BREAKER Resources NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **26 April 2017**

Infill drilling at Bombora continues to confirm continuity of mineralisation with more shallow, high-grade hits

Latest results also highlight the growing potential at depth

Highlights

- **Infill RC and diamond drilling at the Lake Roe Project in WA has returned more thick, shallow, high-grade gold intercepts that continue to upgrade the mining potential of the 2.2km-long Bombora gold discovery**

- **Latest RC results include:**

Hole_ID	Interval @ g/t Au	From	Includes (Interval @ g/t Au)
BBRC0266	20m @ 3.65	60m	12m @ 5.67 & 2m @ 19.64
BBRC0264	45m @ 1.79	8m	15m @ 2.80
and	8m @ 2.81	45m	6m @ 3.47
BBRC0268	19m @ 1.42	9m	11m @ 2.00 & 7m @ 2.57
BBRC0269	3m @ 21.74	68m	1m @ 56.94
BBRC0273	24m @ 1.60	12m	12m @ 2.95 & 8m @ 3.72
BBRC0309	7m @ 8.69	77m	3m @ 17.01 & 2m @ 23.19
BBRC0310	5m @ 4.05	87m	1m @ 18.31
BBRC0312	6m @ 4.12	66m	5m @ 4.55 & 3m @ 5.91
BBRC0265	24m @ 1.17	36m	8m @ 2.78

- **The results remain consistent with the early stages of a new greenfields gold camp 100km east of Kalgoorlie following ~70,000m of drilling**

- **Several mineralisation controls have been identified that upgrade the depth and strike potential of the 2.2km-long Bombora gold discovery**

- **Resource drilling is underway with two RC drill rigs and one diamond drill rig; an aircore drill rig will arrive in ~ 1 week to commence testing several targets that have the potential to extend the current 6km-long Lake Roe gold system**

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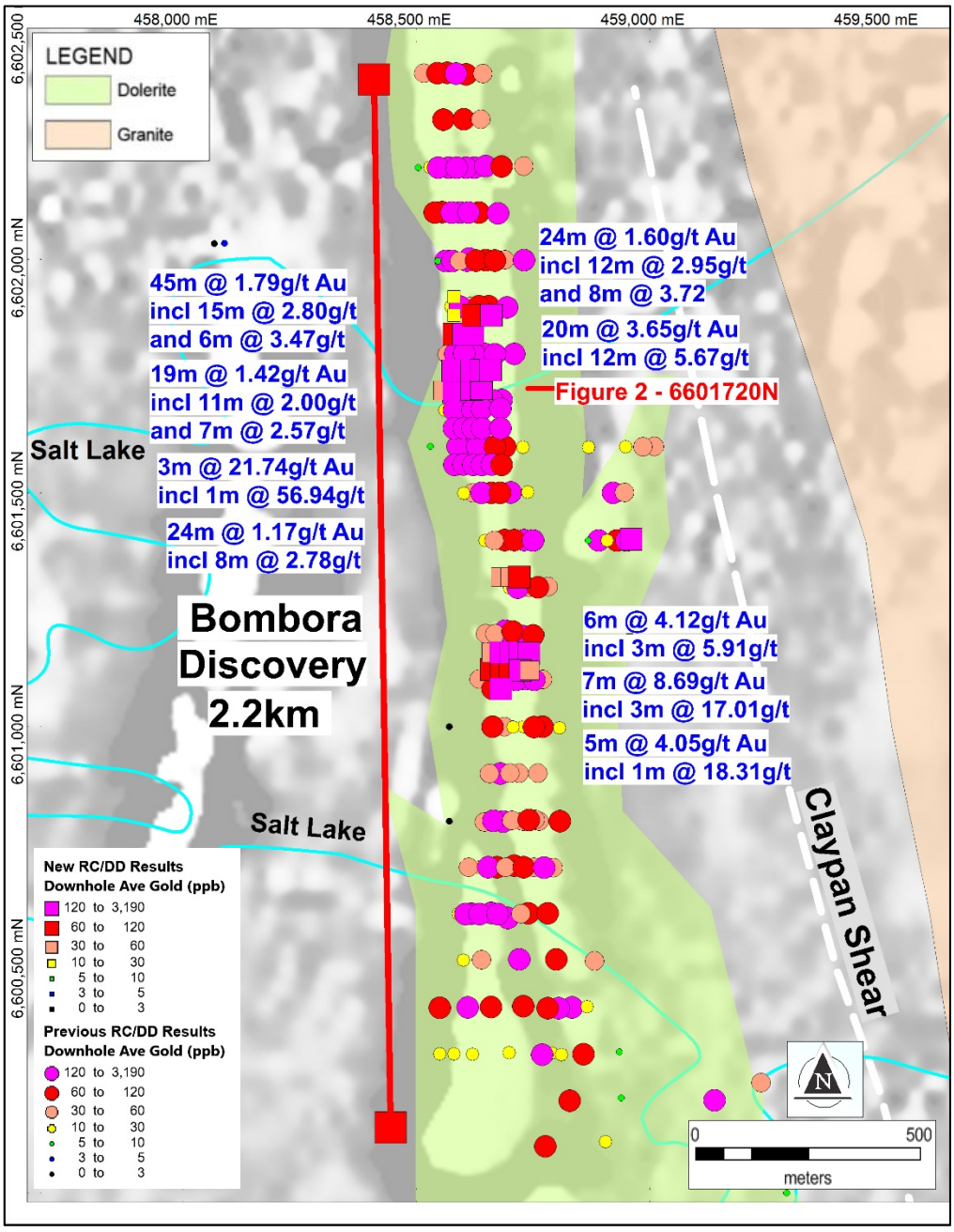

Figure 1: Bombora discovery RC drill hole plan: Selected RC and diamond drill hole intersections; Drill holes colour-coded by average downhole gold over aeromagnetic image with interpreted geology

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB) is pleased to announce more shallow, wide, high-grade drilling results from ongoing infill reverse circulation (**RC**) and diamond drilling at the 2.2km-long Bombora gold discovery within the 100%-owned Lake Roe Gold Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie in WA.

The 40m x 20m spaced infill RC results continue to upgrade the open pit and underground mining potential of the Bombora discovery.

The drilling is part of an ongoing program targeting an initial JORC Resource in late 2017. A key objective of the recent drilling is to provide adequate drill resolution to identify the structural controls of gold mineralisation within and along strike to the main 2.2km Bombora discovery zone.

The diamond drilling component of the drilling is focused mainly on structural orientation, validation and obtaining samples for preliminary metallurgical testwork.

Breaker's Executive Chairman, Mr Tom Sanders, said the results are very encouraging.

"We have now drilled ~70,000m and the quality and size dimension of the results continue to be consistent with the early stages of a large, new greenfields gold camp in a premier mining jurisdiction," Mr Sanders said.

"The higher drill density is starting to clarify the mineralisation controls. The results we are seeing upgrade the largely untested depth potential in the 2.2km-long Bombora gold discovery, as well as the gold potential over large areas along strike, where many significant gold drill intercepts are "floating in space" due to the wide-spaced nature of earlier drilling.

"We are starting to see stacked, plunging, sub-horizontal, high-grade quartz vein arrays sitting above controlling faults for example, and this bodes well for the long term underground mining potential.

"We are also starting to see more west-dipping gold lodes with good continuity adjacent to (and locally within) the main 2.2km Bombora discovery that have not been adequately tested by the west-orientated reconnaissance drilling. This upgrades the potential of several large areas including the Crescent Prospect, the Bombora South Prospect and an area of structurally repeated quartz dolerite to the immediate east of the Bombora discovery.

"The 2.2km Bombora discovery is likely to grow as a result."

RC & Diamond Drill Program

The current drilling results relate to 31 RC holes (3,394m) and one diamond drill hole (387.4m) focused on the main 2.2km discovery zone at Bombora (BBRC0262-0278, BBRC0304-0317 and BBDD0007).

The drill holes are shown in plan, cross-section and long section on Figures 1 to 4. A listing of new assay results above a nominal 0.5g/t Au (calculated using a 0.2g/t lower cut-off grade) is provided in Appendix 1. Further details of the RC and diamond drilling are provided below and in Annexure 1.

The down-hole intersections reported do not represent true width as the geometry of the mineralised structures is still being resolved in several areas. Similarly, drilling in some areas is not adequately "seeing" mineralisation that is angled sub-parallel to the drill direction.

Better RC drill intersections are highlighted on Figures 1 to 3 and include:

Hole_ID	Interval @ g/t Au	From	Includes (Interval @ g/t Au)
BBRC0266	20m @ 3.65	60m	12m @ 5.67 & 2m @ 19.64
BBRC0264	45m @ 1.79	8m	15m @ 2.80
and	8m @ 2.81	45m	6m @ 3.47
BBRC0268	19m @ 1.42	9m	11m @ 2.00 & 7m @ 2.57
BBRC0269	3m @ 21.74	68m	1m @ 56.94
BBRC0273	24m @ 1.60	12m	12m @ 2.95 & 8m @ 3.72
BBRC0309	7m @ 8.69	77m	3m @ 17.01 & 2m @ 23.19
BBRC0310	5m @ 4.05	87m	1m @ 18.31
BBRC0312	6m @ 4.12	66m	5m @ 4.55 & 3m @ 5.91
BBRC0265	24m @ 1.17	36m	8m @ 2.78

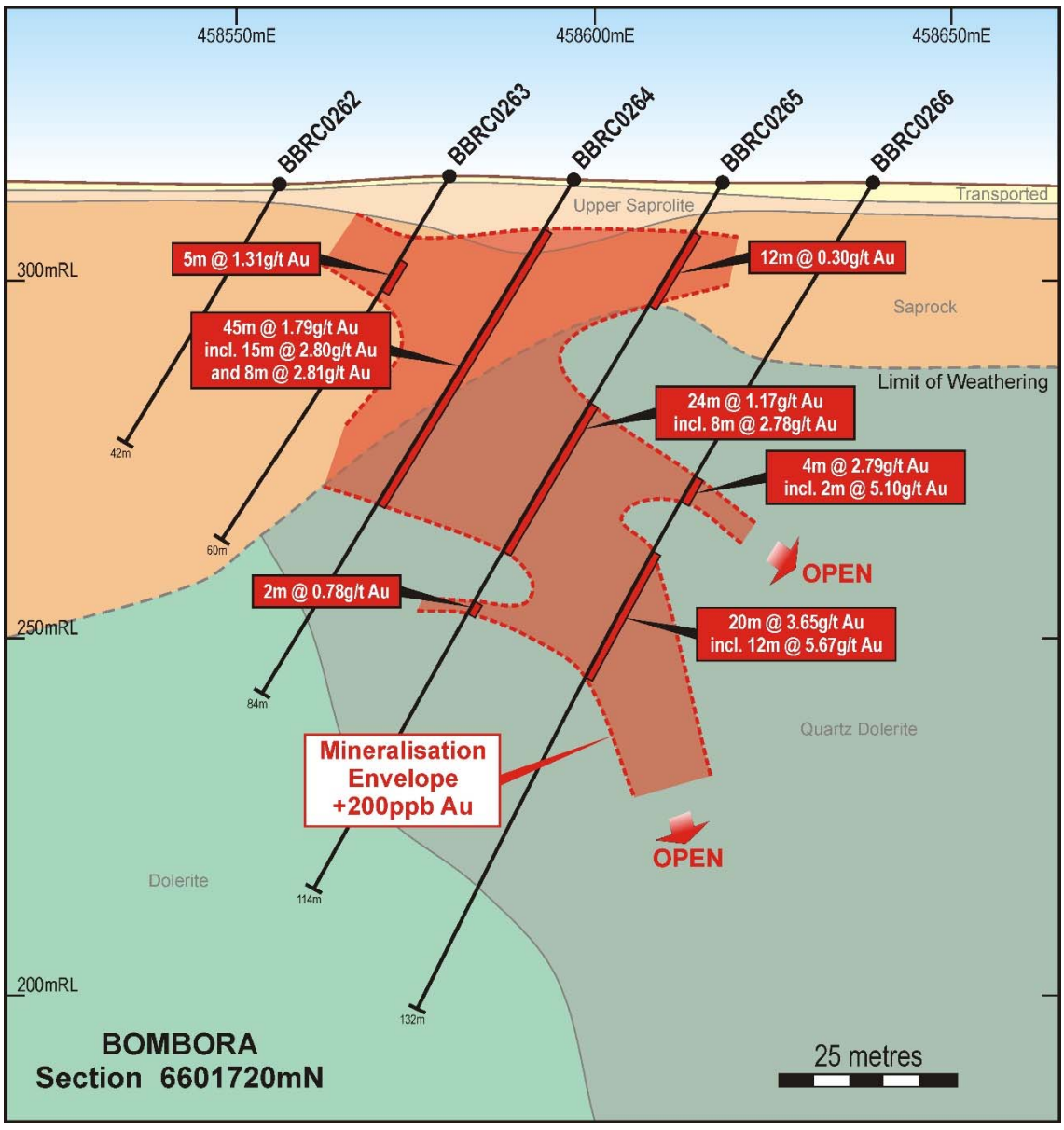

Figure 2: Bombora discovery cross section 6601720N

Analysis of Results

The thick, shallow, high-grade RC gold results encountered continue to upgrade the continuity of gold mineralisation, significantly enhancing the mining potential.

The higher density of drilling in conjunction with orientated diamond drill core is starting to clarify several mineralisation controls. This reinforces the substantial untested gold potential at depth, and also the untested potential over large areas along strike from the main 2.2km Bombora discovery.

The untested depth potential is highlighted in Figure 3 which shows several "stacked", strongly mineralised, flat, vein arrays in long section that are spatially associated with a shear zone identified in orientated diamond drill core. This configuration is expected to continue with depth. Further areas of apparent north-plunging mineralisation are also evident to the north and south.

The untested strike potential is highlighted in Figure 4. A developing understanding of the mineralisation controls indicates that gold mineralisation dips to the west in several areas peripheral to (and locally within) the main 2.2km Bombora discovery. As a result, these areas are largely untested by the wide-spaced, west-orientated reconnaissance drilling undertaken previously.

These areas include:

(i) north-east trending areas in the Bombora South Prospect;
(ii) parts of the Crescent Prospect directly north of the Bombora discovery; and
(iii) an area to the immediate east of the Bombora discovery, where the mineralised quartz dolerite is repeated by faulting (eg. 6601400N).

Where the west-orientated drilling has intersected west-dipping lode mineralisation and drilled down it, the results indicate that these lodes can have good down-dip continuity, a pre-requisite for the long term underground mining potential (eg. 6603000N; ASX Release 27 March 2017).

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 (Figure 4). Many significant gold intersections situated along strike from the Bombora discovery are "floating in space" due to the wide-spaced, reconnaissance nature of earlier 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 have three dominant orientations and 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.

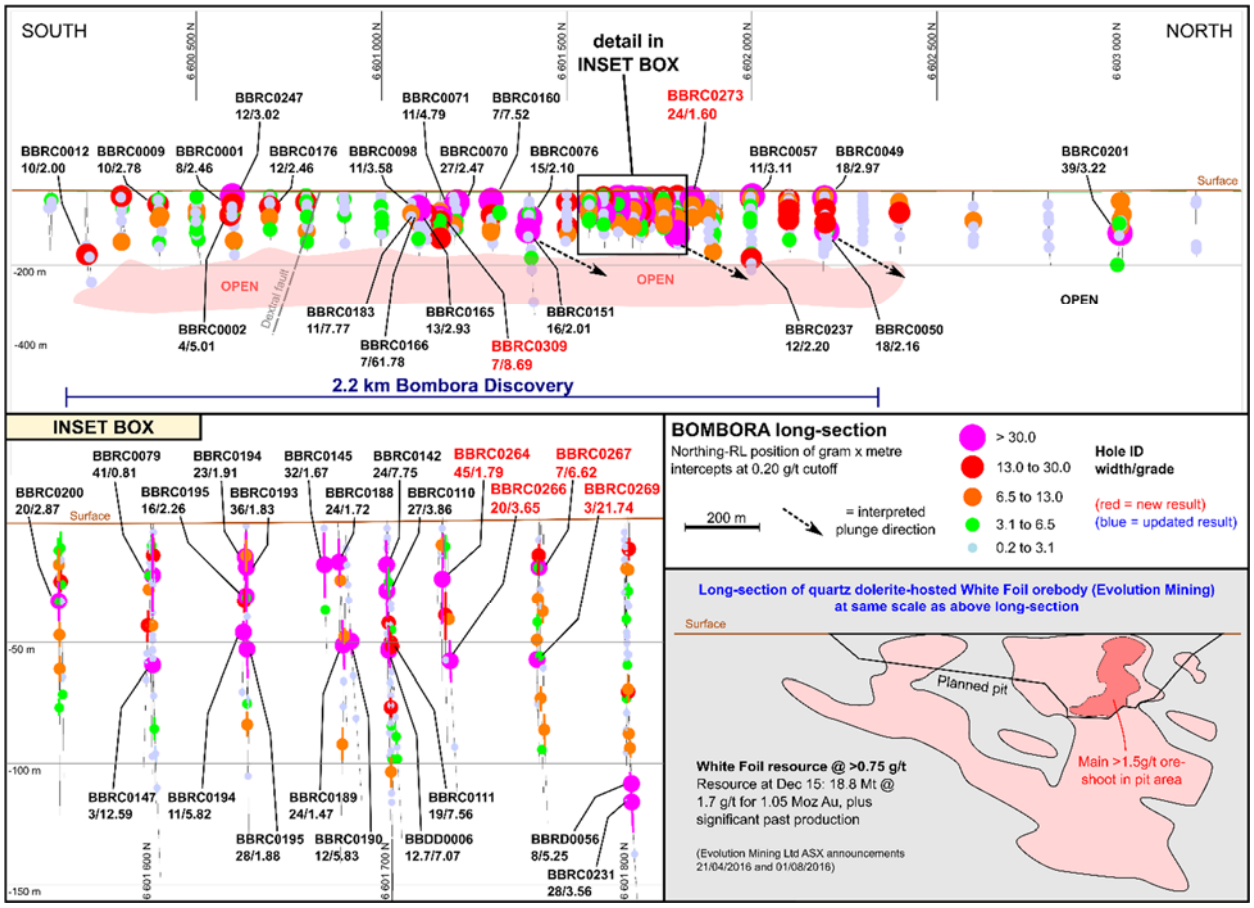

Figure 3a: (Top) Gram x metre long section of the 2.2km Bombora discovery and immediate extensions showing location of significant down-hole intercepts in relation to Northing and depth (no adjustment for true width; undrilled area at depth highlighted as "open"); (Inset) Long section view of White Foil resource at the same scale as above long section

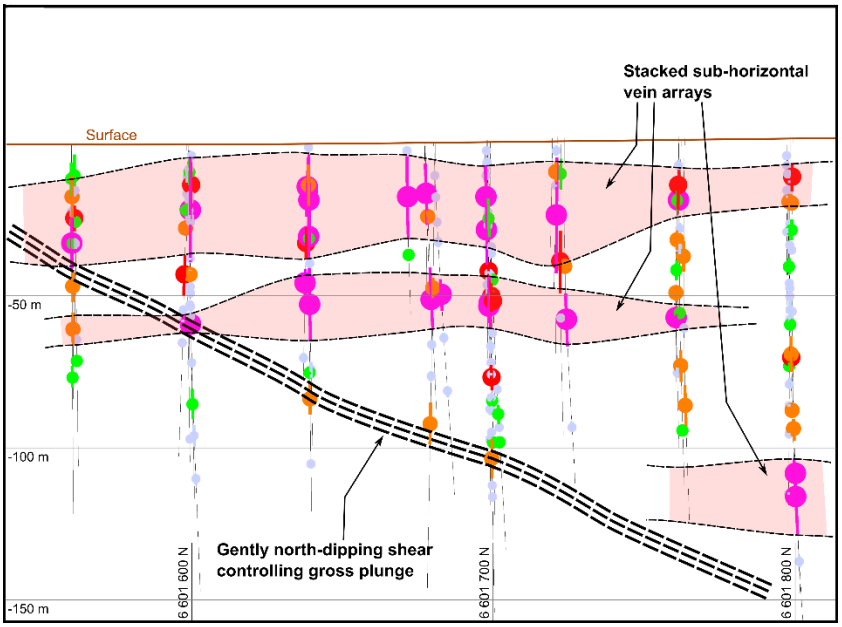

Figure 3b: Interpretation of Inset Box in Figure 3a

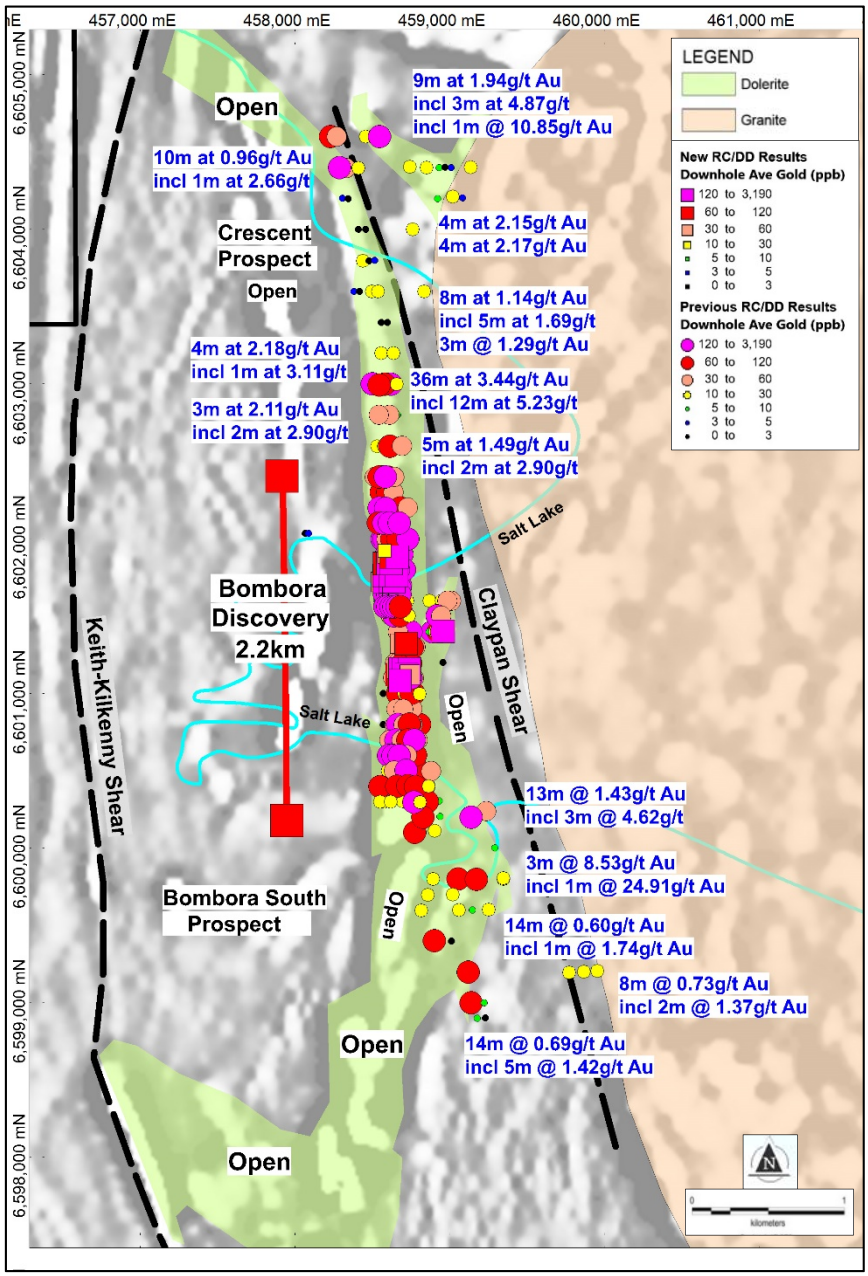

Figure 4: Crescent/Bombora RC drill hole plan: RC holes colour-coded by downhole average gold over aeromagnetic image with interpreted geology

Next Steps

Resource drilling is currently underway with two RC rigs and one diamond rig focused mainly on resource delineation drilling in the 2.2km-long Bombora discovery area. The planned RC drilling will progressively close the drill hole spacing to a 40m x 20m pattern, building a detailed picture of the mineralisation controls as it progresses. This will lead to deeper diamond drilling to further test the long term underground mining potential.

Selective RC drilling is also planned to assess the economic potential of west-dipping (and other) mineralisation geometries at the Bombora South and Crescent Prospects situated along strike from the main Bombora discovery. Success will lead to additional resource-orientated drilling outside the main Bombora discovery zone.

Diamond drilling will continue to focus on structural orientation, validation and obtaining samples for preliminary metallurgical testwork prior to drilling of deeper targets, some of which will initially be undertaken with the RC drill rigs. The diamond 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. The drill funding excludes any drilling relating to validation and metallurgical testwork.

An aircore drill rig will arrive in approximately one week to commence testing several targets located along strike from the current known 6km-long Lake Roe gold system shown on Figure 4.

Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL 26 April 2017

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

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APPENDIX 1

Hole No.	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0263	60	6601721	458580	314.7	-60	269	10	18	8	0.95	Split
			including				13	18	5	1.31	Split
			including				16	18	2	2.32	Split
BBRC0264	84	6601721	458597	314.1	-60	269	8	53	45	1.79	Composite/Split
			including				12	36	24	2.04	Composite/Split
			including				21	36	15	2.80	Split
			including				27	36	9	3.43	Split
			including				32	34	2	6.41	Split
			including				33	34	1	9.23	Split
			and				45	53	8	2.81	Split
			including				45	51	6	3.47	Split
			including				45	49	4	4.67	Split
			including				47	49	2	6.68	Split
BBRC0265	114	6601722	458618	313.7	-60	269	36	60	24	1.17	Composite
			including				36	52	16	1.61	Composite
			including				44	52	8	2.78	Composite
			including				48	52	4	4.52	Composite
BBRC0265							69	70	1	1.48	Split
BBRC0266	132	6601723	458639	313.7	-59	269	48	52	4	2.79	Split
			including				49	52	3	3.64	Split
			including				49	51	2	5.10	Split
BBRC0266							60	80	20	3.65	Composite/Split
			including				64	80	16	4.46	Composite/Split
			including				64	76	12	5.67	Composite/Split
			including				68	71	3	6.56	Split
			including				68	70	2	7.97	Split
			and				74	76	2	19.64	Split
			including				75	76	1	35.78	Split
BBRC0267	66	6601761	458577	314.2	-59	270	21	28	7	6.62	Split
			including				21	25	4	10.89	Split
			including				21	22	1	19.56	Split
BBRC0268	96	6601761	458598	313.7	-60	270	9	28	19	1.42	Split/Composite
			including				9	20	11	2.00	Split/Composite
			including				9	16	7	2.57	Split
			including				9	11	2	3.09	Split
			and				15	16	1	5.63	Split
			and				24	28	4	0.98	Composite
BBRC0268							36	44	8	0.83	Composite
			including				40	44	4	1.43	Composite
BBRC0268							48	56	8	0.74	Composite
			including				52	56	4	1.06	Composite
BBRC0269	120	6601761	458618	313.3	-59	267	20	28	8	0.62	Composite
			including				24	28	4	0.84	Composite
BBRC0269							57	63	6	1.17	Split
			including				58	63	5	1.36	Split
			including				59	60	1	3.94	Split
BBRC0269							68	71	3	21.74	Split
			including				68	69	1	7.19	Split
			and				70	71	1	56.94	Split
BBRC0270	132	6601762	458638	313.1	-59	268	32	36	4	0.48	Composite
BBRC0270							40	44	4	0.76	Composite
BBRC0270							64	68	4	1.09	Composite
BBRC0270							80	92	12	0.68	Composite
			including				80	88	8	0.86	Composite
BBRC0270							108	112	4	1.29	Split
			including				109	112	3	1.59	Split
			including				110	111	1	3.54	Split

Hole No.	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0271	150	6601763	458658	313.5	-59	269	40	52	12	0.88	Composite/Split
			including				48	52	4	2.03	Split
			including				48	50	2	3.54	Split
BBRC0271							72	76	4	0.50	Composite
BBRC0271							96	112	16	0.56	Composite
			including				96	108	12	0.67	Composite
			including				100	104	4	1.25	Composite
BBRC0272	84	6601840	458580	314.9	-60	272	48	56	8	0.61	Composite
			including				48	52	4	0.93	Composite
BBRC0273	114	6601840	458600	314.7	-60	269	12	36	24	1.60	Composite
			including				24	36	12	2.95	Composite
			including				28	36	8	3.72	Composite
BBRC0274	126	6601840	458620	314.5	-59	268	40	48	8	1.02	Composite
			including				44	48	4	1.36	Composite
BBRC0274							76	88	12	0.87	Composite
			including				80	84	4	1.15	Composite
BBRC0276	126	6601880	458620	315.0	-60	267	76	80	4	1.69	Composite
BBRC0277	162	6601880	458660	314.4	-60	273	44	48	4	1.25	Composite
BBRC0277							52	56	4	1.70	Composite
BBRC0304	84	6601121	458660	311.9	-60	270	64	66	2	1.09	Split
BBRC0304							69	71	2	1.10	Split
BBRC0305	102	6601122	458681	311.7	-60	270	61	63	2	3.32	Split
			including				61	62	1	6.15	Split
BBRC0305							72	75	3	0.53	Split
			including				72	73	1	0.97	Split
BBRC0306	120	6601122	458700	311.7	-61	272	64	76	12	0.47	Composite
			including				72	76	4	0.63	Composite
BBRC0308	100	6601158	458680	311.8	-61	271	56	64	8	1.04	Split/Composite
			including				56	60	4	1.81	Split
			including				56	59	3	2.29	Split
BBRC0309	120	6601158	458701	311.7	-61	270	77	84	7	8.69	Split/Composite
			including				77	80	3	17.01	Split
			including				78	80	2	23.19	Split
BBRC0310	144	6601158	458721	311.7	-60	271	87	92	5	4.05	Split/Composite
			including				87	88	1	18.31	Split
BBRC0310							108	120	12	0.46	Composite
			including				116	120	4	0.79	Composite
BBRC0310							128	136	8	0.89	Composite
BBRC0311	162	6601157	458740	311.7	-60	271	86	89	3	2.08	Split
			including				86	88	2	3.03	Split
			including				86	87	1	3.30	Split
BBRC0311							140	144	4	4.04	Composite
BBRC0312	120	6601120	458721	311.7	-59	270	66	72	6	4.12	Split
			including				67	72	5	4.55	Split
			including				67	70	3	5.91	Split
			including				68	69	1	9.93	Split
BBRC0312							100	104	4	0.54	Split
			including				100	101	1	1.02	Split
			and				103	104	1	0.53	Split
BBRC0313	156	6601120	458742	311.7	-62	270	69	70	1	1.01	Split
BBRC0313							108	112	4	0.47	Composite
BBRC0313							141	142	1	0.54	Split
BBRC0314	102	6601080	458680	311.7	-60	270	64	68	4	2.36	Composite
BBRC0316	114	6601320	458700	311.8	-61	269	64	68	4	0.53	Composite
BBRC0317	120	6601320	458720	311.8	-60	270	60	64	4	1.26	Composite
BBDD0007	387.4	6601401	458959	311.7	-62	272	73	75	2	1.28	Diamond Core
BBDD0007							199.9	207	7.1	0.68	Diamond Core

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 Au applied due to the early (pre-resource) nature of the drilling. Grades reported are above a nominal 0.5g/t Au. No top assay cut has been used.
- Further details are provided in Annexure 1.

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.*	31 reverse circulation (**RC**) holes and one diamond drill hole 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 and then picked up by an accredited surveyor . GPS elevation values are corrected where necessary using a digital elevation model from a LIDAR survey. Expected accuracy is +/- 4m for easting, northing and RL (GPS) and +/- 0.1m or less for surveyed and LIDAR elevation point data. All RC and diamond holes are gyro surveyed for rig alignment and downhole at the completion of the hole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is GDA94 MGA, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	As detailed above.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	RC holes were spaced on a variable nominal 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 degree of 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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 used for grade calculations with reporting of any grades above a nominal 0.5g/t Au. No top-cuts have been applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	All reported RC and diamond drill assay results have been length weighted (arithmetic length weighting).
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	None undertaken.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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*	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
	hole length, true width not known').	
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.*	A nominal 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off is used for grade calculations with reporting of any grades above a nominal 0.5g/t Au. No top-cuts have been applied.
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.