

1.7Moz Resource update sets up underground mining option below large open pit Resource

Key Points

Operations

Lake Roe Gold Project

- ✦ Global Mineral Resource at Lake Roe Gold Project increases by 314,000oz (23%) to 1.7Moz (31.9Mt at 1.6g/t gold); Underground Resource up 59% to 659,000oz
- ✦ Robust mining potential apparent at Bombora deposit when typical “standalone” cut-off grades are applied:-

Open Pit Resource	11.2Mt at 1.9g/t Au for 688,000oz (0.8g/t cut-off above 100mRL)
Underground Resource	4.4Mt at 3.6g/t gold for 501,000oz (1.8g/t cut-off below 100mRL)
- ✦ Preliminary mining studies underway to scope open pit and underground mining options
- ✦ Growth and discovery drilling underway with two diamond drill rigs with steps underway to ramp up
- ✦ Discovery cost of \$21/oz for new gold ounces, and \$40/oz for life-of-project ounces over 6 years (314,000m of RC and diamond drilling)

Lake Roe Lithium Project (Manna Prospect)

- ✦ High-grade RC intersections up to 1.94% Li₂O indicate significant discovery with strong growth potential

Corporate

- ✦ Sale of 80% interest of Manna lithium rights for up to \$33M to Global Lithium (GL1) to maintain core focus on gold. Reverts to 50%-50% Joint Venture if bankable positive feasibility study not completed within 5 years
- ✦ \$10.9M cash position plus \$9.8M in GL1 shares as at 31 December 2021 (GL1 shares valued at approximately \$15.0M as at 28 January 2022)

ASX: BRB



Board

Peter Cook
 Tom Sanders
 Mark Edwards
 Mike Kitney
 Linton Putland
 Eric Vincent

Corporate

Issued Equity:
 325.8m FPO
 15.975m options

Cash:
 \$10.9M

Market Cap:
 \$81.5M @
 \$0.25/share

Lake Roe Gold Project - December 2021 Quarter Exploration Activities

Step-out drilling on 80m-spaced sections continued to expand the extent of high-grade gold mineralisation below the 3.7km long Bombora deposit. The Tura lode now extends over 900m down-plunge, and the stacked flat lodes extend over a distance of 2,200m in the northern part of the deposit. These results confirm a substantial emerging zone of high-grade gold mineralisation which continues to upgrade the underground mining potential

On 20 December 2021 the Company announced a 23% increase in the Mineral Resource since the previous update in April 2021. The revised Mineral Resource was prepared by independent consultants Optiro Pty Ltd (**Optiro**). Global ounces increased by 314,000oz (23%) to 1.68Moz following a 40% increase in April 2021. The underground Resource below 100mRL, where most of the drilling was focused, increased 59%. The grade at the Bombora deposit increased 13% to 1.8g/t gold.

The Resource totals 31.9 million tonnes at 1.6g/t gold for 1.68Moz as summarised in Table 1 below (previously 27.9Mt at 1.5g/t gold for 1.37Moz). A subset of the Resource at higher cut-off grades, designed to assist planned mining studies, is summarised in Table 2.

Lake Roe Global Base Case	Cut-off Grade	Category	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
Bombora Open Pit above 100mRL (87% Indicated)	0.5	Indicated	15,153,000	1.46	712,000
		Inferred	2,703,000	1.3	111,000
		Subtotal	17,856,000	1.4	824,000
Bombora Underground below 100mRL (10% Indicated)	1.0	Indicated	710,000	2.88	66,000
		Inferred	7,286,000	2.5	594,000
		Subtotal	7,996,000	2.6	659,000
Total Bombora		Total	25,852,000	1.8	1,483,000
Crescent-Kopai	0.5	Inferred	4,073,000	1.0	132,000
Claypan	0.5	Inferred	2,004,000	1.1	69,000
		Grand Total	31,929,000	1.6	1,684,000

Table 1: Lake Roe Mineral Resource using 0.5g/t and 1.0g/t cut-off grades²

Bombora Mine Planning Subset	Cut-off Grade	Category	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
Open Pit above 100mRL	0.8	Indicated	9,588,000	1.94	599,000
		Inferred	1,611,000	1.7	89,000
		Subtotal	11,199,000	1.9	688,000
Underground below 100mRL	1.8	Indicated	410,000	4.04	53,000
		Inferred	3,979,000	3.5	448,000
		Subtotal	4,388,000	3.6	501,000
Total Bombora		Total	15,587,000	2.4	1,189,000

Table 2: Bombora Mineral Resource Subset (0.8g/t and 1.8g/t gold cut-offs)²

The new Mineral Resource builds on a track record of steady growth over five (5) years (Figure 1).

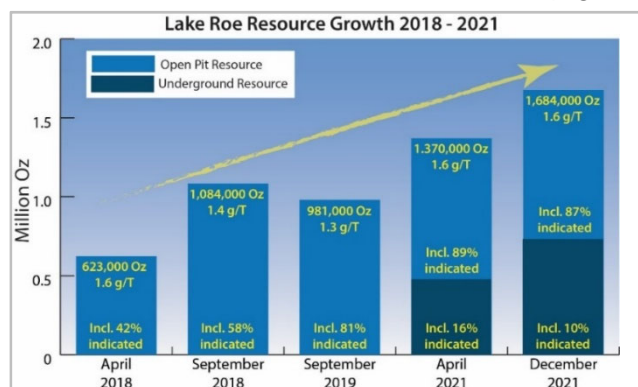


Figure 1: Lake Roe Mineral Resource Growth Trend 2018-2021

ASX Release Summary (December 2021 Quarter)

The following is a summary of ASX Releases during the December 2021 quarter.

ASX Release 28 October 2021

Exceptional extensional hits of up to 37g/t Au under Bombora

Latest results extend Tura Lode by 80m; Tura now extends 900m down-plunge and still open to south

Step-out drilling on 80m-spaced sections continued to expand the extent of high-grade gold mineralisation below the 3.7km long Bombora deposit.

The Tura lode now extends over 900m down-plunge and remains open to the south with more step-out holes planned (Figure 2).

The latest results confirm a substantial emerging zone of high-grade gold mineralisation that continues to upgrade the underground mining potential below the open pit resource.

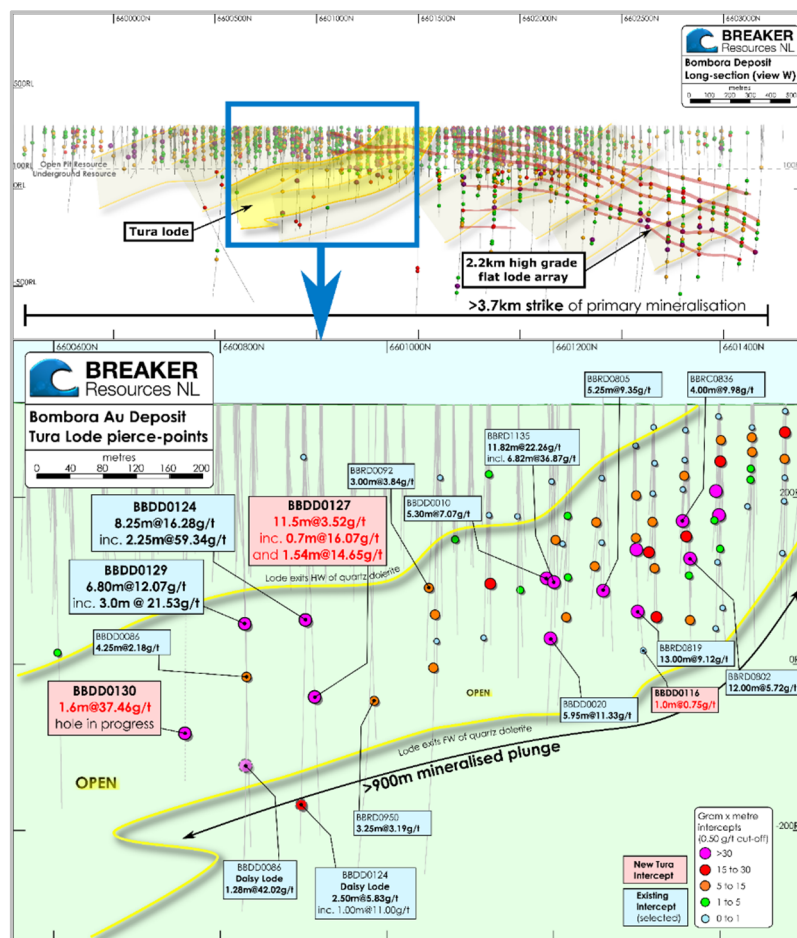


Figure 2: Long-section of Tura Steep Lode Looking West

ASX Release 26 November 2021
Manna Shaping as Significant Lithium Discovery

A 1,875m (12-hole) programme of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was completed at the Manna Lithium Prospect located 17km south of Bombora.

The aim of the drilling was to confirm the continuity of outcropping spodumene-rich pegmatite, and test for extensions to assess the size potential of what appears to be a significant bigger LCT (Lithium-Cesium-Tantalum) pegmatite system.

Every hole successfully intersected spodumene-bearing pegmatite meeting the key objectives of the drilling. The results indicate a significant emerging discovery with key highlights from the latest program summarised below (Figures 3-4).

High-grade spodumene-rich pegmatite intercepts from the 750m x 130m main area of outcrop at Manna (Manna 1) confirm good continuity of mineralisation. Results include:

- 17m @ 1.54% Li₂O from 38m in BMRC0022
- 9m @ 1.94% Li₂O from 219m in BMRC0021
- 6m @ 1.81% Li₂O from 43m in BMRC0020

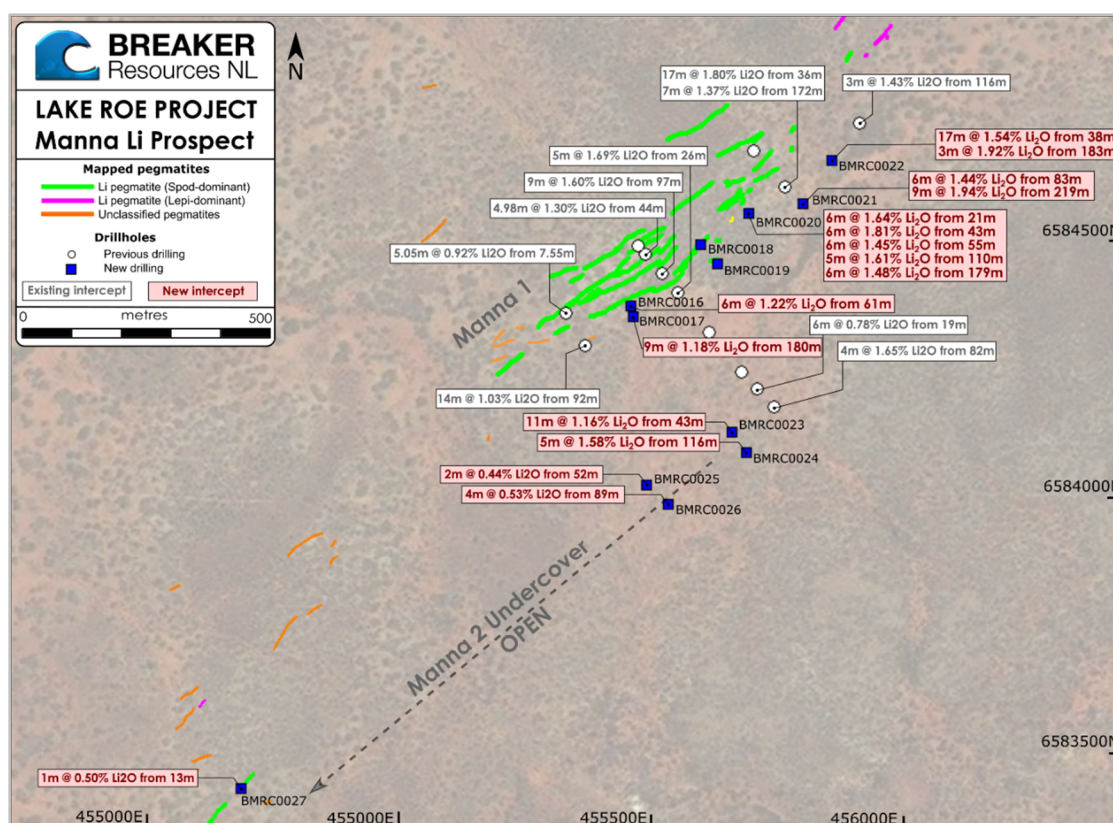


Figure 3: Detailed plan view of drilling at Manna lithium prospect.

Step-out drilling below anomalous soils with coincident Li-Rb-Sn-Be soil geochemistry 350m to the south of Manna (Manna 2; Figures 3-4) discovered a new zone of spodumene-rich pegmatite with best intercepts of:

- 11m @ 1.16% Li₂O from 43m in BMRC0023, including 5m @ 1.85% Li₂O from 48m
- 5m @ 1.58% Li₂O from 116m in BMRC0024, including 3m @ 2.15% Li₂O from 116m

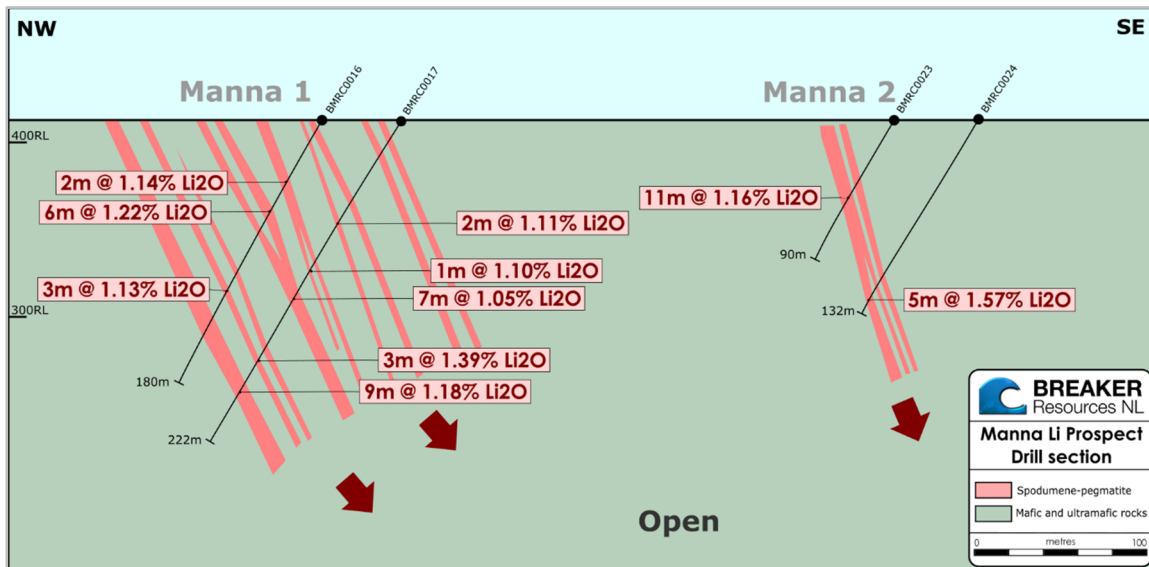


Figure 4: Drill section along BMRC0016-BMRC0017-BMRC0023-BMRC0024

Spodumene mineralisation at Manna 1 and 2 remains open along strike and at depth.

The spodumene discovery at Manna 2 shows the auger soil geochemistry is working, opening up the potential of similar magnitude Li-Rb-Sn-Be soil anomalies which extend over an 8km x 5km area surrounding Manna 1 and 2, considerably expands the lithium potential (Figure 5). Several of these anomalies trend into known outcrops of mapped spodumene or lepidolite mineralisation.

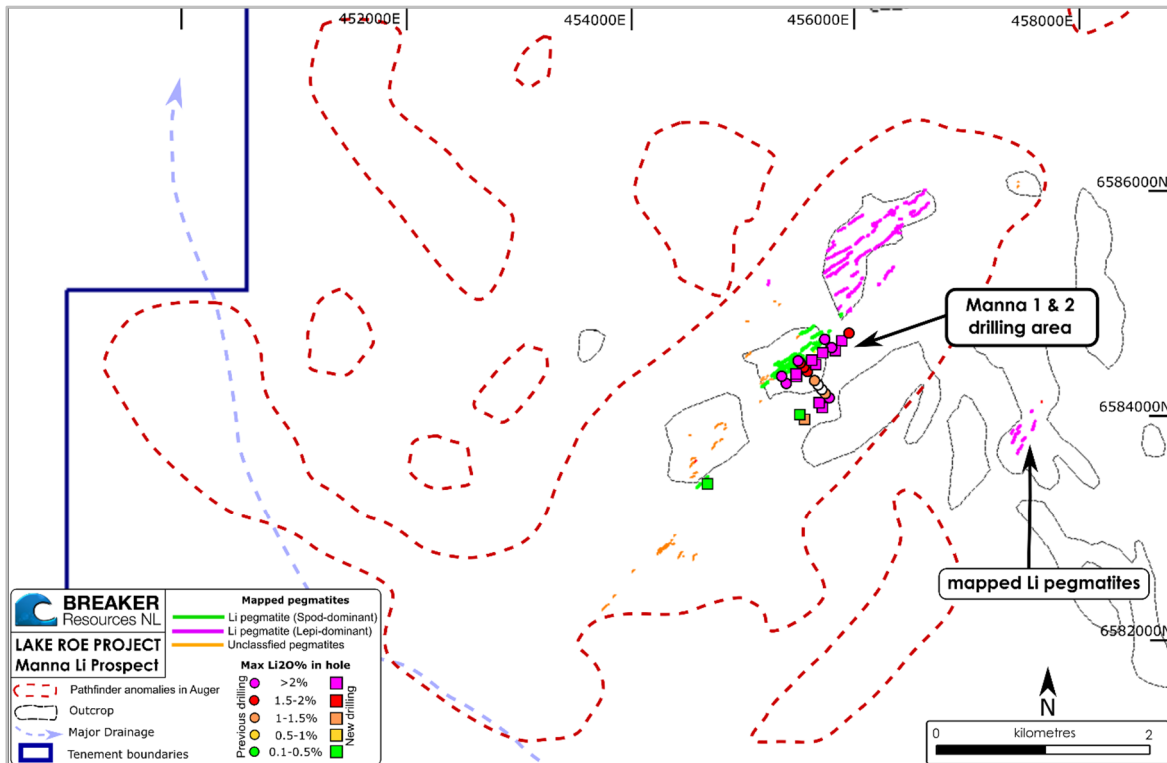


Figure 5: Manna – Anomalous coincident pathfinders (Li-Rb-Be-Sn-Cs) in auger; in relation to mapped outcrops and drilling

ASX Release 20 December 2021
Lake Roe Gold Resource Increases 23% to 1.7 Million Ounces
Results point to robust open pit and underground mining potential

A revised Mineral Resource was prepared by independent consultants Optiro totalling 31.9Mt at 1.6g/t gold for 1.68Moz as summarised in Table 3 (previously 27.9Mt at 1.5g/t gold for 1.37Moz).

The new Mineral Resource estimate is based on a further 18 diamond drill holes (11,725m) and 8 RC drill holes (1,720m at Bombora South), using all data available up to 22 October 2021.

Mineral Resource	Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	Category	Material Type	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Bombora Open Pit (above 100m RL)	0.5	Indicated	Oxide	225,000	1.29	9,000
			Transitional	1,855,000	1.28	77,000
			Fresh	13,073,000	1.49	627,000
			Total	15,153,000	1.46	712,000
		Inferred	Oxide	113,000	1.2	4,000
			Transitional	459,000	0.9	13,000
			Fresh	2,131,000	1.4	94,000
			Total	2,703,000	1.3	111,000
		Total	Oxide	338,000	1.3	14,000
			Transitional	2,314,000	1.2	89,000
			Fresh	15,204,000	1.5	721,000
			Total	17,856,000	1.4	824,000
Bombora Underground Resource (below 100m RL)	1	Indicated	Fresh	710,000	2.88	66,000
			Total	710,000	2.88	66,000
		Inferred	Fresh	7,286,000	2.5	594,000
			Total	7,286,000	2.5	594,000
		Total	Fresh	7,996,000	2.6	659,000
			Total	7,996,000	2.6	659,000
Total Bombora	Open Pit			17,856,000	1.4	824,000
	Underground			7,996,000	2.6	659,000
	Total			25,852,000	1.8	1,483,000
Crescent-Kopai Mineral Resource (above 100m RL)	0.5	Inferred	Oxide	37,000	1.3	2,000
			Transitional	1,281,000	1.0	41,000
			Fresh	2,755,000	1.0	89,000
			Total	4,073,000	1.0	132,000
Claypan Mineral Resource (above 100m RL)	0.5	Inferred	Oxide	46,000	0.8	1,000
			Transitional	953,000	1.1	34,000
			Fresh	1,005,000	1.1	34,000
			Total	2,004,000	1.1	69,000
Total Lake Roe Mineral Resource	Indicated			15,863,000	1.53	778,000
	Inferred			16,066,000	1.8	906,000
	Total			31,929,000	1.6	1,684,000

Table 3: Lake Roe Mineral Resource by Material Type using 0.5g/t and 1.0g/t cut-off grades (all figures rounded to reflect Resource category; apparent differences may occur due to rounding)

Most of the increase in the new estimate is from the Bombora Underground Resource area (245,000oz) where 87% of the new drilling was focused, and where mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth.

The new estimate includes a small increase in the Bombora open pit area (21,000oz) where limited new RC drilling continued to extend the strike of the Bombora lodes to the south. Mineralisation remains open to the south in this area.

Revised geological models for the nearby satellite deposits at Crescent-Kopai and Claypan (Figure 6) resulted in increased Mineral Resource estimates of 46,000oz at Crescent-Kopai, and 2,000oz at Claypan respectively.

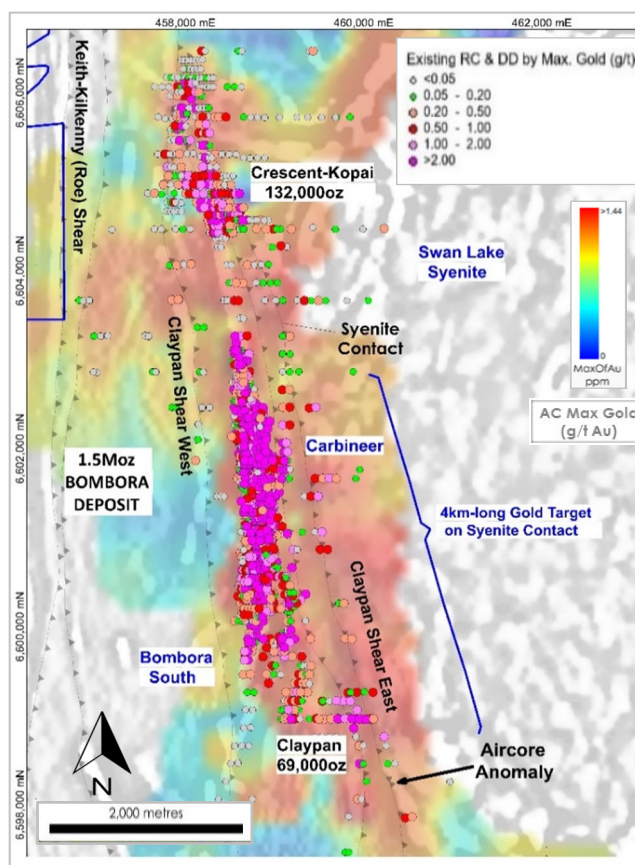


Figure 6: RC and Diamond Drilling Colour-coded by Maximum Gold (g/t) on Aircore Maximum Gold Image and Aeromagnetics

The Resource update provides a solid foundation for a long-term mining project with scope for attractive margins at current gold prices (Table 4).

Mineral Resource	Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	Category	Material Type	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Bombora Open Pit (above 100m RL)	0.8	Indicated	Oxide	144,000	1.66	8,000
			Transitional	1,103,000	1.73	61,000
			Fresh	8,341,000	1.98	530,000
			Total	9,588,000	1.94	599,000
		Inferred	Oxide	66,000	1.6	3,000
			Transitional	157,000	1.4	7,000
			Fresh	1,389,000	1.8	78,000
			Total	1,611,000	1.7	89,000
		Total	Oxide	209,000	1.6	11,000
Transitional	1,259,000		1.7	68,000		
Fresh	9,730,000		1.9	608,000		
Total	11,200,000	1.9	688,000			
Bombora Underground Resource (below 100m RL)	1.8	Indicated	Fresh	410,000	4.04	53,000
			Total	410,000	4.04	53,000
		Inferred	Fresh	3,979,000	3.5	448,000
			Total	3,979,000	3.5	448,000
		Total	Fresh	4,388,000	3.6	502,000
			Total	4,388,000	3.6	502,000
Total Bombora		Open Pit		11,200,000	1.9	688,000
		Underground		4,388,000	3.6	501,000
		Total		15,587,000	2.4	1,189,000

Table 4: Bombora Mineral Resource Subset (using 0.8g/t and 1.8g/t gold cut-offs)

The high-grade growth potential immediately below the open pit Resource is wide open with several areas opening up with the grade and continuity that is attractive for underground mining.

Several avenues for growth and discovery are apparent at Bombora and in near-deposit extensional areas such as along the syenite contact to the east of Bombora. Mounting evidence suggests that the mineralised structures at Bombora project continuously eastwards into the syenite.

The open pit Mineral Resource at Bombora starts 5m from surface and is in a favourable configuration for large-scale open pit mining, assisted by a 150m-wide mineralised zone, and a gold endowment of ~3,800 ounces per vertical metre arising from a high concentration of lodes.

The kilometric-scale continuity of all three lode (mineralised fault) orientations initially established by extensive drilling in the open pit area, extends at depth, significantly de-risking any future underground mining.

A three-dimensional perspective of the Bombora Mineral Resource model by Resource category and lode type is provided in Figures 7 & 8 below, together with associated drilling.

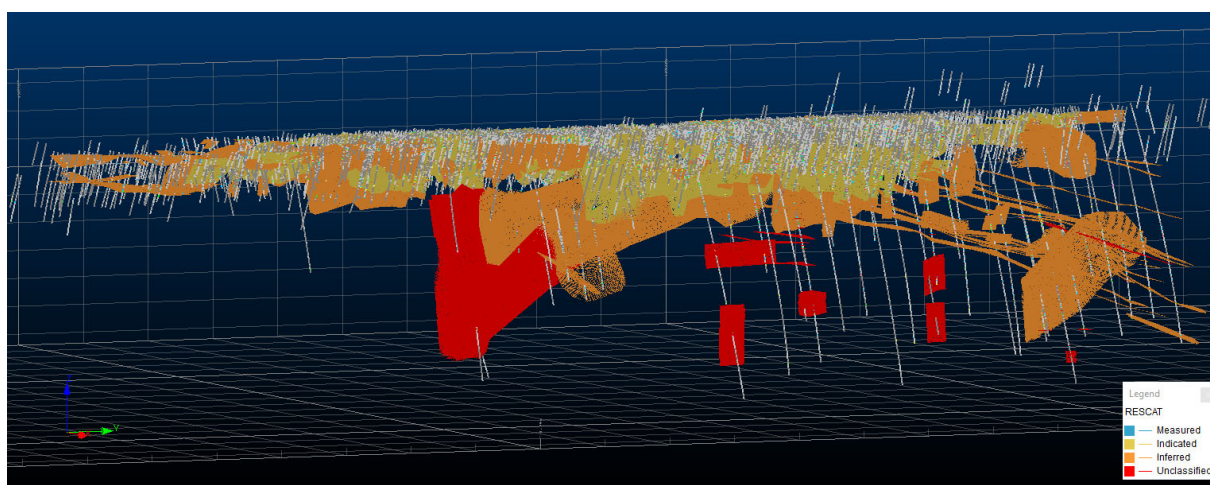


Figure 7: Bombora 3-D Perspective View of Mineral Resource Block Model by Resource Category looking NW

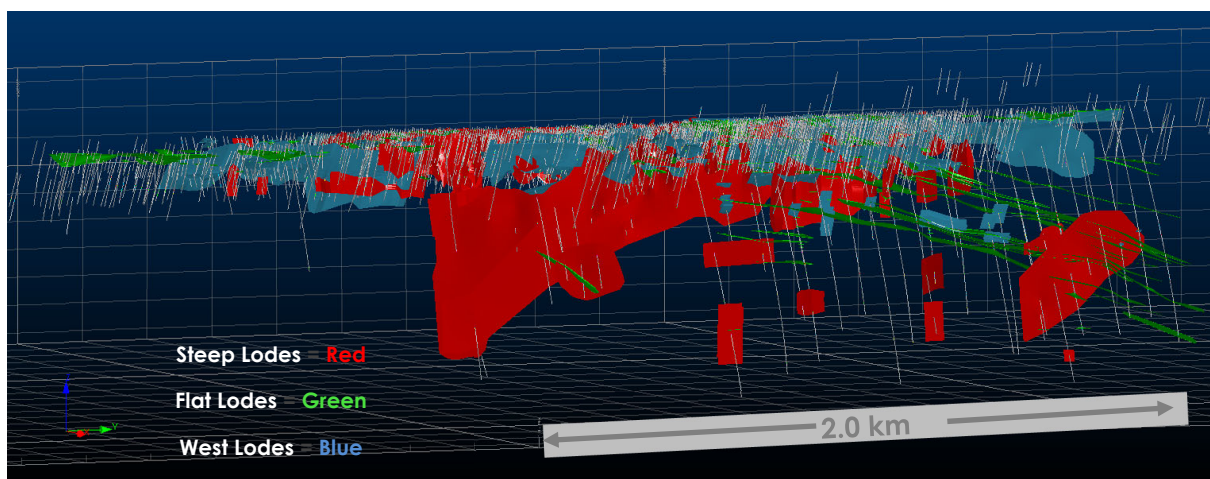


Figure 8: Bombora 3-D Perspective View of Mineral Resource Block Model by Lode Type looking northwest

New diamond drilling below the open pit resource since the previous Resource estimate in April 2021 has consistently delivered high-grade results on 80m step-outs, continuing to upgrade the grade and growth potential at depth.

The Tura lode (Figure 2 above) now extends over 900m down-plunge, remains open to the south and is one of eight south-plunging steep lodes extending beneath the Bombora deposit.

The flat-dipping stacked lodes in the northern part of the Bombora deposit (Figure 9) have now been tracked for over a total strike of 2,200m, with the new Resource estimate including a further 280m of strike length since the previous April 2021 estimate. These flat lodes remain open to the north and south, with new flat lodes still being discovered as deeper drilling continues.

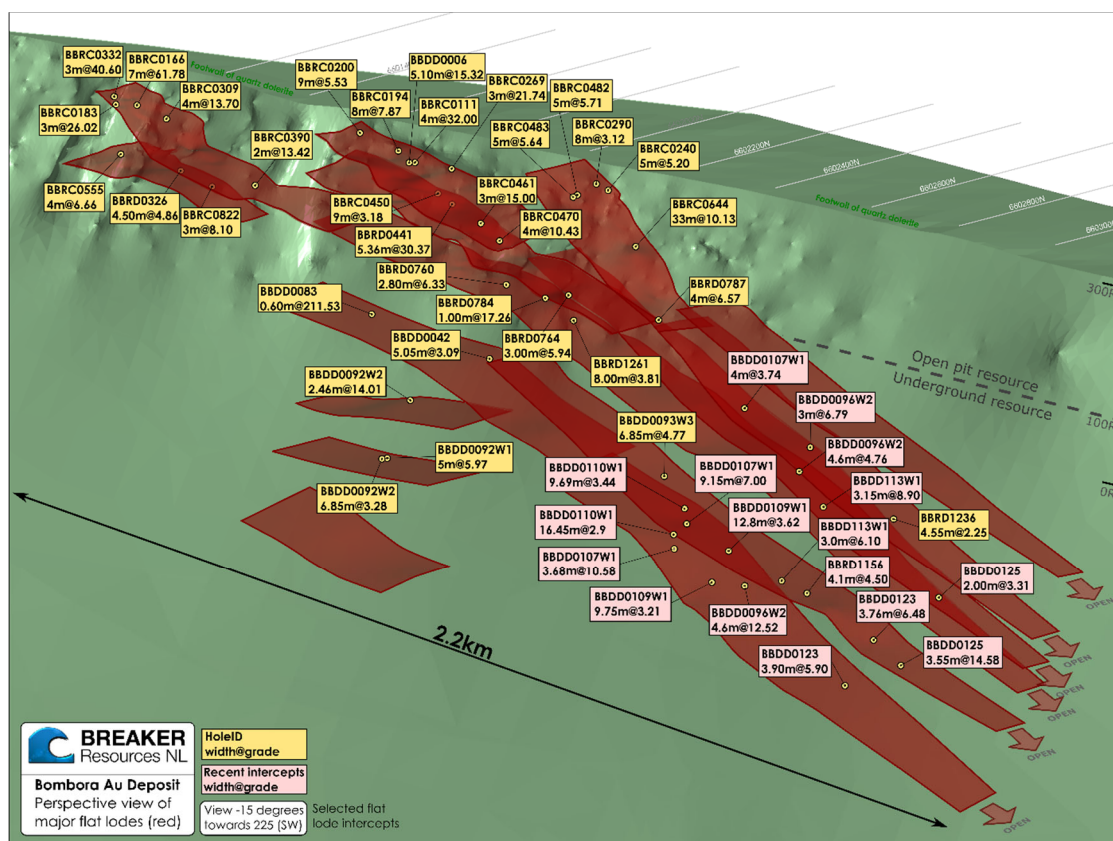


Figure 9: Bombora North: Perspective View of 2.2km-long Northern Flat Lode Array

There is mounting evidence that mineralised flat faults at Bombora can be projected eastwards into the syenite contact, an emerging area of potential discovery.

The presence of lode stacking is a major advantage for any gold project, significantly increasing the ounces per vertical metre, thereby enhancing the potential economics in open pit or underground mining scenarios (Figure 10).

The Bombora open pit area has an average gold endowment of ~3,800oz per vertical metre with 86% of the mineralisation in the Indicated Resource category, reflecting the high density

of drilling (Figure 7). As shown in Figure 7, the decrease in ounces per vertical metre with depth is a direct function of the amount of drilling completed to date.

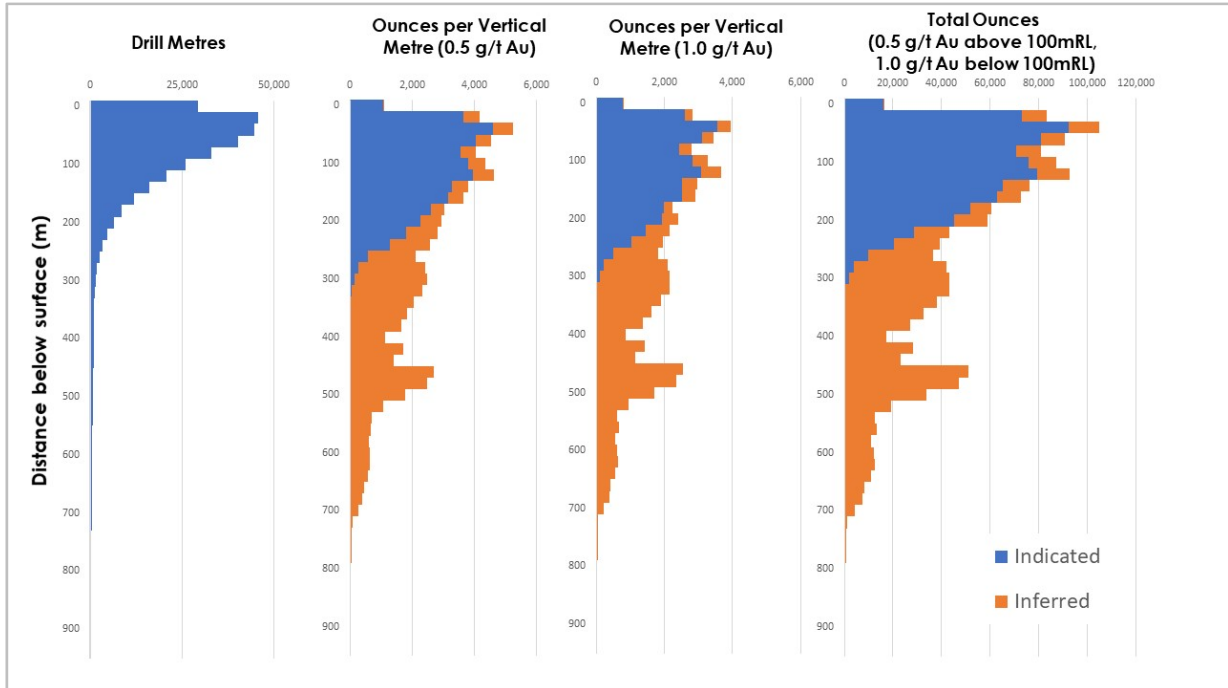


Figure 10: Gold Oz per Vertical Metre vs Amount of Drilling

Tonnage-grade and ounces-grade curves for the Lake Roe Mineral Resource without reporting constraints are shown in Figures 11 and 12 respectively.

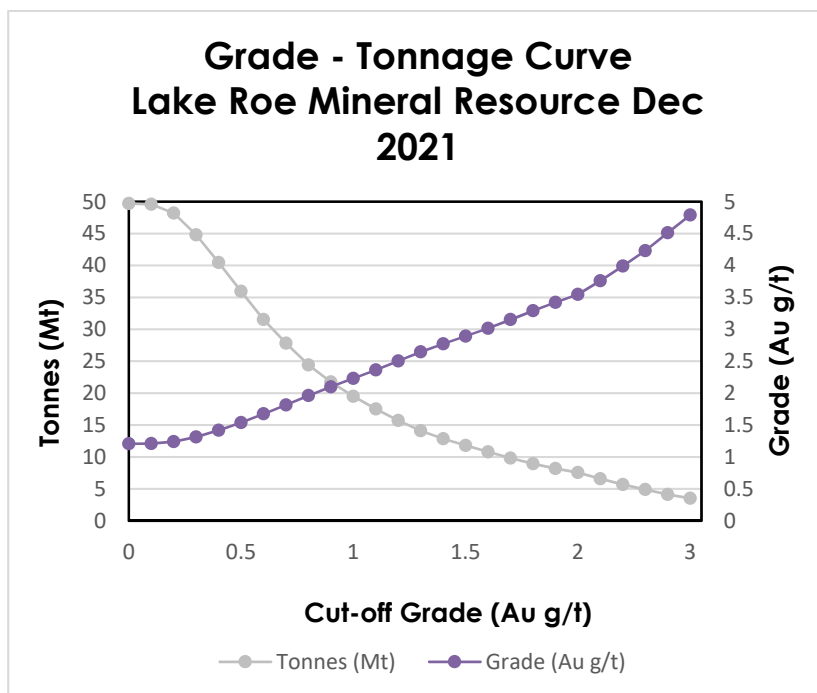


Figure 11: Tonnage-Grade Curve, Lake Roe Mineral Resource without reporting constraints

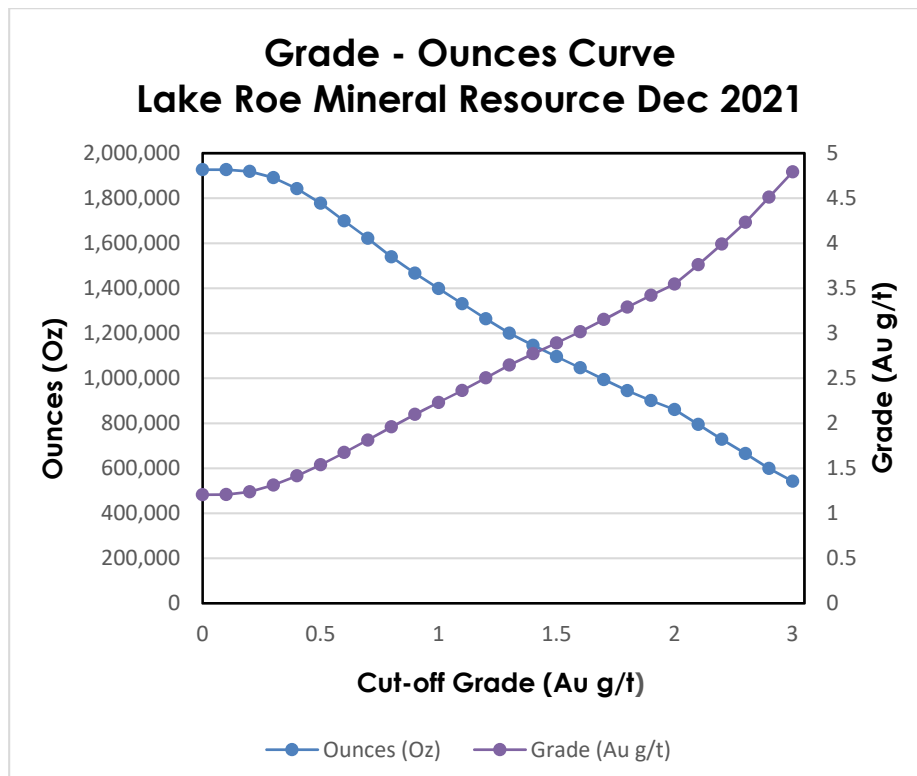


Figure 12: Ounce-Grade Curve, Lake Roe Mineral Resource without reporting constraints

ASX Release 22 December 2021

Staged deal of up to \$33 million plus a free carry to DFS for up to 80% of Manna Lithium Project - Funds to advance Lake Roe Gold Project

Global Lithium can earn up to 80% of the rights to lithium and lithium-related minerals over a 50km² area of the 700km² Lake Roe Gold Project (Figure 18). Key terms of the transaction are:

- Global Lithium will pay Breaker \$13 million upfront comprising \$6.5 million in cash and \$6.5 million in Global Lithium shares, payable by 31 December 2021 (at \$0.633/share), to secure the rights;
- Global Lithium to pay Breaker a further \$10 million payable on the definition of a Mineral Resource containing more than 250,000 tonnes of contained Li₂O (equivalent to 20Mt @ 1.25% Li₂O for illustrative purposes);
- Global Lithium to pay Breaker \$10 million upon the production of 100,000 tonnes of contained Li₂O, (equivalent to approximately 1.67Mt @ 6% spodumene concentrate for illustrative purposes);
- Global Lithium to fund all exploration and technical studies to completion of a definitive bankable feasibility study within five years. If Global Lithium fails to achieve this outcome, its equity will revert to a 50% joint venture arrangement; and

- Breaker to retain 20% equity interest in the Manna Lithium Project by way of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Breaker Resources Lithium Pty Ltd.

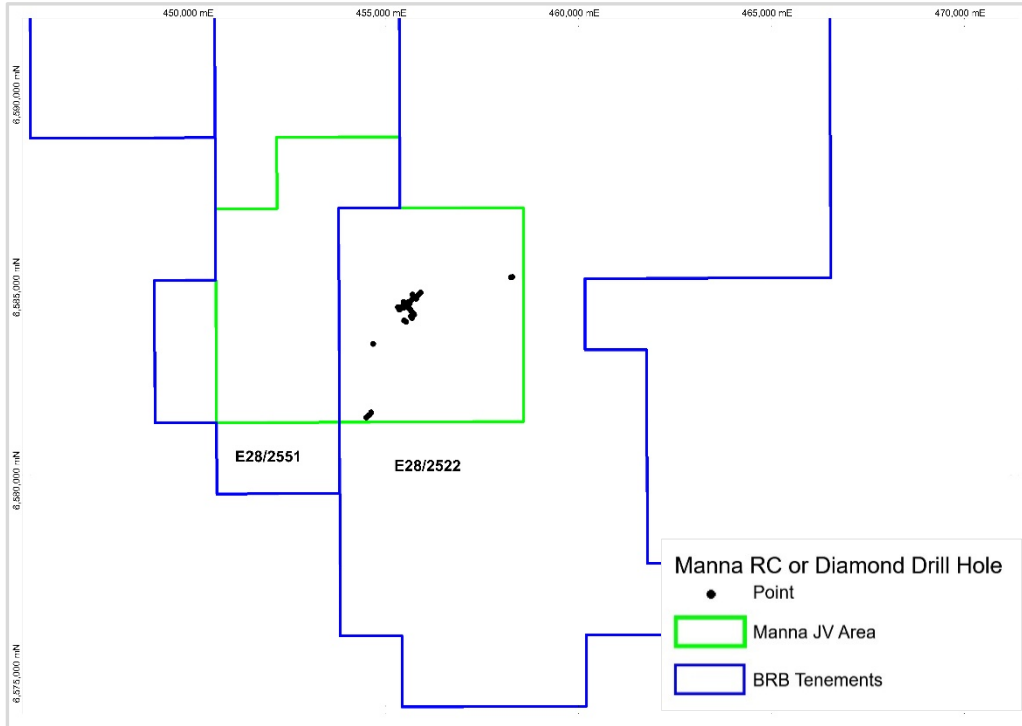


Figure 18: Manna JV location plan

Reconnaissance Diamond and RC Drilling

Assay results from reconnaissance drilling conducted in four areas in the December 2021 quarter:-

- **North Bombora Step-Out Holes** - two 80m step-out diamond drill holes at the northern extremity of the Bombora deposit (2,179.5m; Figures 13 & 14);
- **Carbineer Prospect** - fourteen RC holes 300m east of Bombora (2,319m; Figure 13);
- **Booty Prospect & Syenite Contact** - four RC holes at the Booty Prospect 8km south of Bombora (534m; Figure 13), and five RC holes targeting the syenite contact south of the Claypan deposit (636m; Figures 13 & 14); and
- **Windward Prospect** - seven RC drill holes at the Windward Prospect located 15km north of Bombora (1,122m; Figure 14).

Further details of the drilling are provided in Appendix 1 and Annexure 1, with significant drill results summarised in Appendix 1.

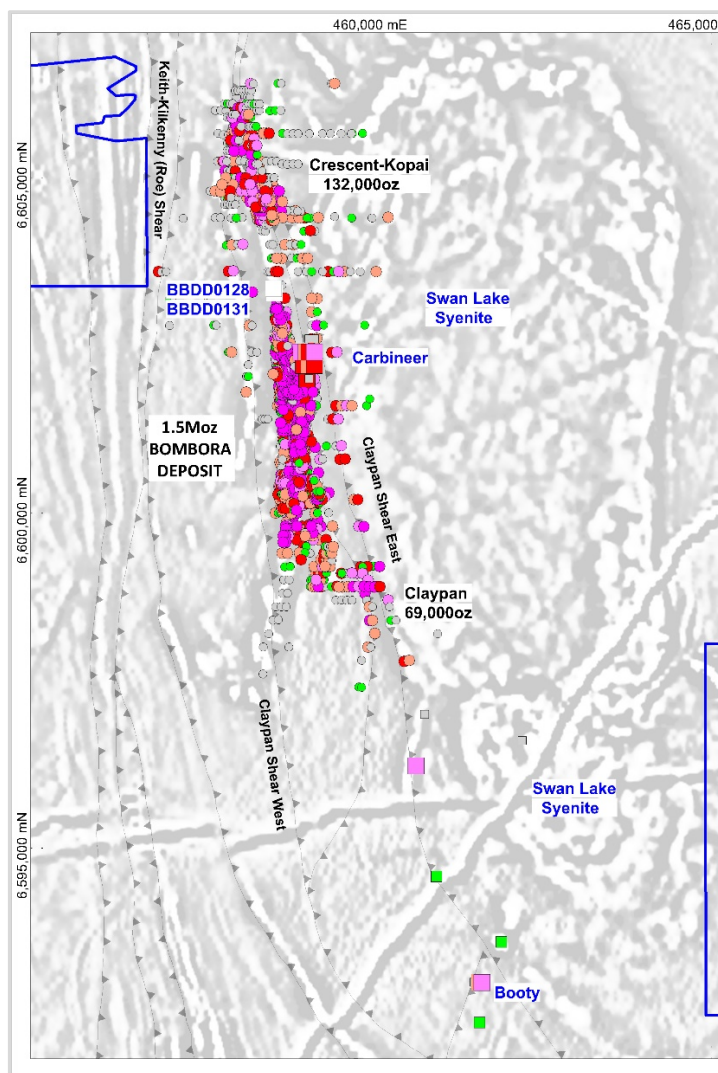


Figure 13: RC and diamond drill hole location plan

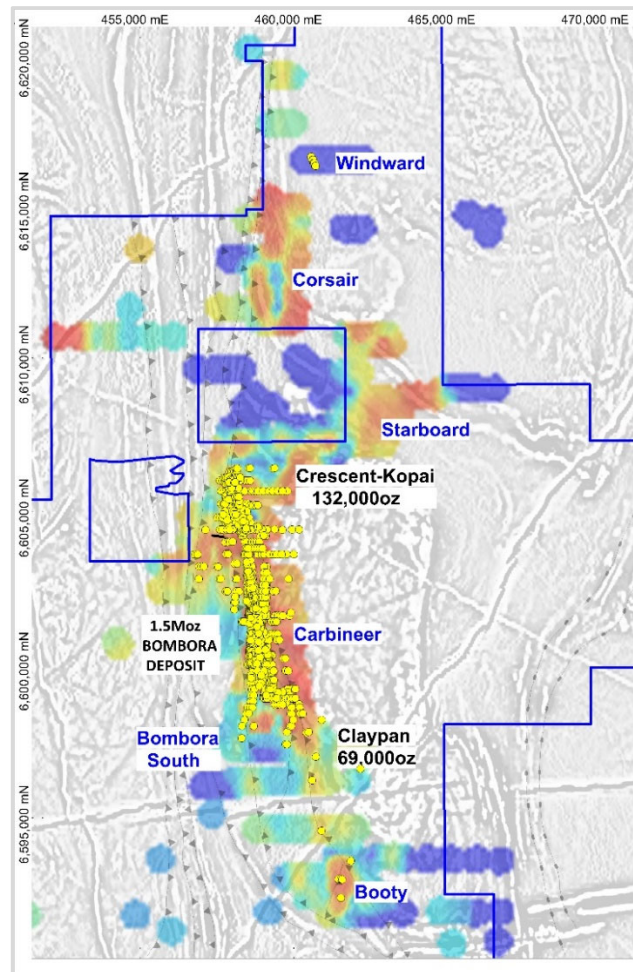


Figure 14: RC and diamond drilling over aircore gold anomalies

North Bombora Step-Out Holes

Two 80m-spaced step-out holes, BBDD0128 and BBDD0131 targeted the northern extension of the flat lode array to the north of the Resource at Bombora (Figures 15).

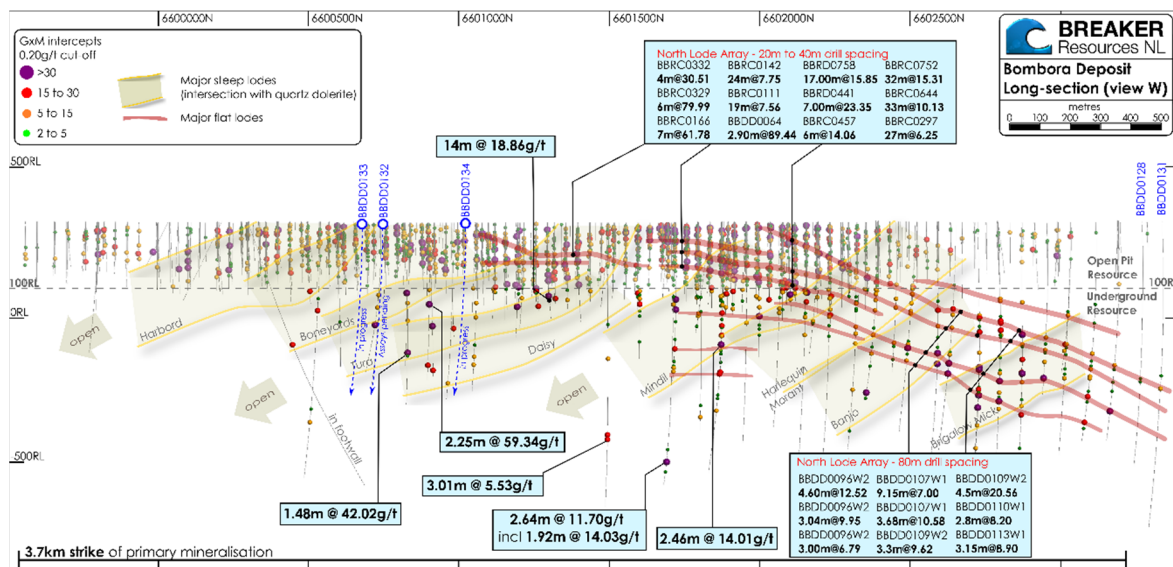


Figure 15: Long Section Looking West Showing Main Lode Elements

Each drill hole successfully intersected mineralised flat shears where expected, demonstrating continuity of the mineralised, north-plunging flat structures over a distance of approximately 3km (Figure 15).

The northern-most drill hole, BBDD0131, returned a best intersection of 1.7m at 3.41g/t gold, but the overall tenor of mineralisation was low (Appendix 1), mainly due to the thinning of the favourable quartz dolerite host rock at the far north end of the Bombora good deposit.

The results stress the importance of host rock (iron-rich, quartz dolerite) in controlling the development of high-grade gold mineralisation, and this enhances the gold potential to the east, where the flat mineralised structures intersected in BBDD0128 and BBDD0131 project into (competent) magnetite-rich host rocks present along the syenite contact.

Carbineer Prospect

Fourteen RC holes were drilled on a 40m x 200m pattern in the northern part of the Carbineer Prospect to pin down the location of the favoured quartz dolerite host rock, and to test the tenor of mineralisation on inferred structures extending outside the Bombora dolerite (2,219m; BBRC1888 to BBRC1901).

Six holes intersected gold above 0.5g/t, with a best intersection of 2m @ 1.12g/t gold from 73m in BBRC1899. Gold mineralisation appears to occur in flat structures that correspond with extensions of the flat high-grade lodes at the Bombora deposit but tenors were generally low due to the absence or thin nature of the favoured quartz dolerite host rock.

The results enhance the gold potential to the east, where these flat structures intersect the (competent) magnetite-rich host rocks present along the western margin of the syenite.

Booty Prospect/Syenite Contact

Four holes for 534m (BBRC1864 to BBRC1867) were completed at the Booty Prospect targeting untested aircore gold anomalies and interpreted structure linked to the Claypan Shear zone based on aeromagnetic data interpretation.

The drilling intersected low level supergene gold mineralisation with a best intercept of 1m @ 1.69g/t Au from 58m in BBRC1867 in weathered intermediate volcanic rocks adjacent to a potential ~NS striking structure evident in the aeromagnetic data.

Five RC holes were completed targeting the syenite contact and syenite to the south of the Claypan deposit (Figure 13). The drilling returned a best intercept of 1m @ 1.04g/t Au in BBRC1887 from 51m (within 4m @ 0.41g/t Au) situated in clays over sheared basalt. Other drill holes returned mixed rocks including dolerite, quartz dolerite, syenite and basalt.

The results are potentially significant in each area given the "wildcat" nature of the drilling.

Windward Prospect

Seven RC holes for 1,122m (BBRC1902 to BBRC1908) were drilled at the Windward Prospect in September 2021 to follow-up on historical drilling results.

The drilling targeted the potential for shallow, north-plunging high-grade shoots within the steeply dipping, NNW-striking Windward Shear (Figure 16).

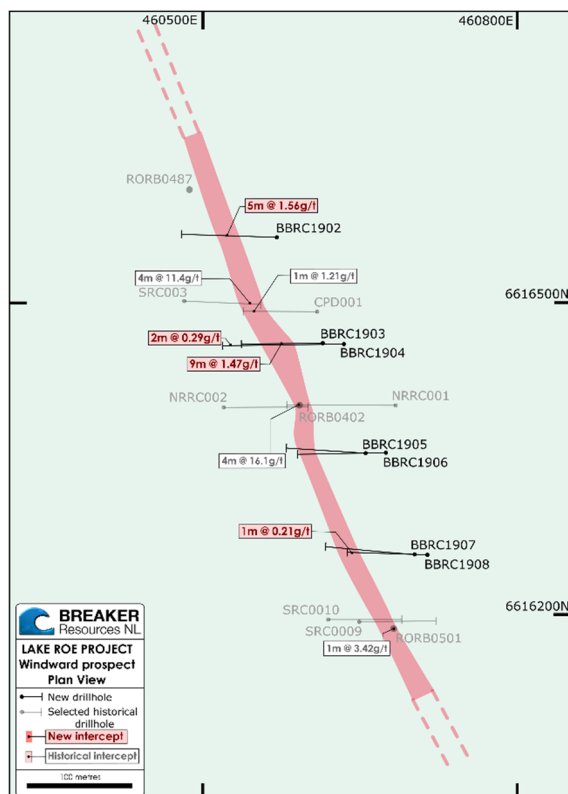


Figure 16: Windward Prospect drill hole location plan

Four of the seven drill holes intersected gold mineralisation with a best intersections of:-

- 3m @ 3.87g/t Au from 78m in BBRC1903, and
- 5m @ 1.56g/t Au from 94m in BBRC1902, including 1m @ 5.19g/t Au from 98m.

The gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veining, enhanced shearing and variable minor (~1%) pyrite hosted by weathered and fresh intermediate to mafic schist below 20m to 30m of transported cover.

The distribution of new and historical intersections in long-section (Figure 17) indicates a structurally controlled north plunging ore shoot within the Windward Shear which is open along strike at district scale.

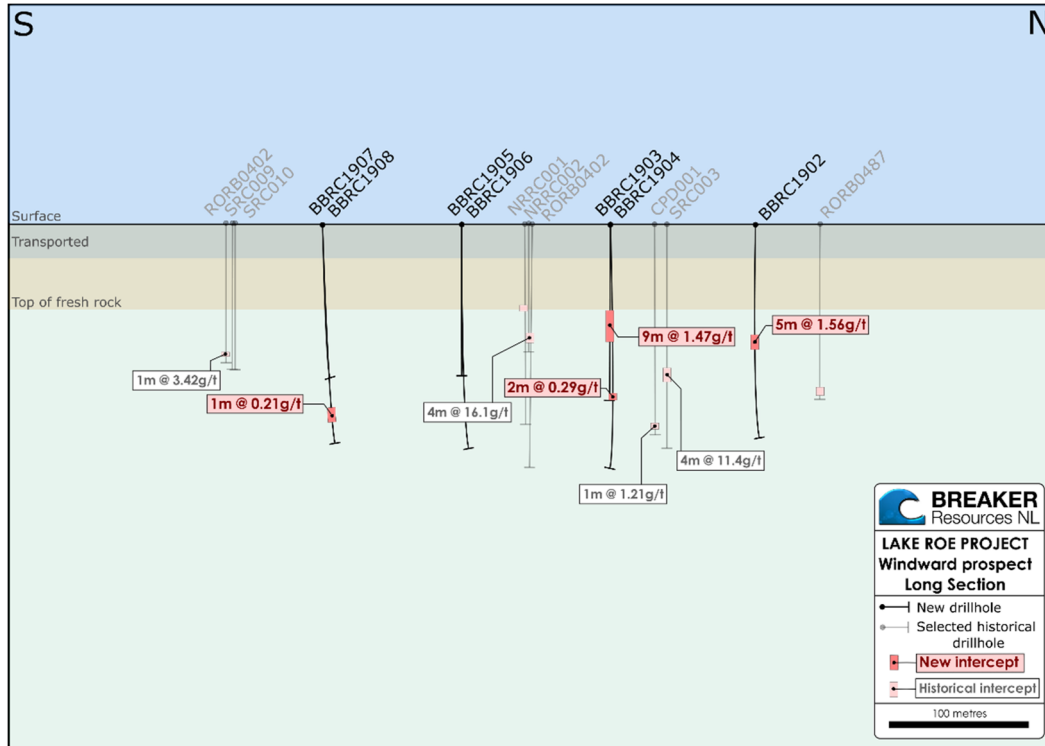


Figure 17: Windward Prospect long-section looking west

Ularring Rock Project - December 2021 Quarter Exploration Activities

December 2021 activities were focused on land access negotiations and assimilation of historical exploration data in preparation for drilling. Execution of the access agreements for the planned drilling are progressing well.

The Ularring project is located 100km east of Perth and is part of an exciting new mineral province in the southwest Yilgarn (Figure 19). The project is situated 50km south of the 2.84Mt Bindi copper deposit, and 50km east of the world class Julimar PGE-Ni deposit (Figure 19).

The project covers the Centre Forest and Southern Brook gold-copper prospects situated on a 7km long zone of gold-copper mineralisation. Limited open file historical drill intersections, such as 61m at 0.81g/t Au (from surface) and 25m at 0.46g/t Au (~180m vertical depth), indicate down-dip continuity of mineralisation, with local near-surface enrichment (6m at 2.16g/t Au & 4m at 0.58% Cu).

A review of historical activity has identified regional scale nickel-PGE targets on previously undrilled mafic-ultramafic belts with drill-ready EM and soil targets.

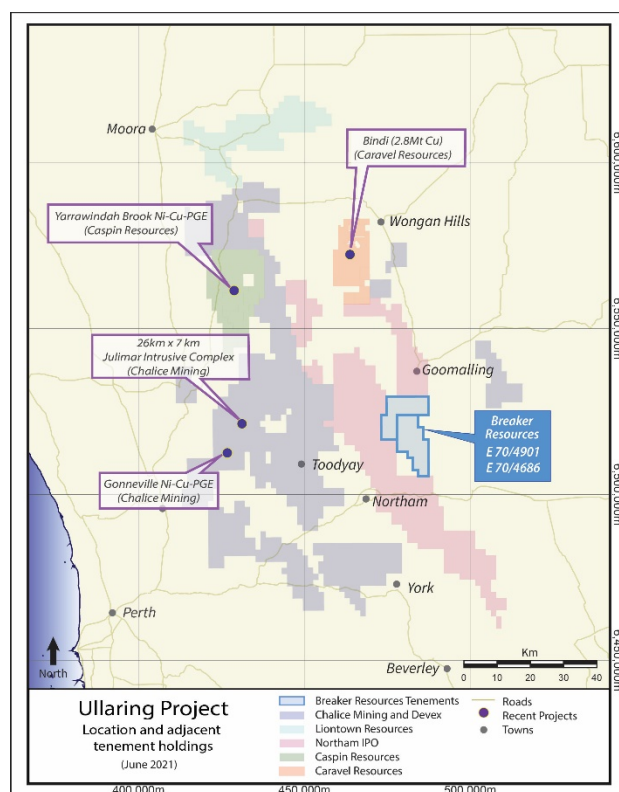


Figure 19: Ularring Project Location Plan

CORPORATE

There have been a number of changes to the Company's unlisted options with some lapsing and others being issued. Movement included the issue of unlisted options to two directors (Tom Sanders and Linton Putland) as approved by shareholders at the Company's Annual General Meeting, and the expiry of unlisted options on 31 December 2021. As at the date of this report, the Company's capital structure comprises:

- ✦ 325,840,929 fully paid ordinary shares (ASX: BRB); and
- ✦ 15,975,000 unlisted options at various exercise prices and expiry dates.

During the period the Company participated in the Precious Metals Summit Europe Virtual Conference and the Resources Rising Stars "Boom in a Room" Investor Conference held in Perth.

The Company's Annual General Meeting was held on Thursday, 18 November 2021.

Financial Commentary

The Quarterly Cashflow Report (Appendix 5B) for the period ending 31 December 2021 provides an overview of the Company's financial activities.

Exploration expenditure for the reporting period was \$2.96million. Corporate and other expenditure amounted to \$231,640. The total amount paid to directors of the entity and their associates in the period (item 6.1 of Appendix 5B) was \$124,000 and includes salary, directors' fees, consulting fees and superannuation.

Authorised by the Board of Directors



Tom Sanders
Managing Director
Breaker Resources NL

28 January 2022

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Tom Sanders, a Competent Person and Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Sanders is an executive of Breaker Resources NL and is engaged by Breaker on an 80% of full time basis; he is also a shareholder in the Company. Mr Sanders has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Sanders consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the Lake Roe Mineral Resource is based on information announced to the ASX on 20 December 2021. Breaker confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX 1: Tenement Schedule

In line with obligations under ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3, Breaker provides the following information relating to its mining tenement holdings as at 31 December 2021.

Project	Tenement Number	Status at 31/12/21	% Held/Earning	Changes during the Quarter
Lake Roe	E28/2515	Granted	100	
	E28/2522*	Granted	100	
	E28/2551*	Granted	100	
	E28/2555	Granted	100	
	E28/2556	Granted	100	
	E28/2559	Granted	100	
	E28/2920	Granted	100	
	M28/388	Granted	100	
	E28/2748	Granted	100	
	E28/2817	Granted	100	
	E28/3051	Granted	100	
	E28/3074	Application	100	
Ularring Rock	E70/4686	Granted	100	
	E70/4901	Granted	100	

*Rights to lithium and lithium-related minerals subject to the Manna Lithium Project Joint Venture with Global Lithium, with Breaker maintaining a 20% interest free-carried until completion of bankable positive feasibility study.

APPENDIX 1: Significant Drilling Results

Hole No.	Prospect	North	East	RL	Depth	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	Gold g/t	Sample	Cut-off								
BBDD0128	Bombora	6603277	458482	315	984.7	-56	86	230.5	231	0.5	0.72	Half core	100								
								254.97	256	1.03	0.42	Half core	100								
								450.71	451.23	0.52	0.38	Half core	100								
								456	456.36	0.36	1.64	Half core	100								
								552	555.12	3.12	0.65	Half core	100								
								including								552	553	1	1.78	Half core	200
								including								632.28	634	1.72	0.53	Half core	100
								including								632.28	633	0.72	0.76	Half core	500
								including								638.02	639.74	1.72	2.48	Half core	100
								including								638.02	638.4	0.38	4.31	Half core	2000
								including								639.32	639.74	0.42	5.00	Half core	2000
								including								646.4	656.7	10.3	0.46	Half core	100
								including								646.4	656	9.6	0.48	Half core	200
								including								646.4	653.2	6.8	0.59	Half core	300
								including								646.4	648.73	2.33	1.10	Half core	500
								including								646.4	646.75	0.35	1.36	Half core	1000
								including								647.9	648.73	0.83	1.77	Half core	1000
								including								652	653.2	1.2	0.92	Half core	500
								including								652.7	653.2	0.5	1.29	Half core	1000
								including								655.2	656	0.8	0.40	Half core	300
including								664	665	1	0.53	Half core	100								
including								687	688	1	0.89	Half core	200								
including								824	827	3	0.47	Half core	100								
including								825	827	2	0.52	Half core	500								
including								957	958	1	0.61	Half core	200								
BBDD0131	Bombora	6603346	458469	315	1194.77	-57	88	387	387.8	0.8	0.55	Half core	200								
								403	404	1	0.59	Half core	200								
								467	469.45	2.45	0.43	Half core	100								
								including								467.35	468.19	0.84	0.92	Half core	200
								including								467.35	467.7	0.35	1.28	Half core	1000
								including								469.13	469.45	0.32	0.59	Half core	200
								including								499	500.05	1.05	0.58	Half core	200
								including								499.75	500.05	0.3	1.50	Half core	300
								including								580.05	580.35	0.3	2.48	Half core	100
								including								586	588.15	2.15	1.29	Half core	100
								including								587.2	588.15	0.95	2.22	Half core	1000
								including								587.2	587.54	0.34	3.60	Half core	2000
								including								589.85	590.15	0.3	0.44	Half core	100
								including								619.95	620.65	0.7	0.72	Half core	100
								including								661	662	1	1.06	Half core	100
								including								675.55	677.7	2.15	2.73	Half core	100
								including								676	677.7	1.7	3.41	Half core	200
								including								676	677	1	5.37	Half core	1000
								including								816.31	817.32	1.01	0.68	Half core	100
								BBRC1864	Booty	6592398	461541	343	120	-60	269	90	91	1	0.19	Riffle Split	100
BBRC1865	Booty	6593001	461461	339	102	-59	273														
BBRC1866	Booty	6593001	461540	339	192	-59	270	62	66	4	0.19	Riffle Split	100								
								including								63	64	1	0.30	Riffle Split	200
								including								65	66	1	0.28	Riffle Split	200
including								122	123	1	0.14	Riffle Split	100								
BBRC1867	Booty	6592995	461578	339	120	-60	270	58	59	1	1.69	Riffle Split	100								
BBRC1883	Syenite South	6596998	460720	321	138	-59	267														
BBRC1884	Syenite South	6596604	462179	318	120	-60	271														
BBRC1885	Syenite South	6593601	461867	334	120	-59	277	91	92	1	0.13	Riffle Split	100								
including								110	111	1	0.15	Riffle Split	100								
BBRC1886	Syenite South	6594579	460902	334	138	-61	275	73	74	1	0.17	Riffle Split	100								
BBRC1887	Syenite South	6596228	460595	326	120	-61	269	51	55	4	0.41	Riffle Split	100								
								including								51	52	1	1.04	Riffle Split	300
								and								54	55	1	0.38	Riffle Split	300
including								88	90	2	0.11	Riffle Split	100								
BBRC1888	Carbineer	6601999	458913	314	84	-60	274														
BBRC1889	Carbineer	6601999	458965	313	162	-60	273	133	136	3	0.33	Riffle Split	100								
								including								133	135	2	0.41	Riffle Split	200
								including								134	135	1	0.58	Riffle Split	300
BBRC1890	Carbineer	6601998	458997	313	159	-60	273														
BBRC1891	Carbineer	6602199	458917	314	90	-60	270	19	36	17	0.22	Riffle Split	100								
								including								19	22	3	0.54	Riffle Split	200
								including								19	20	1	0.83	Riffle Split	500
								including								21	22	1	0.52	Riffle Split	500
								including								27	34	7	0.24	Riffle Split	200
								including								27	28	1	0.44	Riffle Split	300
								including								31	32	1	0.37	Riffle Split	300
BBRC1892	Carbineer	6602198	458958	315	180	-60	270	20	22	2	0.12	Riffle Split	100								
								including								26	27	1	0.14	Riffle Split	100

Hole No.	Prospect	North	East	RL	Depth	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	Gold g/t	Sample	Cut-off	
BBRC1893	Carbineer	6602199	458995	315	180	-60	271	175	176	1	0.27	Riffle Split	100	
BBRC1894	Carbineer	6602200	459078	315	240	-60	273	129	130	1	0.47	Riffle Split	100	
								164	166	2	0.38	Riffle Split	100	
								including	165	166	1	0.56	Riffle Split	200
BBRC1895	Carbineer	6602399	458878	315	78	-61	273	33	35	2	0.95	Riffle Split	100	
								including	33	34	1	1.15	Riffle Split	1000
									48	50	2	0.61	Riffle Split	100
BBRC1896	Carbineer	6602399	458918	314	132	-61	270	46	47	1	0.17	Riffle Split	100	
BBRC1897	Carbineer	6602399	458957	315	180	-61	270	53	54	1	0.23	Riffle Split	100	
								179	180	1	0.33	Riffle Split	100	
BBRC1898	Carbineer	6602399	458998	315	222	-61	272	184	185	1	0.12	Riffle Split	100	
								189	197	8	0.20	Riffle Split	100	
								including	189	190	1	0.38	Riffle Split	200
									195	197	2	0.46	Riffle Split	200
								including	196	197	1	0.68	Riffle Split	300
BBRC1899	Carbineer	6602396	459079	315	252	-61	272	41	42	1	0.14	Riffle Split	100	
								72	76	4	0.69	Riffle Split	100	
								including	72	75	3	0.86	Riffle Split	200
								including	73	75	2	1.12	Riffle Split	500
									195	201	6	0.22	Riffle Split	100
								including	196	197	1	0.70	Riffle Split	200
									200	201	1	0.28	Riffle Split	200
BBRC1900	Carbineer	6602596	458995	315	180	-60	271							
BBRC1901	Carbineer	6602598	459080	316	180	-60	268							
BBRC1902	Windward	6616559	460571	365	174	-60	271	75	81	6	0.15	Riffle Split	100	
								including	75	76	1	0.41	Riffle Split	200
									80	81	1	0.23	Riffle Split	200
									88	100	12	0.73	Riffle Split	100
								including	94	99	5	1.56	Riffle Split	200
								and	98	99	1	5.19	Riffle Split	1000
BBRC1903	Windward	6616459	460614	365	144	-60	270	55	57	2	0.22	Riffle Split	100	
								including	55	56	1	0.31	Riffle Split	200
									73	83	10	1.34	Riffle Split	100
								including	73	82	9	1.47	Riffle Split	200
									77	81	4	3.01	Riffle Split	300
								including	78	81	3	3.87	Riffle Split	500
									84	85	1	0.12	Riffle Split	100
									86	87	1	0.14	Riffle Split	100
									95	96	1	0.33	Riffle Split	100
BBRC1904	Windward	6616459	460634	365	204	-61	271	139	140	1	0.15	Riffle Split	100	
								142	144	2	0.29	Riffle Split	100	
BBRC1905	Windward	6616357	460655	364	120	-60	269							
BBRC1906	Windward	6616357	460674	365	180	-60	269							
BBRC1907	Windward	6616261	460696	364	120	-60	273							
BBRC1908	Windward	6616260	460713	364	180	-59	273	85	86	1	0.15	Riffle Split	100	
								155	157	2	0.17	Riffle Split	100	
								including	155	156	1	0.21	Riffle Split	200

Notes:
Results reported as down-hole intervals

ANNEXURE 1: JORC Code (2012 Edition) Table 1
SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	<p>Holes were drilled to variable depth dependent upon observation from the supervising geologist.</p> <p>RC samples were collected from a trailer or rig mounted cyclone by a green plastic bag in 1m intervals and the dry sample riffle split to produce a 3kg representative sample which was placed on the ground with the remaining bulk sample in rows of 20. Any damp or wet samples were kept in the green plastic bag, placed in the rows of samples and a representative spear or scoop sample taken.</p> <p>Diamond core is drilled HQ3, HQ or NQ2 dependent upon ground conditions. Core is cut in half by a diamond saw on site and half core is submitted for analysis except duplicate samples which are submitted as quarter core.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Sampling was undertaken using Breaker Resources' (BRB) sampling protocols and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice, including standard and duplicate samples.
	<p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg. '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 (eg. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>RC samples were composited at 4m to produce a bulk 3kg sample.</p> <p>Half core samples were taken with a diamond saw generally on 1m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate (minimum 0.4m to maximum of 1.2m).</p> <p>The 3kg composite samples were sent to MinAnalytical in Perth. Samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverised to -75µm and split to produce a 50g charge for fire assay analysis for gold.</p>
Drilling techniques	<i>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.).</i>	<p>RC drilling was undertaken using a face-sampling percussion hammer with 5½" bits.</p> <p>Diamond core is HQ3, HQ or NQ2. Core is orientated using Reflex orientation tools, with core initially cleaned and pieced together at the drill site, and fully orientated by BRB field staff at Lake Roe.</p>
Drill sample	<i>Method of recording and assessing core</i>	RC drilling recoveries were visually

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
recovery	<i>and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p>estimated as a semi-qualitative range and recorded on the drill log along with moisture content.</p> <p>Diamond drillers measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using either three or six metre core barrels. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length is recorded for every "run". Core recovery is calculated as a percentage recovery.</p> <p>Core recovery is confirmed by BRB staff during core orientation activities on site and recorded into the database.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>RC holes were collared with a well-fitting stuff box to ensure material to the outside return was minimised. Drilling was undertaken using auxiliary compressors and boosters to keep the hole dry and lift the sample to the sampling equipment. Drill cyclone and splitter were cleaned regularly between rod-changes if required and after each hole to minimise down hole or cross-hole contamination.</p> <p>Various diamond drilling additives (including muds and foams) have been used to condition the drill holes to maximise recoveries and sample quality.</p> <p>Diamond drilling by nature collects relatively uncontaminated core samples. These are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<p>There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias in the RC drilling at this stage.</p> <p>There is no significant loss of material reported in the mineralised parts of the diamond core to date.</p>
Logging	<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>	<p>Drill holes were logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, weathering, wetness and obvious contamination by a geologist. Data is then captured in a database appropriate for mineral resource estimation.</p>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	<p>RC and diamond core logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature and captures downhole depth, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration and other features of the samples.</p> <p>All cores are photographed in the core</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		tray, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry and wet.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Core samples were cut in half using a conventional diamond core saw. Half core samples were collected for assay except duplicate samples which are quarter cut. An entire half core sample is retained and stored in core trays.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	RC samples were split 87.5%-12.5% by a stand-alone multi-tiered riffle splitter. The majority of the samples were recorded as dry and minimal wet samples were encountered. Sample duplicates were obtained by re-splitting the remaining bulk sample contained in a plastic bag in the field using the multi-tier riffle splitter. RC composite samples were collected via spear sampling of the riffle split bulk sample contained in green plastic bags.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	The samples were sent to an accredited laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. All samples were sorted, dried pulverised to -75µm to produce a homogenous representative 50g sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing -75µm has been established.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	RC samples were collected at 1m intervals and composited into 4m samples using a spear to sample individual metre bagged samples. Diamond core sample intervals are based on geological intervals typically less than a nominal 1m. Quality control procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM) along with sample duplicates (submitted as quarter core). Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results. MinAnalytical's QAQC included insertion of certified standards, blanks, check replicates and fineness checks to ensure grind size of 85% passing -75µm as part of their own internal procedures.
	<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>	Sample duplicates for RC and diamond drilling (quarter core) are taken at least three times in every 100 samples. All samples submitted were selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage. Duplicate sample results are reviewed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		regularly for both internal and external reporting purposes.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly give an accurate indication of mineralisation given the qualitative nature of the technique and the style of gold mineralisation sought.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	The analytical technique used a 50g fire assay and is appropriate to detect gold mineralisation. The use of fire assay is considered a total assay.
	<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>	No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported element concentrations.
	<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>	BRB inserted CRMs and duplicates into the sample sequence, which were used at the frequency of three CRMs and three duplicates per 100 samples. Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing -75µm was being attained. Laboratory QAQC involved the use of internal lab standards using CRMs, blanks, splits and replicates.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Alternative BRB personnel have verified the significant results outlined in this report. It is considered that the Company is using industry standard techniques for sampling and using independent laboratories with the inclusion of Company standards on a routine basis.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	n/a
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary geological and sampling data were recorded digitally and on hard copy respectively, and are subsequently transferred to a digital database where it is validated by experienced database personnel assisted by the geological staff. Assay results are merged with the primary data using established database protocols run in house by BRB.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments or calibrations were undertaken other than to average any repeated analysis for each individual sample.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other</i>	Drill hole collars are initially located by handheld GPS and then picked up by an accredited surveyor. GPS elevation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	values are corrected where necessary using a digital elevation model from a LIDAR survey. Expected accuracy is +/- 4m for easting, northing and RL (GPS) and +/- 0.1m or less for surveyed and LIDAR elevation point data. All RC and diamond holes are gyro surveyed for rig alignment and downhole at the completion of the hole.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system is GDA94 MGA, Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	As detailed above.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drill holes are variable spacings. Diamond drill holes are drilled selectively, mainly to clarify structure or to assess the depth potential.
	<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>	The reported drilling is reconnaissance in nature at this stage.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Four metre composite samples were taken for all RC holes via spearing. One metre samples were riffle split when dry or by a representative spear or scoop sample when wet/damp. No sample compositing has been applied to diamond drill core.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Angled RC drilling and diamond drilling has so far confirmed three mineralisation orientations. The extent, geometry and plunge of the various structural "domains" and how they interact is still being resolved. Further detailed drilling is needed to confidently quantify the degree of sample bias arising from drill orientation (positive or negative).
	<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>	Sample bias arising from orientation is discussed above.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	RC and diamond drill samples submitted were systematically numbered and recorded, bagged in labelled polyweave sacks and dispatched in batches to the laboratory's Kalgoorlie facility by BRB personnel. The laboratory confirms receipt of all samples on the submission form on arrival. All assay pulps are retained and stored in a Company facility for future reference if

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		required.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No formal audits/reviews have been conducted on sampling technique or data to date. However a scanning of sample quality (recovery, wetness and contamination) as recorded by the geologist on the drill rig against assay results occurs with no obvious issues identified to date.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	The RC and diamond drill holes are located on tenement M28/388, which is held 100% by BRB. There are no material interests or issues associated with the tenement.
	<i>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.</i>	The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Historical holders of the Project area include Poseidon Gold, WMC, Mt Kersey Mining and Great Gold Mines. Vertical rotary air blast and aircore drilling undertaken in the period 1991 to 1998 identified a zone of strong gold anomalism that extends over a potential distance of 4km under thin (5-10m) cover (maximum grade of 4m at 0.71g/t Au). Although the prospectivity of the trend was recognised by previous explorers, rigorous anomaly definition and appropriate follow-up of encouraging results did not occur, apparently due to "non-geological" factors, including inconvenient tenement boundaries at the time of exploration and changes in company priorities and market conditions.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	BRB is targeting Archean orogenic gold mineralisation near major faults. Gold is associated with subsidiary faults of the Claypan Shear Zone and occurs preferentially in the Fe-rich part of a fractionated dolerite in an area of shallow (5m to 20m) transported cover. The dolerite is folded into a domal geometry between two major shear zones ("domain" boundaries) that converge and bend in the vicinity of the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The main exploration target is high-grade lode, stockwork, disseminated and quartz vein gold mineralisation hosted by different phases of the fractionated dolerite.
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hole length. <p>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.</p>	<p>Refer to Appendix 1 for significant results from the RC and diamond drilling.</p> <p>Drill hole locations are described in the body of the text, in Appendix 1 and on related Figures.</p>
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Grades are reported above a nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au in areas of reconnaissance drilling. In known mineralised areas grades are reported above a nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au. No top-cuts have been applied.
	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.	All reported RC and diamond drill assay results have been length weighted (arithmetic length weighting).
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	None undertaken.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	<p>All drill hole intercepts are measured in downhole metres (criteria for detailed estimate of true width not yet at hand unless otherwise stated). At this stage the main primary mineralised structural orientation(s) are still being ascertained and are inconclusive.</p> <p>The orientation of the drilling may introduce some sampling bias (positive or negative).</p>
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	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	Grades are reported above a lower cut-off grade of 0.1 or 0.2g/t Au in areas of reconnaissance drilling. In known mineralised areas grades are reported above a nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au. No top-cuts have been applied.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	There is no other substantive exploration data.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Further work is planned as stated in this announcement.