB complex at Torres and near Duckhead at Woodpecker, illustrates the underexplored nature of the Tucano land position. Importantly, these new holes are all within the current mine corridor, demonstrating considerable upside proximal to the mill."

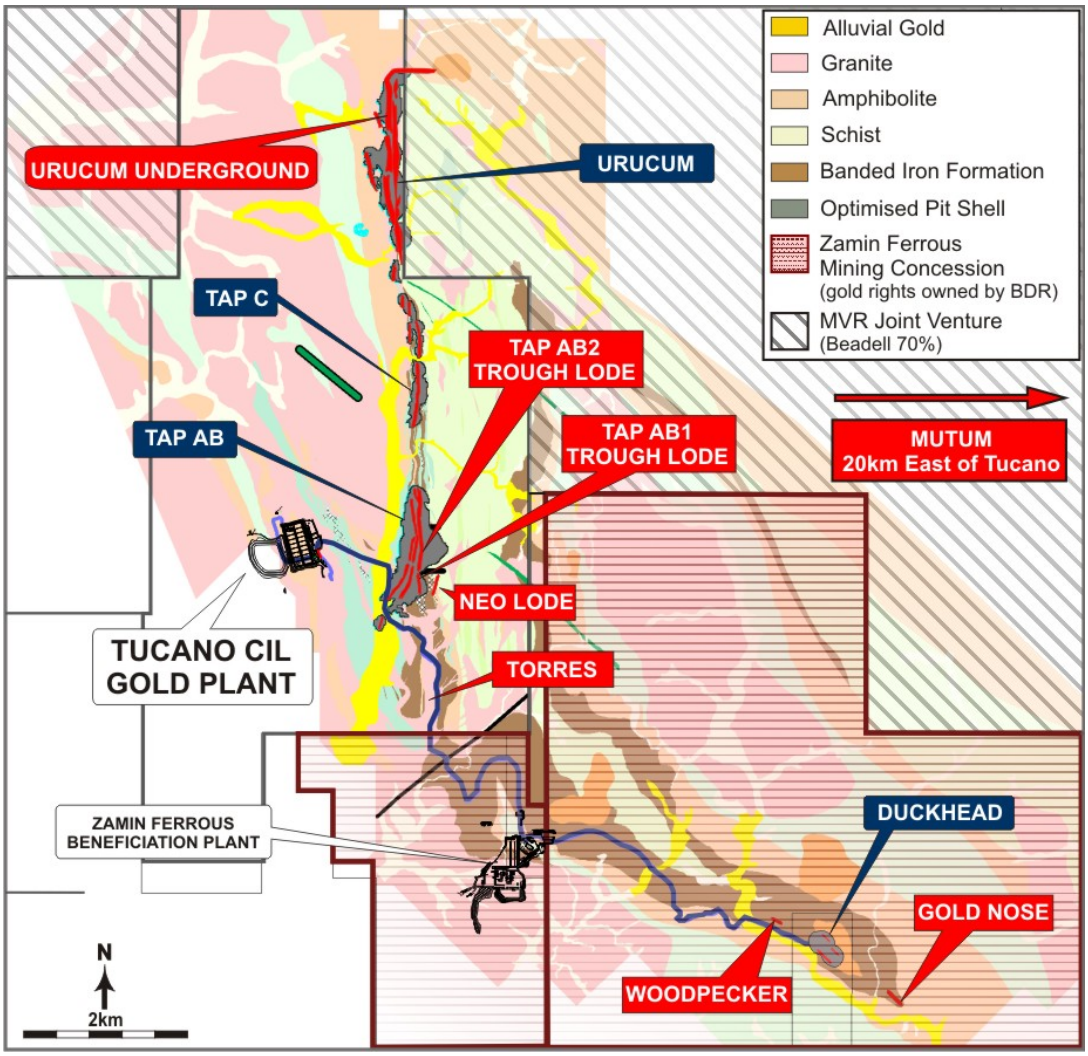

Figure 1. Tucano Near Mine plan location plan

TAP AB1 Trough Lode

TAP AB1 Trough Lode remains a key focus for the Company as it is within 2 km of the plant. Drill hole F02095 intersected **15 m** @ **5.66 g/t** gold from 64 m and **32 m** @ **9.84 g/t** gold from 82 m including **13 m** @ **20.71 g/t** gold from 97 m (Figures 1 & 2). This hole increases our confidence in the Tap AB1 Trough Lode becoming a major future high-grade oxide ore source at Tucano.

Other significant results from Tap AB1 Trough Lode include an up plunge intersection in F02085 of **32 m** @ **2.61 g/t** gold from 80 m including **17 m** @ **4.18 g/t** gold from 87 m and near surface high-grade mineralisation of **20 m** @ **9.05 g/t** gold from 31 m in GCRC19568 and **12 m** @ **13.24** g/t gold from surface in GCRC19556.

Additional results were received from an emerging interpreted sub-parallel lode immediately west of the Tap AB1 Trough Lode. This new lode, Tap AB1 Central, was intersected in several holes and had **11 m** @ **12.06 g/t** gold from 20 m including **1 m** @ **99.08 g/t** from 23 m in hole F02090 and **3 m** @ **14.86 g/t** gold from 69 m in F02089.

The Tap AB1 Trough Lode remains open at depth and will become a focus of resource extension drilling this quarter. Drill pad access to test the extensions of the Tap AB1 Trough Lode was limited in the September quarter due to dewatering requirements at the Tap AB2 open pit. Dewatering recently commenced as per the Tap AB1 and Tap AB2 open pit cutback mine schedules and the drill platforms will become available over the coming weeks.

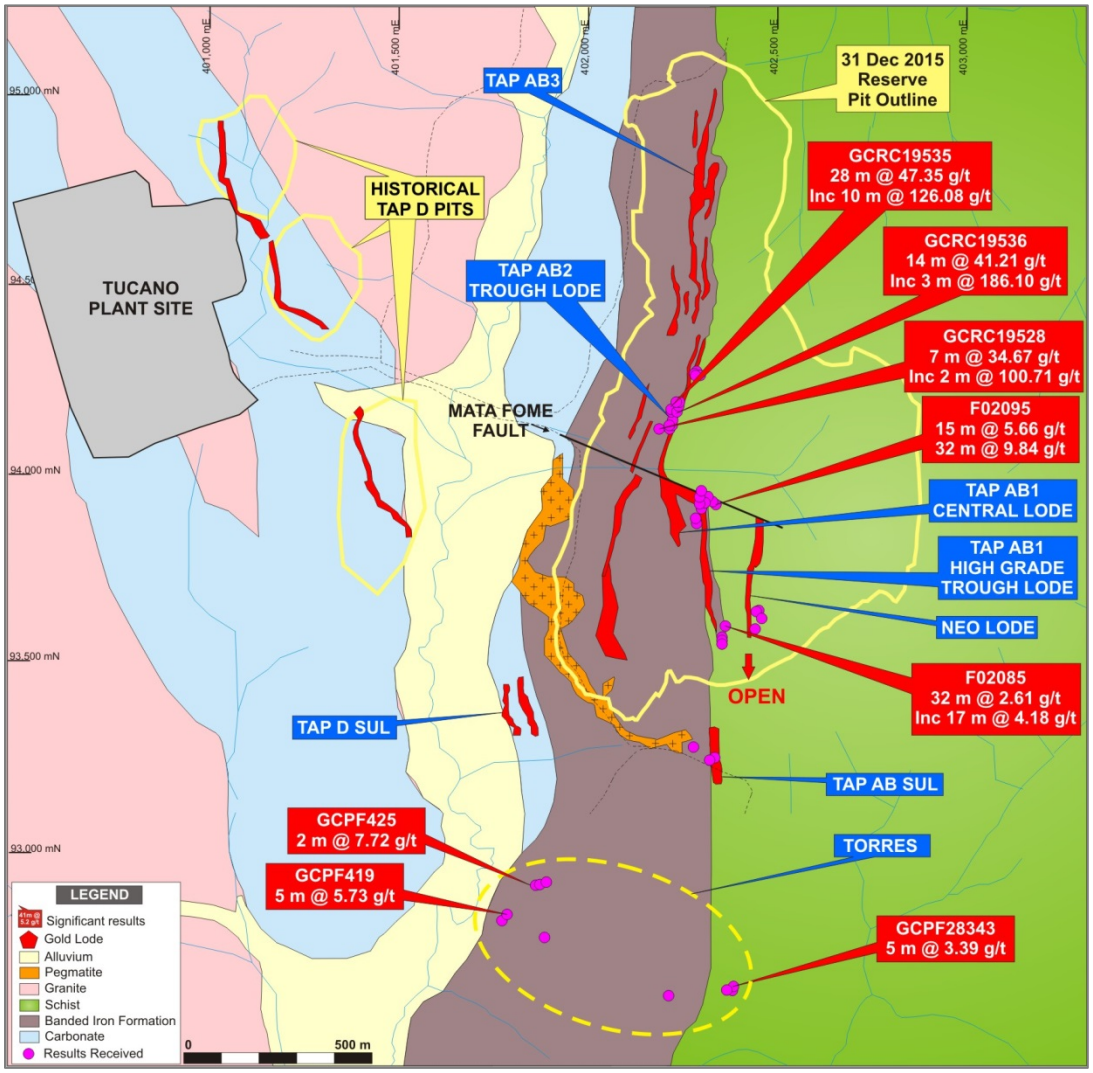

Figure 2. Tap AB – Torres plan showing location of new drill results

Tap AB2 Trough Lode

Resource definition drilling of the Tap AB2 Trough Lode has intersected exceptional results of similar magnitude to the high-grade Duckhead Main Lode. Both deposits represent similar style of mineralisation located on the same Banded Iron Formation (BIF) and schist contact in a deep weathering trough.

Drill results, up to **28 m** @ **47.35 g/t** gold from 31 m including **10 m** @ **126.08 g/t** gold from 34 m in GCRC 19535, **14 m** @ **41.21 g/t** gold from 6 m including **3 m** @ **186.10 g/t** gold from 12 m in GCRC 19536 and **6 m** @ **68.02 g/t** gold from 25 m including **4 m** @ **100.71 g/t** gold from 25 m in GCRC19538, highlight the high-grade nature of this oxide lode.

These holes are mostly within the reserve open pit, including part of the high-grade lode to be mined in the next 6 months in the Tap AB2 phased open pit cutback.

A significant result was also received immediately below the open pit reserve with an intersection of **7 m** @ **34.67 g/t** gold from 61 m including **2 m** @ **107.29 g/t** gold from 62 m in GCRC19528. Depth extensions to this intersection will be targeted in step-out drilling in the near term as drill pad access becomes available.

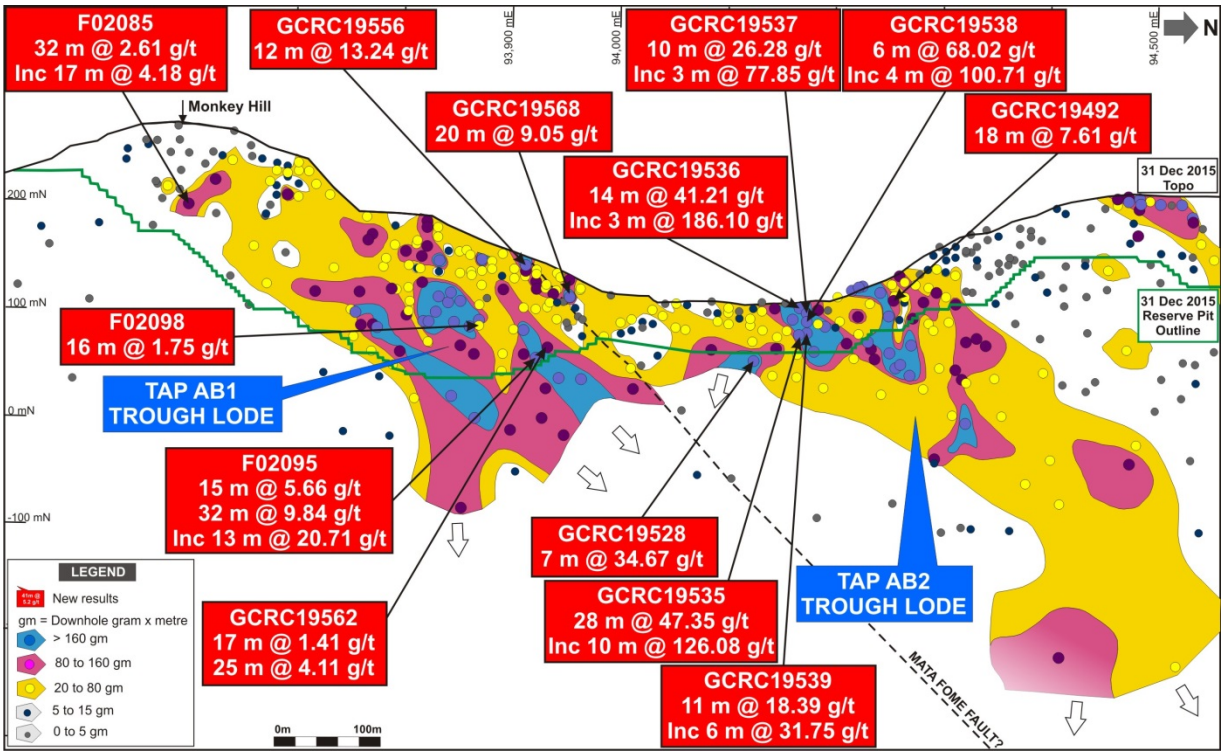

Figure 3. Tap AB1 & 2, AB Sul composite longsection showing location of new results

Torres

Roadside open hole percussion drilling along the southern extension of the Tucano Mine Corridor has intersected significant shallow colluvium and BIF hosted gold mineralisation at Torres.

Results up to **5 m** @ **3.39 g/t** gold from 4 m to BOH in GCPF28343 were recorded from the shallow drilling along the same eastern BIF contact that hosts the high-grade Tap AB1 and Tap AB2 Trough lodes to the north. Deep weathering in excess of 200 m along this contact provides an excellent target for discovery of additional high-grade oxide gold mineralisation.

Additional results, of up to **5 m** @ **5.73 g/t** gold from 12 m in GCPF28419 and **2 m** @ **7.72 g/t** gold from 13 m to BOH including **1 m** @ **11.68 g/t** gold from 14m to BOH in GCPF28425, are highly encouraging as they demonstrate additional high-grade, near surface oxide gold mineralisation.

Gold Nose & Woodpecker

Encouraging results continue to be received at the Gold Nose prospect, 1 km SE of Duckhead and a new target, Woodpecker, located 500 m NW of Duckhead.

At Gold Nose, resource extension and definition drilling confirmed a shallow west dipping oxide gold bearing lode with a maximum approximate true width of **10 m** @ **8.20 g/t** gold from 53 m including **4 m** @ **16.15 g/t** gold from 55 m in FVM00569. Other results include **20 m** @ **1.08 g/t** gold from 60 m to BOH in FVM582 and **6 m** @ **2.46 g/t** gold from 46 m in FVM00573.

The Gold Nose discovery appears to be a similar style of gold mineralisation to the high-grade Duckhead Main Lode, as it is hosted in an oxide trough shear system plunging to the west.

At the new Woodpecker target, 500 m west of Duckhead, resampling of an old iron ore drill hole has encountered significant gold mineralisation with **2 m** @ **11.44 g/t** gold from 89 m and **4 m** @ **0.61 g/t** gold from 95 m in FDVM0145. These results are potentially highly significant as Woodpecker is less than 500 m from the high-grade Duckhead Main Lode and all historic holes in the immediate vicinity of this intersection are shallow wide-spaced vertical holes drilled and assayed for iron ore.

Systematic resampling of iron ore drill holes from the extensive iron ore database is ongoing and is a cost effective exploration tool. This resampling program has already resulted in the discovery of several significant gold lodes, including Duckhead Main Lode, Gold Nose and now Woodpecker.

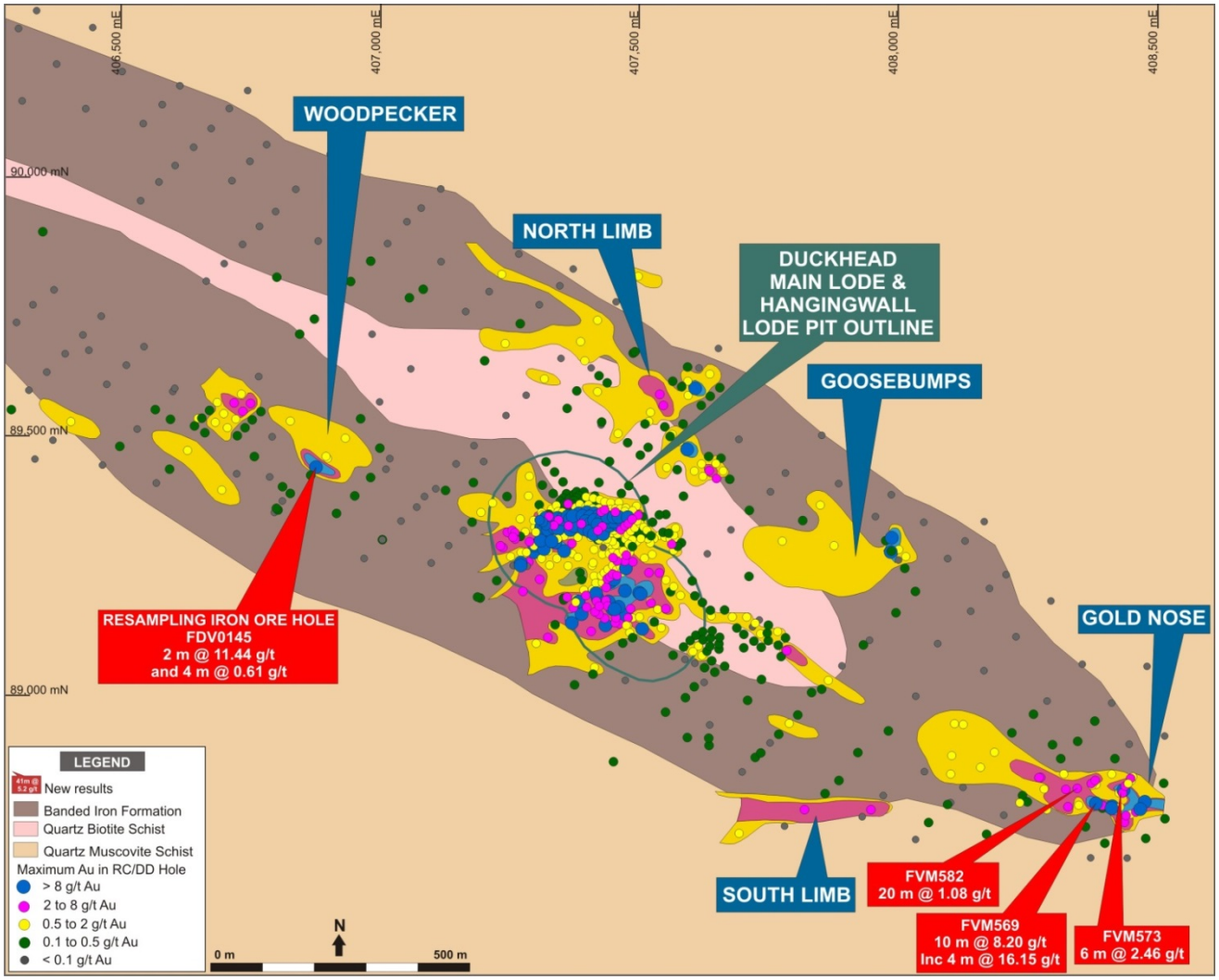

Figure 4. Duckhead Mine Corridor showing location of new drill results at Gold Nose and Woodpecker

Urucum Underground

A total of five additional diamond holes have been completed at the Urucum Underground target. The drilling was designed to infill and extend the underground resource to improve the conversion of inferred to indicated gold resources, and to extend the lodes laterally. Some holes in the program had greater than predicted hole deviations and did not intersect the lode positions in the preferred locations.

New results from the drilling include **3 m** @ **7.46 g/t** gold from 433 m in FD01424 and **15 m** @ **2.63 g/t** gold from 439 m including **7 m** @ **4.80 g/t** gold from 440 m and **2 m** @ **8.16 g/t** gold from 469 m in FD01426.

The drilling results will be used to update the Urucum underground resource model and improve our understanding of this orebody.

Regional Exploration

Regional exploration programs are advancing, with the assembly of a new greenfields exploration team and a renewed push to recommence early-stage exploration throughout the highly prospective greenstone belt.

Additional permitting and surveys required at the highly prospective Mutum target 20 km east of Tucano have delayed access to this area resulting in deferral of planned drill programs. Drilling at Mutum will commence as soon as the appropriate regulatory approvals are received.

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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**.**

Table 1
Tap AB1, AB2, AB Sul and Duckhead drill results

Target	Hole	North	East	RL	Dip	Az	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
AB1 Central Lode	F02089	93,880	402,280	146	-60	268	69 117	72 122	**3** 5	**14.86** 0.69
AB1 Central Lode	F02090	93,884	402,280	146	-55	278	13 20 Inc 23 107 116	16 31 24 111 121	3 **11** **1** 4 5	0.67 **12.06** **99.08** 0.54 0.50
AB1 Trough Lode	F01992	93,556	402,351	277	-58	231	31	38	7	0.66

Target	Hole	North	East	RL	Dip	Az	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
AB1 Trough Lode	F02085	93,600	402,359	278	-60	270	16 59 66 80 Inc 87	19 61 70 112 104	3 2 4 **32** **17**	0.75 3.47 1.59 **2.61** **4.18**
AB1 Trough Lode	F02091	93,940	402,311	146	-51	295	47 58	49 60	2 2	0.87 0.87
AB1 Trough Lode	F02095	93,920	402,334	145	-65	269	4 54 64 82 Inc 97	6 57 79 114 110	2 3 **15** **32** **13**	3.47 2.65 **5.66** **9.84** **20.71**
AB1 Trough Lode	F02098	93,870	402,282	141	-59	93	54 60	56 76	2 16	0.63 1.75
AB1 Trough Lode	GCRC19556	93,910	402,295	141	-60	270	0 27	12 31	**12** 4	**13.24** 1.07
AB1 Trough Lode	GCRC19560	93,920	402,294	141	-60	270	5	23	17	2.34
AB1 Trough Lode	GCRC19562	93,930	402,322	144	-66	273	6 22 50 70	11 39 60 95	5 17 10 **25**	1.14 1.41 0.89 **4.11**
AB1 Trough Lode	GCRC19563	93,930	402,315	144	-56	274	30 41	32 53	2 12	0.88 2.62
AB1 Trough Lode	GCRC19564	93,930	402,295	141	-60	270	11	38	27	1.84
AB1 Trough Lode	GCRC19566	93,939	402,291	141	-50	270	11 22 45	19 30 50	**8** 8 5	**4.22** 1.39 0.60
AB1 Trough Lode	GCRC19567	93,940	402,305	141	-60	270	31	44	13	1.49
AB1 Trough Lode	GCRC19568	93,950	402,297	141	-60	271	31 62 77	51 67 80	**20** 5 3	**9.05** 1.40 0.81
AB1 Trough Lode	GCRC19569	93,950	402,294	141	-50	272	19 30 46 68	27 33 55 96 BOH	**8** 3 9 **28**	**5.22** 1.15 0.97 **1.82**
AB1 Trough Lode	GCRC19570	93,955	402,295	141	-50	284	32 84	37 95	5 11	1.69 1.17
AB1 Trough Lode	GCRC19571	93,955	402,297	141	-60	284	78	85	7	0.58
AB2 Trough Lode	GCRC19491	94,261	402,279	134	-50	240	18 28	24 38	6 10	1.30 1.09
AB2 Trough Lode	GCRC19492	94,260	402,291	137	-50	250	26 39	34 57	8 **18**	0.59 **7.61**
AB2 Trough Lode	GCRC19493	94,261	402,291	138	-51	270	31	44	13	2.17
AB2 Trough Lode	GCRC19494	94,265	402,276	134	-50	250	8 21	11 23	3 2	3.01 9.36
AB2 Trough Lode	GCRC19496	94,270	402,284	137	-55	270	19 30	24 33	**5** 3	**7.10** 4.59
AB2 Trough Lode	GCRC19528	94,120	402,184	107	-64	87	61 Inc 62	68 64	**7** **2**	**34.67** **107.29**
AB2 Trough Lode	GCRC19529	94,120	402,211	106	-50	90	11	12	1	10.52
AB2 Trough Lode	GCRC19531	94,128	402,213	106	-60	90	12	17	5	15.18
AB2 Trough Lode	GCRC19533	94,140	402,220	106	-60	90	9	18	9	14.5
AB2 Trough Lode	GCRC19535	94,166	402,214	108	-60	100	31 Inc 34	59 44	**28** **10**	**47.35** **126.08**
AB2 Trough Lode	GCRC19536	94,165	402,229	108	-50	100	6 Inc 12	20 15	**14** **3**	**41.21** **186.10**

Target	Hole	North	East	RL	Dip	Az	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
AB2 Trough Lode	GCRC19537	94,170	402,228	109	-50	90	17 Inc 18	27 21	**10** **3**	**26.28** **77.85**
AB2 Trough Lode	GCRC19538	94,170	402,225	109	-60	90	25 Inc 25	31 29	**6** **4**	**68.02** **100.71**
AB2 Trough Lode	GCRC19539	94,170	402,215	108	-60	90	34 Inc 36	45 42	**11** **6**	**18.35** **31.75**
AB2 Trough Lode	GCRC19540	94,180	402,228	109	-65	90	26	36	10	3.27
AB2 Trough Lode	GCRC19541	94,180	402,233	109	-50	90	3 15	9 19	6 **4**	0.81 **20.09**
AB2 Trough Lode	GCRC19542	94,190	402,236	110	-50	90	17	19	2	0.96
AB2 Trough Lode	GCRC19543	94,190	402,233	109	-65	60	31	34	3	3.45
Gold Nose	FVM00569	88,791	408,382	234	-50	76	53 Inc 55	63 59	**10** **4**	**8.20** **16.15**
Gold Nose	FVM00570	88,828	408,382	237	-50	105	58	60	2	1.27
Gold Nose	FVM00571	88,784	408,428	240	-50	80	38 47	41 52	3 5	0.64 0.75
Gold Nose	FVM00572	88,824	408,438	250	-90	0	43	45	2	1.78
Gold Nose	FVM00573	88,811	408,433	249	-90	0	46	52	6	2.46
Gold Nose	FVM00575	88,835	408,380	237	-49	73	61	64	3	1.99
Gold Nose	FVM00576	88,787	408,394	237	-60	110	51	53	2	2.64
Gold Nose	FVM00579	88,819	408,281	212	-90	0	1	5	4	0.65
Gold Nose	FVM00580	88,779	408,287	209	-90	0	4	6	2	0.74
Gold Nose	FVM00581	88,848	408,320	222	-90	0	3 43	10 45	7 2	0.78 1.38
Gold Nose	FVM00582	88,820	408,345	228	-90	0	51 60	54 80	3 20 BOH	0.75 1.08
Gold Nose	FVM00583	88,787	408,348	225	-90	0	2	6	4	0.79
Gold Nose	FVM00585	88,841	408,272	211	-72	326	0 11	7 14	7 3	0.75 2.18
Macaw	GCPF28418	92,822	401,770	111	-90	0	17	18 BOH	1	1.18
Macaw	GCPF28419	92,839	401,781	114	-90	0	12	17	**5**	**5.73**
Macaw	GCPF28425	92,918	401,868	126	-90	0	13 14	15 BOH 15 BOH	**2** **1**	**7.72** **11.68**
Macaw	GCPF28426	92,924	401,885	129	-90	0	8	15 BOH	7	1.33
Macaw	GCPF28436	92,778	401,880	158	-90	0	7	12 BOH	5	0.5
Neo Lode	F01985	93,591	402,436	285	-63	258	63	65	2	3.59
Neo Lode	F01986	93,620	402,453	279	-62	289	143	147	4	1.01
Neo Lode	F02055	93,640	402,445	279	-65	311	99	101	2	1.21
Neo Lode	F02056	93,637	402,442	278	-66	300	103	105	2	2.95
Tap AB SUL	F02104	93,247	402,319	192	-69	188	47 80	50 86	3 6	0.52 0.87
Tap AB SUL	F02105	93,250	402,328	192	-57	135	17 59	20 69	3 10	2.02 1.45
Tap AB SUL	F02106	93,280	402,275	188	-62	121	38	41	3	1.21
Tap AB1	F01991	93,560	402,350	278	-61	259	10 27 102	13 36 109	3 9 7	0.59 0.84 0.61
Torres	GCPF28335	92,623	402,208	203	-90	0	8	9 BOH	1	0.64
Torres	GCPF28343	92,637	402,363	186	-90	0	4	9 BOH	**5**	**3.39**
Torres	GCPF28344	92,648	402,379	186	-90	0	1	4	3	0.56
Torres	GCPF28495	92,643	402,377	186	-90	0	2	7	5	1.81
Torres	GCPF28496	92,638	402,378	186	-90	0	5	7	2	1.09
Urucum Underground	FD01423	402,092	100,021	228	-71	262	240 274 291 368	244 288 293 370	4 14 2 2	0.62 1.11 3.59 0.99

Target	Hole	North	East	RL	Dip	Az	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
Urucum Underground	FD01424	402,092	100,020	228	-72	300	286 292 344 433	289 296 352 436	3 4 8 **3**	1.68 1.86 2.71 **7.46**
Urucum Underground	FD01425	402,118	100,225	217	-71	243	0 342.15 351 365 384 411	12 348 362 377.5 387 414.83	12 5.85 11 12.5 3 3.83	1.66 2.57 1.88 0.81 2.32 0.76
Urucum Underground	FD01426	402,117	100,224	217	-76	237	439 Inc 440 463 469	454 447 465 471	**15** **7** 2 **2**	**2.63** **4.80** 0.87 **8.16**
Urucum Underground	FD01434	99,768	402,135	185	-77	253	353.12 374.22 453 484.55	356.5 381 455 499	3.38 6.78 2.0 14.45	0.64 0.79 0.72 1.95
Woodpecker	FDVM0145	89,440	406,876	168	-70	45	89 95	91 99	**2** 4	**11.44** 0.61

All intercepts are reported as downhole intervals using a 0.5 g/t gold lower cut off and no greater than 2 m internal dilution. BOH = Bottom of hole. Holes prefix F and GCRC are reverse circulation drill holes. Holes prefix GCPF are open hole RAB. Holes prefix FD are diamond holes

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.*	For RC drilling the entire 1m RC samples were obtained and split by an adjustable cone splitter attached to the base of the cyclone or riffle split separately to 1.5kg – 6.0kg and were utilised for both lithology logging and assaying. For RAB drilling the entire 1m samples were collected and split in the sample preparation laboratory. For diamond core, half core is measured, logged and then cut, crushed and pulverised at the Tucano site sample preparation laboratory.
	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	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

	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.	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.
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.).*	A 5.5'' diameter face sampling hammer was used for RC drilling. A 3.5' diameter bit is used for open hole RAB drilling. For diamond drilling NQ size core is produced.
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. All core is orientated and measured for recovery
	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 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. All core was orientated and geotechnically logged and recorded.
	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 drill holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core holes and half core sampled from cut core.
	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 or riffle splitter to produce samples in the 1kg to 6kg range. For open hole RAB entire 1m samples are collected and then riffle split. 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 Tucano 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 sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Filed duplicate samples are collected every 20th samples.
	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 FD or F) 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 GC) 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 and RC have been observed by several senior company personnel with extensive experience in similar gold deposit styles).
	The use of twinned holes.	Diamond twin holes have been drilled previously showing what is considered to be normal variations in Orogenic 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 drill hole 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 Tucano deposit.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Nominal drill hole spacing is 12m (E) by 10m (N) for grade control and a nominal 20m (E) x 40m (N) spacing for resource definition. Exploration drill spacing typically is done at 40m (E) x 80m (N) or greater. At Duckhead a 5 m (NE) x 10 m (NW) spacing is done for grade control.
	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.	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 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 east-west at Tap AB, Tap C and Urucum with a ~60 degree dip, which is roughly perpendicular to the strike of the mineralisation. Due to the anastomosing nature of the mineralised structures varying from steeply west dipping to steeply east dipping, downhole intervals are not necessarily representative of true widths and will vary on a hole by hole basis depending on whether the structure is dipping east or west at the point of intersection. The majority of drilling at Duckhead is oriented north-east with a 60 degree dip which is approximately perpendicular to both the strike and dip of the mineralisation, therefore ensuring the 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.	In areas of higher grade control drilling density, sectional interpretation of 12m 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 the strike of the body as possible and therefore the drill hole to mineralisation is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Due to the anastomosing nature of the mineralised structures varying from steeply west dipping to steeply east dipping, downhole intervals are not necessarily representative of true widths and will vary on a hole by hole basis depending on whether the structure is dipping east or west at the point of intersection.
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. A similar audit was completed in 2015 by independent consultants.

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 Tucano Mine Corridor deposits reside in tenement 851.676/1992, centrally located within the northern state of Amapa, Brazil. The current registered holder of the tenements is Beadell Brasil Ltda. The Duckhead Deposit is located on the tenement 858.079/14. The holder of this tenement is Beadell Brasil Ltda. The Gold Nose and Woodpecker results are located on mining concession 852730/1993 held by Zamin Amapá Mineração S.a. Beadell owns 100% of the gold right on this tenement.
	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 concession owned 100% by Beadell Resources Ltd for the Tucano deposits.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Beadell Brasil Ltda acknowledges the previous operator MPBA for the initial discovery of gold at Tucano.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Tucano deposits are structurally controlled orogenic lode type gold deposit hosted within a Banded Iron Formation unit in contact with a Clastic quartz biotite schist. The Lodes are characterised by shear parallel disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite mineral assemblages and generally exhibit a strong oxidation profile in the regolith without any secondary dispersion other than colluvial deposits. The Neo Lode is a new style of gold mineralisation hosted solely in the clastic unit east of the main BIF sequence. The Tap D deposits are hosted in a carbonate unit west of the main BIF sequence. The Tap AB1 Trough, Tap AB2 Trough and Duckhead Main lodes are hosted in a deep weathering trough with complete

		oxidation down to in excess of 200 m.
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
	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 Tucano.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drilling was designed to intersect the mineralisation at an angle that is roughly perpendicular to the overall strike. The mineralised intervals are generally much wider than the minimum sample interval of 1m. At TapAB Trough Lode the mineralisation is subvertical but anastomoses to steeply east and steeply west dipping. True width generally vary between 40-60% of the reported downhole interval although this varies between each hole. At Gold Nose down holes intervals approximate true widths. At Duckhead the true width generally represent approximately 70% of the reported downhole intervals although this varies between each hole.
	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’).	All drill intersections are stated as down hole lengths. Due to the anastomosing nature of the mineralisation at Tap AB Trough lode varying from steeply east to steeply west dipping it is unreliable to try and confidently state a true width for each drill hole intercept.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant*	See diagrams in main body of the announcement.

	discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	All the significant results greater than 0.5 g/t gold over at least 2m downhole have been reported in Table 1 and Table 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 Tucano results are from an active mining area where open pit mining is in progress. Reconciliation has been verified by mill metallurgical balance based on models using the same drilling method for results.
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 Tucano lodes remain open at depth and along strike in most cases and contain numerous outlying intersections that will require follow up drilling. Several diagrams have been included to highlight this aspect.