

ACTIVITY REPORT FOR QUARTER TO 30 JUNE 2014

SUMMARY OF WORK

- Reconnaissance field work
- Geochemical rock samples taken and sent for analysis
- Analytical work of old assays and data
- Geological Mapping
- Auger drill sampling at Antrong Concessions
- Auger drill sampling at Kang Roland North
- Detailed planning for next stage works programs

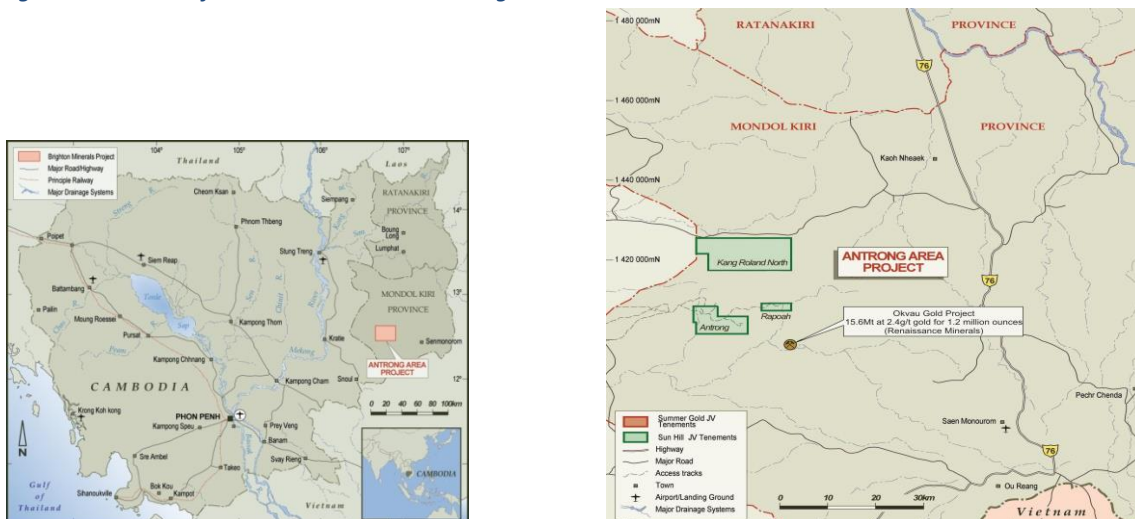
Cambodian Gold and Base Metals Projects

Brighton Mining Group Limited ("Brighton" or "the Company") holds a 70% joint venture interest in the Antrong Project Area which is located approximately 230km north-west of Phnom Penh in the mineral rich province of Mondul Kiri in Cambodia.

The Antrong Project Area is highly prospective for gold and base metals and is located approximately 9km north north-west of the Okvau Project of Renaissance Minerals Ltd (formerly Oz Minerals Ltd) – see maps.

As shown on the maps, the Antrong Project Area covers three separate concessions known as Antrong, Ropouh and Kang Roland North respectively although they are subject to a single mineral licence granted to Sun Hill Minerals Co. Ltd, which is a company incorporated under Cambodian law and in which Brighton has a shareholding of 70%

Figure 1. Location of the Sun Hill Minerals Antrong Concession



Work Completed during the quarter ending on 30 June 2014

During the quarter to 30 June 2014, the Company completed works programs that completed were important to the next stage of exploration development at both Antrong and Kang Roland North concessions.

Antrong

The area of proposed soils is largely dominated by an intrusive unit known as the “Antrong Granodiorite” in the south and sedimentary rocks in the north which have undergone various grades of contact metamorphism which form an alteration halo surrounding the intrusive. The target mineralization is likely to be higher grade constrained vein systems (CVS) within the intrusive and low to medium grade unconstrained vein systems inside the altered sediments.

The purpose of this soil program was to test an area of the tenement yet to be covered by a “1st phase” regional soil program. The target mineralization was

This was in conjunction with testing the strike extensions of known mineralization encountered in diamond drillholes ANTDD001 and ANTDD002 and rock chips sampled from the area.

Note: Diamond Drillhole ANTDD001 had encountered grades of 3m at 5.9g/t Au from 20m inside the intrusive body.

Note: Rock chip ANTRK124 graded as high as 28.4 g/t Au

Therefore a soil grid totalling 350 samples, along a 100m x 400m grid has been designed as a first pass program to help define mineralization trends in the area, along with extending the strike of known gold mineralization.

Figure 2 below shows auger drill grid at Antrong

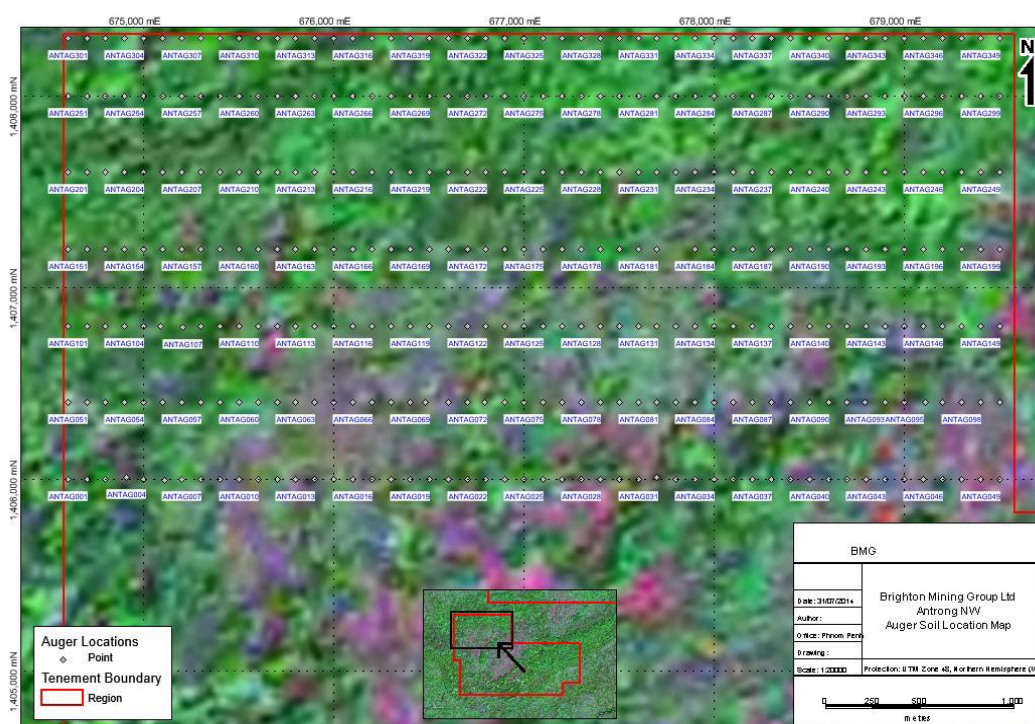


Figure 2. Auger Drill Locations at Antrong Concession

Kang Roland North

The work at Kang Roland North was specific to three target areas, being the Entrieng Target, Blue Pelican Target and Green Pelican Target as seen in figure 3 below.

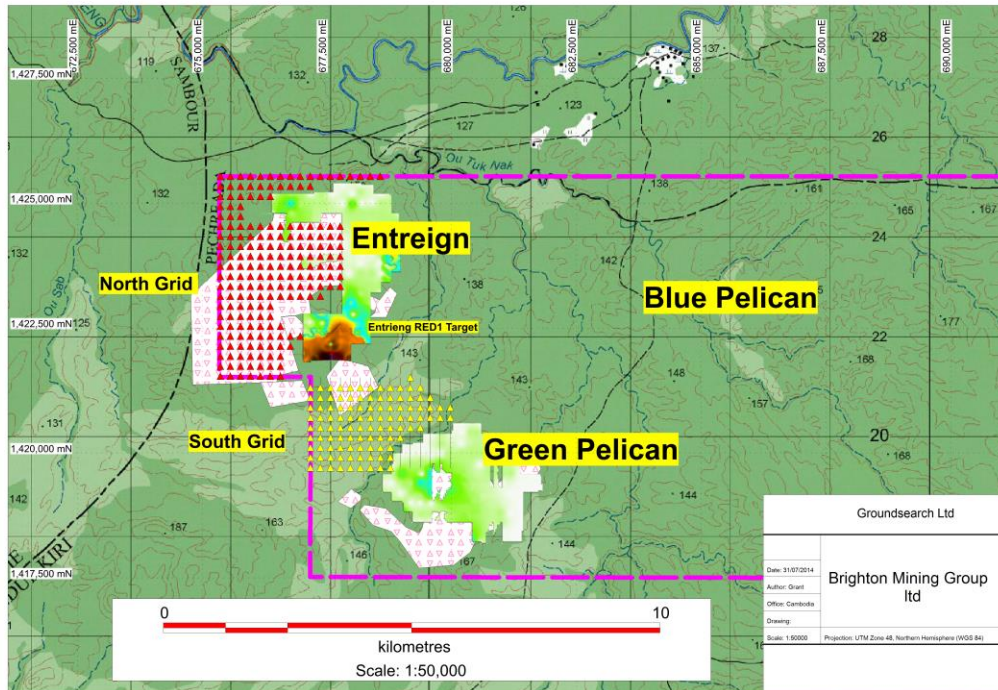


Figure 3. Kang Roland North Concession showing Target Areas and Sampling Locations

The program is targeting a series of Granodiorites and Diorite intrusive bodies together with an area of artisanal Mining. The artisanal miners are exploiting a mix of auriferous sediments in the streams and rivers plus veins and gold bearing dyke structures near the intrusions in the west.

Results from the Pan Concentrate samples (gold colour) indicate the areas around the intrusion are shedding gold. Of interest is the Diorite / Granodiorite Intrusion found in the east of the licence. This was found by satellite image analysis and confirmed on the ground. This also has pan colours in the samples run. This discovery suggest that there are more intrusions in the licence and significantly increases it's prospectively

Work Planned for Quarter to 30 September 2014

Antrong Concession:

- Follow up trenching on high grade auger infill locations
- Assaying and data entry of samples received
- Preparation and definition work on targets for drilling

Kang Roland North:

- Further Infill auger drill sampling on eastern side of Blue Pelican target
- Trenching along the margins of the alteration zone where high grade results have been located.
- Further mapping at Entrieng target area
- Assay and data entry of samples received

CORPORATE

The Company has over the past five months undertaken the raising of capital by way of convertible loans for the purposes of providing additional working capital for the Company.

The total amount of the loan raising is up to \$1,000,000 and the Company raised \$221,250 during the quarter towards this amount.

Further capital is being progressively raised by the Company since the end of the quarter under the convertible loan arrangements

The interest payable on the amount of loans is 10% per annum accruing and computed monthly.

The Company may in its discretion but subject to the prior approval of its shareholders satisfy the amount of the loan and accrued interest by the issue of shares at a price of 0.75 cents a share with each share having one attaching option to acquire a share at an exercise price of 1 cent each on or before 31 December 2016.

As already stated the satisfaction of the loans by the issue of the shares and options is subject to the prior approval of the shareholders of the Company to ensure compliance with the Corporations Act 2001 and the Listing Rules of Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX").

The raising by way of the loans is to provide additional working capital for the Company prior to the completion of its corporate activities.

JONATHAN REMTA

Managing Director

31 July 2014

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration targets and exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Steve Boda of Crescent Minerals Pty Ltd, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Boda is a consultant to Brighton Mining Group Limited and Brighton Mining Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Mr Boda consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which they appear.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Early stage greenfield exploration carried out the utilized both hand auger drilling and termite mound sampling. Auger drilling was completed to refusal and the bottom of hole was sampled.</p> <p>Samples from the termite mounds were collected from mounds that fell within a certain area encompassed by a 200mx20m ellipsoid. All mounds that fell within this area were sampled and a composite created from the samples.</p> <p>Samples were located using a good quality hand-held GPS.</p> <p>No coarse gold or other such material was noted which may have inherent sampling problems.</p> <p>Each sample collected was 2 – 3kg in size which for this level of exploration is deemed representative of <i>in-situ</i> material</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	Not applicable
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>Each soil sample was logged according to color, depth of sample, vein quartz % and interpreted lithology.</p> <p>Logging was qualitative in nature regarding color and interpretive lithology. Logging was quantitative in nature regarding depth of sample and vein quartz percentage.</p> <p>Each soil sample was logged as one homogenous unit.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>All samples will have a reject split and will be held in storage</p> <p>No wet samples were encountered. All samples are stored at site.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	Samples yet to be submitted for assay.
Verification of sampling and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> 	All sample collection was supervised by a competent person at site. All samples were placed into unique pre-numbered bags and entered into

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	site ledgers. This information was then transferred to the site database. These numbers are used to match sample with assays.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>Each auger drillhole site was located using handheld Garmin GPS units.</p> <p>Coordinates were recorded in WGS84, zone 48 south.</p> <p>Use of GPS altitude data is thought to be sufficient for this initial stage of exploration.</p>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>Soil samples from Antrong were collected over a 100 x 400m grid and sampled through the use of hand auger. Field crews drilled to the top of the “c-zone” soil in approximately 30cm increments. Each increment was laid out from SOH – EOH and a photograph was taken of the entire drillhole profile. The final (~30cm) of soil is then placed inside a referenced calico bag.</p> <p>Duplicate samples were collected in the field every 50 samples to ensure repeatability of results from the sampling and analysis procedure.</p> <p>Samples are currently being stored in Phnom Penh Cambodia, awaiting submission.</p> <p>Soil samples from the Kang Roland North area were sourced from termite mounds, from the top 30cm within the core of the mound. Sample points are nominal ones whereby samples are composites from several termite mounds on a 200m spaced grid. The region or zone that would encompass a termite mound is 100m east-west and 10m north-south of the gridline. Sample volume is ca. 3kg. A split was made to run a pan concentrate, which was processed at site.</p> <p>Blanks and duplicates will be run by the laboratory.</p>
<i>Orientation of</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering</i> 	Grid orientations for the sampling has been designed to cross structures as near to perpendicular as possible, minimising any

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>data in relation to geological structure</i>	<p><i>the deposit type.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	potential in creating a bias sampling orientation.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	All samples collected by BTN staff are put into plastic bags, which are in turn placed into referenced calico bags. These calico bags are in turn placed in numbered polyweave bags, tied and secured. Samples were stored on site until the end of the sampling program and have since been moved to a secure storage facility in Phnom Penh awaiting submission.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	No audits have been completed, but both in-house and laboratory QAQC data will be monitored in a batch by batch basis. All protocols have been internally reviewed.