BREAKER Resources NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **19 December 2016**

Gold hits highlight potential for 4.4km gold zone

Reconnaissance RC drill results up to 39m @ 3.22g/t Au

Highlights

- **Significant gold mineralisation intersected by maiden RC drilling of the Crescent Prospect, a 2.2km-long zone immediately north of the Bombora gold discovery**
- **Better results include:**
  - **39m @ 3.22g/t Au from 113m in BBRC0201 including 12m @ 5.23g/t Au**
  - **12m @ 1.52g/t Au from 72m in BBRC0116 including 4m @ 3.74g/t Au and**
  - **4m @ 1.88g/t Au from 28m in BBRC0202 including 2m @ 2.89g/t Au**
- **Assays pending for 40% of the drill holes**
- **The results highlight the potential for a 4.4km zone of gold mineralisation that includes the previously announced 2.2km Bombora discovery**
- **Resource drilling is underway with two RC drill rigs at the Bombora discovery immediately south of the latest results**
- **New 1m assay results from the Bombora discovery (100m x 40m infill RC drilling) have upgraded many 4m composite results. Results from the 1m assays include:**
  - **52m @ 3.13g/t from 48m in BBRC0111 including 20m @ 6.87g/t Au or 3m @ 41.88g/t Au or 1m @ 91.66g/t Au (previously 20m @ 4.84g/t Au)**
  - **8m @ 4.69g/t Au from 56m in BBRC0098 (previously 8m @ 2.07g/t Au)**
- **A detailed airborne aeromagnetic and radiometric survey has just been completed to identify structural controls and new gold targets within the 550km² project area**

Photo: Aeromagnetic Survey (December 2016)

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

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
19 December 2016

Overview – Crescent Prospect

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB, **Breaker**) is pleased to advise that a first-pass 6,808m reconnaissance reverse circulation (**RC**) drill program at the Crescent Prospect has intersected significant gold mineralisation up to 2.2km north of the previously announced 2.2km-long Bombora gold discovery at Lake Roe, 100km east of Kalgoorlie (Figure 1).

The drill results include:

- 39m @ 3.22g/t Au from 113m in BBRC0201 including 12m @ 5.23g/t Au;
- 12m @ 1.52g/t Au from 72m in BBRC0116 including 4m @ 3.74g/t Au;
- 4m @ 1.88g/t Au from 28m in BBRC0202 including 2m @ 2.89g/t Au; and
- 8m @ 1.03g/t Au from 20m in BBRC0119.

The new results highlight the potential for a 4.4km zone of gold mineralisation that includes the 2.2km Bombora discovery. Assay results for 40 percent of the Crescent drill holes are pending. Plans for follow-up drilling will be finalised once the final assays are received and the recently flown aeromagnetic survey data has been assimilated. Due to the wide-spaced nature of the drilling, the geometry of the mineralised structures is unclear (200m line spacing; 40m or 80m hole spacing). As such, positive or negative sampling bias is possible due to drill orientation.

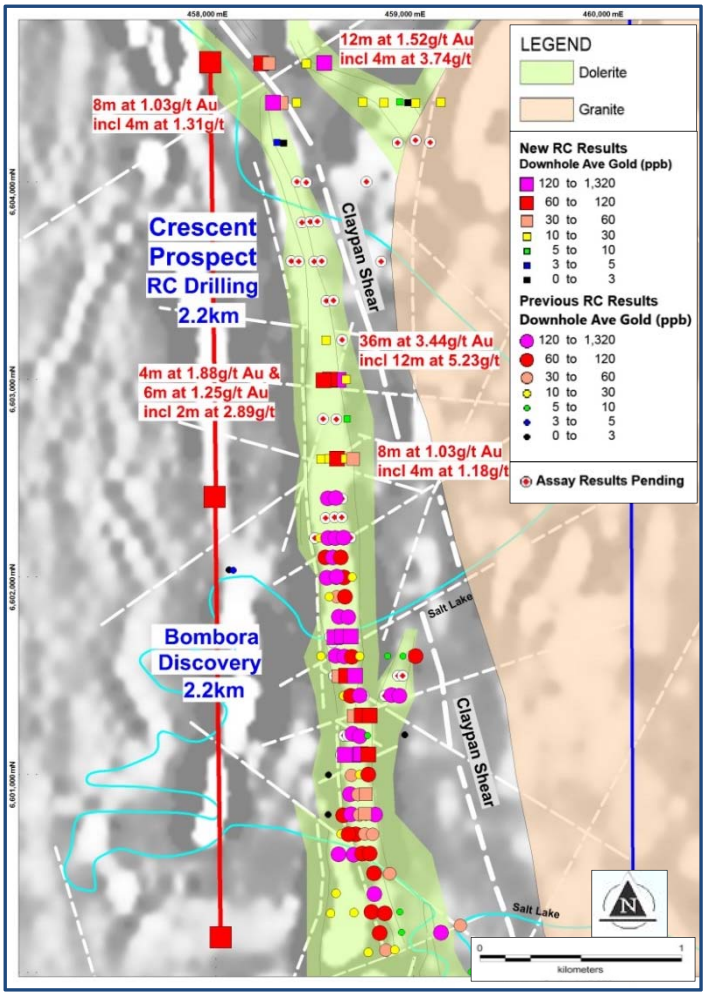

Figure 1: Crescent/Bombora RC drill hole plan: RC holes colour-coded by downhole average gold over aeromagnetic image with interpreted geology

Overview – Ongoing RC Drilling at the Bombora Discovery

The 2.2km mineralised zone that includes the previously termed Bombora, Bombora North and Gap gold discoveries is now referred to as the Bombora discovery in consequence of previous RC drilling that confirmed continuity of mineralisation between the three areas (Figures 1 and 2).

New 1m riffle-split sample assay results from the recently completed 100m x 40m RC drilling at Bombora (Appendix 2) have materially upgraded many previously reported drill intersections that were based on preliminary 4m composite samples (Figures 2 and 3; ASX Release 18 November 2016). Further 1m assay results are pending. The latest results include:

- 52m @ 3.13g/t from 48m in BBRC0111 including 20m @ 6.87g/t Au or 3m @ 41.88g/t Au or 1m @ 91.66g/t Au (previously 20m @ 4.84g/t Au); and
- 8m @ 4.69g/t Au from 6m in BBRC0098 (previously 8m @ 2.07g/t Au).

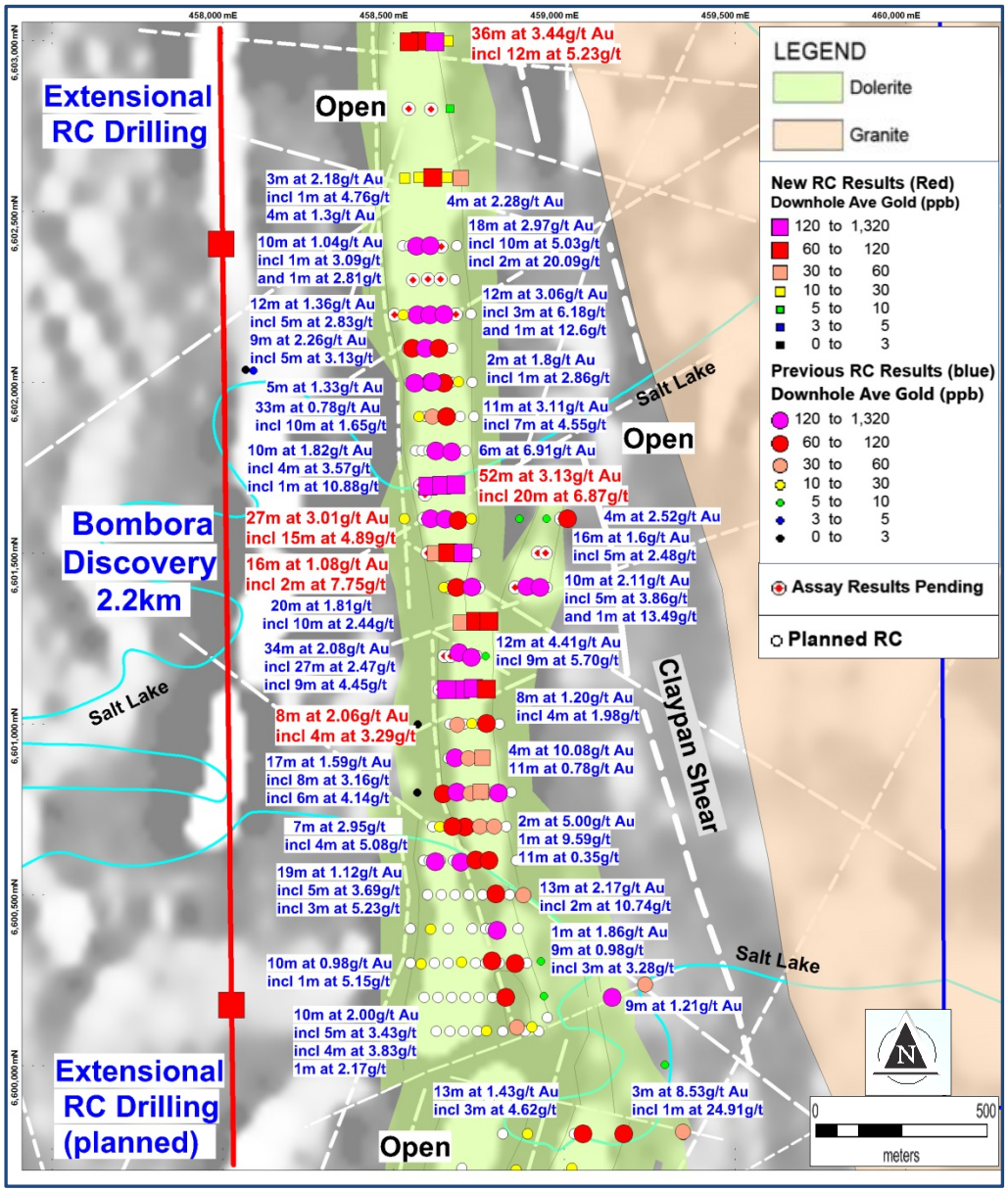

Figure 2: Bombora discovery RC drill hole plan: RC holes colour-coded by average downhole gold over aeromagnetic image with interpreted geology (shear zones and faults as white dashed lines)

Breaker Executive Chairman Tom Sanders said "The latest results at the Crescent Prospect provide further strong evidence that Lake Roe is a major new gold system but more assay results and more drilling are needed to quantify the economic potential. What we have identified so far is still open in all directions.

"Two RC drill rigs are currently engaged in resource delineation drilling at the 2.2km-long Bombora discovery and are progressively closing the drill hole spacing to 100m x 20m (from 100m x 40m) prior to more detailed infill drilling. A diamond drill rig is expected early in the New Year and we plan to undertake selective drilling to clarify the structure and mineralisation orientations.

"The broad strategy of the resource drilling at Bombora is to firstly establish an open pit resource on a 40m x 20m drill pattern, and then to use the increased density of information to tighten up the plunge direction of the high-grade gold zones. We then plan to follow these high-grade lodes down-plunge with targeted diamond drilling to generate potential underground mining situations," he said.

"We have now seen high-grade gold in each RC drill program undertaken at Lake Roe including 3m @ 41g/t gold in the latest results. This only reinforces the long-term underground mining potential."

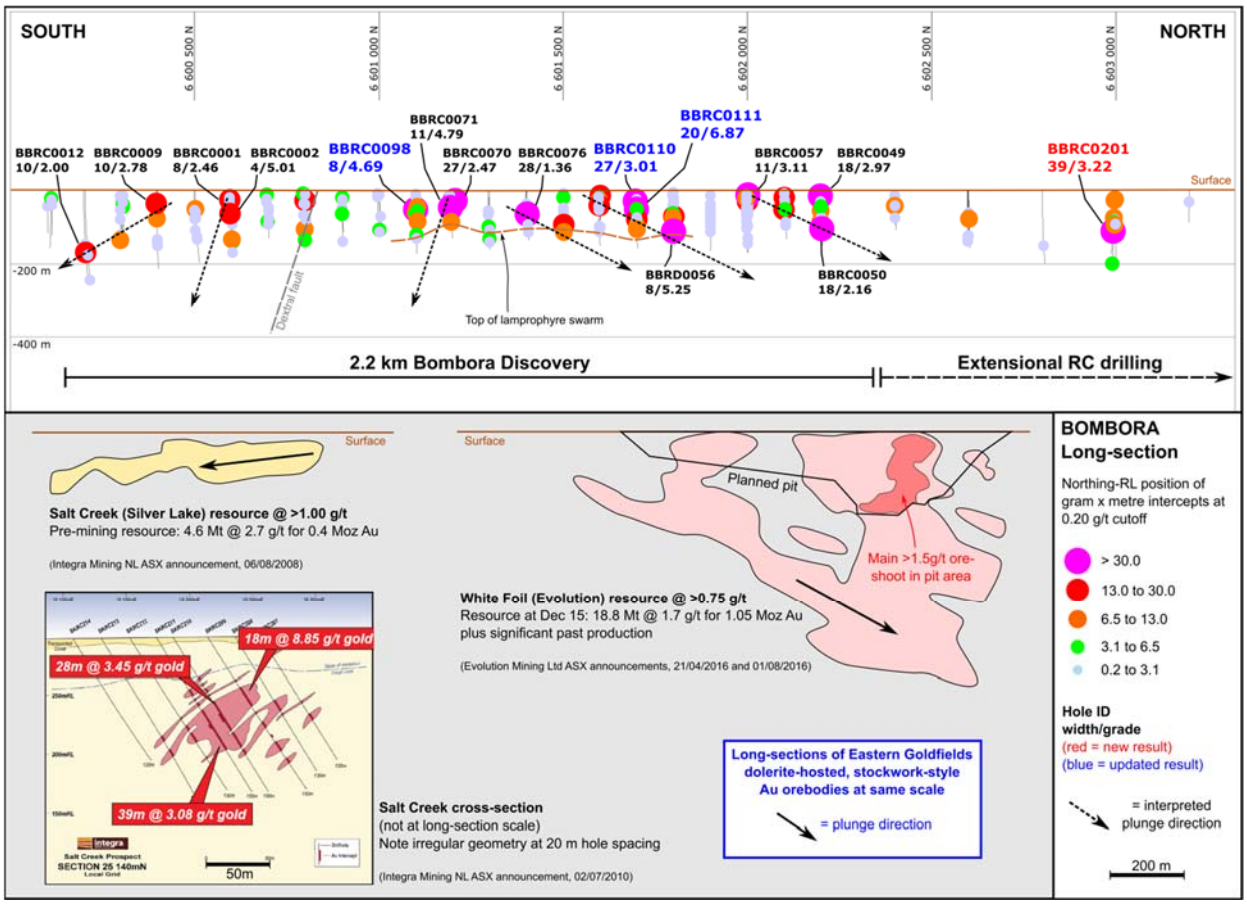

Figure 3: (Top) Gram x metre long-section of the 2.2km Bombora discovery and immediate extensions, showing the location of significant intercepts in relation to Northing and depth (RL); (Bottom) Long-section views of similar deposit styles at the same scale, with a cross-section of Salt Creek (not to same scale)

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
19 December 2016

RC Drill Program Details – Crescent RC Drilling

The reconnaissance RC drill program comprised 45 holes for 6,808m (BBRC0113-0141; BBRC0201-0216). Results are presented for 26 holes (BBRC0113-0131; BBRC0201-0205). Many of the results are from preliminary 4m composite samples. Assay results for the remaining 19 holes are pending.

The objective of the RC drilling was to scope the gold potential over a 2.2km distance to the north of the Bombora discovery (drill line spacing of 200m, drill hole spacing of 40m or 80m). Details of the RC drilling are summarised in Annexure 1.

Drill holes are shown in plan (Figures 1 and 2) and selectively in long section in Figure 3.

A full listing of assay results above a nominal 0.2g/t Au cut-off is provided in Appendix 1.

The geometry of the mineralisation is unclear at this stage due to the wide-spaced reconnaissance nature of the drilling. Significant gold mineralisation encountered by the drilling is hosted mainly by the main Bombora Dolerite and is similar in style to the Bombora discovery mineralisation.

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.

The details of Bombora 100m x 40m drilling are provided in the Company's ASX Release of 18 November 2016. A summary of new results is provided in Appendix 2.

Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL

19 December 2016

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 – Crescent RC Drill Results

Hole No.	Prospect	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0113	Crescent	96	6604599	458230	313.8	-59.8	268.3	16	20	4	0.80	Composite
BBRC0114	Crescent	78	6604599	458270	313.8	-60.2	267.9	40	44	4	0.32	Composite
BBRC0115	Crescent	150	6604598	458458	313.8	-61.9	267.3	68	72	4	0.28	Composite
BBRC0116	Crescent	120	6604601	458549	315.3	-60.5	267.3	72	84	12	1.52	Composite
including								72	80	8	2.13	Composite
including								76	80	4	3.74	Composite
BBRC0117	Crescent	132	6604398	458333	314.7	-60.1	269.2	24	32	8	0.29	Composite
including								28	32	4	0.38	Composite
BBRC0119	Crescent	78	6604400	458290	314.6	-59.7	269.2	16	32	16	0.68	Composite
including								16	28	12	0.85	Composite
including								20	28	8	1.03	Composite
including								24	28	4	1.31	Composite
BBRC0121	Crescent	138	6602600	458575	315.4	-60	269.2	68	72	4	0.29	Composite
BBRC0122	Crescent	180	6602600	458615	315.9	-60	270.1	88	96	8	1.01	Composite
including								88	92	4	1.18	Composite
BBRC0123	Crescent	162	6602599	458656	317.0	-59.3	269.7	140	144	4	0.35	Composite
BBRC0124	Crescent	168	6602598	458696	318.1	-58.7	267.4	148	152	4	0.34	Composite
BBRC0124								156	160	4	0.29	Composite
BBRC0124								164	168	4	0.24	Composite
BBRC0125	Crescent	240	6602800	458665	316.2	-59.2	269.6	180	184	4	0.21	Composite
BBRC0126	Crescent	192	6604398	459010	314.1	-60.5	269.2	116	120	4	0.32	Composite
BBRC0131	Crescent	168	6604404	458745	317.8	-62.3	271.2	24	28	4	0.29	Composite
BBRC0201	Crescent	204	6602997	458621	316.8	-59.9	270.2	82	95	13	0.68	Split
including								82	90	8	0.97	Split
including								82	84	2	2.46	Split
and								88	90	2	0.85	Split
and								92	93	1	0.34	Split
BBRC0201								100	104	4	1.19	Composite
BBRC0201								113	152	39	3.22	Split
including								115	152	37	3.44	Split
including								128	134	6	3.74	Split
and								137	149	12	5.23	Split
BBRC0202	Crescent	162	6602999	458578	316.1	-60.2	267.9	28	32	4	1.88	Composite
BBRC0202								88	92	4	0.29	Composite
BBRC0202								104	110	6	1.13	Split
including								107	109	2	2.89	Split
including								108	109	1	5.00	Split
BBRC0203	Crescent	234	6602999	458660	316.9	-60	269.1	92	96	4	0.44	Composite
BBRC0203								106	107	1	0.47	Split
BBRC0204	Crescent	222	6602996	458546	315.8	-80	88.48	24	32	8	1.12	Composite
including								28	32	4	1.71	Composite
BBRC0204								85	90	5	0.66	Split
including								86	90	4	0.78	Split
including								86	87	1	1.99	Split
BBRC0204								204	208	4	0.94	Composite
BBRC0205	Crescent	102	6603199	458558	317.3	-60	267.7	36	40	4	0.51	Composite

APPENDIX 2 – Bombora 100m x 40m Infill Drilling Update
(Refer ASX Release 18 November 2016; New results in bold)

Hole No.	Prospect	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0097	Bombora	168	6600901	458760	314.6	-59.5	267.9	**72**	**74**	**2**	**2.35**	**Split**
BBRC0097								**157**	**158**	**1**	**0.25**	**Split**
BBRC0098	Bombora	114	6601100	458695	314.5	-60	268.9	8	12	4	0.24	Composite
BBRC0098								**48**	**72**	**24**	**1.94**	**Split/Composite**
BBRC0098								**56**	**64**	**8**	**4.69**	**Split**
			including					**56**	**61**	**5**	**7.29**	**Split**
			including					**56**	**60**	**4**	**8.81**	**Split**
			including					**58**	**60**	**2**	**14.23**	**Split**
BBRC0098								**69**	**72**	**3**	**2.37**	**Split**
			including					**69**	**71**	**2**	**3.35**	**Split**
			including					**70**	**71**	**1**	**6.00**	**Split**
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**	**19**	**20**	**1**	**0.35**	**Split**
BBRC0099								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								**130**	**131**	**1**	**0.25**	**Split**
BBRC0106								144	152	8	0.48	Composite
			including					148	152	4	0.59	Composite
BBRC0106								**157**	**159**	**2**	**0.42**	**Split**
			including					**157**	**158**	**1**	**0.60**	**Split**
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**	**0.37**	**Split**
			including					**8**	**12**	**4**	**1.69**	**Split**
BBRC0108								**16**	**24**	**8**	**0.75**	**Split**
			including					**19**	**22**	**3**	**1.04**	**Split**
			and					**21**	**22**	**1**	**2.30**	**Split**

Hole No.	Prospect	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0108								**64**	**66**	**2**	**0.58**	**Split**
			including					**65**	**66**	**1**	**0.91**	**Split**
BBRC0108								**69**	**70**	**1**	**0.30**	**Split**
BBRC0109	Bombora	150	6601500	458704	314.8	-59.2	268.5	52	56	4	0.24	Composite
BBRC0109								**96**	**112**	**16**	**1.08**	**Split**
			including					**106**	**108**	**2**	**7.75**	**Split**
			including					**107**	**108**	**1**	**13.35**	**Split**
BBRC0109								**125**	**132**	**7**	**0.95**	**Split**
			including					**125**	**129**	**4**	**1.45**	**Split**
			including					**125**	**128**	**3**	**1.83**	**Split**
			including					**126**	**128**	**2**	**2.38**	**Split**
BBRC0110	Bombora	84	6601696	458601	315.5	-59.8	267.7	**21**	**48**	**27**	**3.01**	**Split/Composite**
			including					**21**	**44**	**23**	**3.47**	**Split/Composite**
			including					**28**	**43**	**15**	**4.89**	**Split/Composite**
			including					**28**	**34**	**6**	**7.09**	**Split/Composite**
			and					**39**	**43**	**4**	**5.66**	**Split**
BBRC0110								52	56	4	0.23	Composite
BBRC0111	**Bombora**	**138**	**6601699**	**458641**	**315.3**	**-61.8**	**268.2**	**26**	**28**	**2**	**0.38**	**Split**
BBRC0111								**31**	**33**	**2**	**1.18**	**Split**
			including					**32**	**33**	**1**	**1.62**	**Split**
BBRC0111								**36**	**40**	**4**	**0.23**	Composite
BBRC0111								**48**	**100**	**52**	**3.13**	**Split/Composite**
			including					**48**	**68**	**20**	**6.87**	**Split/Composite**
			including					**60**	**68**	**8**	**16.53**	**Split/Composite**
			including					**61**	**64**	**3**	**41.88**	**Split**
			including					**61**	**62**	**1**	**91.66**	**Split**
BBRC0111								72	80	8	0.33	Composite
			including					**76**	**80**	**4**	**0.36**	**Composite**
BBRC0111								**84**	**92**	**8**	**1.89**	**Split**
			including					**84**	**85**	**1**	**1.16**	**Split**
			and					**86**	**89**	**3**	**3.68**	**Split**
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**	**Split**
			including					**58**	**60**	**2**	**1.77**	**Split**
			including					**59**	**60**	**1**	**2.64**	**Split**
BBRC0112								**84**	**85**	**1**	**0.21**	**Split**
BBRC0112								88	92	4	0.32	Split
			including					**88**	**89**	**1**	**1.75**	**Split**
BBRC0112								96	100	4	0.28	Split
			including					**96**	**98**	**2**	**1.05**	**Split**
			including					**96**	**97**	**1**	**1.69**	**Split**
BBRC0112								**116**	**123**	**7**	**1.58**	**Composite/Split**
			including					**116**	**122**	**6**	**1.77**	**Composite/Split**
			including					**120**	**122**	**2**	**3.53**	**Split**
			including					**121**	**122**	**1**	**5.19**	**Split**

Appendix 1 and 2 Notes

- Mineralised widths shown are downhole distances. The estimated true width is unclear due to the wide-spaced nature of the drilling. Other mineralisation geometries may be present.
- One metre results are pending for all composite samples.
- Nominal 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.*	45 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.
Drilling	*Drill type (eg. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger,*	RC drilling was undertaken using a face-sampling percussion hammer with 5½"

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
techniques	*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.).*	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.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality	The samples were sent to an accredited

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	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 (generally -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 are unclear due to the wide-spaced nature of the reconnaissance drilling.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have	The orientations of the mineralised structures is unclear so some orientation-based sampling bias is possible.

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 Appendices 1 and 2 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.