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BANNERMAN RESOURCES

STOCK EXCHANGE ANNOUNCEMENT

28 February 2019

RECONNAISSANCE DRILLING HIGHLIGHTS POTENTIAL FOR SATELLITE FEED

Bannerman Resources Limited (ASX:BMN, NSX:BMN) ("Bannerman" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the following results from the recently completed reconnaissance drilling program on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 3345.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Reconnaissance drilling of Ombepo and Rössingberg satellite targets completed**
- **Eight reverse circulation (RC) holes completed for 973 metres**
- **Thick zones of Etango-style uranium mineralisation intersected in three holes at Ombepo**
- **Presence of +350 ppm U_3O_8 intersections indicates potential for higher grade blocks**
- **Best intersections include:**
  - GOBRC0009: 2m at 452 ppm U_3O_8 from 70m and 13m at 203 ppm U_3O_8 from 146m (including 2m at 401 ppm U_3O_8 from 147m)
  - GOBRC0008: 19m at 203 ppm U_3O_8 from 140m (including 5m at 372 ppm U_3O_8 from 153m)
  - GOBRC0007: 11m at 238 ppm U_3O_8 from 153m
- **Ombepo results confirm satellite feed potential for Etango with prospects for high grade sections**
- **EPL 3345 renewal application submitted**

Bannerman's Chief Executive Officer, Mr Brandon Munro, commented:

"We are very encouraged by the potential for resources at the Ombepo target, located 7 km from the proposed Etango primary crusher. The reconnaissance program touched the edge of the target and showed broad zones of mineralisation of a similar tenor to Etango, albeit at slightly deeper levels. Particularly pleasing was the higher grade sub-intervals, which deserve further attention to see if these zones broaden. A satellite deposit could add mine life to the large-scale Etango deposit, whilst taking advantage of lower economic thresholds owing to proposed mine infrastructure."

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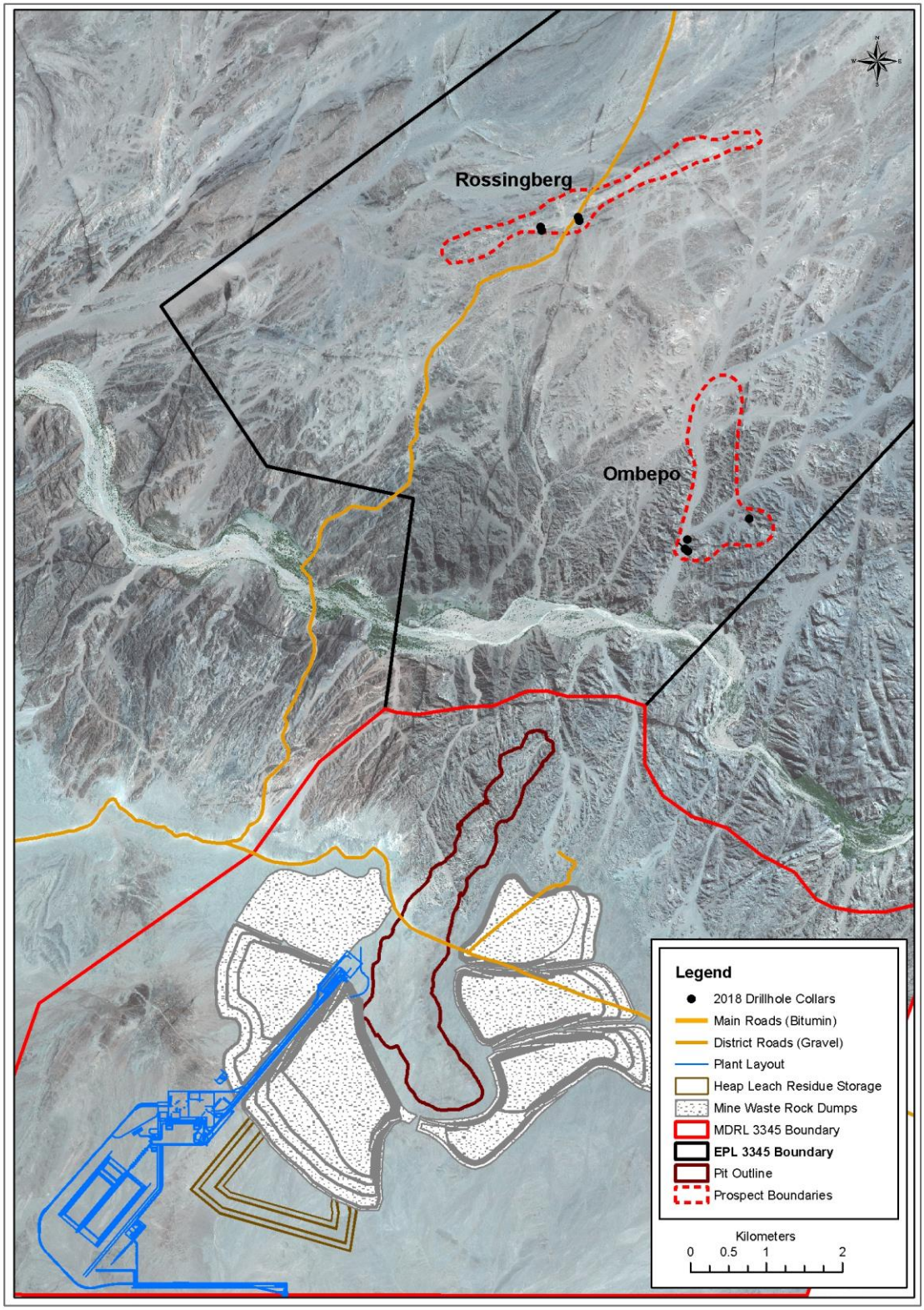
Reconnaissance Drilling Program

The reconnaissance drilling program, announced on 8 November 2018, tested two targets, Ombepo and Rössingberg, both situated immediately north of Bannerman's Etango uranium project. A total of eight reverse circulation (RC) drillholes were drilled for 973m. Four drillholes (for 575m) were drilled at the Ombepo prospect and four drillholes (for 398m) were drilled at the Rössingberg prospect. Both prospects have coincident radon anomalies and surface mineralisation.

Figure 1: Target locations and drillhole collars relative to the proposed mine infrastructure at Etango



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Ombepo Prospect

The objective of the reconnaissance drilling at the Ombepo prospect was to test the down dip continuation of uraniferous alaskite bodies identified at surface. All four holes drilled at the Ombepo prospect intersected uraniferous alaskite at depth.

Drillholes GOBRC0007 and GOBRC0008 were drilled on the same section line 50m apart (see Figure 2). These drillholes intersected the continuation of the alaskite bodies with associated uranium mineralisation at depth (see Figure 3). The alaskite body, as well as the uranium mineralisation, extends on this section line from drillhole GOBRC0007 down-dip to drillhole GOBRC0008.

Figure 2: Drillhole collars at Ombepo target

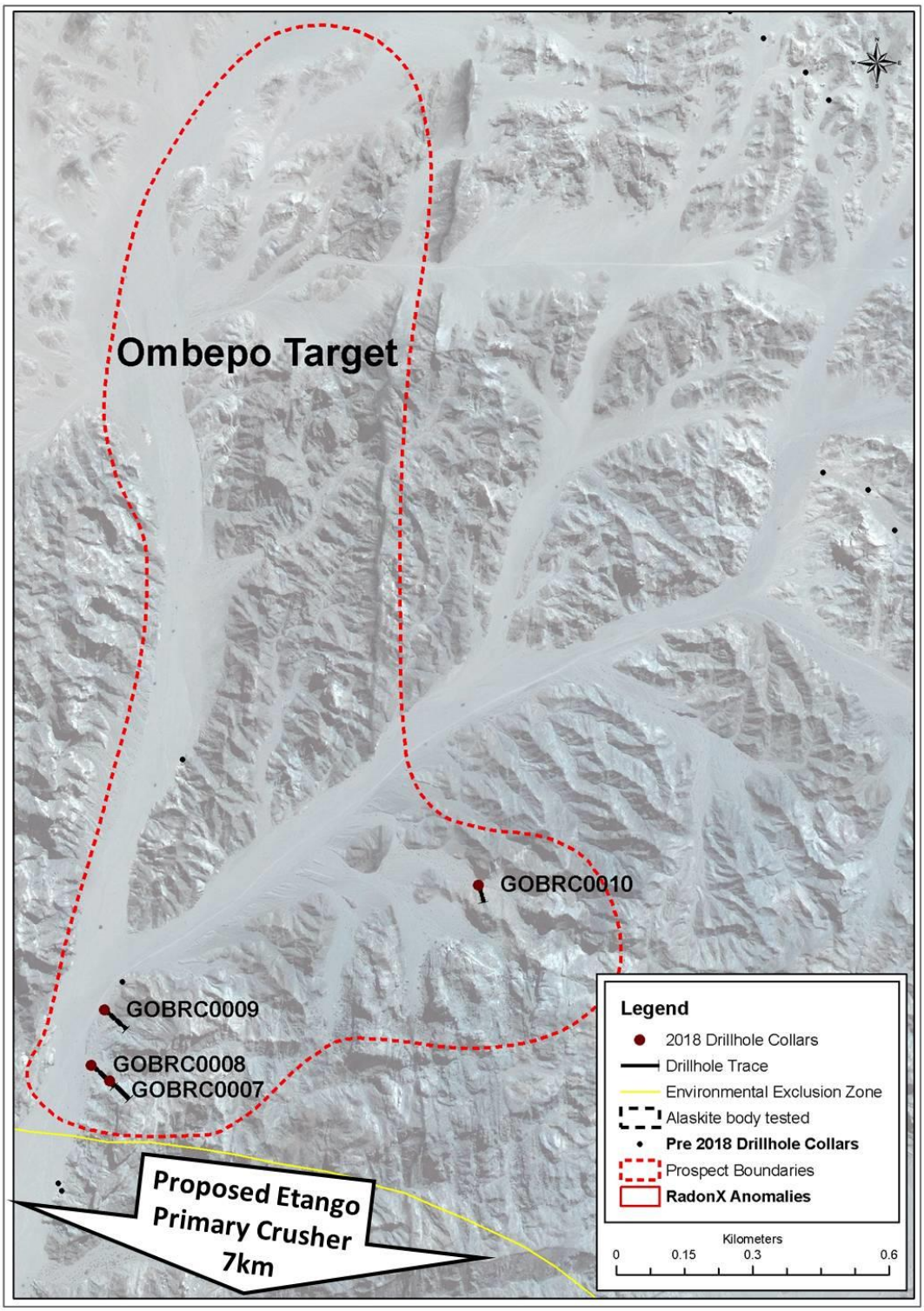
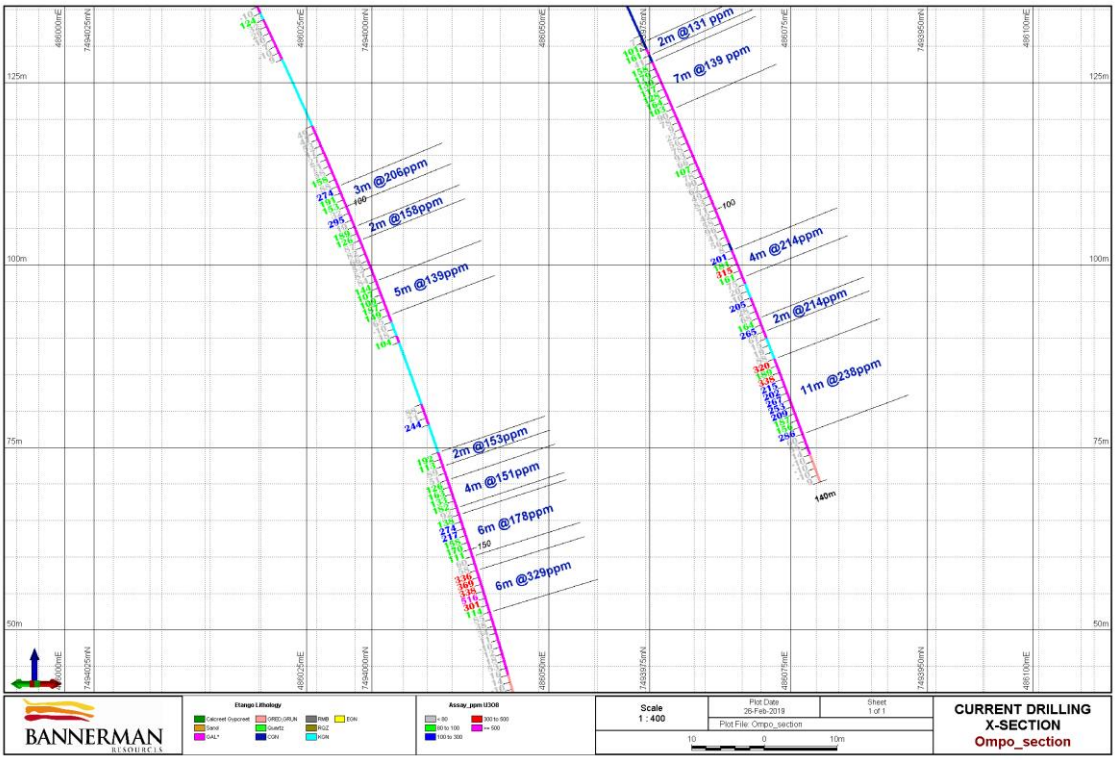


Figure 3: Section line showing Ombepo drillholes GOBRC0007 and GOBRC0008



Drillhole GOBRC0009 was positioned on a section line 110m to the northeast along strike. The results from drillhole COBRC0009 confirmed a 110m strike extent of the alaskite bodies and uranium mineralisation. Due to the topography in the area it was not possible to test the full strike extent of the uranium mineralisation with the reconnaissance drilling program.

Drillhole GOBRC0010 confirmed some down dip extension of uraniferous alaskite further north along strike.

Appendix 1 (Table 1) contains all collar data and intercepts >100ppm U_3O_8 over 1m intervals.

Rössingberg Prospect

The objective of the Rössingberg reconnaissance drilling was to test the strike extent of uranium mineralisation intersected during Bannerman's 2008 drilling program at the prospect. The drilling was done on two section lines situated 150m to the northeast along strike and 350m to the southwest along strike from the 2008 drilling program section line.

All four drillholes intersected poorly mineralised alaskite bodies, with the best results from drillhole GRBRC0026. Grades intersected in the alaskite bodies were mostly below 100ppm U_3O_8. The drilling did not establish continuation of mineralisation along strike at the Rössingberg prospect.

Appendix 1 (Table 2) contains all collar data and intercepts >100ppm U_3O_8 over 1m intervals.

Renewal of EPL 3345

Bannerman has submitted an application to renew EPL 3345 for a further 2 year term. All expenditure obligations have been met for the current licence term, which ends in April 2019.

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Conclusion

Reconnaissance drilling at the Ombepo prospect was successful and established the down dip extension (and some strike extension) of surface alaskite bodies and uranium mineralisation. These results indicate the potential for further down dip and strike extensions of uranium mineralisation at Ombepo. Further evaluation of the Ombepo prospect is warranted in order to pursue the clear satellite feed potential offered for the proximate Etango project. Drilling at the Rössingberg prospect established a lack of continuation of uranium mineralisation along strike and hence further work on this target is unlikely to be pursued.

Bannerman continues the ongoing DFS Update work on its world-class scale Etango uranium Project, with a current focus on mine and process schedule optimisation and further refinement of the cost input parameters.

Brandon Munro
Chief Executive Officer
28 February 2019

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About Bannerman - *Bannerman Resources Limited is an ASX and NSX listed exploration and development company with uranium interests in Namibia, a southern African country which is a premier uranium mining jurisdiction. Bannerman's principal asset is its 95%-owned Etango Project situated near Rio Tinto's Rössing uranium mine, Paladin's Langer Heinrich uranium mine and CGNPC's Husab uranium mine. A definitive feasibility study has confirmed the viability of a large open pit and heap leach operation at one of the world's largest undeveloped uranium deposits. From 2015 to 2017, Bannerman conducted a large scale heap leach demonstration program to provide further assurance to financing parties, generate process information for the detailed engineering design phase and build and enhance internal capability. More information is available on Bannerman's website at www.bannermanresources.com.*

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement as it relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Marthinus Prinsloo. Mr Prinsloo is a full time employee of Bannerman Resources Limited and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Prinsloo has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities, which he is undertaking. This qualifies Mr Prinsloo as a "Competent Person" as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' and a Qualified Person as defined by Canadian National Instrument 43-101. Mr Prinsloo consents to the inclusion in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Prinsloo holds shares and performance rights in Bannerman Resources Limited.

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Appendix 1

Table 1: Ombepo prospect drillhole collars data & intersections >100ppm U_3O_8 over 1m interval

Borehole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	EOH Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (ppm U_3O_8)
GOBRC0007	486035	7494000	195	-60	135	140	34	35	1	131
							75	77	2	131
							78	85	7	139
							93	94	1	107
							106	110	4	214
							113	114	1	205
							116	118	2	214
							122	133	11	238
GOBRC0008	485995	7494034	173	-60	135	171	71	72	1	124
							95	96	1	158
							97	100	3	206
							101	102	1	295
							103	105	2	158
							111	116	5	139
							119	120	1	104
							131	132	1	244
							136	138	2	153
							140	144	4	151
							145	151	6	178
							153	159	6	329
GOBRC0009	486024	7494155	200	-60	135	159	69	72	3	338
							120	121	1	104
							126	127	1	100
							131	132	1	177
							138	140	2	132
							141	144	3	120
							146	150	4	289
							151	157	6	198
							158	159	1	105
GOBRC0010	486846	7494431	242	-60	165	105	10	12	2	196
							72	73	1	105

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Appendix 1

Table 2: Rössingberg prospect drillhole collars data & intersections >100ppm U_3O_8 over 1m interval

Borehole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	EOH Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (ppm U_3O_8)
GRBRC0026	484586	7498412	317	-60	330	87	4	5	1	122
							6	7	1	112
							16	19	3	169
							21	22	1	139
							27	28	1	113
							29	30	1	131
GRBRC0027	484602	7498366	317	-60	330	111	0	1	1	179
							22	23	1	113
GRBRC0028	484110	7498236	305	-60	330	120	65	66	1	113
GRBRC0029	484092	7498281	307	-60	330	80	No significant Intercepts			

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Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report report template

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 (eg 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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Geochemical samples were obtained from RC chips at 1 m intervals. Samples were split at the drill rig using a riffle splitter to obtain a 1 to 3kg sample of which 250g were pulverised to produce a subset for XRF analysis. • 10 to 20% of the sample was assayed for U by XRF.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• RC drilling was used
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill chip recoveries were good at approximately 90%. • Drill chip recoveries were assessed by weighing 1 m drill chip samples at the drill site.

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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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drillholes were logged lithologically. • The logging is qualitative in nature. • Other parameters logged includes color, texture where possible, alteration, quartz color intensity, sample condition (wet & dry) and gamma total count (CPM *counts per minute,* using a handheld scintillometer).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• A portable 2tier riffle splitter was used to treat each full 1 m sample from the cyclone into a suitable size assay sample. All sampling was done dry. • The above mentioned sub-sampling technique is industry practice and appropriate. • The sample size is considered to be appropriate the grain size of the material being sampled. • Field duplicates were inserted into the assay batch at a rate of 1 for every 20 samples (which is compatible with the industry standard).
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.* • *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.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The analytical method used was XRF. XRF is industry standard and considered to be appropriate. • Assay QA/QC involves the use of assay standards (sourced from African Mineral Standards (AMIS) in Johannesburg, made from Bannerman pulp rejects and cross-checked through umpire laboratories for which the round robin reports are available), field duplicates and blanks. • All standard, blanks and field duplicate results passed the statistical QA/QC parameters and therefore the results are considered to have acceptable accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No holes have been twinned. • Samples were logged on laptop computer on a standardized log sheet. Sample sheets were generated from the log sheet. Sample tag book were filled in at Bannerman's Goanikotes Warehouse Facility (GWF) where the sample batches for analytical analysis were prepared. All data were captured electronically and imported into the database. • U assay results were converted to U_3O_8 using the standard conversion factor of 1,1792.

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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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drillhole collars were surveyed in-house using a handheld GPS (accuracy ± 3m). • Downhole deviation logging was done at all drillholes using a verticality magnetic survey tool. The logging was done by Terratec Geophysical Services Namibia under contract. • The grid system is World Geodetic System (WGS) 1984, Zone 33S.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Reconnaissance drilling was done to test the continuation of surface mineralisation down dip. Drillhole positioning was therefore optimized to intersect the surface mineralisation at depth. • Drillhole spacing is inadequate to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for mineral resource and reserve estimation. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.* • *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 Uranium mineralisation is associated with intrusive leucocratic granite sheets that dip between 20 and 40°. All boreholes were drilled at angles of -60° from horizontal in order to get the true width of intersections. • All boreholes were drilled perpendicular to the strike of the geology in order to get true width of intersections.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Bagged chip samples were transported directly from the drill site to Bannerman's Goanikotes Warehouse Facility (GWF) where they are stored under lock and key.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• None

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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 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 work to which the Exploration Results relate was undertaken on exclusive prospecting grant EPL3345. • The EPL was granted in 2006 and is valid until 25 April 2019. • The EPL is in good standing. • The EPL is located within the Dorob National Park in Namibia. • There are no known impediments to the project beyond Namibia's standard permitting procedures
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• From 1982 to 1986, Western Mining Group (Pty) Ltd conducted regional mapping and drilled 22 percussion drillholes for 1,017 m and conducted surface scintillometer surveys and trenching.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Primary uranium mineralisation occurs within sheeted leucogranites, locally referred to as alaskites, intruded into metasediments of the Nosib and Swakop Groups of the Neoproterozoic (pre-550Ma) to early Palaeozoic (c500Ma) Damara Supergroup.
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.* • *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.*	• A total of 8 holes for 975m were drilled during this reconnaissance drilling program. 4 of the holes for 398m were drilled at the Rössingberg prospect area and 4 of the holes for 575m were drilled at the Ombepo prospect area. • The Table in Appendix 1 list all the holes drilled as well as all intersections greater than 100ppm U_3O_8 over 1m.
Data aggregation	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high*	• No top cut grade was applied.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
methods	*grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The Uranium mineralisation is associated with intrusive leucocratic granite sheets that dip between 20 and 40°. All boreholes were drilled at angles of -60° from horizontal in order to get the true width of intersections. • All boreholes were drilled perpendicular to the strike of the geology in order to get true width of intersections.
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.*	• Appendix 1 (Table 2) shows all drill hole locations. Table 1 lists the anomalous intervals. • Maps and sections are included in the text.
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 exploration result is reported.
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 radiometric data indicate anomalous uranium mineralisation on surface at both the Rössingberg and Ombepo prospect areas. • Handheld spectrometer survey indicates significant uranium mineralisation on surface at Ombepo prospect area.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Geological mapping, interpretation of drilling data is planned at the Ombepo prospect area. • No further work is currently planned at the Rössingberg prospect area.