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Mine Corridor Drilling at Tucano Continues to Demonstrate Continuity of High Grade Shoots with 15m @ 27.23 g/t gold (including 1 m @ 344.24 g/t gold) at Tap AB1 Trough Lode

Beadell Resources Limited (**Beadell** or **Company**) reserve pit infill and resource delineation drill programs continue to demonstrate the organic growth potential of Tucano's reserves.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Tap AB1 Trough Lode** – centrally located in the mining lease and currently being mined (Fig. 1)
  - Infill drilling confirms the grade tenor and width of multiple high grade shoots.
  - Key intercepts are **15m @ 27.23 g/t gold, 30 m @ 5.08 g/t gold, 16 m @ 8.87 g/t gold** and **11 m @ 12.67 g/t gold (Table 1)**.
  - Additional infill drilling is planned for the second half of 2018.
  - Higher grade mineralization forecast to be mined in late 2018
- **Torres** – located in the south of the mining lease, discovered in 2016 (Fig. 1)
  - Resource delineation drilling continues to demonstrate open pit oxide potential through intercepts such as **14 m @ 4.32 g/t gold** and **13 m @ 2.28 g/t gold**.
  - Exploration permitting is ongoing with additional drilling planned for the late 2018/early 2019

Commenting, Simon Jackson, CEO and Managing Director said: "Our mine corridor infill, resource delineation and exploration drill programs continue to demonstrate proof of concept that there is significant upside potential in the existing mine corridor which presents an opportunity to deliver near term, low cost, high quality gold ounces into our production pipeline.''

MINE LEASE EXPLORATION

TAP AB1 TROUGH LODE

Infill drill results from the Tap AB1 Trough Lode (Fig. 1) confirm the high grade tenor and width of the shoots planned to be mined over the remainder of 2018 (Table 1). The continuity of the very high grade central core zones in the Tap AB1 Trough Lode is demonstrated with **15 m @ 27.23 g/t gold** from 29 m (including **1 m @ 344.24 g/t**) intersected in the upper part of the lode. Importantly, the core high grade zones of the Tap AB1 Trough Lode shown by the > 160 gram x meter blue contour in Fig. 2 has just commenced mining, and most of the material movement to date has been on the lower grade upper sections of the deposit, from the top of Monkey Hill (at 270 m RL) down to the 31 March 2018 mined surface (at 110 m RL, Fig. 2).

Infill drilling in the high grade core zone, forecast to be mined in H2 2018, has resulted in numerous above reserve grade intercepts and demonstrated strong high grade continuity. Results include F02576 with **5 m @ 5.18 g/t gold** from 15 m, **30 m @ 5.08 g/t gold** from 27 m, **7 m @ 4.84 g/t gold** from 59 m and **38 m @ 3.20 g/t gold** from 112 (to BOH) and F02497 with **11 m @ 12.67 g/t gold** from 38 m, **17 m @ 5.52 g/t gold** from 50 m **and 18 m @ 3.25 g/t gold** from 98 m.

TORRES

Resource delineation drilling at Torres, in the south of the mine lease, continues to demonstrate open pit oxide potential with results up to **14 m @ 4.32 g/t gold** from 65 m in GCRC2161, **13 m @ 2.28 g/t gold** from 46 m in GCRC21609 and **11 m @ 4.55 g/t gold** from 31 m in GCRC21609. A sizeable resource drill program is planned upon receipt of clearing approvals.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF TAP AB1 TROUGH DRILL RESULTS

Target	Hole	Drill Results
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20877	15 m @ 27.23 g/t gold from 29 m Inc 1 m @344.24 g/t gold from 36 m
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20764	22 m @ 5.36 g/t gold from 35 m
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20874	19 m @ 10.86 g/t gold from 47 m
Tap AB1 Trough	F02497	11 m @ 12.67 g/t gold from 38 m 17 m @ 5.52 g/t gold from 50 m 18 m @ 3.25 g/t gold from 98m
Tap AB1 Trough	F02572	16 m @ 8.87 g/t gold from 48 m 7 m @ 1.06 g/t gold from 92 m 16 m @ 2.07 g/t gold from 101 m
Tap AB1 Trough	F02573	7 m @ 2.79 g/t gold from 42 m 28 m @ 4.05 g/t gold from 52 m 12 m @ 3.73 g/t gold from 93 m
Tap AB1 Trough	F02574	14 m @ 3.22 g/t gold from 36 m 17 m @ 6.43 g/t gold from 62 m
Tap AB1 Trough	F02576	5 m @ 5.18 g/t gold from 15 m 30 m @ 5.08 g/t gold from 27 m 7 m @ 4.84 g/t gold from 59 m 8 m @ 3.20 g/t gold from 112 (BOH)

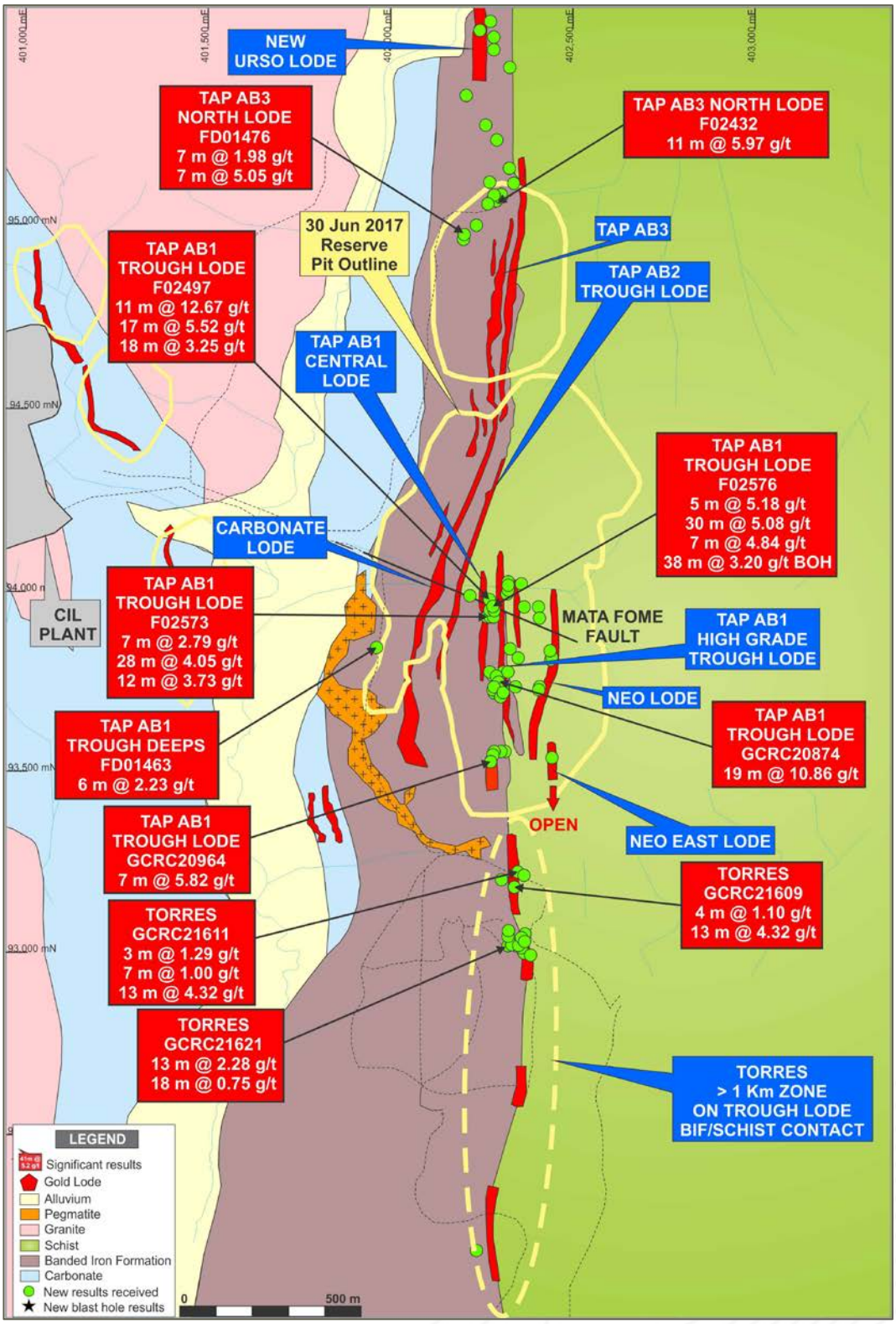

Figure 1. Tap AB Complex plan showing location of new drill results

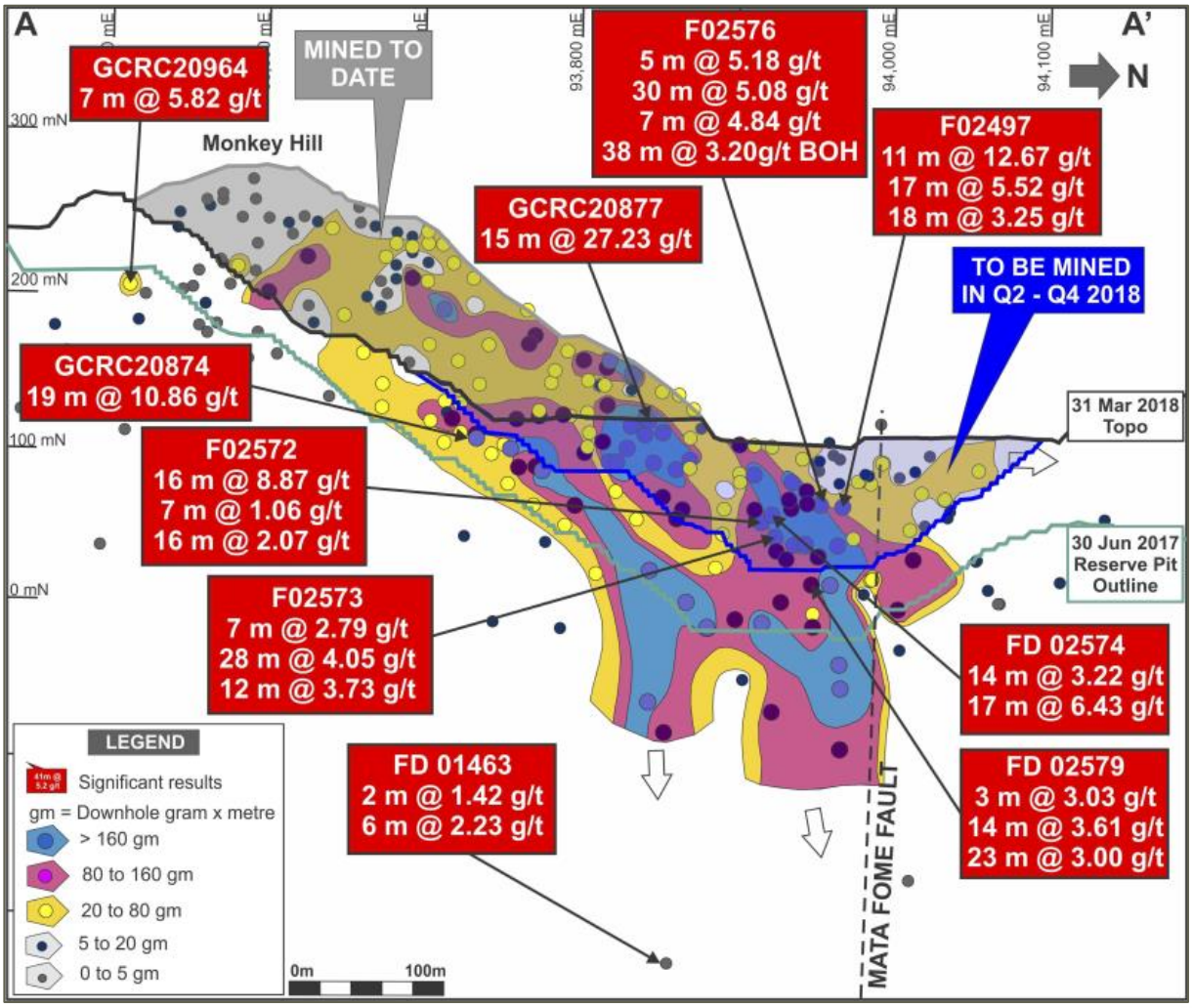

Figure 2. TAP AB1 Trough Lode Longsection showing location of new drill results

ABOUT BEADELL

Beadell owns and operates the Tucano gold mine in Amapá State, in the north of Brazil. Tucano sits within an extensive land package of 2,500 km^2 of highly prospective, under explored greenstone belt.

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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.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

These materials include forward looking statements. Forward looking statements inherently involve subjective judgement and analysis and are subject to significant uncertainties, risks and contingencies, many of which are outside the control of, and may be unknown to, the company.

Actual results and developments may vary materially from that expressed in these materials. The types of uncertainties which are relevant to the company may include, but are not limited to, commodity prices, political uncertainty, changes to the regulatory framework which applies to the business of the company and general economic conditions. Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements.

Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, the company undertakes any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward looking statements, changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

TABLE 1: NEW DRILL RESULTS

Target	Hole	North	East	RL	Dip	Az	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
Tap AB1 Trough	F02330	94,000	402,320	128	-63	273				NSI
Tap AB1 Trough	F02487	95,564	402,268	129	-66	272	114	119	5	0.62
Tap AB1 Trough	F02497	93,965	402,270	94	-61	96	38 50 68 78 103 116	49 67 77 96 110 122	11 17 9 18 7 6	12.67 5.52 0.78 3.25 1.23 0.75
Tap AB1 Trough	F02499	93,981	402,313	126	-62	272				NSI
Tap AB1 Trough	F02500	93,990	402,320	127	-60	272				NSI
Tap AB1 Trough	F02553	93,940	402,271	96	-74	78	15 56 100 111 128 153	17 60 102 115 141 159	2 4 2 4 13 6	1.12 1.13 1.02 7.72 0.83 1.08
Tap AB1 Trough	F02554	93,920	402,258	96	-61	88	66 74 84 121	69 81 87 137	3 7 3 16	16.70 4.10 0.67 1.54
Tap AB1 Trough	F02572	93,917	402,272	96	-64	100	48 92 101	64 99 117	16 7 16	8.87 1.06 2.07

Target	Hole	North	East	RL	Dip	Az	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
Tap AB1 Trough	F02573	93,920	402,278	97	-63	91	42 52 83 93 107	49 80 90 105 111	7 28 7 12 4	2.79 4.05 0.62 3.73 0.90
Tap AB1 Trough	F02574	93,930	402,271	96	-65	82	36 54 62 94 100 111 118	50 56 79 96 102 117 121	14 2 17 2 2 6 3	3.22 0.76 6.43 1.87 0.95 1.14 1.15
Tap AB1 Trough	F02575	93,930	402,282	96	-63	91	23 34 42 58 71 81 93	30 36 50 64 78 90 108	7 2 8 6 7 9 15	4.09 5.41 2.55 1.01 3.06 2.07 2.32
Tap AB1 Trough	F02576	93,948	402,279	96	-64	89	3 10 15 27 59 94 101 112	8 12 20 57 66 96 104 150	5 2 5 30 7 2 3 38	0.74 0.76 5.18 5.08 4.84 1.01 0.90 3.20
Tap AB1 Trough	F02577	93,970	402,267	94	-69	90	0 16 61 74 118	9 18 63 86 126	9 2 2 12 8	1.10 1.10 4.27 1.39 1.66
Tap AB1 Trough	F02580	94,013	402,352	132	-58	270	78 117 134 155	80 120 148 158	2 3 14 3	0.85 1.35 0.99 0.55
Tap AB1 Trough	FD01463	93,838	401,958	125	-57	84	1 121 448 661	4 122 450 667	3 2 2 6	0.63 4.76 1.42 2.23
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20754	93,701	402,294	149	-60	90	24 35	31 48	7 13	0.77 3.14
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20755	93,810	402,345	145	-65	270	45 57 67 77	56 63 76 90	11 6 9 13	6.92 1.79 1.02 0.89
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20756	93,710	402,279	149	-55	90				NSI
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20757	93,710	402,303	153	-60	90	3 9 27	8 19 36	5 10 9	0.69 1.07 5.24
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20758	93,720	402,275	149	-60	90				NSI

Target	Hole	North	East	RL	Dip	Az	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20759	93,720	402,303	148	-60	90	3 20 26 33 42	6 23 30 35 44	3 3 4 2 2	1.55 1.19 7.00 2.13 1.12
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20764	93,730	402,339	145	-60	270	35 65	57 68	22 3	5.36 1.82
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20774	93,760	402,278	149	-60	90	4 57 71	7 61 84	3 4 13	0.53 1.08 3.43
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20775	93,760	402,287	167	-60	90	12	17	5	6.68
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20779	93,772	402,266	149	-60	90	10 35	12 37	2 2	0.94 1.00
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20782	93,770	402,307	149	-60	90	5 15 34 52 60	14 19 43 55 69	9 4 9 3 9	2.26 1.59 2.26 4.89 2.76
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20787	93,770	402,319	148	-60	90	4 10 28 42	7 15 40 46	3 5 12 4	2.03 1.35 2.71 0.70
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20873	93,740	402,291	149	-65	90	46 58 71	54 68 73	8 10 2	2.08 2.47 0.60
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20874	93,730	402,280	149	-55	90	0 32 47	7 36 66	7 4 19	0.79 0.72 10.86
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20877	93,834	402,323	146	-60	80	0 5 29	3 12 44	3 7 15	1.48 1.10 27.23
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20883	93,981	402,213	73	-65	90	2 33	5 39	3 6	0.65 1.78
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20944	93,700	402,298	148	-55	135	33	35	2	1.36
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20947	93,720	402,289	148	-60	90	42	58	16	2.13
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20948	93,712	402,297	148	-60	90	24 31 39	26 38 41	2 7 2	1.46 1.70 1.53
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20949	93,710	402,286	149	-60	90	37 54	51 60	14 6	1.00 3.22
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20956	93,550	402,310	231	-60	90				NSI
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20957	93,550	402,297	231	-60	90	37	39	2	0.63
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20958	93,550	402,285	232	-61	70	47	52	5	1.34
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20959	93,550	402,276	232	-68	85				NSI
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20960	93,540	402,278	233	-57	89				NSI
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20962	93,537	402,272	233	-60	110				NSI
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20963	93,530	402,273	234	-60	115	44	47	3	1.12
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC20964	93,520	402,271	235	-60	120	36	43	7	5.82
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC21184	93,940	402,273	96	-63	85	33 52 72	51 61 79	18 9 7	4.54 1.71 5.96

Target	Hole	North	East	RL	Dip	Az	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC21185	93,940	402,283	96	-56	93	12 26 44 63 76	15 43 55 72 78	3 17 11 9 2	4.32 4.38 0.92 1.04 0.70
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC21192	94,020	402,320	128	-60	270	14	18	4	0.70
Tap AB1 Trough	GCRC21205	94,010	402,319	128	-61	269				NSI
Tap AB3 North	F02432	95,070	402,274	187	-70	83	56 83 126	58 86 137	2 3 11	0.51 1.14 5.97
Tap AB3 North	F02433	94,960	402,196	158	-59	89	9 134 144 150 172	12 136 146 169 180	3 2 2 19 8	0.68 0.58 0.82 1.56 0.67
Tap AB3 North	F02434	95,005	402,231	165	-63	98				NSI
Tap AB3 North	F02436	95,060	402,261	187	-64	91	133	138	5	0.67
Tap AB3 North	F02437	95,070	402,286	187	-63	93				NSI
Tap AB3 North	F02438	95,080	402,300	187	-52	91	68 79	76 83	8 4	2.30 2.35
Tap AB3 North	F02440	95,090	402,279	188	-65	90	32	39	7	0.69
Tap AB3 North	F02441	95,090	402,298	187	-53	83	78 92	81 94	3 2	0.56 6.81
Tap AB3 North	F02444	95,120	402,266	189	-60	90				NSI
Tap AB3 North	F02449	95,160	402,321	182	-64	90				NSI
Tap AB3 North	FD01476	94,972	402,198	159	-62	64	152 188	159 195	7 7	1.98 5.05
Tap AB3 North	GCRC20938	95,122	402,334	179	-70	90				NSI
Torres	GCRC21224	93,052	402,366	184	-90	0				NSI
Torres	GCRC21225	93,040	402,355	184	-90	0	25	27	2	0.90
Torres	GCRC21226	93,031	402,364	183	-90	0				NSI
Torres	GCRC21608	93,220	402,341	193	-50	130	42	45	3	2.13
Torres	GCRC21609	93,210	402,360	194	-50	130	25 31	29 42	4 11	1.10 4.55
Torres	GCRC21610	93,201	402,301	212	-66	111	21	23	2	1.36
Torres	GCRC21611	93,184	402,337	215	-65	126	33 41 49 65	36 46 56 78	3 5 7 13	1.29 0.58 1.00 4.32
Torres	GCRC21614	93,020	402,346	195	-58	90				NSI
Torres	GCRC21615	93,010	402,354	195	-60	90	28 32	30 38	2 6	0.72 1.02
Torres	GCRC21616	93,010	402,352	195	-90	0	24	31	7	0.62
Torres	GCRC21617	93,000	402,364	194	-55	90				NSI
Torres	GCRC21618	93,000	402,356	195	-90	0	19 28	27 30	8 2	0.98 1.36
Torres	GCRC21619	92,990	402,379	193	-55	90	9	12	3	1.31
Torres	GCRC21620	93,024	402,326	200	-71	64	62	64	2	0.95

Target	Hole	North	East	RL	Dip	Az	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
Torres	GCRC21621	93,022	402,321	200	-59	116	46 60	59 78	13 18	2.28 0.75
Torres	GCRC21622	93,044	402,318	196	-72	90				NSI
Torres	GCRC21623	93,060	402,321	195	-66	93				NSI
Torres	GCRC21633	93,180	402,335	215	-60	77	55	60	5	2.27
Urso	F02460	95,240	402,287	174	-69	86	133 146	140 148	7 2	1.03 0.82
Urso	F02466	95,280	402,256	167	-66	91				NSI
Urso	F02472	95,360	402,200	144	-69	87	87	89	2	1.92
Urso	F02479	95,440	402,323	138	-65	268				NSI
Urso	F02484	95,520	402,278	132	-68	272				NSI
Urso	FD01474	95,536	402,240	125	-71	90				NSI
Urso	FD01475	95,486	402,275	133	-60	257	127 136	129 139	2 2	0.81 1.15

APPENDIX 1
JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – 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.*	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. For channel sampling continuous pick sampling across a face in 2 m intervals. For soil sampling, a manual auger is used to penetrate approximately 30-50 cm into the subsoil to collect a B horizon sample. Surface organic horizon is avoided. Samples were dried and fine crushed to 1 mm. Between 200 - 400 g split was pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh screen. Envelopes containing 200 g sample pulps were sent to ALS Laboratory Peru. The pulps were assayed for Au determined by aqua regia / ICP-AES and fire assay / ICP-AES when values were above 1000 ppb (Au-ST43 and Au-ICP21 respectively). For stream sediment sampling a dry plus 200g fine fraction sample is collected and assayed at ALS laboratory Peru using a BLEG analytical technique. Bulk Leach Extractable Gold is used where cyanide extraction from a large stream sediment sample can detect small gold anomalies. Limit detection is 0.0001 – 10 ppm - extraction AA finish. QAQC field duplicates were collected approximately every 20th stream sediment sample.
	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.
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-	*If core, whether cut or sawn and*	Core holes and half core sampled from cut core.

sampling techniques and sample preparation	*whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	
	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 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. All soil samples are prepped on site and pulps flown to ALS in Peru for sub 1 ppb gold analysis Au-ST43.
	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.
	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	No sample compositing has been applied in the field within

	applied.	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. At Mutum the orientation of the mineralisation is at an early level of understanding and the geological interpretation of the dip and orientation will evolve as more core information is gained.
	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. At Mutum core intersection angles appear to be approximately orthogonal to the foliation suggesting no 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. 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 including Tap AB, Tap C, Urucum and Torres reside in tenement 851.676/1992, centrally located within the northern state of Amapá, Brazil. The current registered holder of the tenements is Beadell Brasil Ltda. The Mutum and Arara soil anomalies are located on concession 858.124/2013 and is 100% owned by Beadell. The T3 and T4 anomalies are located on the Urucum East concession 850.865/1987 and are subject to an agreement announced on the Australian Stock Exchange on 6 April 2017.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to	851.676/1992 is an existing mining concession owned 100% by Beadell Resources Ltd for the Tucano deposits. All operating licenses are in place. 858.124/2013 and

	operate in the area.	850.865/1987 are exploration concessions that require standard regulatory approvals to operate in the area.
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 are generally stratabound and often 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. At Mutum no previous information is availbale and it is assumed that the mineralisation is of the same style as at Tucano.
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	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of*	The drilling was designed to intersect the mineralisation at an angle that is roughly perpendicular to the overall strike. The

mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*Exploration Results.* *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. At Tap AB Trough Lode the mineralisation is subvertical but anastomoses to steeply east and steeply west dipping. True width generally varies between 40-60% of the reported downhole interval although this varies between each hole. As the Carbonate Lode dips consistently to the west and is mostly drilled from the east, the true width generally represents approximately 75% of the reported downhole intervals although this varies between each hole depending on dip. **At Mutum core intersection angles appear to be approximately orthogonal to the foliation suggesting downhole widths approximate true width, however the geological controls on the mineralisation are at an early level of understanding.**
	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 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.*	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 near mine 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. Further drilling is underway at Mutum, diagrams have been included.