BREAKER Resources NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

27 March 2017

Outstanding infill drilling results establish continuity of wide, shallow high-grade mineralisation at Bombora

First 40m x 20m infill RC results highlight strong mining potential of 2.2km-long Bombora gold discovery at Lake Roe near Kalgoorlie

Highlights

- **First results from 40m x 20m infill RC and diamond drilling at Bombora reveal exceptional shallow, high-grade mineralisation with outstanding continuity**

- **The results are pivotal as they highlight the outstanding mining potential of the main 2.2km-long Bombora discovery zone and flag the considerable potential immediately along strike**

- **Latest RC results include:**

Hole_ID	Interval @ g/t Gold	From	Includes	Includes
BBRC0190	12m @ 5.83	52m	4m @ 11.52	-
BBRC0194	54m @ 2.38	5m	19m @ 2.25	-
		and	27m @ 3.10	11m @ 5.82
BBRC0200	20m @ 2.87	28m	9m @ 5.53	3m @ 11.88
BBRC0189	24m @ 1.47	48m	14m @ 2.26	2m @ 10.26
BBRC0195	28m @ 1.88	48m	19m @ 2.64	5m @ 8.18
BBRC0193	36m @ 1.83	4m	16m @ 3.48	7m @ 6.62

- **Latest diamond drill results (3 holes) include:**

Hole_ID	Interval @ g/t Gold	Depth From	Includes	Includes
BBDD0006	21.3m @ 5.10	46.4m	12.7m @ 7.07	5.1m @ 15.33
BBDD0008	3.55m @ 7.77	50.45m	1.93m @ 13.83	1.48m @ 17.54
BBDD0009	1.3m @ 6.79	64m	0.5m @ 12.26	-

- **The infill RC and diamond drilling results have confirmed three stacked gold-mineralised fault orientations, which are likely to boost the ounces per vertical metre, strengthening the economics of what is rapidly emerging as a major greenfields gold discovery**

- **The 2.2km-long Bombora discovery is open along strike and depth and forms part of a 6km-long gold system that is also open along strike**

- **Resource drilling is ongoing with two RC drill rigs and one diamond drill rig**

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Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB) is pleased to announce pivotal infill drilling results which confirm the continuity of the wide, high-grade mineralisation at the 2.2km-long Bombora discovery within its 100%-owned Lake Roe Gold Project near Kalgoorlie in WA.

The results are considered to be a major milestone in demonstrating the continuity, mineability and therefore the economic potential of the Bombora discovery.

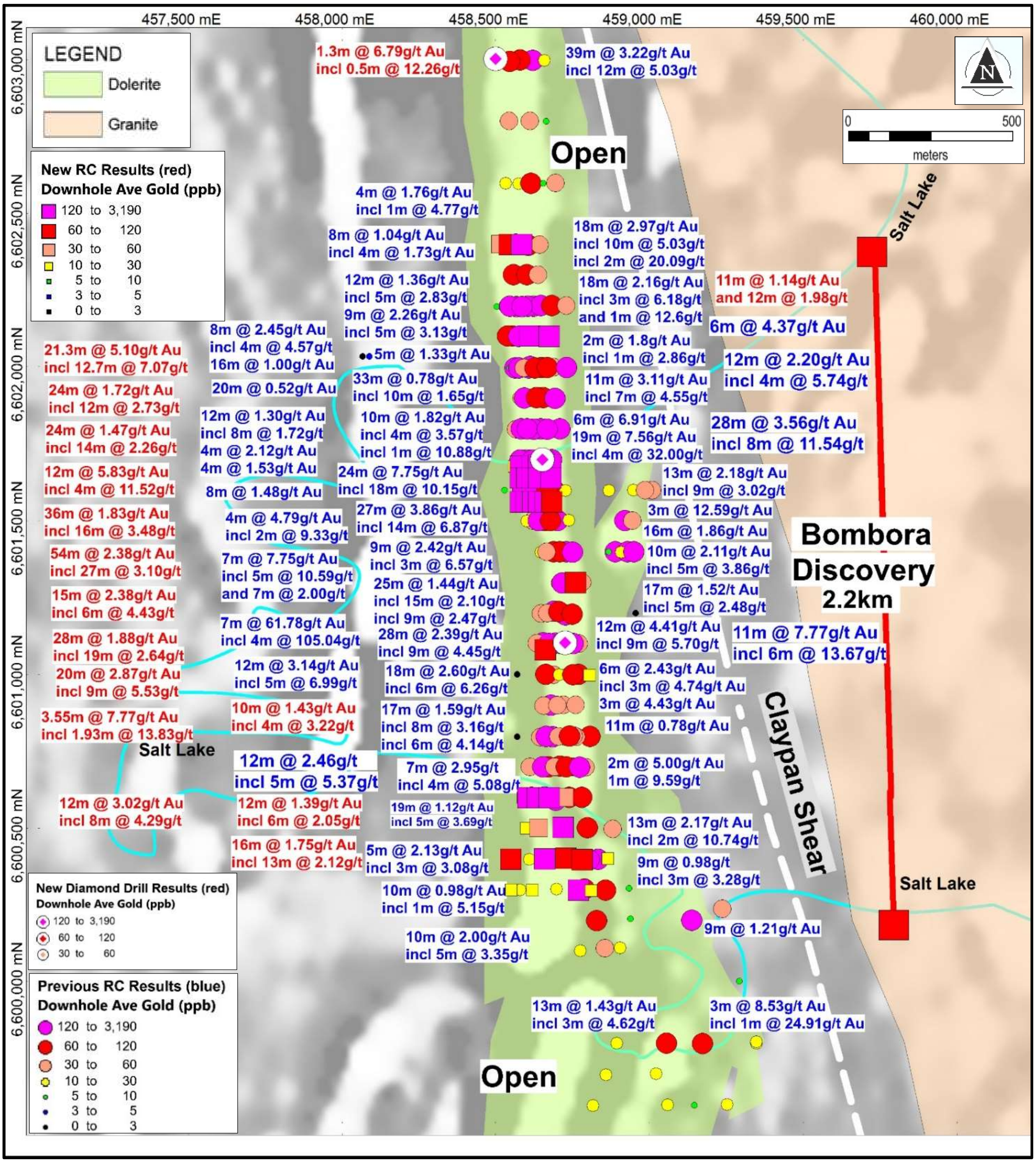

Figure 1: Bombora discovery RC drill hole plan: Selected RC and diamond drill hole intersections; Drill holes colour-coded by average downhole gold over aeromagnetic image with interpreted geology

The current round of drill results includes the first 40m x 20m spaced reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling in the main 2.2km Bombora discovery zone as well as wider spaced infill drilling (typically 100m x 20m) that is progressively scoping the main discovery zone ahead of more detailed infill drilling.

The current RC and diamond drilling is part of an ongoing program to assess the geometry, grade characteristics and extent of gold mineralisation both within and along strike from the 2.2km Bombora discovery prior to resource estimation.

Breaker's Executive Chairman, Mr Tom Sanders, said the results marked a key point in establishing the economic potential of the Bombora discovery.

"The close-spaced infill drilling is demonstrating good continuity which translates to good potential mineability. We are also continuing to see more gold in general as we drill close to gold intersections that were previously "floating in space" in many areas due to the wide-spaced nature of the drilling.

"The stacked nature of the gold lodes and the presence of at least three gold-mineralised orientations is likely to be very positive for the overall gold endowment.

"Bombora is clearly shaping up as a major greenfields gold discovery and we are continuing to unlock its potential as rapidly as possible with three rigs currently undertaking resource drilling on the main 2.2km-long discovery zone in conjunction with selective drilling both along strike and at depth."

RC & Diamond Drill Program

The new drilling includes 41 RC holes (4,519m) and three diamond drill holes (290.15m) focused primarily on the main 2.2km discovery zone at Bombora with the exception of one diamond drill hole, situated 600m to the north. The drilling comprises BBRC0184-0200 and BBRC0301-0303 of "lake" RC drilling, BBRC0241-0261 of "land" RC drilling, and BBDD0006 and BBDD0008-0009 of diamond drilling (assay results pending for BBDD0007).

Diamond drill hole BBDD0009, situated 600m to the north of the Bombora discovery, was angled to the east to assess the orientation of the mineralisation in an area of wide-spaced reconnaissance drilling that characterises the drill density to the north and south of the main 2.2km discovery zone.

The drill holes are shown in plan, cross-section and long section on Figures 1 to 7. A listing of new assay results above a nominal 0.2g/t Au cut-off is provided in Appendix 1. Further details of the RC and diamond drilling are provided below and in Annexure 1.

The geometry of the mineralised structures is still being resolved in many areas, particularly to the north and south of the main Bombora discovery zone. As such, the down-hole intersections reported do not represent true widths due to the orientation of the drilling, and drilling in some areas may not be adequately "seeing" mineralisation angled sub-parallel to the drill orientation.

The more significant RC drill intersections are highlighted on Figures 1 to 7 and include:

Hole_ID	Interval @ g/t Gold	From	Includes	Includes
BBRC0188	**24m @ 1.72**	8m	**12m @ 2.73**	**8m @ 3.18**
BBRC0189	**24m @ 1.47**	48m	**14m @ 2.26**	**2m @ 10.26**
BBRC0190	**12m @ 5.83**	52m	**4m @ 11.52**	**-**
BBRC0193	**36m @ 1.83**	4m	**16m @ 3.48**	**7m @ 6.62**
BBRC0194	**54m @ 2.38**	5m	**19m @ 2.25**	**-**
		and	**27m @ 3.10**	**11m @ 5.82**
BBRC0195	**15m @ 2.38**	28m	**6m @ 4.43**	**-**
BBRC0195	**28m @ 1.88**	48m	**19m @ 2.64**	**5m @ 8.18**
BBRC0199	**10m @ 1.43**	24m	**4m @ 3.22**	**-**
BBRC0200	**20m @ 2.87**	28m	**9m @ 5.53**	**3m @ 11.88**
BBRC0241	**11m @ 1.14**	29m	**5m @ 1.79**	**-**
BBRC0241	**12m @ 1.98**	84m	**-**	**-**
BBRC0247	**12m @ 3.02**	8m	**8m @ 4.29**	**4m @ 7.44**
BBRC0248	**14m @ 1.39**	50m	**6m @ 2.05**	**1m @ 9.86**
BBRC0249	**16m @ 1.75**	32m	**13m @ 2.12**	**4m @ 4.29**
BBRC0260	**12m @ 1.61**	12m	**4m @ 4.45**	**-**

The more significant diamond drill intersections are also highlighted on Figures 1, 2, 5 and 7 and include:

Hole_ID	Interval @ g/t Gold	Depth From	Includes	Includes
BBDD0006	21.3m @ 5.10	46.4m	12.7m @ 7.07	5.1m @ 15.33
BBDD0008	3.55m @ 7.77	50.45m	1.93m @ 13.83	1.48m @ 17.54
BBDD0009	1.3m @ 6.79	64m	0.5m @ 12.26	-

Analysis of Results

The thick, shallow, high-grade RC gold results encountered continue to reinforce the continuity of the gold mineralisation at Bombora, significantly enhancing the open pit mining potential.

The first close-spaced drill results on cross-sections 6601640N, 6601680N, 6601700N and 6601800N highlight two strike-persistent, "stacked" gold-mineralised orientations (mineralised faults) that tend to interact, increasing the intensity of gold mineralisation and boosting the mining potential. Gold mineralisation is enhanced where the prevailing, steep, east-dipping (mineralised) faults are intersected by "flat"-dipping zones of gold mineralisation, many of which display good continuity.

Each of the diamond drill holes encountered significant gold mineralisation. Diamond drill holes BBDD0006 and BBDD0008 validate the grades obtained by the RC drilling on 6601700N (Figure 5) and 6601100N (Figure 7) and the geological interpretation in general.

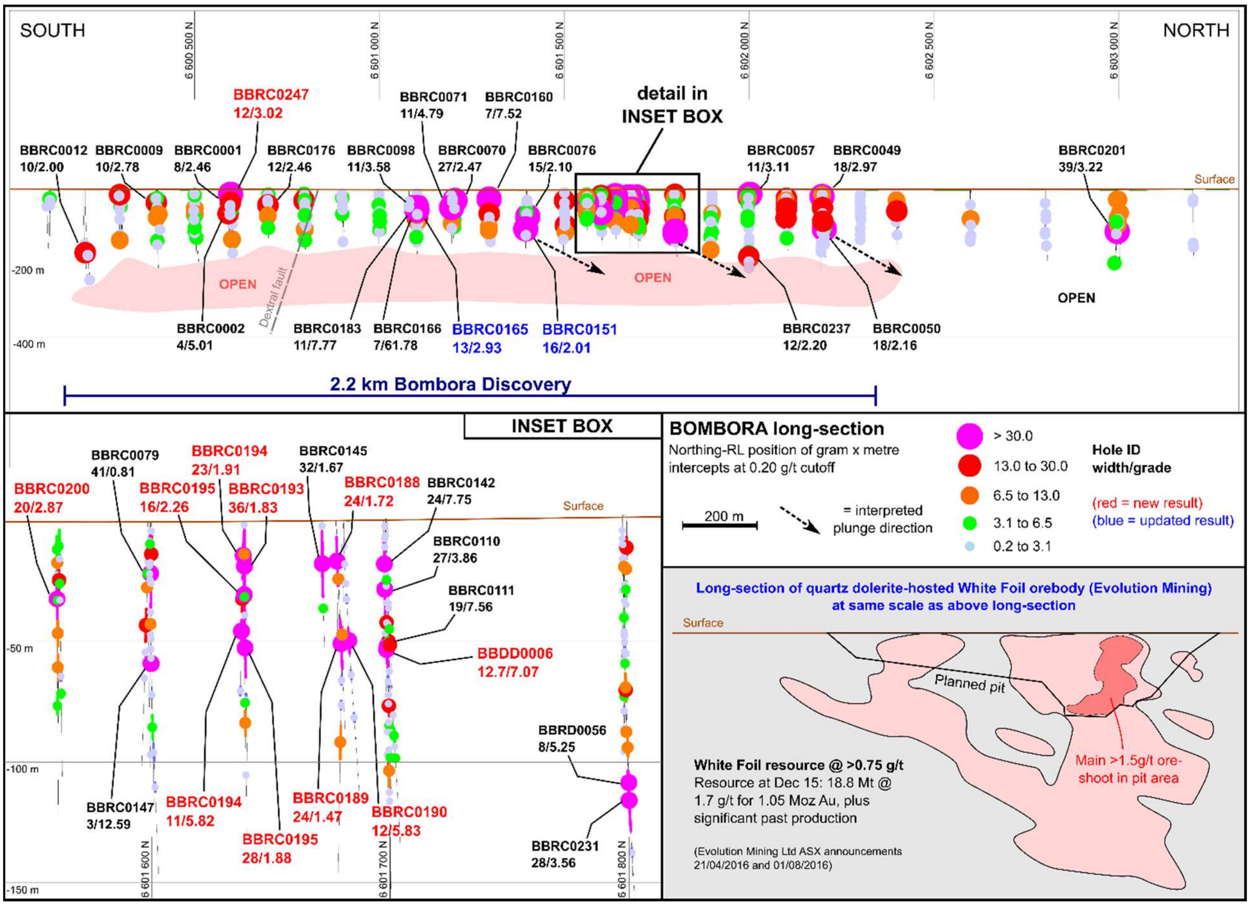

Figure 2: (Top) Gram x metre long section of the 2.2km Bombora discovery and immediate extensions showing location of significant down-hole intercepts in relation to Northing and depth (no adjustment for true width; undrilled area at depth highlighted as "open"); (Inset) Long section view of White Foil resource at the same scale as above long section

Diamond drill hole BBDD0009, situated 600m north of the Bombora discovery (Figures 1 and 2), confirmed that at least some of the gold mineralisation is west-dipping, parallel to the direction of drilling. Much of the west-orientated reconnaissance drilling to the north of the Bombora discovery (and possibly the south) is consequently not "seeing" all of the gold present, an aspect that will be addressed with further selective drilling. Based on the results from BBDD0009, the BBRC0201 drill intersection from earlier drilling (39m @ 3.22g/t Au; Figure 2) indicates good "down-dip" lode continuity but clearly has a sample bias resulting from drill orientation (not true width).

The 2.2km Bombora discovery is open along strike and depth and forms part of a 6km-long gold system that is itself open along strike. Long section analysis indicates the presence of several flat and north-plunging lodes, the vertical extent of which appears to be limited only by the drill depth (Figure 2). Many significant gold intersections situated along strike from the Bombora discovery are "floating in space" due to the wide-spaced, reconnaissance nature of the drilling.

The Bombora discovery is hidden below thin transported cover (typically 5-10m). Gold typically occurs as sulphide-rich lode and stockwork mineralisation in an upper, iron-rich part of a fractionated dolerite, the Bombora Dolerite. The sulphide lodes represent sulphide-impregnated fault zones (fluid pathways) with up to 10% pyrrhotite and pyrite accompanied by silica, albite, biotite and carbonate alteration and (tensional) quartz-pyrite veinlets that can form stockwork-style mineralisation commonly associated with the sulphide lodes.

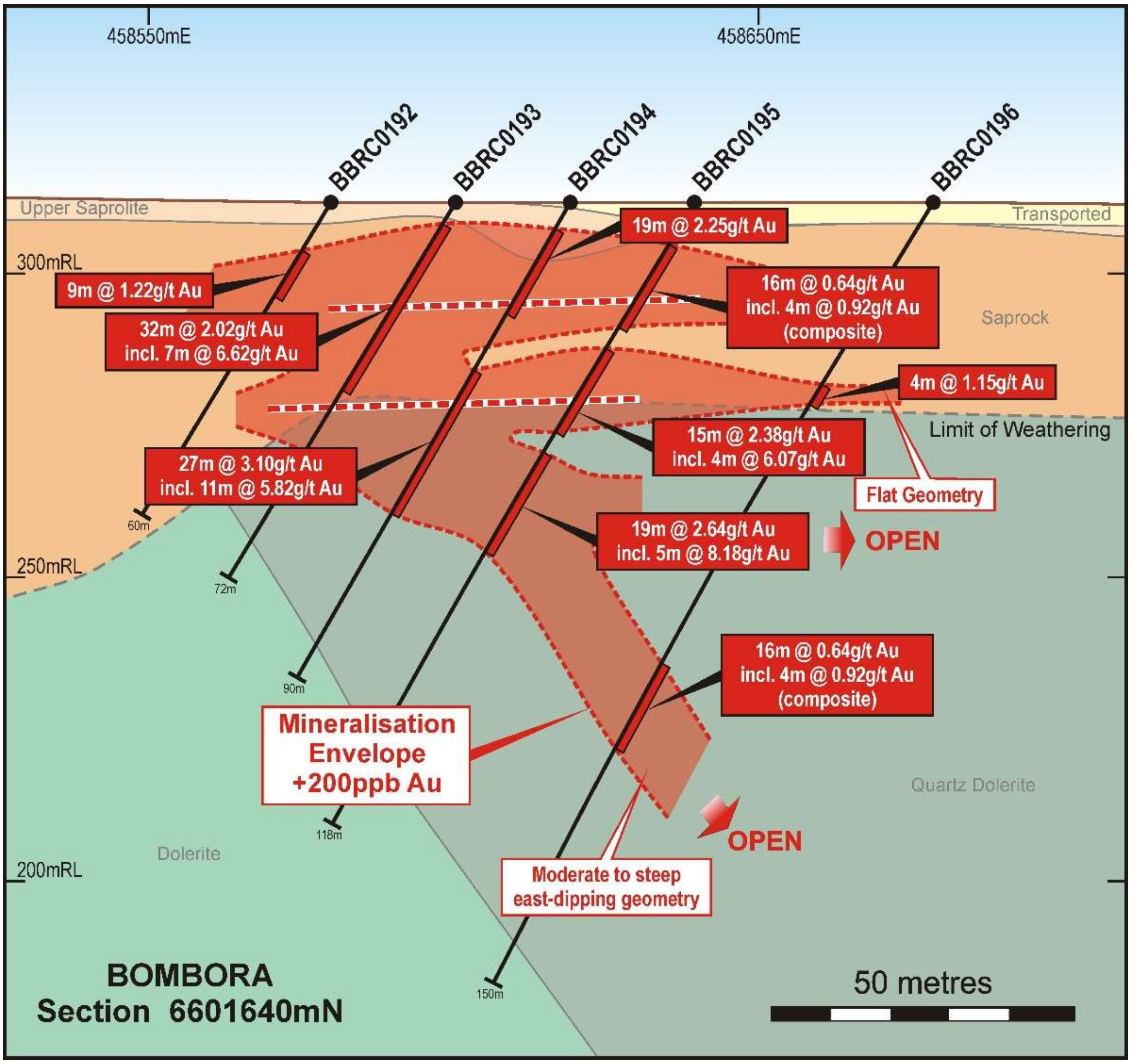

Figure 3: Bombora discovery cross section 6601640N

Next Steps

Resource drilling is currently underway with two RC rigs and one diamond rig focusing mainly on the 2.2km-long Bombora discovery area. The planned RC drilling will progressively close the drill hole spacing to a 40m x 20m pattern for resource estimation purposes.

Further selective RC and diamond drilling is planned along strike from the main Bombora discovery to resolve the mineralisation geometry as required prior to follow-up resource-orientated drilling outside the main discovery zone.

Selective deeper drilling has commenced to begin unlocking the depth potential.

The diamond drilling component of the current and planned drilling will be 50% funded (up to $150,000) under the WA Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme 2016/17 Co-Funded Drilling Program grant awarded to the Company in the June 2016 quarter.

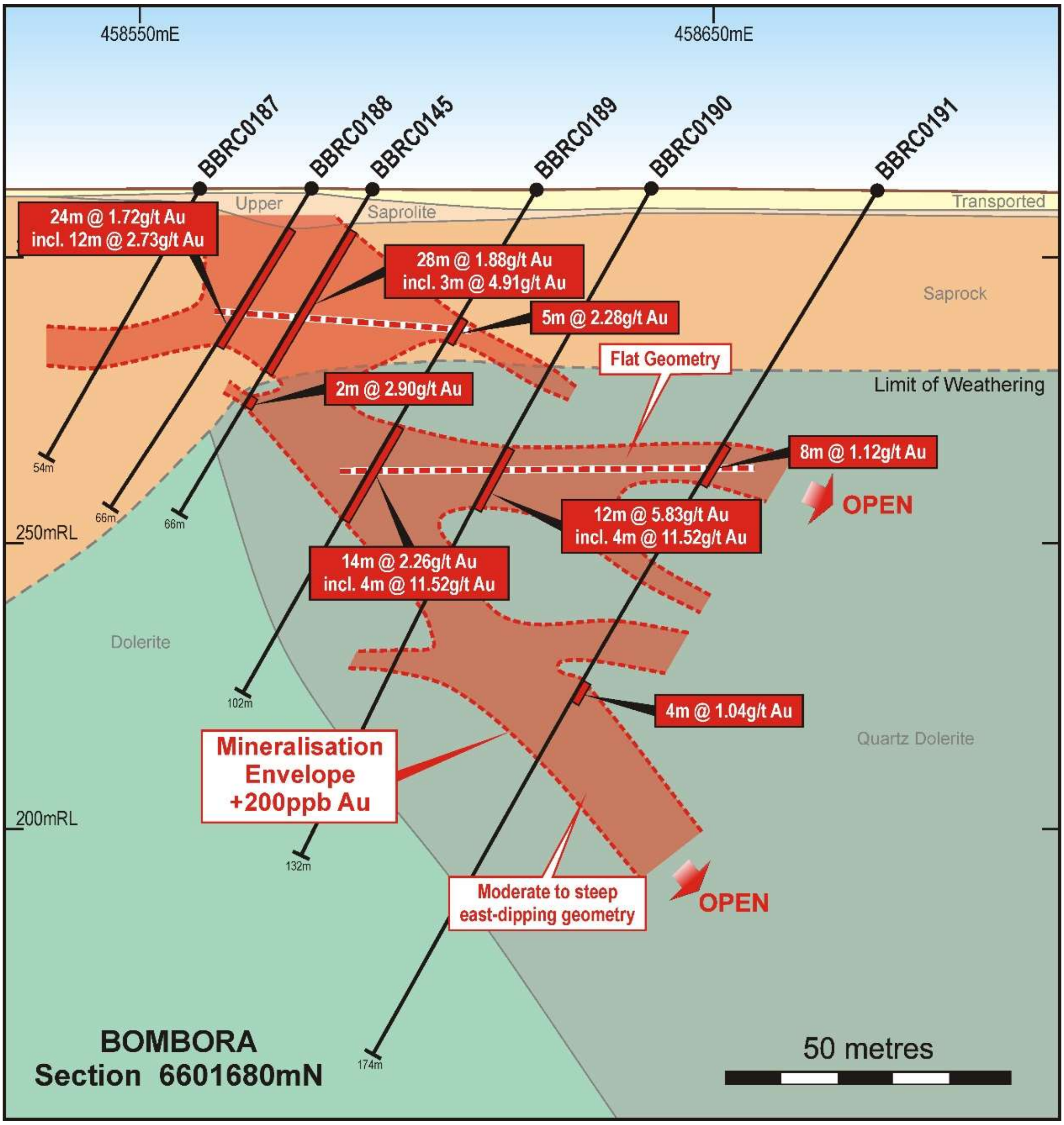

Figure 4: Bombora discovery cross section 6601680N

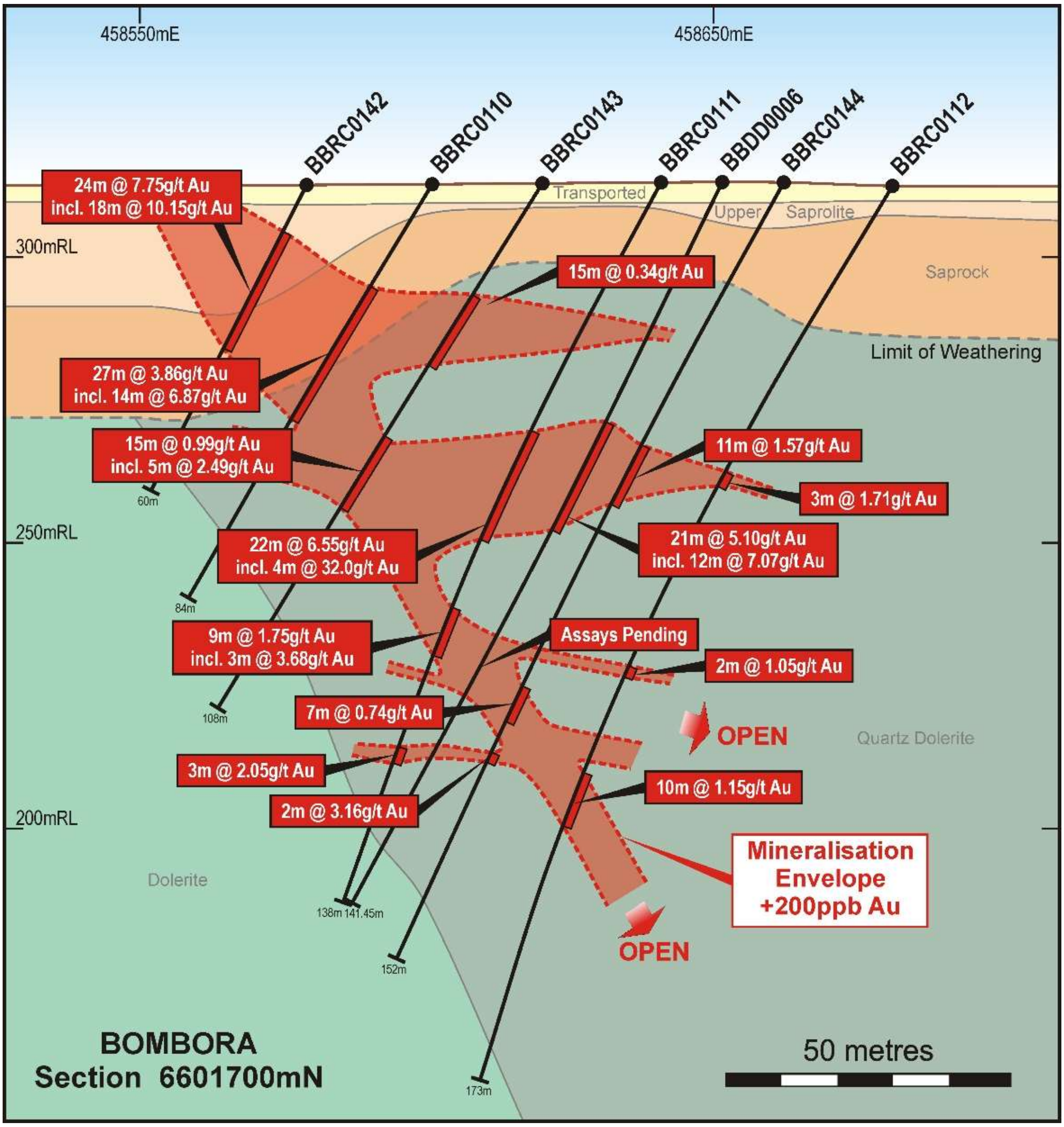

Figure 5: Bombora discovery cross section 6601700N

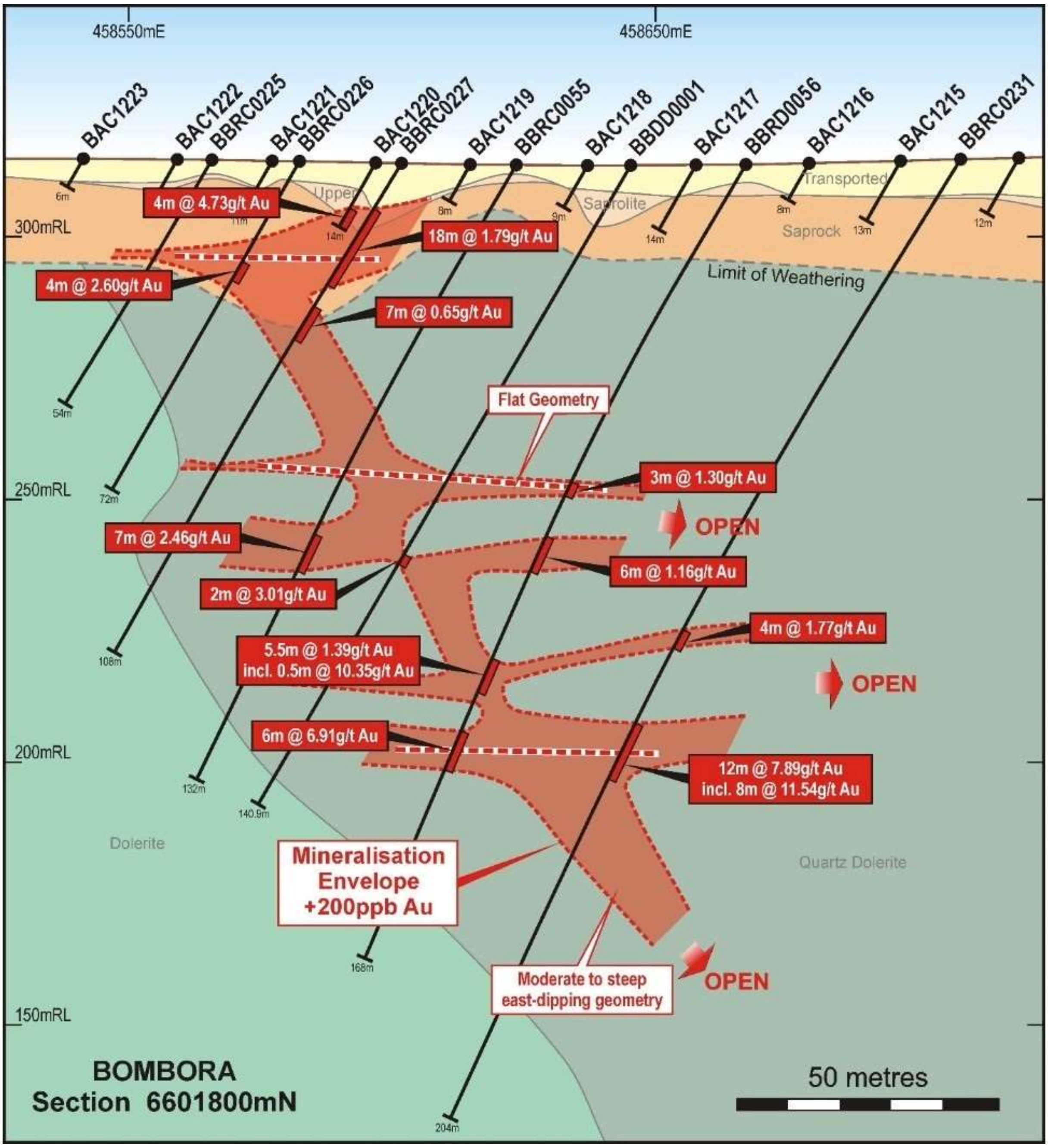

Figure 6: Bombora discovery cross section 6601800N

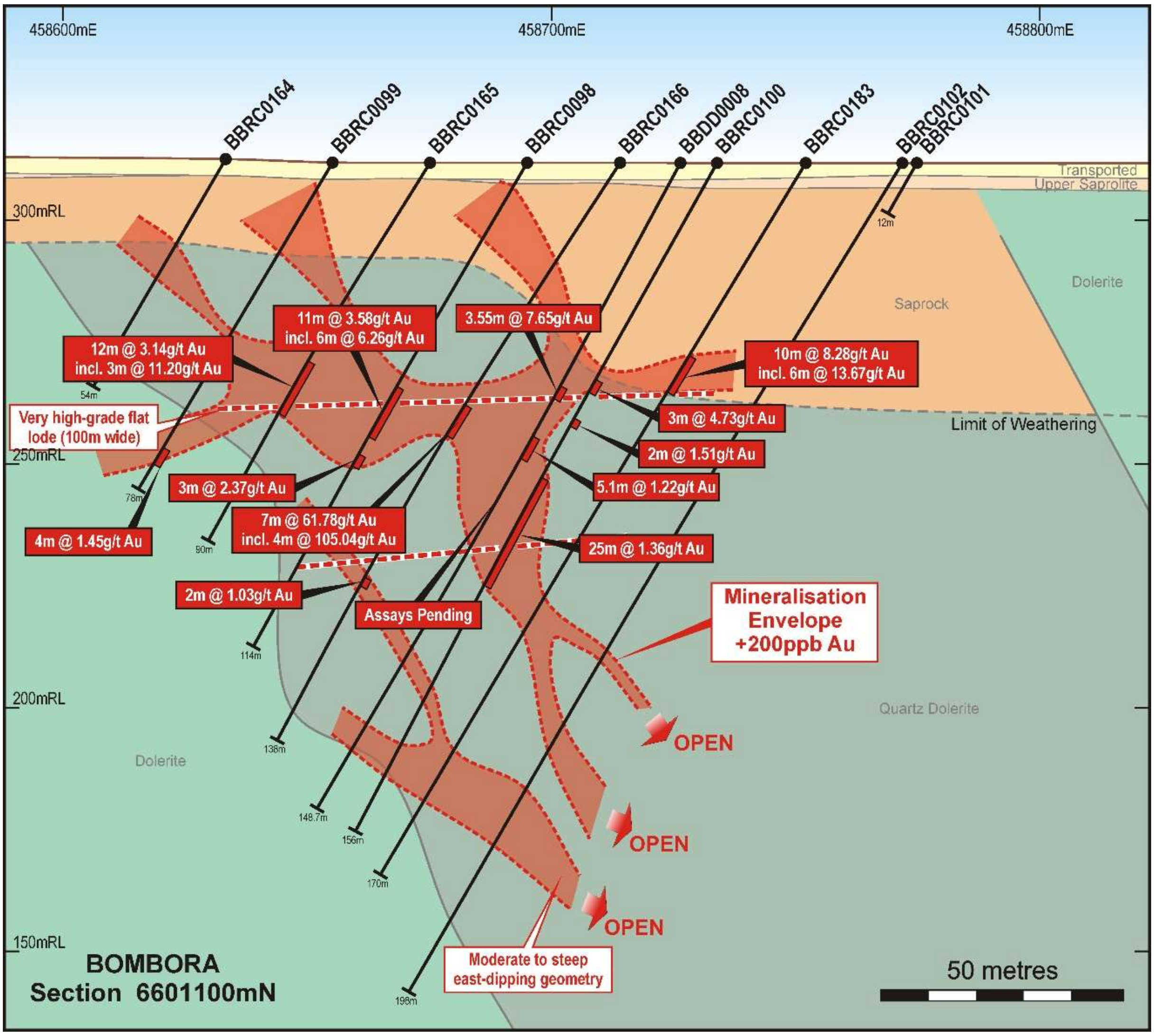

Figure 7: Bombora discovery cross section 6601100mN

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APPENDIX 1

Diamond Drilling

Hole No.	Prospect	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBDD0006	Bombora	142.5	6601698	458652	312.9	-65	270	46.4	67.7	**21.3**	**5.10**	Diamond Core
	including							46.4	51	**4.6**	**4.07**	Diamond Core
	including							46.4	49.3	**2.9**	**6.26**	Diamond Core
	including							46.4	47.7	**1.3**	**12.30**	Diamond Core
BBDD0006	and							55	67.7	**12.7**	**7.07**	Diamond Core
	including							55	60.1	**5.1**	**15.33**	Diamond Core
	including							57.85	58.4	**0.55**	**131.00**	Diamond Core
	and							63.6	67	3.4	3.15	Diamond Core
	including							63.6	65.24	1.64	5.36	Diamond Core
BBDD0006								99.2	100.3	1.1	2.36	Diamond Core
BBDD0006								110	111.46	1.46	0.44	Diamond Core
BBDD0008	Bombora	148.7	6601103	458725	311.7	-60	270	50.45	54	**3.55**	**7.77**	Diamond Core
	including							51.07	53	**1.93**	**13.83**	Diamond Core
	including							51.07	52.55	**1.48**	**17.54**	Diamond Core
	including							51.07	51.63	**0.56**	**27.55**	Diamond Core
BBDD0008								61	69	8	0.89	Diamond Core
	including							62	63	1	2.91	Diamond Core
BBDD0008								92.9	98	5.1	0.57	Diamond Core
	including							96	97	1	1.61	Diamond Core
BBDD0008								115	117	2	0.45	Diamond Core
BBDD0009	Crescent	153.3	6603002	458500	312.3	-70	90	64	65.3	1.3	6.79	Diamond Core
								64.8	65.3	0.5	12.26	Diamond Core
BBDD0009								97	100	3	0.92	Diamond Core
	including							99	100	1	2.28	Diamond Core
BBDD0009								115	116	1	0.25	Diamond Core

Reverse Circulation Drilling

Hole No.	Prospect	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0185	Bombora	156	6601298	458759	312.0	-60	270	80	84	4	0.47	Composite
BBRC0185								96	100	4	0.34	Composite
BBRC0185								116	132	16	0.51	Composite
BBRC0186	Bombora	180	6600599	458723	312.2	-60	270	16	20	4	0.49	Composite
BBRC0186								73	74	1	0.37	Split
BBRC0188	Bombora	66	6601677	458580	312.1	-60	270	8	32	**24**	**1.72**	Composite
	including							8	20	**12**	**2.73**	Composite
	including							12	20	**8**	**3.18**	Composite
BBRC0189	Bombora	102	6601677	458619	311.8	-60	270	26	31	**5**	**2.28**	Split
	including							27	30	3	3.46	Split
BBRC0189								48	72	**24**	**1.47**	Composite/Split
	including							52	66	**14**	**2.26**	Split
	including							52	55	**3**	**7.36**	Split
	including							52	54	**2**	**10.26**	Split
	including							53	54	**1**	**16.34**	Split
BBRC0190	Bombora	132	6601680	458639	312.1	-60	270	12	13	1	0.40	Split
BBRC0190								20	22	2	0.38	Split
BBRC0190								30	31	1	0.34	Split
BBRC0190								36	40	4	0.30	Composite
BBRC0190								52	64	**12**	**5.83**	Composite
	including							52	56	**4**	**11.52**	Composite
	and							60	64	**4**	**3.80**	Composite
BBRC0190								72	76	4	0.34	Composite
BBRC0190								92	96	4	0.54	Composite

Hole No.	Prospect	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0191	Bombora	174	6601680	458679	311.8	-60	270	52	60	**8**	**1.12**	Composite
				including				56	60	4	1.44	Composite
BBRC0191								76	80	4	0.43	Composite
BBRC0191								88	92	4	0.21	Composite
BBRC0191								100	116	16	0.56	Composite
				including				100	104	4	1.04	Composite
BBRC0192	Bombora	60	6601639	458580	311.8	-60	270	1	2	1	0.21	Split
BBRC0192								9	18	**9**	**1.22**	Split
				including				11	16	5	1.90	Split
				including				11	12	1	3.52	Split
BBRC0193	Bombora	72	6601639	458600	311.8	-60	270	4	40	**36**	**1.83**	Composite/Split
				including				11	27	**16**	**3.48**	Split/Composite
				including				11	18	**7**	**6.62**	Split/Composite
				including				11	16	**5**	**8.03**	Split/Composite
BBRC0193								44	48	4	0.26	Composite
BBRC0194	Bombora	90	6601638	458619	311.7	-60	270	5	59	**54**	**2.38**	Split/Composite
				including				5	24	**19**	**2.25**	Split
				including				6	11	**5**	**3.80**	Split
				including				6	7	**1**	**5.27**	Split
BBRC0194				and				32	59	**27**	**3.10**	Split/Composite
				including				33	35	**2**	**6.64**	Split
BBRC0194				including				48	59	**11**	**5.82**	Split
				including				50	58	**8**	**7.87**	Split
				including				56	57	**1**	**49.05**	Split
BBRC0194								80	84	4	0.42	Composite
BBRC0195	Bombora	118	6601639	458640	311.7	-60	270	8	24	16	0.64	Composite
BBRC0195								28	43	**15**	**2.38**	Composite/Split
				including				37	43	**6**	**4.43**	Split
				including				38	42	**4**	**6.07**	Split
				including				41	42	**1**	**14.27**	Split
BBRC0195								48	76	**28**	**1.88**	Composite/Split
				including				48	67	**19**	**2.64**	Composite/Split
				and				59	64	**5**	**8.18**	Split
				including				62	63	**1**	**15.63**	Split
BBRC0195								84	90	6	0.25	Composite/Split
BBRC0196	Bombora	150	6601639	458679	311.7	-60	270	35	39	4	1.15	Split
				including				36	39	3	1.46	Split
BBRC0196								88	89	1	5.31	Split
BBRC0196								92	104	12	0.57	Composite
BBRC0196								122	123	1	0.72	Split
BBRC0197	Bombora	84	6601080	458662	311.7	-60	270	32	36	4	0.47	Composite
BBRC0197								49	50	1	1.72	Split
BBRC0198	Bombora	54	6601560	458581	311.7	-60	270	7	20	13	0.33	Split
				including				8	9	1	1.04	Split
BBRC0198								24	28	4	0.53	Composite
BBRC0199	Bombora	72	6601561	458600	311.7	-60	270	4	20	16	0.23	Composite
BBRC0199								24	34	**10**	**1.43**	Composite/Split
				including				24	28	4	3.22	Composite
BBRC0200	Bombora	85	6601560	458621	311.7	-60	270	28	48	**20**	**2.87**	Split
				including				29	38	**9**	**5.53**	Split
				including				31	32	**1**	**8.34**	Split
				and				35	38	**3**	**11.88**	Split
				including				35	37	**2**	**16.30**	Split
				and				41	43	2	2.04	Split

Hole No.	Prospect	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0241	Bombora	114	6602100	458611	314.5	-60	270	8	16	8	0.23	Composite
BBRC0241								29	40	**11**	**1.14**	Split/Composite
	including							30	35	5	1.79	Split
BBRC0241								68	72	4	0.22	Composite
BBRC0241								84	96	**12**	**1.98**	Composite/Split
BBRC0242	Bombora	186	6602099	458674	314.2	-60	270	24	28	4	0.27	Composite
								58	61	**3**	**5.99**	Split
	including							59	60	**1**	**15.97**	Split
BBRC0242								132	140	8	0.21	Composite
BBRC0242								148	152	4	1.56	Composite
BBRC0243	Bombora	72	6602399	458515	313.6	-60	270	28	32	4	0.23	Composite
BBRC0244	Bombora	90	6602399	458544	314.2	-60	270	68	76	8	0.71	Composite
	including							68	72	4	1.18	Composite
BBRC0245	Bombora	120	6602398	458584	314.1	-60	270	16	20	4	0.20	Composite
BBRC0245								24	44	20	0.57	Composite
								65	70	**5**	**2.82**	Split
BBRC0247	Bombora	60	6600598	458604	313.5	-60	270	8	20	**12**	**3.02**	Composite
	including							8	16	**8**	**4.29**	Composite
	including							12	16	**4**	**7.44**	Composite
BBRC0248	Bombora	84	6600598	458635	313.1	-60	270	28	32	4	0.23	Composite
BBRC0248								38	39	1	0.64	Split
BBRC0248								43	46	3	0.36	Split
BBRC0248								50	64	**14**	**1.39**	Split/Composite
	including							50	56	**6**	**2.05**	Split
	including							53	54	**1**	**9.86**	Split
	and							60	64	4	1.62	Composite
BBRC0249	Bombora	144	6600598	458673	313.5	-60	270	21	22	1	0.40	Split
BBRC0249								32	48	**16**	**1.75**	Split
	including							33	46	**13**	**2.12**	Split
	including							36	38	**2**	**3.69**	Split
	including							37	38	**1**	**5.58**	Split
	and							42	46	**4**	**4.29**	Split
	including							44	45	**1**	**10.24**	Split
BBRC0249								47	48	1	0.26	Split
BBRC0249								53	54	1	0.24	Split
BBRC0249								69	70	1	0.62	Split
BBRC0249								75	76	1	0.92	Split
BBRC0249								77	78	1	0.22	Split
BBRC0250	Bombora	120	6600500	458600	315.3	-60	270	12	16	4	0.25	Composite
BBRC0251	Bombora	132	6600500	458639	315.8	-60	270	12	16	4	0.27	Composite
BBRC0251								32	40	8	0.32	Composite
BBRC0251								43	44	1	1.50	Split
BBRC0252	Bombora	204	6600501	458720	315.5	-60	270	12	24	12	0.39	Split/Composite
BBRC0252								76	80	4	1.75	Composite
BBRC0252								84	92	8	0.59	Composite
BBRC0252								116	120	4	1.06	Composite
BBRC0253	Bombora	60	6600397	458550	314.4	-60	270	36	40	4	1.25	Composite
BBRC0254	Bombora	120	6600399	458659	314.6	-60	270	20	32	12	0.36	Composite
BBRC0254								52	56	4	0.22	Composite
BBRC0254								68	76	8	0.81	Composite
	including							68	72	4	1.08	Composite
BBRC0255	Bombora	180	6600401	458728	315.3	-60	270	76	84	8	1.15	Composite
	including							80	84	4	1.79	Composite
BBRC0255								124	128	4	0.36	Composite
BBRC0256	Bombora	78	6600397	458781	315.9	-60	270	24	32	8	0.31	Composite
BBRC0259	Bombora	108	6600298	458620	314.7	-60	270	56	60	4	0.32	Composite
BBRC0260	Bombora	84	6600297	458769	313.9	-60	270	12	24	**12**	**1.61**	Composite
	including							12	20	**8**	**2.34**	Composite
	and							12	16	**4**	**4.45**	Composite

Hole No.	Prospect	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0261	Bombora	138	6600297	458810	314.4	-60	270	16	20	4	0.32	Composite
BBRC0301	Bombora	96	6601560	458640	311.7	-60	270	12	28	16	0.49	Composite
BBRC0301								36	40	4	0.97	Composite
BBRC0301								48	60	12	0.71	Composite
	including							48	52	4	1.06	Composite
BBRC0301								64	76	12	0.64	Composite
BBRC0302	Bombora	120	6601561	458661	311.7	-60	270	16	20	4	0.40	Composite
BBRC0302								28	32	4	1.07	Composite
BBRC0302								36	40	4	0.57	Composite
BBRC0302								72	76	4	0.72	Composite
BBRC0302								80	84	4	1.30	Composite
BBRC0303	Bombora	138	6601560	458682	311.7	-60	270	84	92	8	0.49	Composite

Appendix 1 Notes

- Mineralised widths shown are downhole distances. The estimated true width is unclear due to the early, nature of the drilling and the geological complexity. Several mineralisation geometries have been confirmed by diamond drilling.
- One metre results are pending for all composite samples.
- Nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/t (200ppb Au) applied due to the early (pre-resource) nature of the drilling. No top assay cut has been used.
- Further details are provided in Annexure 1.
- Three drill holes, BBRC0241-0242 and BBRC0245, are reported in full (partial coverage assay results previously reported on 1 March 2017).

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.

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.*	41 reverse circulation (**RC**) holes and three diamond drill 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 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. Diamond core is drilled HQ3, HQ2 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.
	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.
	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. 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). 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 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. Diamond core is HQ3, HQ2 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 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 recovered is recorded for every "run". Core recovery is calculated as a percentage recovery. Core recovery is confirmed by BRB staff during core orientation activities on site and recorded into the database.
	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 Various diamond drilling additives (including muds and foams) have been used to condition the drill holes to maximise recoveries and sample quality. 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.
	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. There is no significant loss of material reported in the mineralised parts of the diamond core to date.
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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All cores are photographed in the core tray, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry and wet.
	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.*	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.
	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 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. 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.vf 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		preparation at the pulverisation stage. Duplicate sample results are reviewed regularly for both internal and external reporting purposes.
	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.
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. Assay results are merged with the primary data using established database protocols run in house by BRB.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations were undertaken other than to average any repeated analysis for each individual sample.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 are initially located by handheld GPS. Elevation values are in AHD and were corrected using a digital elevation model from a LIDAR survey. Expected accuracy is +/- 4m for easting, northing and +/- 0.1m elevation data. All RC and diamond holes are gyro surveyed for rig alignment and downhole at the completion of the hole.
	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 adjusted for RL using a LIDAR topographic survey (see comments above).
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	RC holes were spaced on a variable 100m x 20m, 40m x 20m, or wider reconnaissance drill patterns. Diamond drill holes are drilled selectively, mainly to clarify structure
	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 yet sufficient to adequately clarify the detailed geometry and support classification as a Mineral Resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	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	*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) 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 sample bias arising from drill orientation (positive or negative).
	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.	Sample bias arising from orientation is discussed above.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	RC and diamond drill 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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	*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 and diamond drill holes are 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. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 and diamond drilling. Drill hole locations are described in the body of the text, in Appendix 1 and on related Figures.
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.*	A nominal 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off is reported as being material in the context of the greenfields geological setting 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	*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').*	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. The orientation of the drilling may introduce some sampling bias.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 nominal 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.