BREAKER Resources NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **18 November 2016**

First closer-spaced drilling between Bombora and Bombora North indicates continuity and robustness of the emerging Lake Roe gold discovery

Multiple high-grade plunging gold shoots identified

Highlights

- **Multiple high-grade plunging gold shoots intersected by recent RC drilling designed to assess the continuity of mineralisation in the 1.2km zone between the Bombora and Bombora North discoveries**

- **Several thick high-grade intercepts returned from new drilling at 100m spacings (previously 200m), with significant assay results including:**
  - ***24m at 3.32g/t Au from 20m including 16m at 4.64g/t in BBRC0110;***
  - ***20m at 4.84g/t Au from 48m including 8m at 11.46g/t and 4m at 21.85g/t; and 16m at 1.53g/t Au from 84m including 8m at 2.20g/t Au in BBRC0111***

- **The plunging shoots indicate continuity of the gold mineralisation with closer-spaced drilling and reveal an important structural control on the gold that will provide a long-term focus for targeted resource drilling**

- **The main 2.2km-long mineralised zone at Lake Roe is open in all dimensions and has considerable depth potential, creating attractive targets for potential open pit and underground mining comparable in scale to many well-known ore deposits**

- **Drilling is underway with two RC drill rigs focused on initial resource delineation and extension**

- **An initial phase of reconnaissance RC drilling has been completed targeting the 2.2km-long zone immediately to the north of the 2.2km-long Bombora-Bombora North zone – first assays are pending**

- **Preparations are underway for an aggressive program of resource delineation drilling in 2017, including an upgrade in the Lake Roe field camp to cater for several drill crews and an increase in the size of the exploration team**

12 Walker Avenue
West Perth WA 6005
PO Box 244
West Perth WA 6872

Telephone: +61 8 9226 3666
Facsimile: +61 8 9226 3668
Email: breaker@breakerresources.com.au
Website: www.breakerresources.com.au

ASX Code: BRB ACN: 145 011 178

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Overview

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB, **Breaker**) is pleased to advise that recent reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling at its 100%-owned Lake Roe Gold Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie, has identified multiple plunging high-grade gold shoots of lode and stockwork gold mineralisation, confirming the continuity and robustness of the mineralisation based on a closer spaced drilling pattern.

The latest results, from 100m-spaced RC drilling targeting the 1.2km zone between the original Bombora and Bombora North discoveries (Figures 1 and 2), provide a much clearer picture of the structural controls of the gold lodes.

This will provide a long-term focus for targeted resource drilling, with the plunging shoots also representing attractive targets for potential open pit and underground mining. Importantly, the ore shoots which have been defined in drilling so far are comparable in scale to many well-known dolerite-hosted gold deposits in WA (see Figure 1).

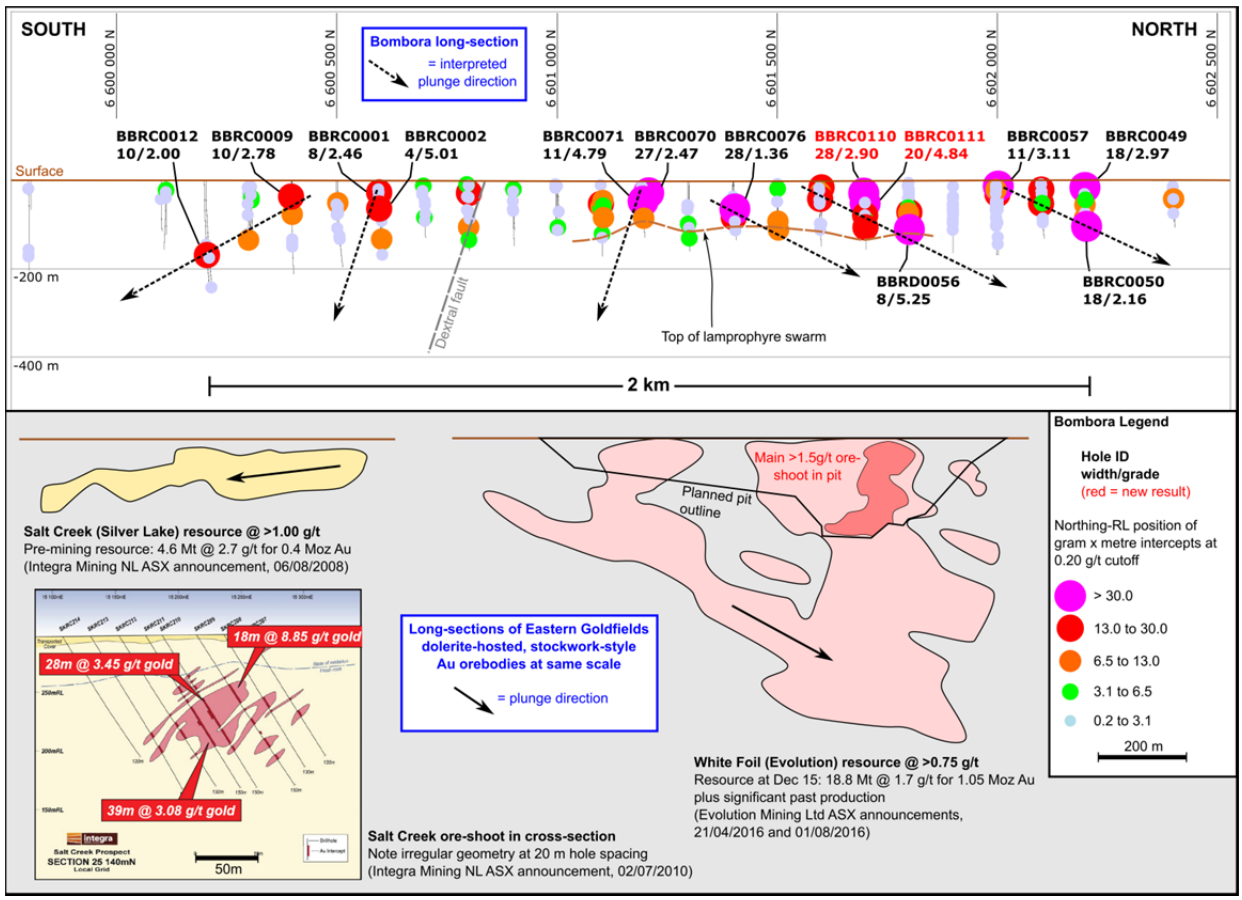

Figure 1: (Top) Gram x metre long-section of the Bombora to Bombora North trend, showing the location of significant intercepts in Northing-RL space; (Bottom) Long-section views of similar deposit styles at the same scale, along with a cross-section of Salt Creek (not to same scale)

The 2.2km-long mineralised zone is open in all dimensions and has considerable depth potential based on similarities with other dolerite-hosted gold deposits in Western Australia. The scale and wide, shallow nature of much the mineralisation creates a number of attractive targets for open pit mining. The persistent presence of high-grade gold in each phase of the RC drilling combined with the high-grade, plunging shoot nature of the lode mineralisation creates excellent potential for open pit and underground mining.

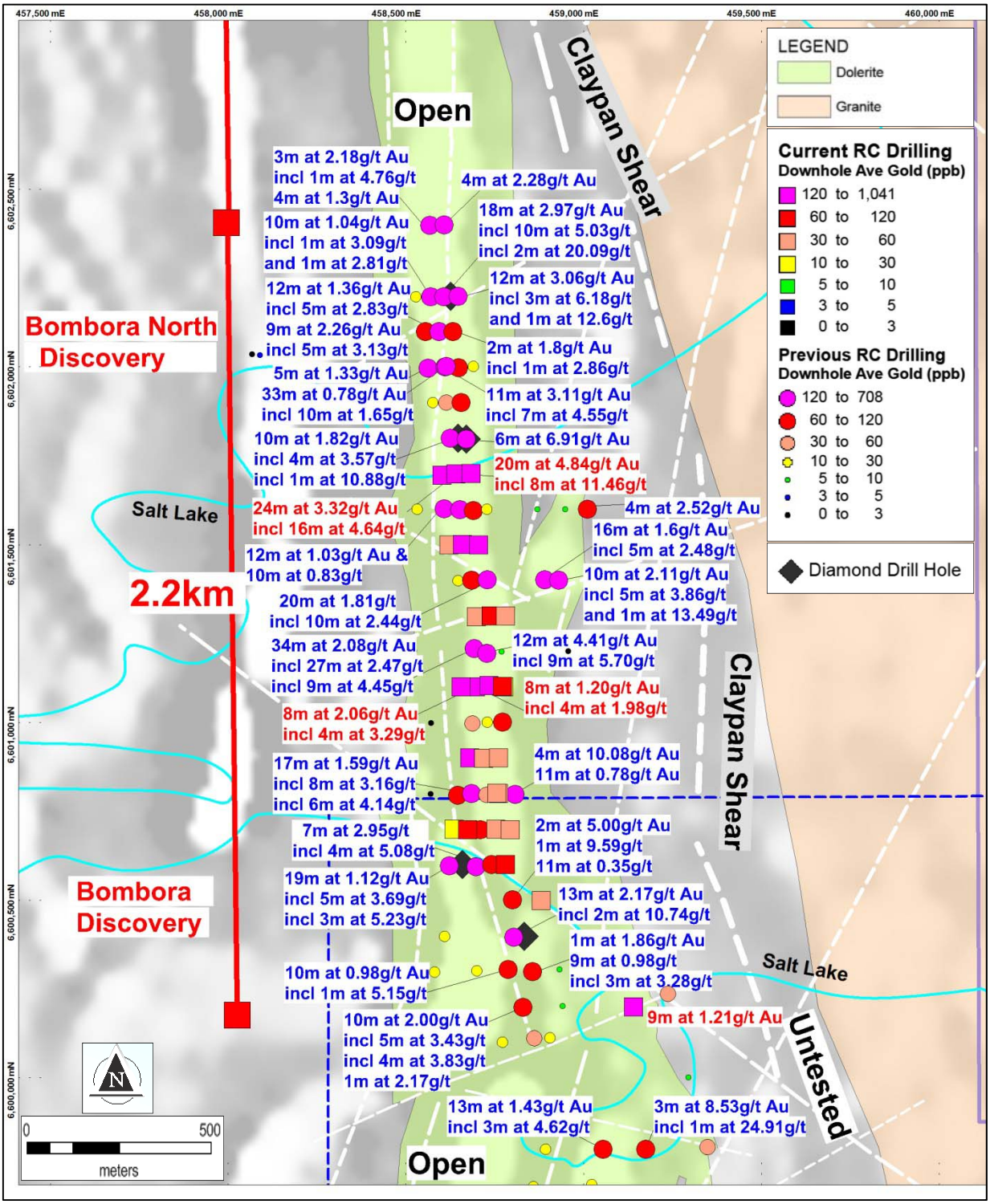

Figure 2: RC drill holes colour-coded on average downhole gold over aeromagnetic image with Interpreted Geology and Selected RC Drill Intersections. Major Shear Zone and Faults as White Dashed Lines.

Drilling is currently underway with two RC drill rigs that are focused on resource delineation and extension. The lake RC drill rig is scheduled to restart infill drilling between Bombora and Bombora North today, after undertaking extensional RC drilling in the vicinity of the Crescent Prospect over the last two weeks (Figure 3). The land RC drill rig is currently drilling northwards of Bombora North on a 200m drill line spacing (Figure 3).

The current and planned drilling will provide strong news flow over the coming weeks and months and help to build a clear picture of the size of the Lake Roe discovery.

Breaker Executive Chairman Tom Sanders said the latest results represented an important turning point in the assessment of the Lake Roe discovery, providing the first more detailed picture of the mineralisation at a closer drill spacing.

"It is easy to forget that all of the drilling so far has been wide-spaced reconnaissance drilling over a large mineralised system that stretches for at least 2.2km and possibly further, subject to results from the northern zone," he said.

"It is difficult with such wide-spaced drilling to form an accurate picture of the structure, controls and orientation of the gold lodes. The recent 100m spaced drilling in the central portion of the discovery, apart from reinforcing what we have seen in reconnaissance drilling, has led to a recognition of the presence of multiple plunging high-grade gold lodes.

"This is typical of many dolerite-hosted gold systems in WA and around the world and gives us significant confidence regarding the continuity and robustness of the mineralisation as we start to drill it out in more detail. This has enabled us to present the discovery for the first time in a conceptual long section in Figure 1 which gives an idea of the scale of the system, the interpreted plunge of the shoots and the huge potential of Lake Roe as a major greenfields gold discovery.

"We should remember that even in this central area the drill density is still relatively wide at 100m by 40m, and many of our cross-sections are only partially drilled.

"The next step is to begin to drill out the mineralisation on close infill spacings, and that process begins today. In parallel with this, we will continue to scope out extensions to the north with the first set of assay results from the northern extension expected in the near future."

The plunging lodes result from the intersection of the prospective iron-rich quartz dolerite with cross-cutting and layer-parallel faults (Figure 4), a common theme in many dolerite-hosted gold deposits in Western Australia.

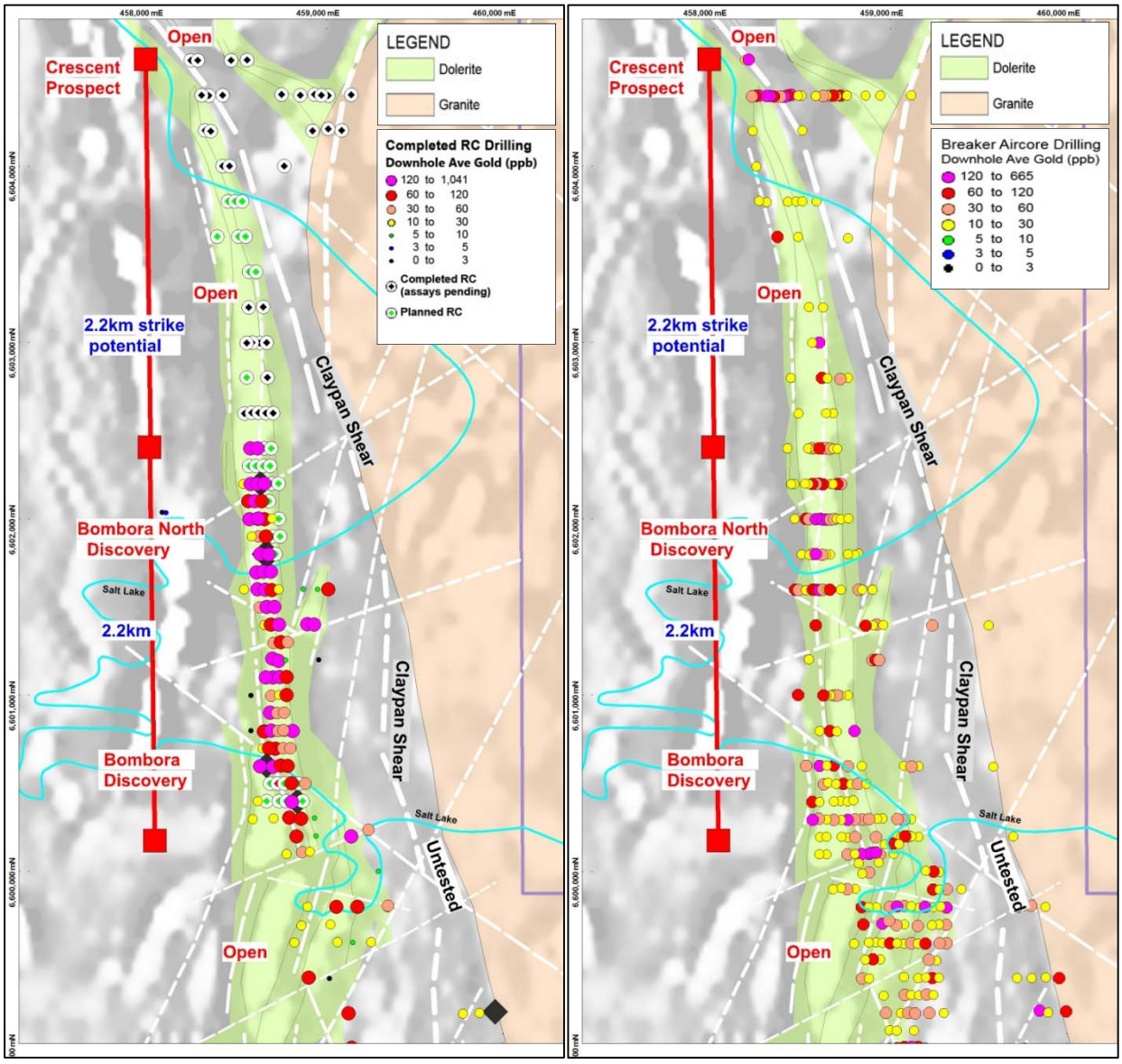

Figure 3: RC and Aircore Downhole Average Gold Comparison on Aeromagnetics with Interpreted Geology

RC Drill Program

The RC drill program comprised 26 holes for 3,270m (BBRC0087-0112; Figures 2 - 4). Many of the results are 4m composite samples and assay results from 1m riffle split sample are pending.

The objective of the current reported RC drilling was to assess the continuity of gold mineralisation in the 1.2km zone between the Bombora and Bombora North gold discoveries by decreasing the drill line spacing from 200m to 100m.

Details of the RC drilling are provided in Appendix 1 and Annexure 1. Drill holes are shown in long section (Figure 1), plan (Figure 2) and cross section (Figure 4).

All of the RC drill holes intersected significant (+0.2g/t) gold mineralisation with the exception of two holes, one of which was abandoned at 12m. A full listing of assay results above a nominal 0.2g/t Au cut-off is provided in Appendix 1. More significant drill results include:

- 24m at 3.32g/t Au from 20m including 16m at 4.64g/t in BBRC0110;
- 20m at 4.84g/t Au from 48m including 8m at 11.46g/t and 4m at 21.85g/t in BBRC0111, and 16m at 1.53g/t Au from 84m including 8m at 2.20g/t Au.

Ongoing RC and diamond drilling has now identified several areas of strong bedrock mineralisation, localised within an iron- and quartz-rich, fractionated dolerite intrusion, named the Bombora Dolerite. This type of intrusion is the dominant host rock in several major goldfields in the Yilgarn Craton – eg. the Golden Mile (Kalgoorlie), St Ives and Jundee.

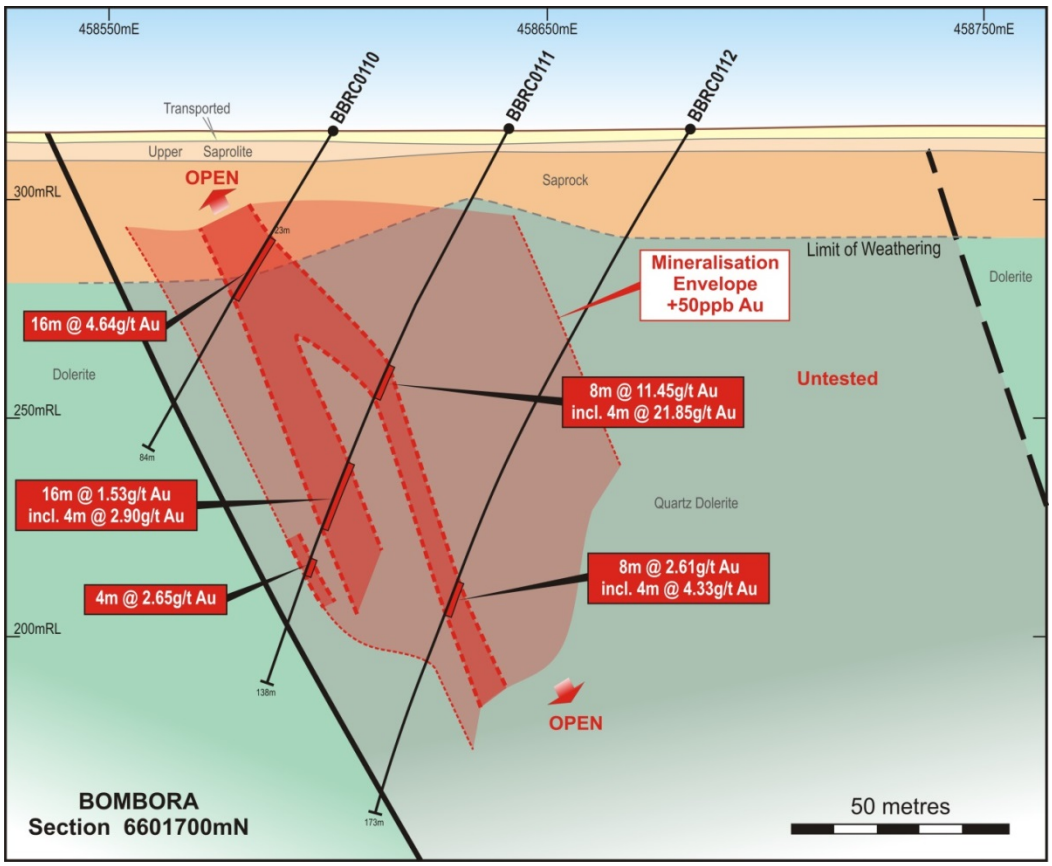

Figure 4: Bombora North Cross Section 6601200N (assay results in ppb Au except where captioned)

Gold typically occurs as sulphide-rich lode and stockwork mineralisation in the upper, iron-rich part of a quartz dolerite unit. The sulphide lodes represent sulphide-impregnated fault zones (fluid pathways) with up to 10% pyrrhotite and pyrite accompanied by silica, biotite, chlorite and carbonate alteration and (tensional) quartz-pyrite veinlets that can form stockwork-style mineralisation that is commonly associated with the sulphide lodes.

Based on recent diamond drill results, gold is hosted by (anastomosing) north-northwest-trending faults and north-trending, layer parallel faults that intersect the iron-rich part of the dolerite (Figure 5). There is mounting evidence however that other mineralised fault orientations may be present and in this event, gold mineralisation plunges of differing orientation may be present, an aspect that can only be clarified by further RC and diamond drilling.

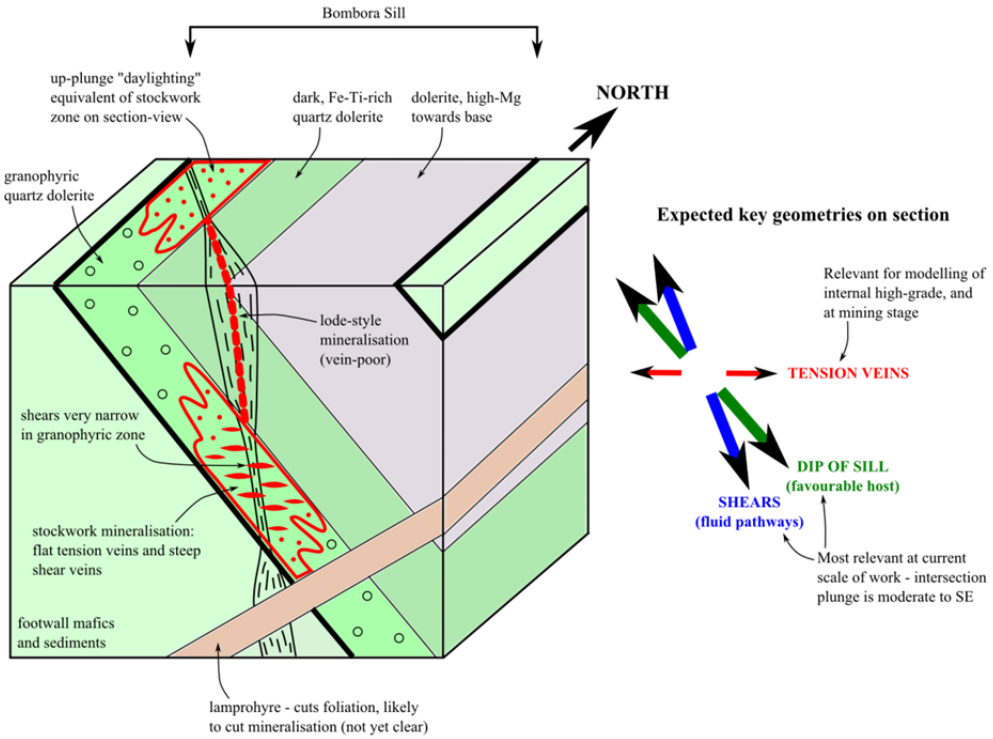

Figure 5: Schematic diagram highlighting interplay between steep- and moderate-east dipping gold-mineralised faults/layers and resultant zones of gold mineralisation in section and plan

Follow-up

In light of the strong results, Breaker has stepped up preparations for an aggressive program of resource delineation drilling in 2017. These preparations include an upgrade of the Lake Roe field camp to be able to cater for several drill crews, and an increase in the size of the exploration team.

Recent RC drilling (two drill rigs) has focused on reconnaissance drilling to test the 2.2km-long zone to the north of the Bombora North discovery, where drill intersections of up to 7.61g/t gold were identified by shallow aircore drilling as discussed in the June 2016 quarter (ASX Release 28 July 2016). Assay results are pending.

The lake RC drill rig is scheduled to recommence infill drilling in the main discovery area today in preparation for resource delineation drilling. The "land" RC drill rig is expected to recommence infill RC drilling at Bombora and Bombora North in one to two weeks.

Background/Potential

Breaker's exploration strategy focuses on the use of structural analysis and innovative multi-element geochemical techniques to identify large new gold systems concealed by transported cover. Under-cover areas in WA's high-endowment Eastern Goldfields Superterrane are largely unexplored and represent a new and highly prospective search space that is now amenable to exploration using modern geochemical techniques not available 20 years ago. The Company's research and development project activities augment this strategy.

The Lake Roe Gold Project is a significant greenfields gold discovery which is open in all dimensions and is likely to grow further for reasons outlined below.

The scale of the project is deceptive. Many high-quality ore deposits can fit in the 200m gap between two of Breaker's reconnaissance RC drill lines.

After completing over 40,000m of reconnaissance drilling Breaker is still scoping the extent of gold mineralisation and has been getting encouraging results. This is unusual and positive as drill targeting of structurally controlled high-grade gold mineralisation is only just starting.

The potential for further gold mineralisation is high. Some of the gold-prospective quartz dolerite is structurally repeated to the east of the main Bombora Dolerite on 6601400N (Figure 2; ASX Release 20 October 2016). A structural repeat of the Bombora Dolerite has also been identified to the east of the Crescent Prospect where RC drilling has recently taken place (Figure 4). The possibility of a more extensive duplication of the Bombora gold mineralisation to the east of the main Bombora Dolerite is consequently very real.

In addition, the eastern contact of the quartz dolerite in the main 2.2km zone of mineralisation (Bombora/Bombora North) in still largely untested.

Photo 1: Lake Roe RC Drilling (between Bombora and Bombora North)

Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL

18 November 2016

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For further information on Breaker Resources NL please visit the Company's website at www.breakerresources.com.au, or contact:

Investors/Shareholders
Tom Sanders
Tel: +61 8 9226 3666
Email: breaker@breakerresources.com.au

Media
Paul Armstrong/Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
Tel: +61 8 9388 1474

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Tom Sanders and Alastair Barker, Competent Persons, who are Members of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Sanders and Mr Barker are executives of Breaker Resources NL and their services have been engaged by Breaker on an 80% of full time basis; they are also shareholders in the Company. Mr Sanders and Mr Barker have 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 and Mr Barker consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1 – RC Drill Results

Hole No.	Prospect	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0087	Bombora	114	6600200	459140	314.5	-60	268.9	54	55	1	0.26	Split
BBRC0087								68	80	12	0.98	Composite/Split
including								68	77	9	1.21	Composite/Split
including								73	77	4	2.02	Split
including								74	76	2	2.68	Split
and								78	80	2	0.36	Split
								82	83	1	1.17	Split
BBRC0088	Bombora	151	6600499	458880	315.9	-59.9	268.9	62	64	2	0.34	Split
including								62	63	1	0.42	Split
BBRC0088								90	91	1	0.56	Split
BBRC0088								125	127	2	1.10	Split
BBRC0089	Bombora	204	6600600	458780	315.2	-60.2	268.9	43	44	1	0.20	Split
BBRC0089								140	142	2	0.80	Split
including								140	141	1	1.19	Split
BBRC0089								148	150	2	0.82	Split
BBRC0089								152	157	5	1.37	Split
including								152	156	4	1.64	Split
including								155	156	1	2.03	Split
BBRC0089								193	195	2	0.35	Split
BBRC0091	Bombora	114	6600699	458673	314.7	-59.4	269.4	96	100	4	1.33	Composite
BBRC0092	Bombora	108	6600700	458753	315.2	-60.2	268.9	53	55	2	0.47	Split
including								54	55	1	0.61	Split
BBRC0092								63	65	2	0.80	Split
including								63	64	1	1.23	Split
BBRC0092								86	89	3	0.43	Split
including								86	87	1	0.75	Split
BBRC0093	Bombora	150	6600699	458794	315.1	-60.4	268.8	104	109	5	0.44	Split
including								104	106	2	0.52	Split
including								105	106	1	0.61	Split
and								108	109	1	0.82	Split
BBRC0094	Bombora	90	6600800	458760	314.5	-60.3	269.4	79	80	1	0.75	Split
BBRC0095	Bombora	84	6600901	458680	314.6	-59.5	269.8	12	16	4	0.42	Composite
BBRC0095								19	24	5	0.78	Split
including								19	20	1	2.94	Split
and								22	23	1	0.31	Split
BBRC0095								27	28	1	0.41	Split
BBRC0096	Bombora	126	6600900	458719	314.7	-60	268.9	52	53	1	2.14	Split
BBRC0096								77	78	1	2.03	Split
BBRC0097	Bombora	168	6600901	458760	314.6	-59.5	267.9	72	76	4	0.31	Composite
BBRC0098	Bombora	114	6601100	458695	314.5	-60	268.9	8	12	4	0.24	Composite
BBRC0098								56	64	8	2.07	Composite
including								56	60	4	3.29	Composite
BBRC0098								68	72	4	1.89	Composite
BBRC0098								84	88	4	0.23	Composite
BBRC0098								96	100	4	0.55	Composite
BBRC0099	Bombora	78	6601100	458655	314.6	-59.8	268.9	40	44	4	0.27	Composite
BBRC0099								60	64	4	0.42	Composite
BBRC0099								68	72	4	1.51	Composite

BBRC0100	Bombora	156	6601104	458734	314.5	-60.8	269.2	48	56	8	0.86	Composite
BBRC0100								60	68	8	0.56	Composite
			including					60	64	4	0.81	Composite
BBRC0100								72	80	8	0.65	Composite
			including					76	80	4	0.99	Composite
BBRC0100								84	88	4	1.05	Composite
BBRC0100								92	100	8	1.20	Composite
			including					92	96	4	1.98	Composite
BBRC0102	Bombora	198	6601102	458772	314.6	-59.2	268.7	136	144	8	0.67	Composite
			including					136	140	4	1.01	Composite
BBRC0102								148	152	4	0.54	Composite
BBRC0103	Bombora	150	6601102	458772	314.7	-60.2	269	88	92	4	0.23	Composite
BBRC0103								96	100	4	0.34	Composite
BBRC0104	Bombora	114	6601297	458698	314.8	-59.6	268.8	60	64	4	0.40	Composite
BBRC0104								72	76	4	0.25	Composite
BBRC0105	Bombora	144	6601300	458740	314.7	-59.4	265.7	64	68	4	0.41	Composite
BBRC0105								108	116	8	0.62	Composite
			including					108	112	4	0.95	Composite
BBRC0106	Bombora	180	6601302	458780	314.8	-59.7	268.2	120	124	4	0.21	Composite
BBRC0106								144	152	8	0.48	Composite
			including					148	152	4	0.59	Composite
BBRC0107	Bombora	78	6601499	458621	314.9	-60.2	269.1	24	28	4	0.22	Composite
BBRC0108	Bombora	108	6601501	458659	314.9	-61.1	268.7	4	12	8	0.35	Composite
			including					8	12	4	0.45	Composite
BBRC0108								16	24	8	0.75	Composite
			including					20	24	4	1.28	Composite
BBRC0109	Bombora	150	6601500	458704	314.8	-59.2	268.5	52	56	4	0.24	Composite
BBRC0109								104	108	4	2.11	Composite
BBRC0109								124	132	8	0.89	Composite
			including					124	128	4	1.32	Composite
BBRC0110	Bombora	84	6601696	458601	315.5	-59.8	267.7	20	48	28	2.90	Composite
			including					20	44	24	3.32	Composite
			including					28	44	16	4.64	Composite
			including					28	36	8	6.30	Composite
			and					40	44	4	4.47	Composite
BBRC0110								52	56	4	0.23	Composite
BBRC0111	Bombora	138	6601699	458641	315.3	-61.8	268.2	32	40	8	0.24	Composite
BBRC0111								48	68	20	4.84	Composite
			including					48	56	8	0.51	Composite
			including					48	52	4	0.62	Composite
			and					60	68	8	11.46	Composite
			including					60	64	4	21.85	Composite
BBRC0111								72	80	8	0.33	Composite
			including					76	80	4	0.36	Composite
BBRC0111								84	92	8	2.20	Composite
			including					84	88	4	2.91	Composite
BBRC0111								96	100	4	1.60	Composite
BBRC0111								108	112	4	2.65	Composite
BBRC0112	Bombora	173	6601700	458683	315.6	-58.9	268.7	56	60	4	0.64	Composite
BBRC0112								88	92	4	0.32	Composite
BBRC0112								96	100	4	0.28	Composite
BBRC0112								116	124	8	2.61	Composite
			including					120	124	4	4.33	Composite

Appendix 1 Notes

- Mineralised widths shown are downhole distances. The estimated true width is interpreted to be approximately 80% of the downhole interval but this is provisional and subject to change given the preliminary nature of the drilling. Other mineralisation geometries may be present but are as yet unrecognised.
- One metre results are pending for all composite samples.
- Cut-off grade of 0.2g/t (200ppb Au) applied due to the greenfields nature of the drilling (details provided in Annexure 1).

ANNEXURE 1: JORC Code (2012 Edition) Table 1

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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.*	26 reverse circulation (**RC**) holes were completed by Breaker Resources NL. Holes were drilled to variable depth dependent upon observation from the supervising geologist. RC samples were collected from a trailer mounted cyclone by a green plastic bag in 1m intervals and the dry sample was 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.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling was undertaken using Breaker Resources' (**BRB**) sampling protocols and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice, including standard and duplicate samples. Drill hole collars were picked up using handheld GPS and corrected/checked for elevation using elevation data from a detailed aeromagnetic survey.
	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 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.*	RC samples were composited at 4m to produce a bulk 3kg sample. 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 25g charge for fire assay analysis for gold.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 undertaken using a face-sampling percussion hammer with 5½" bits.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	RC drilling recoveries were visually estimated as a semi-qualitative range and recorded on the drill log along with moisture content.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	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.
	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.	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias in the RC drilling at this stage.
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.*	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.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	RC logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature and captures downhole depth, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration and other features of the samples.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	n/a
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The samples were sent to an accredited laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. All samples were sorted, dried pulverised to -75um to produce a homogenous representative 25g sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing -75µm has been established.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	RC samples were collected at 1m intervals and composited into 4m samples using a spear to sample individual metre bagged samples. Quality control procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (**CRM**) along with field sample duplicates. 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.
	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.	Sample duplicates were taken three times in every 100 samples. All samples submitted were selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	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	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The analytical technique used a 25g fire assay and is appropriate to detect gold mineralisation. The use of fire assay is considered a total assay.
	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.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported element concentrations.
	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.	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	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.
	The use of twinned holes.	None undertaken in this program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	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 and assay results are merged with the primary data using established database protocols.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were undertaken.
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.*	Drill hole collars were located by handheld GPS. Elevation values are in AHD and were corrected using a digital elevation model from a 100m line spaced aeromagnetic survey. Expected accuracy is +/- 4m for easting, northing and +/- 2 elevation data.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is GDA94 MGA, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Hole pickups were undertaken using a handheld GPS (see comments above). This is considered acceptable for these regional style exploration activities.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	RC holes were spaced a nominal 40m apart on a nominal drill line spacing of 100m.
	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.	The drill density is not adequate at this stage to define grade continuity to support classification as a Mineral Resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Four metre composite samples were taken for all holes via spearing. One metre samples were rifle split when dry or by a representative spear or scoop sample when wet/damp.
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.*	Angled RC drilling (-60° towards 270°/grid west) has confirmed the interpreted east dipping stratigraphy (based from field mapping) minimising lithological bias. At this stage the primary mineralised structural orientations have yet to be confirmed by diamond drilling and is still inconclusive.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have	No conclusive orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data to this point.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	RC samples submitted were systematically numbered and recorded, bagged in labelled polyweave sacks and dispatched in batches to the laboratory via Ausdrill (internal freight) or 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 required.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits/reviews have been conducted on sampling technique to date.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The RC drill holes were located on tenement E28/2515, which is held 100% by BRB. There are no material interests or issues associated with the tenement.
	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 tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	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	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	BRB is targeting Archean orogenic gold mineralisation near major faults.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 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	*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.*	Refer to Appendix 1 for significant results from the RC drilling. Drill hole locations are described in the body of the text and on related Figures. The use of low level geochemical information to identify anomalous trends and "footprints" rather than reporting of individual values is considered appropriate in some cases to map and locate geological and geochemical anomalous trends that potentially identify target areas for follow up drilling. A nominal 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off is reported as being material in the context of the grassroots geological setting.
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.*	All reported RC assays have been length weighted. 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.	Arithmetic length weighting used.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	None undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	At this stage the main primary mineralised structural orientation(s) are still being ascertained and are inconclusive. The angled orientation of RC drilling may introduce some sampling bias (increasing the intercept width of flat lying or vertical mineralisation). All drill hole intercepts are measured in downhole metres.
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.*	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of 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 significant results above a 0.2g/t lower cut-off are 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.*	There is no other substantive exploration data.
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.*	Further work is planned as stated in this announcement.