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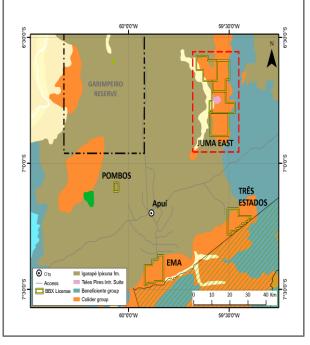
Juma East gold- silver- copper

Ema gold

Tres Estados gold-copper

Pombos gold

Eldorado Do Juma: gold



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VISIBLE GOLD IN FIRST DRILL HOLE AT PLATO, JUMA EAST

BBX (ASX: BBX) has successfully completed drilling its first hole (JED 001) at Juma East to a depth of 180.80 metres targeting gold and/or copper mineralisation in breccia pipe 3, in the Plato regional target.

Breccia pipe 3 is one of ten pipes defined by the airborne geophysical survey at Plato (fig 1, appendix). JED-001 intersected 64.9 metres of breccia and argillic alteration from surface followed by 55.3 metres of silica alteration containing visible gold to 120.2m down-hole, in sharp contact with unmineralised argillic alteration and rhyolite.

Based on its magnetic signature (figure 1 – appendix) the interpreted dimensions of the cone-shaped pipe 3 are approximately 500 m E-W by 300 m N-S

BBX CEO Jeff McKenzie stated "The presence of visible gold in BBX's first ever drill hole and the first drill hole in this unexplored region is extremely exciting and gratifying, and vindicates our belief that the region could represent a major mineralised province. Pipe 3 is just one of 10 similar targets identified at Plato, which in turn is just one of the 6 regional targets identified to date within BBX's tenement holdings at Juma East.

Results of JED-001

JED-001 intersected:

Visible fine to very fine gold (photos 1) disseminated in the siliceous rock from 64.9 metres to 120.2 metres down-hole. Visual inspection noted gold in the uncut core at various depths (table 1), in addition to a finely-disseminated unidentified silver-coloured ductile mineral, tentatively identified as a gold-palladium alloy known to occur in the region.

The intensity of the mineralisation increases with depth, accompanied by finegrained magnetite and occasional arsenopyrite and pyrite.

Table 1. Down hole depths with disseminated visible gold

65.06m	87.08m	118.10 m
66.82m	93.10m	118.60 m
70.20m	97.40m	118.80 m
78.71m	112.30m as film in fractures	
84.17m	115.52 m	

Photo 1. Section of the NTW core (5.71 cm diametre) at 115.52 metres down hole, with 35 specks of gold identified in this section of the core



A summary geological description of the hole is as follows:

- 0 to 64.9 metres: polymict phreatomagmatic breccia with sub-rounded felsic volcanic and volcanoclastic clasts in a fine-grained matrix containing occasional fine-grained magnetite.
- 64.9 m to 102.6 metres: grey to dark grey, black when wet siliceous rock containing disseminated and blebby magnetite and ultra-fine grains of arsenopyrite. Native gold has been identified throughout this interval
- 102.6 m to 105.3 metres: silicified rhyolite breccia with strong argillic alteration.
- 105.3m to 120.2 metres: as for the interval 65m to 102.6 metres, residual silica zone with visible gold throughout.
- 120.2 metres to 127.0 metres: a silicified argillic alteration zone displaying sharp contacts with the overlaying silica zone and underlying rhyolite.
- 127.0 metres to 180.8 metres: brecciated pink rhyolite and massive rhyolite to end of hole.

Note that all thicknesses mentioned in this report represent down-hole lengths and may not represent true widths, although all silica banding and geological contacts are approximately 90° with respect to the drill core suggesting that core lengths represent true widths.

Detailed logging is in progress, to be followed by cutting and sampling of the core to be completed within 2-3 days, prior to shipping of samples to the laboratory in Belo Horizonte (10 days). Assay results are anticipated within 30 days of despatch of samples.

Table 2. Drill hole parameters

Hole	Easting	Northing	Datum	Height	Azimuth	Dip	Total
Number				Above			Depth
				Sea			(m)
				level			
JED-	215698	9258468	WSG84-	158m	0°	70°	180.80
001			21S				

Ongoing Exploration

The drill rig is currently collaring JED-002, designed to test the high resistivity and underlying chargeability anomaly in pipe 1 (figs. 1 and 2 – appendix), 2 km north of pipe 3, tested in JED-001.

Subsequent to completion of initial drill-testing of pipes 1 and 3 at Plato and the Guida target (see appendix), a follow-up programme will be designed around hole JED-001.

Jeff McKenzie CEO BBX Minerals Ltd +64 22 3421271

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to copper and gold style mineralization for the Apui region in Brazil, is based on information compiled by Mr. Antonio de Castro BSc (Hons), MAusIMM, CREA, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralization and 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 is a BBX's Consulting Geologist and consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which it appears.

Cautionary Statement

The exploration results for hole JED-001 reported in this announcement are based on the visual observations of experienced geologists. However visual observations only provide limited exploration results and the existence of any economic grade mineralisation cannot be confirmed until assay results are received. Persons are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the results set out in this notice.

About BBX Minerals Ltd

BBX Minerals Limited (ASX: BBX) is a mineral exploration and mining company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. Its major focus is Brazil, mainly in the southern Amazon, a region BBX believes is vastly underexplored with high potential for the discovery of world class gold and copper deposits.

BBX's key asset is the Juma East Gold Project in the Apuí region – Amazonas State. The company has 58.1 km² of exploration tenements within the Colider Group, a prospective geological environment for epithermal gold and Cu-Au porphyry deposits. The region is under-explored and could provide BBX with a pipeline of high growth, greenfields gold discoveries.

Appendix

Drilling programme

The airborne geophysical survey defined 6 regional targets at Juma East. At **Target 2, or** Plato, 10 magnetic anomalies were identified and interpreted to represent breccia pipes potentially mineralised in gold and/or copper, of which pipes 1 and 3 were selected to be surveyed by ground geophysics (IP) and subsequently drill tested.

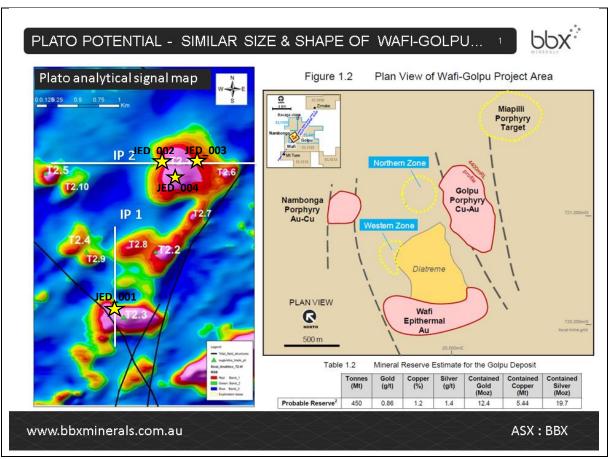


Fig 1. Map showing the ten analytical signature magnetic anomalies at Plato related to the presence of magnetic minerals within the interpreted breccia pipes. The executed JED-001 and the planned drill holes on pipe 1 are also indicated in the map.

The initial programme will test just 2 of the 10 interpreted pipes, pipe 3 (hole JED-001) and pipe 1 (JED-002, 003 and 004). Holes JED-005 and 006 will test the interpreted vein breccia system at the Guida target.

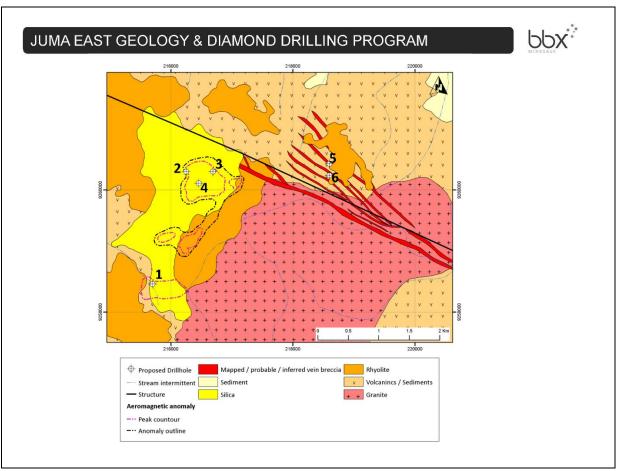


Fig 2. Geological map of Plato and Guida targets with planned drill holes.

The IP survey results at Plato suggest the presence of a high resistivity cover with potential to host free gold underlain by zones of high chargeability, possibly due to the presence of sulphides, which may host gold and/or copper mineralisation.

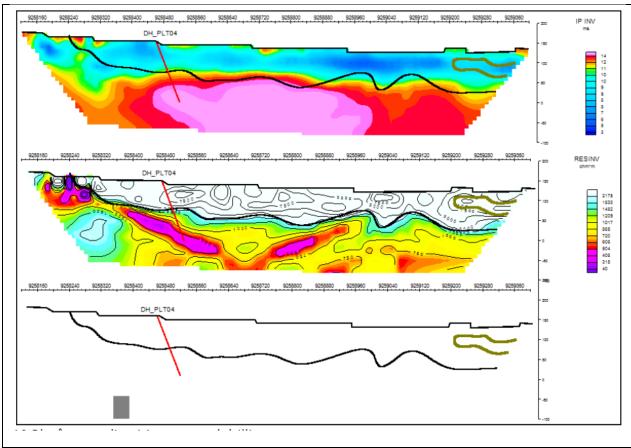


Fig 3. Chargeability and resistivity profile at breccia pipe 3 showing drill hole 1 location plotted with down hole depth of 180m.

Drill holes JED-002, 003 and 004 will test three different geological environments within breccia pipe 3, where the IP survey identified an extremely high resistivity zone near surface (white colour in the second section) with values above 100k ohm; typical of high sulphidation systems with potential to host high grade gold mineralisation. This zone will be tested in hole JED-003.

The chargeability anomalies a, b and c, which may reflect sulphides containing gold and/or copper mineralisation will initially be tested by JED-002, targeting anomaly b.

JED-004 will test the centre of the magnetic anomaly which could potentially represent a copper Cu-Au porphyry system.

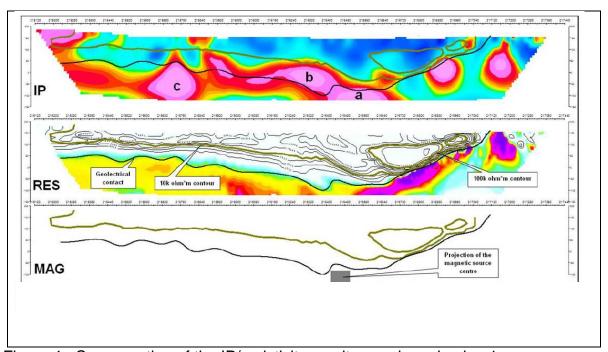


Figure 4. Cross section of the IP/resistivity results over breccia pipe 1.

The specific locations of drill holes JED-002 (230m), 003 (230m) and 004 (330m) are plotted on the detailed IP profile below.

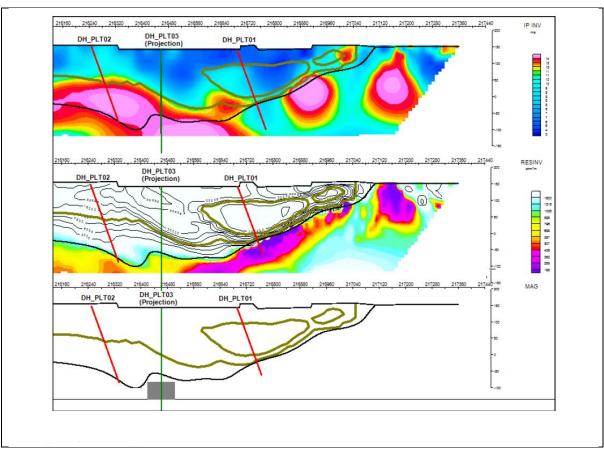


Figure 5. Location of planned drill holes JED-002 (DH_PLT02), JED-003 (DH_PLT01) and JED-004 (DH_PLT03); the first section shows chargeability and second is resistivity. PLT03 is located approximately 250m south of the section.

At Guida, two drill holes are planned to test the interpreted feeder zone of the breccia veins mapped in artisanal workings, represented by the high resistivity zones reflecting the presence of quartz.

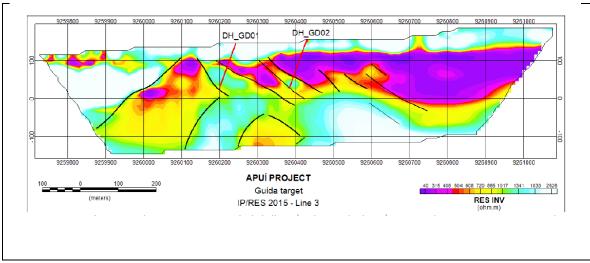


Fig 6 – Resistivity section over Guida target with planned drill hole JED-005 (DH_GD02-135m) and JED_006 (DH_GD01 – 125m)

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. 	No assay results are included in this announcement.
	 Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	No sample results included
	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 coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	No sample results included.
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drilling Techniques	 Drill types (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic etc) and details (e.g. core diametre, 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). 	Wireline diamond core drilling with a standard tube was used. Core diametre is NTW (57.1 mm dia). Core was not oriented.
Drill Sample Recovery	 Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assayed. 	Core barrel length was compared with the core length for each individual

		drilling run. No significant core loss was experienced.
	 Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	No significant core loss was experienced.
	 Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine /course material. 	Not applicable – no assay results are included in this announcement.
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, mineralisation and structure, including RQD is logged by the site geologist. Core recoveries are noted.
	 Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. 	 Core logging is both qualitative and quantitative. The core is photographed.
	 The total length and percentages of the relevant intersections logged. 	• 100% of the core was logged.
Sub- Sampling Techniques and Sampling	 If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	No sampling results are reported in this announcement
Procedures	 If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split etc and whether sample wet or dry. 	Not applicable
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	 For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	No analytical results are reported
	 Quality control procedures adopted for all sub – sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	Not applicable
	 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. 	No sampling results reported

	 Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	No sampling results reported
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. 	No assay results are included in this announcement.
	 For geophysical tools, spectrometres, hand held XRF instruments, etc, the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation etc. 	No data generated by geophysical tools, spectrometres, etc, are reported in this announcement.
	 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. 	No assay results are included in this announcement.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	 The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	No assay results are included in this announcement.
	The use of twinned holes	No twinning of holes has been conducted
Cuitouio	 Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	 No assay results or other data are included in this announcement.
Criteria	Discuss any adjustment to assays	 No assay results are reported
	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 Mine Resource estimation 	 Drill hole location has been determined using a hand- held GPS (Garmin).
	Specification of grid system used	• WSG84Z21.
	 Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	 Topographic control is achieved via the use of government topographic maps, in association with GPS and Digital Terrain Maps (DTM's), the latter generated during an earlier detailed airborne geophysical survey.

Data Spacing and Distribution	 Data spacing for reporting of Exploration results. 	 The hole subject of geological reporting in this announcement was logged on a continual basis (sub- 10cm data capture).
	 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 classification applied. 	 This announcement refers to geological observations from a single drill hole.
	 Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	 No sample results are reported
Orientation of Data in relation to Geological Structure	 Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which is known, considering the deposit type. 	No sample results are reported
	 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. 	 The banding of the mineralised residual silica is approximately 90° to the core axis suggesting a sub- horizontal attitude to the mineralisation.
Sample security	 The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	 No sample results are reported
Audit or Reviews	 The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	 No audits have been conducted

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. 	• Juma East Exploration leases are 100% owned by BBX, agreement details were presented in previous press releases, all four leases have no issues in respect to native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.
	 The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area 	 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	 High sulphidation gold mineralisation Low sulphidation gold mineralisation Au-Cu porphyry mineralisation
Drill Hole Information	 A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes Easting and northing of the drill hole collar Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar. Dip and azimuth of the hole Down hole length and interception depth Hole length 	Coordinates of JED-001 — refer to table 2.
	 If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and that this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	 Not applicable – the information has been provided (refer above).
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 	Not applicable – no assay results are reported
Data aggregation methods	 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 os such aggregations shown in detail. 	Not applicable – no assay results are reported.
Data aggregation methods	 The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	 Not applicable – no assay results are reported
Relationship between mineralization widths and	 These relationships are particularly important in reporting of Exploration Results. 	 Wherever mineralisation was reported in this announcement, clear reference is made to down-hole length. At this

intercepted lengths	 If the geometry of the mineralization 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'). 	stage, the relationship between the geometry of the mineralisation and the drill hole is not known.
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 limited to plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	 A plan showing hole locations with coordinates and cross sections is provided in the appendix to locate the hole subject of this 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. 	 The Company believes the ASX announcement provides a balanced report of the geology of drill hole JED-001.
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. 	 Airborne geophysical results and ground IP results were presented in previous announcements and are referred to in this announcement.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling)	 Details of the ongoing drill programme involving testing pipe 1 and the Guida system are presented.
	 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 geological map with the drill hole programme is presented in the appendix.