

ROUYN-NORANDA, CANADA--(Marketwired - May 26, 2015) - [Brunswick Resources Inc.](#) (the "Corporation" or "Brunswick") (TSX VENTURE:BRU) is pleased to announce the review of the previously completed exploration program on the western part of the Chester property, located in north-central New Brunswick, Canada. The claims are located about 55 km west northwest of Miramichi City or 35 km from Sunny Corner and 72 km southwest of Bathurst. It is located in the southern edges of the main Bathurst Mining Camp as shown in the attached map of Bathurst Mining Camp.

An extensive ground exploration program was conducted on the western part of the Chester Property, concentrating mainly on the west side of the Clearwater Stream in an area that has not been explored since the late 1950's. The purpose was to explore the possibility of finding additional near surface mineralized zones similar to the known Chester Copper and VMS zones. It was already confirmed by a previous operator (First Narrows 2004 and historical drilling 1967-68) that the main zone copper stringer deposit exists for 500 to 700 metres west of the calculated resource.

In July and August 2014, [Brunswick Resources Inc.](#) completed a total of 1,103 metres of diamond drilling in 10 short holes on the western part of the Chester property (Chester West claims) as shown on the attached drill hole location plan. The objective of the program was to test soil geochemical anomalies discovered and outlined in a detailed soil sampling program completed by [Explor Resources Inc.](#) in 2013 (Press Release dated December 2, 2013). It was also to check the underlying geology for structure and lithologies because the stratigraphy is relatively flat-lying in this area of the Camp. The flat nature of the stratigraphy and the sparsity of outcrops makes it difficult to interpret what is going on as little as 30 cm beneath the surface of an outcrop, particularly the thickness and lithologies of stratigraphic units.

Drill holes CHS 14-01 to CHS 14-04 were drilled to check the source of a large and dominant lead in soil anomaly from the 2013 soil sampling program. There is also a weaker zinc and copper anomaly in the same trend. All 4 of these holes intersected lead and zinc mineralization although it is fracture fillings in felsic rocks. The holes were all terminated in the 104 to 131 metres range and intersected a series of felsic volcanic interlayered with sediments.

Drill hole CHS 14-01 intersected a 13.35 metres section of felsic rocks with scattered lead and zinc sulphide mineralized unit near the surface. This correlates to a similar unit found nearby in outcrop on the access road. It went into a series of felsic and sedimentary rocks until it intersected a fault at 91.4 to 93.9 metres, after which it went back into a feldspar unit again which appears to be the Clearwater Stream Formation. Both units are altered but only the top units reported lead and zinc mineralization. This hole confirmed the suspected and interpreted fault and it also confirmed the presence of base metal mineralization in that unit. (The Clearwater Stream Formation is the host stratigraphic unit for the layer containing the Chester Copper Stringer zone and the Chester VMS deposit, located approximately 2 kilometres to the east).

Drill hole CHS 14-02 was drilled 50 metres behind and to the south of drill hole CHS 14-01. It also collared in sediments and then went into a layer of felsics. It intersected a 16.35 metres thick felsic unit just below the sediments. This unit is also feldspar phytic and chlorite and sericite altered and contains scattered and disseminated sulphides including lead, zinc and copper sulphides. Although grades appear low, it was sampled in its entirety. This unit is correlative with the similar unit in the first hole and shows the continuity of alteration and mineralization in this horizon, which appear to be the Clearwater Stream Formation. It also suggests that the horizon may be thickening to the south since, at only 50 m away, it is 3 metres thicker in the second hole. Both have similar characteristics of alteration and mineralization. The resultant dip is 15° southward.

Drill holes CHS 14-03 and CHS 14-04 were drilled about 50 metres further south and 100 metres east of the first two holes. They, too, intersected layers of sediments and felsics with varying amounts of sulphides, mainly pyrrhotite and pyrite with some chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite (copper, lead and zinc) mineralization. These holes were set back further from the target and were drilled shorter and appear to have been drilled a bit too short. It is recommended that they be deepened to at least 200 m each, if not deeper. This is the first drilling in this area and the subsurface geology is just being discovered. The geological model is the Chester VMS and copper stringer zones about 1.5 to 2 km to the east. The details as the strike and dip of the western limits of the zone are still not yet defined and the western limits appear to be different in dip than the eastern limits.

Drill holes CHS 14-05 to CHS 14-10 were located in the northern section of the property and were drilled to test a widespread copper in soil anomaly discovered in 2013. Drill hole CHS 14-05 was drilled to test an electromagnetic target just off of the soil anomaly and under it. From 54.7 m to 72.25 metres, it intersected scattered chalcopyrite mineralization with pyrrhotite and pyrite mineralization in felsic rocks of varying degrees of alteration from talcy to chloritic. The pyrrhotite ranged from short massive layers with disseminated chalcopyrite but overall about 6 to 8% with lesser amounts of chalcopyrite. The soil anomaly is coincident with the area where the mineralized horizon projects to surface.

Drill hole CHS 14-06 was drilled to test the same copper anomaly as Drill hole CHS 14-05 but by drilling a vertical hole directly into the anomaly. The source of the copper anomaly was discovered in leached and weathered bedrock consisting of altered felsics that is the same horizon that was intersected in Drill hole CHS 14-05 but 250 metres to the northeast. Drill hole CHS 14-07 was drill vertically about 200 metres south of Drill hole CHS 14-06. From 9.5 metres to 36.8 metres, it intersected altered felsics (probable Clearwater Stream Formation) with scattered and disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite. From 29.75 metres to 30.9 metres, a zone of massive to semi-massive pyrrhotite was intersected that contained disseminated chalcopyrite. The host rock is the Clearwater Stream Formation.

Drill holes CHS 14-08, CHS 14-09 and CHS 14-10 were drilled to test other parts of the soil anomaly. They met with limited

success since leaching of the anomalous horizon has removed most of the copper out of the near surface bedrock. It should be noted that the anomalous bedrock is flat lying and shallow. Drill hole CHS 14-08 intersected sediments and some felsics and terminated in an unidentified calcareous basaltic-looking rock. Drill hole CHS 14-09 was drilled vertically to a depth of 137 metres, stopping in a series of rhyolites, basalts and feldspar porphyritic material, suspected to be a western extension of the Sevogle River Formation overlying the Clearwater Stream Formation.

In summary, the drilling program of 2014 shows indications of potential widespread mineralization in an area of the property where had not previously been aggressively pursued and drilled for almost 50 years.

The last 6 drill holes have shown that an AEM anomaly that has been picked up on several airborne surveys since 1996 has an in-situ bedrock source and is due to a layer of massive sulphides containing disseminated copper mineralization. The down dip plunge extension of this zone should now be pursued as a valid exploration target since it has all the right rock types and age dates for this part of the Bathurst Mining Camp as determined by using the Chester VMS and copper stringers zones as a model.

The first 4 drill holes have extended the productive Chester horizon not only to the west by a kilometer or so beyond any historic drilling but also that it may actually extend up dip to surface in an area where it was not previously known. Additional drilling is required.

Christian Dupont, P. Eng., is the qualified person responsible of the information contained in this press release.

[Brunswick Resources Inc.](#) is a publicly listed company trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (BRU).

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About Brunswick Resources Inc.

[Brunswick Resources Inc.](#) is a Canadian-based natural resources company with mineral holdings in Ontario and New Brunswick. Brunswick is currently focused on exploration in the Bathurst Mining Camp. The Bathurst Mining camp is where 47 VMS (volcanic massive sulfide) deposits have been found to date, including the Brunswick No. 12 and the Brunswick No. 6 Mines where more than 130,000,000 tonnes of Base metal ore has been produced to date. Brunswick Resources Flagship project is the Chester Copper and VMS Project located in the Bathurst Mining camp. The Chester mineral resource (Explor Resources Press Release dated April 10, 2014) includes the following:

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE - CHESTER DEPOSIT (MARCH 7, 2014)

Class	Cut-off (Cu%)	Ktonnes	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)
In-Pit					
Measured	0.5	101	1.87	0.14	6.7
Indicated	0.5	1,296	1.34	0.06	3.3
Measured and Indicated	0.5	1,397	1.38	0.06	3.5
Inferred	0.5	2,060	1.25	n/a	n/a
Below Pit					
Inferred	2.0	29	2.33	n/a	n/a
Combined					
Measured	0.5	101	1.87	0.14	6.7
Indicated	0.5	1,299	1.34	0.06	3.3
Measured and Indicated	0.5	1,400	1.38	0.06	3.5
Inferred	Variable	2,089	1.26	n/a	n/a

Note: Inferred resources are based primarily on older drilling results which do not have sufficient zinc and silver analyses to generate resource grades for these elements.

Robert Sim, P.Geo, an independent consultant, served as the Qualified Person responsible for preparing the Technical Report, as defined in National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101), in compliance with Form 43-101F1 (the Technical Report). Mr. Sim is a Geologist with more than 30 years of experience primarily in base and precious metals exploration, operations, resource modeling, and feasibility-level evaluations. Mr. Sim has worked on similar volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits, including the Winston Lake deposit in Ontario and the Cayeli deposit in Turkey. Mr. Sim received assistance from Geo-statistician Bruce Davis, Ph.D., FAusIMM, of BD Resource Consulting, Inc.

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To view the maps associated with this release, please click on the following link :
<http://media3.marketwire.com/docs/1009066e.pdf>

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