ASX MEDIA RELEASE
20 JANUARY 2014

JUMA EAST EXPLORATION RESULTS

- **BBX has identified widespread silica textures and silicification alteration typical of low sulphidation epithermal gold systems at the Guida target.**
- **Presence of high mercury values in rocks (620 ppb) and soil (183 ppb) usual in areas with geothermal activity.**
- **Visible gold identified in the saprolite of the silica lattice-bladed rocks and in soils around Guida old workings.**
- **Assay results indicate around 0.50 g/t of Au in the soils and saprolite at Guida**

BBX is pleased to announce the results from its first exploration program conducted at the Guida target – Juma East Gold Project.

Silica textures (fig-1) such as colloform, lattice-bladed calcite replaced by quartz and pseudo acicular quartz were identified at the Guida exploration target. Lattice-bladed textures were identified over 2 km along the N60W fault system and over about 1 km along the N30E fault system direction, forming a boomerang shaped alteration zone (fig. 2), the precise limits of which remain to be fully defined.

Meta-sedimentary rocks with chalcedony, amorphous silica and fine grained silica mass (silicification) as well as breccia, banded quartz and lattice-bladed quartz outcrop in the creek floor at the Guida old workings with a mapped extension (N/S) of about 300 metres. The exact limits have not yet been established due to the extensive soil cover. The banded quartz and some quartz-chalcedony veinlets in the Guida old workings are preferentially oriented N60W.

Although widespread evidence of rudimentary mining is present around the Guida old workings and in alluvials to the north and northeast, the principal workings are concentrated along the Guida creek for over 300 meters. The mining process advanced upstream within the soil and saprolite along the

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creek banks, with abundant gold nuggets reportedly having been recovered from the top of the saprorock containing silica textures typical of low sulphidation epithermal systems; The mining activity took place from 1985 to 1991 using manual methods only due to its remote location and difficult access at that time.

Three reconnaissance channels (11 samples) within this 300m zone (table 1) in the Guida creek were sampled and visible round gold grains were observed in all samples of CH_a, b and c (map1). The channel sample CH_a was located in saprolite derived from a siliceous rock with lattice-bladed texture as in the photo 5.

Three reconnaissance soil samples were also collected; S1 upstream of the old workings returning more than 10 fine grains in 8 kg of soil. Visible gold grains were also present in S2 and S3 collected about 600m west of Guida .

Prior to assaying samples were concentrated by panning to ensure that all the coarse gold grains were captured in the analysed sample. The concentrate weights were recorded to normalize the assay results using the concentration factor (table 3).

Eight (8) grab samples of rock outcrops were collected during this first field inspection of the region and submitted for multi element analysis (see table 2).

Gold was absent in these samples, but highly anomalous levels of mercury are consistent with the upper levels of low sulphidation epithermal gold systems where gold values are generally low.

The three channel samples conducted in the saprolite returned (table 3):

6 metres @ 0.44 g/t

3 metres @ 0.56 g/t

2 metres @ 0.25 g/t

These samples were taken arbitrarily from the creek banks where ready access could be obtained. Definition of the full extent of the zone of anomalous gold within the saprolite and soils at Guida target can only be defined by conducting a systematic soil sampling and auger drilling program.

The second field campaign focused on channel sampling the outcrops in the creek floor at the Guida old workings, comprising 38 samples, mainly from 3m intervals. In addition reconnaissance soil sampling was conducted on 100 m intervals on two lines, one 1.8km E-W line and one 3.0km N-S line, generating 54 soil samples.. Detailed sample descriptions (table 4) have being completed and the samples submitted for analysis. BBX expects analytical results to be available by 20th February 2014.

The exploration team is currently advancing the exploration at Guida by mapping the target area, conducting additional channel samples where

outcrop is present and auger drilling the soil and saprolite adjacent to the Guida creek.

Additional soil sampling and ground geophysics, mainly IP is planned prior to initiating diamond drill testing.

Reconnaissance sampling and mapping of the other garimpos is also planned over the coming months.

No known geological reconnaissance work has previously been conducted in this region and public information is limited to the 1:500,000 geological map based mainly on remote sensing data.

Experts in low sulphidation epithermal gold systems concur that ultimately drilling is the means to fully outline mineralization in a vein system, and multiple holes are sometimes necessary to locate the productive mineralized zone.

The drilling program must be guided by the interpretation of vein textures and the vein geometry. The textures of the minerals that form the vein (dominantly quartz, calcite and adularia) vary along the fluid path and, therefore, also vary with respect to depth. By observing these textures and understanding their variation accordingly to depth and gold content, gold mineralization can be targeted and its distribution predicted with accuracy.

Other subsidiary techniques such as ground geophysics (IP), soil and auger drilling and detailed surface mapping assist in guiding the initial drilling program.

It is very early days in the Juma East gold project, but the presence of abundant old workings and the identification of silica textures usual in the boiling zone of low sulphidation epithermal gold systems in a large zone at Guida associated with the widespread presence of gold in soils and saprolite, is a strong positive indicator for the presence of gold hosted in the underlying rocks at Guida creek target.

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The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation complied by Mr. Antonio de Castro who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. BBX´s Consulting Geologist Mr. Castro has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr. Castro consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information.

Table 1 – sample location and description

Sample	East	North	RL (m)	Description
GUN-001	218528	9260244	113	Channel a, 0- 1m in saprolite, Lattice-bladed quartz; 2 medium and 3 fine VG
GUN-002	218528	9260245	113	Channel a, 1- 2m in saprolite, Lattice-bladed quartz; 1 medium and 2 fine VG
GUN-003	218528	9260246	113	Channel a, 2- 3m in saprolite, Lattice-bladed quartz; 2 medium and 2 fine VG
GUN-004	218528	9260247	113	Channel a, 3- 4m in saprolite, Lattice-bladed quartz; 1 large and 1 fine VG
GUN-005	218528	9260248	113	Channel a, 4- 5m in saprolite, Lattice-bladed quartz; 1 large VG
GUN-006	218528	9260249	113	Channel a, 5- 6m in saprolite, Lattice-bladed quartz; 3 large, 1 medium and 1 fine VG
GUN-007	218591	9260341	113	Channel b, 0- 1m in saprolite, Lattice-bladed quartz; 1 large and 1 fine VG
GUN-008	218591	9260342	113	Channel b, 1- 2m in saprolite, Lattice-bladed quartz; 1 large and 4 fine VG
GUN-009	218591	9260343	113	Channel b, 2- 3m in saprolite, Lattice-bladed quartz; more than 10 fine VG
GUN-010	218621	9260437	110	Channel c, 0- 1m in saprolite, Lattice-bladed quartz; 2 medium and 6 fine VG
GUN-011	218621	9260438	110	Channel c, 1- 2m in saprolite, Lattice-bladed quartz; more than 10 fine VG
GUS-001	218560	9260618	161	Soil, quartz rich soil dark redish (Fe?) with more than 10 fine VG
GUS-002	219082	9260795	148	Soil, white colour with 1 large and 2 fine VG
GUS-003	219164	9260838	89	Soil, brown rich in quartz with 3 medium and 2 fine VG
GUR-001	218573	9260312	139	grab sample from a 13 cm silicious veins
GUR-002	218617	9260293	128	grab sample from a 12 cm of silicious vein
GUR-003	218523	9260220	112	grab sample of quartz vein with specularite
GUR-004	217210	9260326	176	grab sample of quartz block with colloform texture
GUR-005	217694	9260309	160	grab sample from Lattice-bladed quartz with epidote
GUR-006	216742	9260810	143	grab sample of the silcified sandstone
GUR-007	215710	9260235	151	grab sample of the matrix of the conglomerate
GUR-008	217694	9260396	118	grab sample of vuggy quartz with chalcedony

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Table 2- Multi-element results

Method															
1DX	Ag	As	**Au**	Bi	Cd	Cu	Hg	**Hg**	Mo	Ni	Pb	Sb	Se	Tl	Zn
Sample	PPM	PPM	**PPB**	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	**PPB**	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM
GUN-001															
GUN-002															
GUN-003															
GUN-004															
GUN-005															
GUN-006	<0.1	2.3	**245.2**	2.9	<0.1	7.7	0.43	**430**	1.1	2.5	2.0	0.2	<0.5	<0.1	2
GUN-007															
GUN-008															
GUN-009	<0.1	1.5	**184.4**	25.3	<0.1	17.7	0.38	**380**	1.6	4.5	23.8	3.6	1.2	<0.1	2
GUN-010															
GUN-011	<0.1	<0.5	**47.7**	3.3	<0.1	7.8	1.07	**1,070**	1.2	4.0	4.3	0.3	<0.5	<0.1	<1
GUS-001	<0.1	0.7	**580.5**	0.1	<0.1	6.5	0.99	**990**	1.1	3.6	1.5	0.1	<0.5	<0.1	1
GUS-002	<0.1	0.7	**314.3**	<0.1	<0.1	11.2	1.66	**1,660**	1.7	5.7	2.3	0.2	<0.5	<0.1	3
GUS-003	<0.1	0.6	**125.5**	0.2	<0.1	7.7	1.83	**1,830**	1.1	4.0	2.5	0.1	<0.5	<0.1	2
GUR-001	<0.1	0.6	**<0.5**	0.3	<0.1	9.2	0.61	**610**	1.3	3.9	1.7	0.1	<0.5	<0.1	2
GUR-002	<0.1	<0.5	**0.8**	0.2	<0.1	11.1	0.13	**130**	1.0	4.5	1.8	0.5	<0.5	<0.1	2
GUR-003	<0.1	<0.5	**10.3**	<0.1	<0.1	8.7	0.05	**50**	1.4	4.5	1.1	0.2	<0.5	<0.1	1
GUR-004	<0.1	<0.5	**<0.5**	<0.1	<0.1	73.1	0.42	**420**	1.4	5.1	0.9	0.1	<0.5	<0.1	3
GUR-005	<0.1	0.5	**<0.5**	0.6	<0.1	10.0	0.05	**50**	1.7	4.8	1.2	0.1	<0.5	<0.1	<1
GUR-006	<0.1	<0.5	**<0.5**	<0.1	<0.1	8.3	0.17	**170**	1.4	5.2	0.3	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	<1
GUR-007	<0.1	<0.5	**<0.5**	<0.1	<0.1	5.8	0.30	**300**	1.3	3.7	1.5	0.2	<0.5	<0.1	2
GUR-008	<0.1	<0.5	**<0.5**	<0.1	<0.1	7.1	0.62	**620**	1.2	4.5	1.2	0.3	<0.5	<0.1	2
Soil and channel samples are concetrates (about 10X) from the original sample, so the absolute assay results is about one tenth of the ones in this table.															

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Table 3 – Metallic Screen results for saprolite and soil

Sample	G6.2 (-) AuAvg PPM	G6.ME (+) Au GM/T	G6.ME Au Total PPM	concentration factor	original sample grade PPM	
GUN-001	0,998	35,9	3,4	0,10	0,34	6 m
GUN-002	0,111	13,5	0,9	0,15	0,13	@
GUN-003	0,234	14,0	1,0	0,12	0,12	0.44 ppm
GUN-004	2,178	98,5	9,9	0,13	1,27	
GUN-005	0,668	24,0	2,3	0,11	0,25	
GUN-006	0,453	67,2	4,6	0,10	0,48	
GUN-007	1,229	71,2	6,2	0,11	0,68	3 m
GUN-008	1,131	92,1	7,7	0,10	0,80	@
GUN-009	0,266	25,8	2,0	0,11	0,22	0.56 ppm
GUN-010	0,189	28,1	2,5	0,13	0,34	2 m
GUN-011	0,094	15,6	1,1	0,14	0,15	@
						0.25 ppm
GUS-001	1,025	80,5	7,8	0,11	0,89	
GUS-002	0,643	37,5	3,5	0,10	0,33	
GUS-003	0,101	20,6	1,3	0,09	0,12	

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Table 4 – Description of chip channel samples

Channel	Sample	East	North	Direction	From (m)	To (m)	Description
1	4	218528	9260244	N20E	0	3	Oxidized rock, pink, clay, strong hidrotermal alteration - silicification, no original texture
1	5				3	6	Quartz veins, some Fe oxides, banded and crustiform texture, sericite;
							silicification and sericitization alteration
1	6				6	9	Oxidized rock, pink, clay, strong hidrotermal alteration - silicification, no original texture
							Breccia extremely silicified, spots of sericite and kaulin + epidote; factures filled by Fe oxide
1	7				9	12	Hydrotermal alteration - silicification +sericite+epidote+kaulin
							Probable proto type rock - feldspatic pelitic sediment
1	8				12	15	Extremely altered rock, silicification with presence of sericite and kaulin, sacaroidal quartz
							thin fractures filled with iron oxide
1	9				15	18	quartz veins, reddish colour and brecciated texture; silicification
1	10				18	21	Hydrolic brecciated rock, hydrotermally alteration of silicification, sericitization and epidote
1	11				21	24	Hydrolic brecciated rock, hydrotermally alteration of silicification, sericitization and epidote
1	12				24	27	Hydrolic brecciated rock, hydrotermally alteration of silicification, sericitization and epidote
1	13				27	30	Hydrolic brecciated rock, hydrotermally alteration of silicification, sericitization and epidote
1	14				30	33	Extremely silicified rock, small vugges in fractures

Channel	Sample	East	North	Direction	From (m)	To (m)	Description
2	15	218568	9260365	N70E	0	3	hydrotermal quartz veins with coarse granulation and micro crystaline - Chalcedony?
2	16				3	6	hydrolic breccia extremely silicified with fractures filled by kaulin, quartz and iron oxides
							boxworks of pyrite and CaCO3 replaced by silica
2	17				6	9	altered rock, fine grain, yellow, quartz fragements plus kaulin
2	18				9	12	Vuggy Silica + kaulin and silica with colloform and crustiform textures
2	19				12	15	silicious rock with vuggy testures and pseudo acicular quartz
							lattice-bladed calcite replaced by quartz and crustiform texture
2	20				15	18	silicious rock with pseudo acicular quartz and a pink mineral likely to be adularia
2	23				18	21	Fine mylonitic texture with quartz and sericite plus hydrotemal alteration in metasiltstone?
2	24				21	24	Brecciated texture silicified with iron oxide in thin fractures, plus pink mineral (adularia?)
2	25				24	27	quartz veins from various hidrotermal phases
							thin fractures filled by iron oxide and drusiform quartz

Channel	Sample	East	North	Direction	From (m)	To (m)	Description
3	26	218618	9260400	N30E	0	3	quartz veins with banded texture plus pseudo-acicular quartz & lattice-bladed texture
3	27				3	6	sedimentary texture preserved with silicification + sericitization and iron oxide in fractures
4	28	218637	9260421	N30E	0	3	Sericite-quartz-schist with silicification and sericitization, quartz veins in the foliation
4	29				3	6	Sericite-quartz-schist with silicification and sericitization, quartz veins in the foliation
5	30	218553	9260598	N80E	0	3	Sericite-quartz-schist with silicification and sericitization, quartz veins in the foliation + Fe-ox
6	31	218594	9260478	N	0	3	Sericite-quartz-schist with silicification and sericitization, quartz veins in the foliation + Fe-ox
7	32	218612	9260452	N40W	0	3	Sericite-schist
8	33	218615	9260434	N10W	0	3	metasediment hydrolic brecchiated, silicification and sericitization and kaolin in the fractures
9	34	218548	9260300	N10W	0	3	Banded quartz veins with drusiform texture and clay minerals in the fractures
9	35				3	6	Banded quartz veins brecciated and pseudo-acicular quartz texture
10	36			Vertical	0	1	clay material with quartz fragments
10	37			Vertical	1	2	clay material with quartz fragments
10	38			Vertical	2	3	clay material with quartz fragments
10	39			Vertical	3	4	clay material with quartz fragments
11	40	219142	9259745	N40W	0	2	Biotite-quartz-granite coarse grains with silicious bands
		Logged by Wanderlei Borges					

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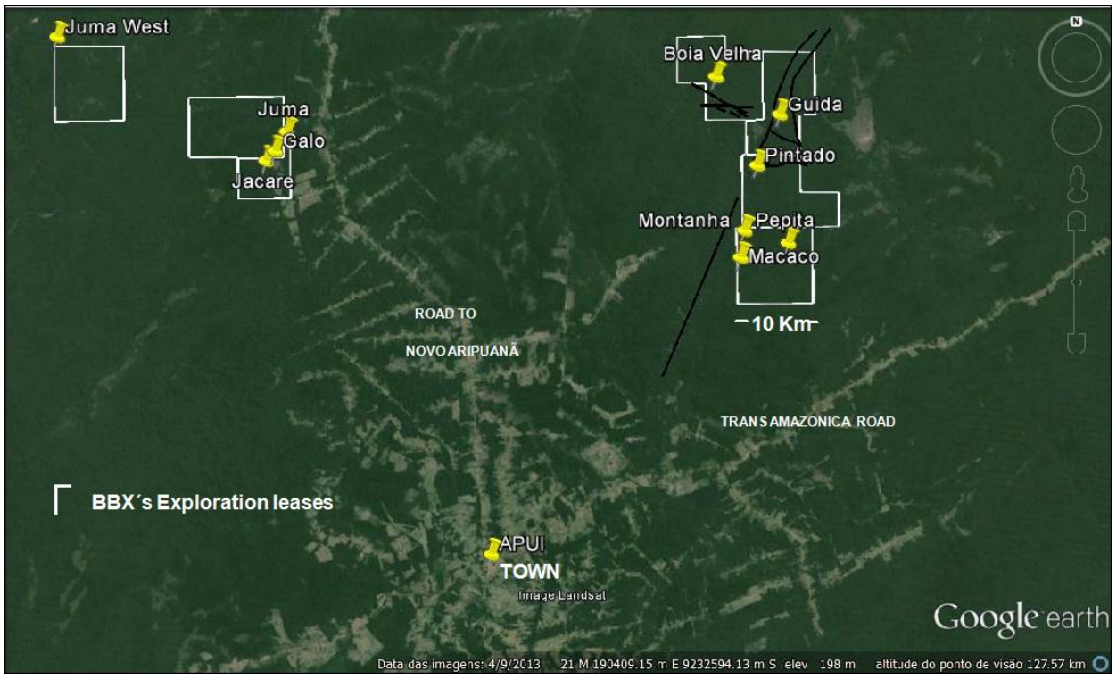
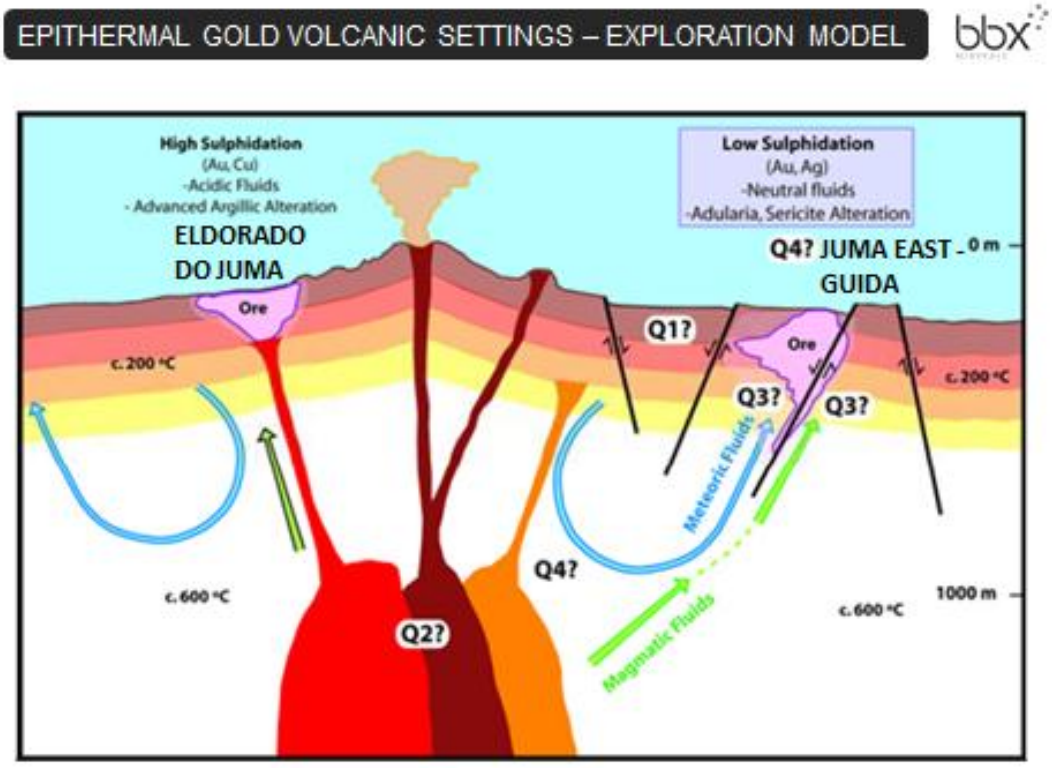
Juma Project Location – including local infrastructure





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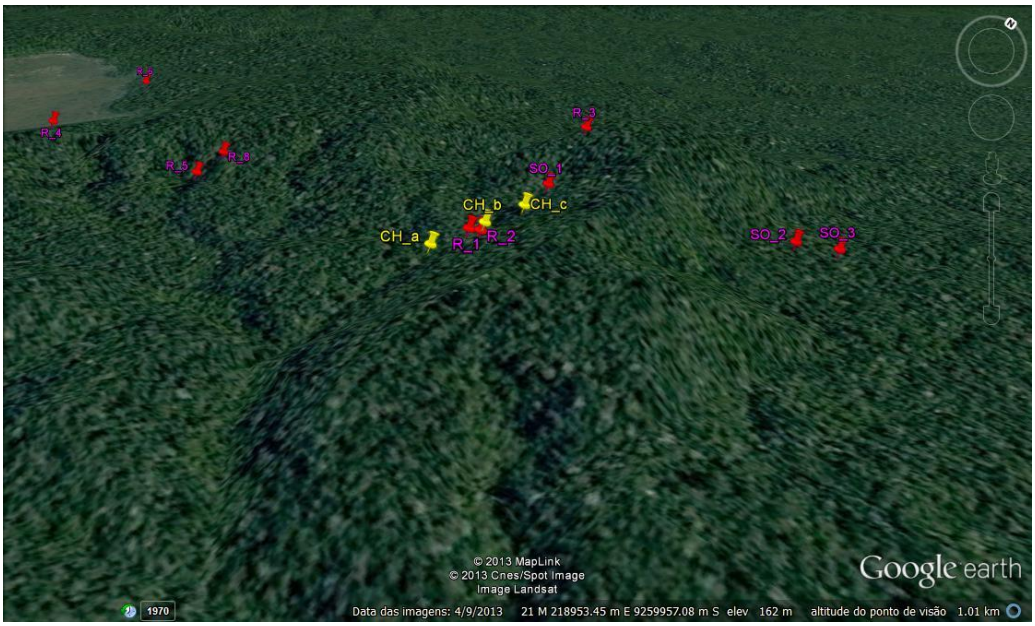
Map (Google image) of samples collected in the first field campaign.



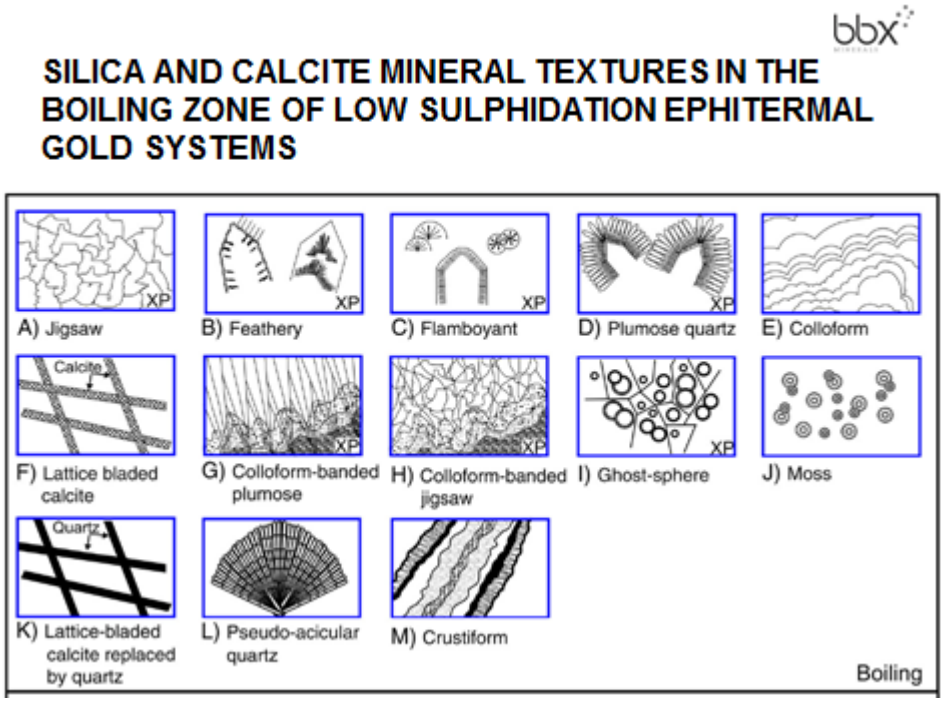


Fig- 1 Nomenclature for silica and calcite mineral textures indicative of boiling

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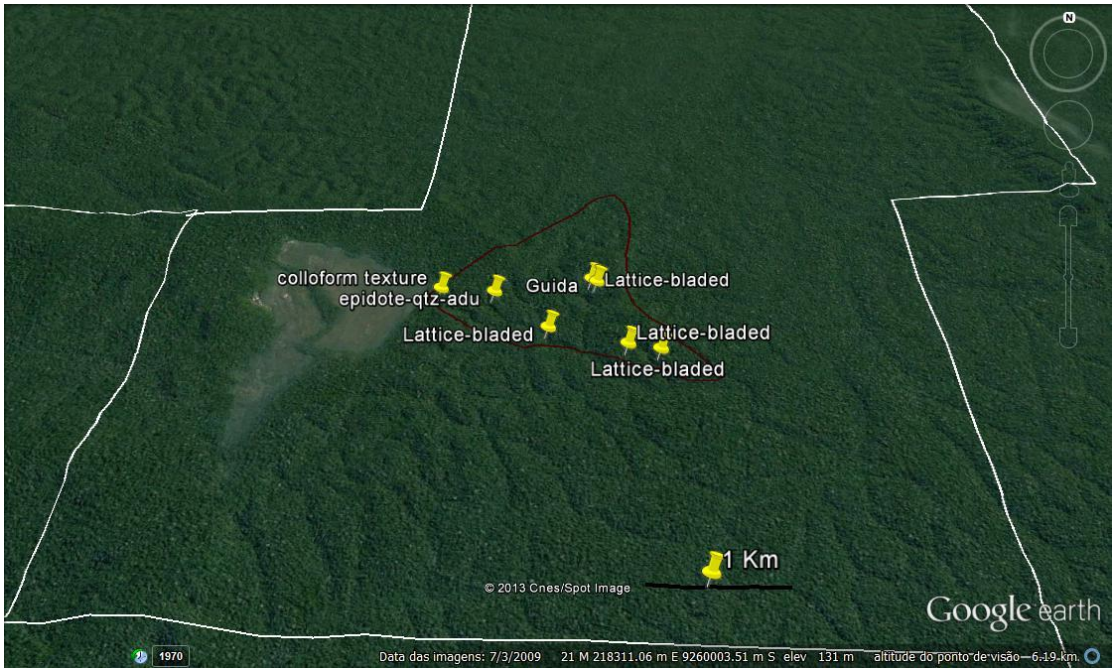

Fig-2 Location of typical boiling zone silica textures at Guida.

Photo 1- Sample GUR 004-location 217210E/9260326N elev.176 m – colloform texture

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Photo 2- Exposure-location 217694E/9260309N elev. 160 m – lattice-bladed calcite replaced by quartz

Photo 3- GUR005- location 217694E/9260309N elev. 160 m – lattice-bladed calcite replaced by quartz, epidote and adularia

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Photo 4- Exposure-location 218532E/9260233N elev. 120 m – lattice-bladed calcite replaced by quartz at the Guida old workings

Photo 5- Channel sample CH_a - within the Guida old workings –6 m @ 0.44 g/t Au in saprolite from the lattice-bladed zone

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Photo 6- Sample GUN019 -from the Guida creek bed - pseudo acicular quartz

Photo 7- Sample from the Guida creek bed – banded black=stained quartz

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Photo 8 - Exposure in the Guida creek bed – banded quartz with thin ferruginous bands

Photo 9- Exposure in the Guida creek bed – chalcedony vein in a fine silica groundmass

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Photo 10 - Exposure from the Guida creek bed – brecciated fine-grained silica mass

Photo 11 - Sample from the Guida creek bed – brecciated fine-grained silica mass

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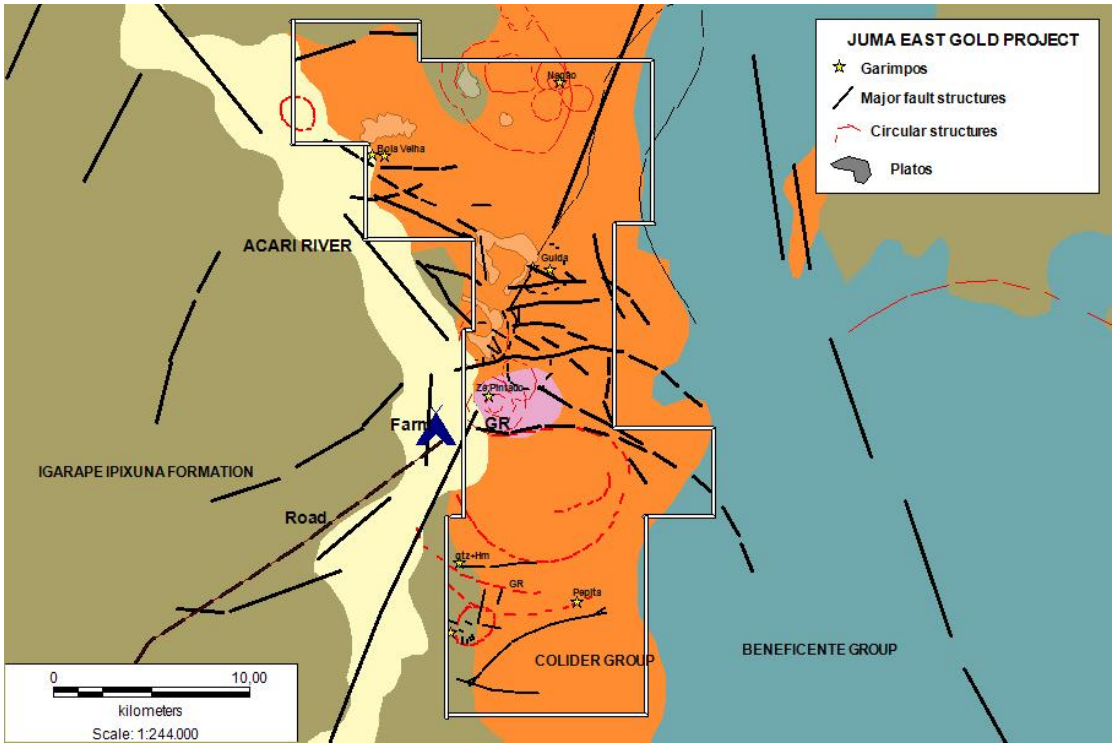
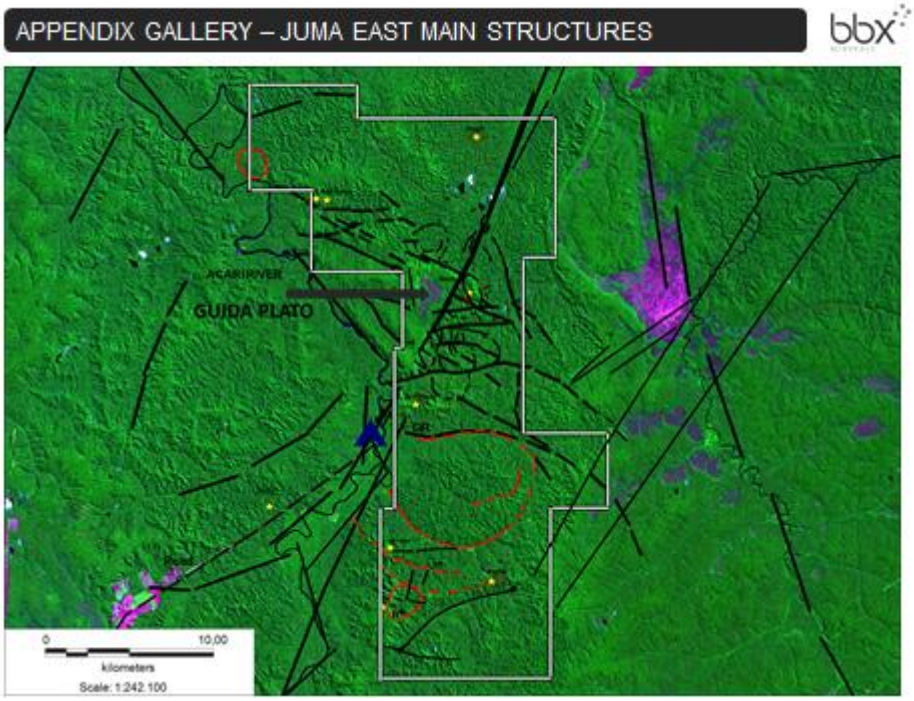
Juma East geological map





Major N30E and N60W structures controlling the Acari River and intersecting at the Guida target

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The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with JORC Code (2012 Edition).

TABLE 1 – Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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.	• Regional grab rock samples • Regional pan concentrates of soils • Pan concentrate of chip saprolite samples within the old workings
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Sample located by GPS Garmin 60SX
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where "industry standard " work has been done this would re relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is course gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• The sampling conducted is still on a reconnaissance basis, to determine if mineralogical and element association supports the exploration model for this region. • The determination of an appropriate sampling, preparation and assaying methodology to account for the coarse gold grains present in the soils and saprolite is still in process. • Assays have being conducted at ACME using the 1DX and metallic screen techniques.
Drilling Techniques	• Drill types (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).	• No drilling conducted yet

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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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.	• Exploration leases, Juma East project, all relevant details were presented in previous press releases and in the independent report.
	• 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	• The company is not aware of any impediment to obtain a license to operate in the area
Exploration done by Other Parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties	• No previous exploration by other parties
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	• Low sulphidation epithermal gold system
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	• Not drilled yet
Further Work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling)	• Geological mapping • Auger drilling to test for gold in soils and saprolite
	• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Geological reconnaissance is currently being conducted to define a drilling target