BREAKER Resources NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **6 July 2017**

Strong results from infill drilling at Bombora

Strong lodes discovered by deepest diamond drilling yet; Primary sulphide lodes discovered to south of Bombora

Highlights

- **Fourth round of infill drilling in the southern part of the 2.2km-long Bombora gold discovery has returned strong results, including:**

Hole No.	Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)	Includes Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)
BBRC0353	12m @ 3.93	96	8m @ 5.78	100
BBRC0413	14m @ 2.67	94	5m @ 5.26	95
	8m @ 1.60	186		
BBRC0417	13m @ 2.15	128	8m @ 3.23	132
BBRC0403	20m @ 0.98	76	5m @ 2.16	82
BBRC0351	14m @ 1.84	50	6m @ 3.85	51
BBRC0357	4m @ 4.23	80		
BBRC0338	8m @ 2.07	36	4m @ 3.91	36
BBRC0335	11m @ 1.47	57	2m @ 6.09	65
BBRC0409	8m @ 1.96	28	4m @ 2.46	28
	4m @ 1.70	180		
BBDD0018	4.6m @ 2.35	46	1.8m @ 4.85	46.4

- **Primary sulphide lodes were discovered to the south of the Bombora (Bombora South) after reversing the drill direction. Results include:**

Hole No.	Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)	Includes Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)
BBRC0406	6m @ 4.50	130	4m @ 5.97	136
BBRC0405	20m @ 1.40	24	4m @ 3.25	24

- **Strong sulphide lode mineralisation intersected up to 300m below surface by deepest diamond drilling yet reinforcing long term underground potential (BBDD0020; assays pending)**

- **Resource drilling ongoing with two RC drill rigs and a diamond drill rig targeting a maiden JORC Resource in late 2017. Fourth drill rig planned to start in ~3 weeks to advance multiple exploration targets**

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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
6 July 2017

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB) is pleased to announce more high-grade drilling results from ongoing infill and extensional reverse circulation (**RC**) and diamond drilling at its Bombora gold discovery. The Bombora discovery forms part of an 8km-long greenfields gold system identified at the Lake Roe Project, located 100km east of Kalgoorlie, WA.

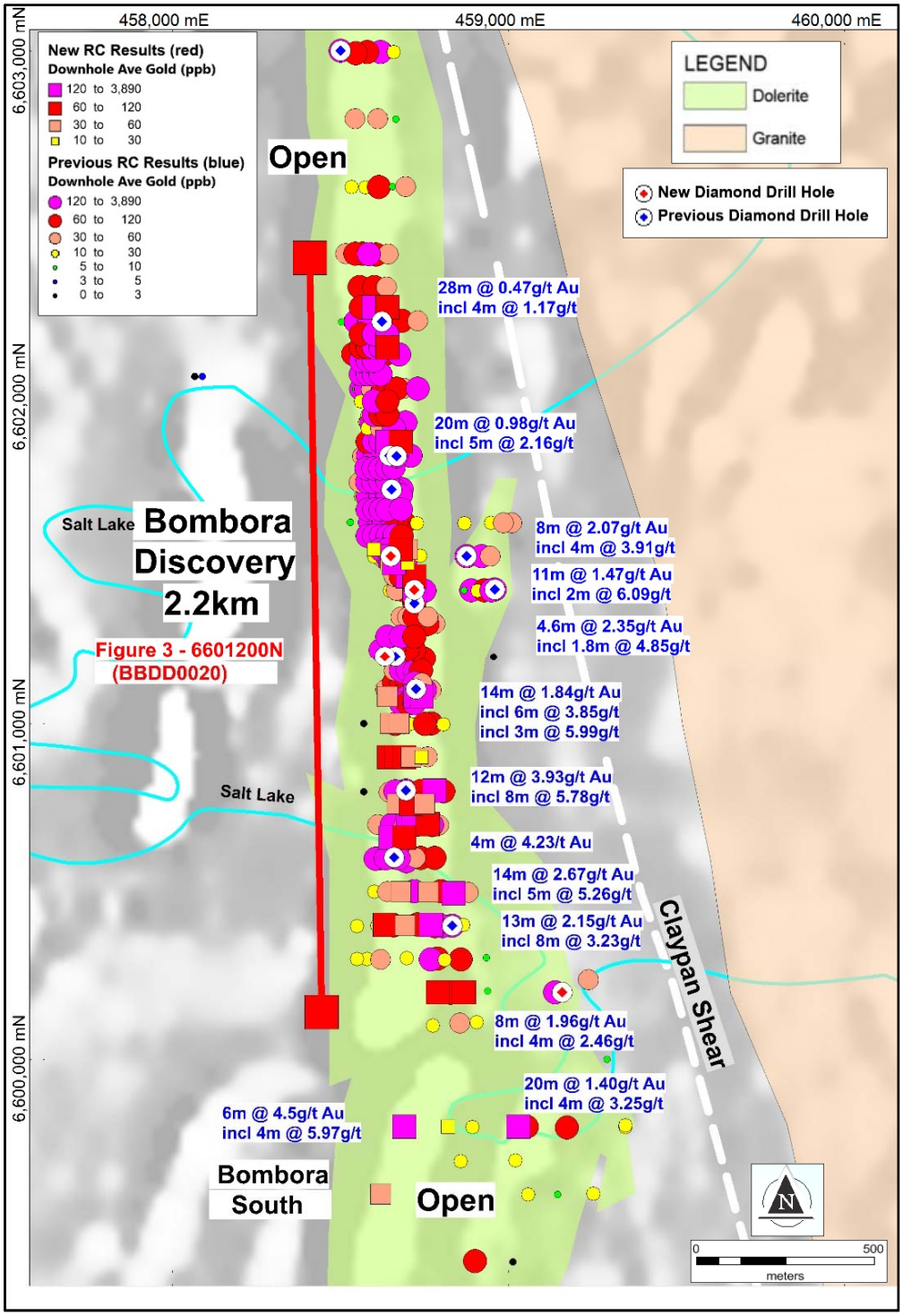

Figure 1: Bombora discovery RC and diamond drill hole plan: Selected RC and diamond drill hole intersections; RC holes colour-coded by average downhole gold over aeromagnetic image with interpreted geology

The new drilling results relate to 45 RC holes (6,174m) and three diamond drill holes (654m) focused mainly in the south and central parts of the 2.2km discovery zone at Bombora (BBRC0300; 0401-0417; 0335-0358, 0363-0365 and BBDD0014; 0017-0018). A fourth diamond drill hole (BBDD0020; assays pending) was completed to test below BBDD0010 which obtained Breaker's previous deepest sulphide lode intersection (5.3m @ 7.07g/t Au; ASX Release 30 May 2017). Four RC drill holes, including a precollar for later diamond drilling, were also completed to the south of the discovery (Bombora South, Figure 1).

New drill holes are located on Figures 1 to 4. The infill drilling at Bombora is progressively reducing the drill hole spacing to 40m x 20m (from 100m x 20m or wider). The diamond drilling is focused mainly on structural orientation and validation. Selected diamond drill holes are extended to test the depth potential. Breaker is targeting a maiden JORC Resource in late 2017.

Breaker's Executive Chairman, Mr Tom Sanders, said the results are very positive for the Company.

"The infill drill results from the southern part of the Bombora discovery are very encouraging considering the pre-existing drill hole spacing was in excess of 100m in some areas. These results continue to upgrade the resource potential as well as providing a preliminary glimpse of the structures controlling the gold in theis area," Mr Sanders said.

"The improved understanding we are getting from the drilling is also upgrading the potential along strike. Based on what we have learnt, we reversed the drill direction at Bombora South and discovered our first primary sulphide lodes in that area. This opens up the potential not only at Bombora South, but in other areas along strike where many aircore and RC drill intersections are isolated in space due to the wide drill spacing.

"The visual indications from BBDD0020, drilled in a relatively weakly mineralised area under our deepest intersection to date (BBDD0010), has the potential to be transformational if confirmed by assay results.

"A lot more drilling is obviously needed and that is our main focus. We have now drilled over 89,000m 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."

BBDD0010: 5.3m @ 7.07g/t gold from 244m
(laminated, sulphide-rich lode; ASX Release 30 May 2017)

RC & Diamond Drill Program

New drill holes are shown in plan, long section and cross-section on Figures 1 to 4. A listing of 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 and diamond drill intersections are highlighted on Figures 1 and 2 and include:

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0353	84	88	4	0.64	Composite
	96	108	12	3.93	Composite
incl.	**100**	**108**	**8**	**5.78**	Composite
	116	120	4	0.71	Composite
BBRC0413	94	108	14	2.67	Composite
incl.	**94**	**100**	**6**	**4.61**	Composite
incl.	**95**	**100**	**5**	**5.26**	Composite
incl.	**104**	**105**	**1**	**7.75**	Split
	180	195	15	1.01	Split
incl.	**186**	**194**	**8**	**1.6**	Split
incl.	**187**	**188**	**1**	**2.03**	Split
incl.	**192**	**193**	**1**	**3.02**	Split
BBRC0405	24	44	20	1.4	Composite
incl.	**24**	**32**	**8**	**2.22**	Composite
incl.	**24**	**28**	**4**	**3.25**	Composite
BBRC0406	65	76	11	0.45	Split/Composite
incl.	**68**	**69**	**1**	**1.19**	Split
incl.	**71**	**72**	**1**	**1.35**	Split
	118	122	4	0.6	Composite
incl.	**118**	**119**	**1**	**1.39**	Split
	125	127	2	0.51	Split
	130	136	6	4.5	Split/Composite
incl.	**132**	**136**	**4**	**5.97**	Composite
BBRC0417	128	141	13	2.15	Composite/Split
incl.	**132**	**140**	**8**	**3.23**	Split
incl.	**132**	**133**	**1**	**3.01**	Split
incl.	**134**	**139**	**5**	**4.16**	Split
BBRC0351	50	64	14	1.84	Composite
incl.	**51**	**57**	**6**	**3.85**	Split
incl.	**54**	**57**	**3**	**5.99**	Split
BBRC0357	40	44	4	0.79	Composite
	80	84	4	4.23	Composite
BBRC0338	16	28	12	0.38	Composite
	36	44	8	2.07	Composite
incl.	**36**	**40**	**4**	**3.91**	Composite
BBRC0335	57	68	11	1.47	Split
incl.	**64**	**67**	**3**	**4.39**	Split
incl.	**65**	**67**	**2**	**6.09**	Split
BBRC0409	28	36	8	1.96	Composite
incl.	**28**	**32**	**4**	**2.46**	Composite
	180	184	4	1.7	Composite
BBDD0018	46	50.6	4.6	2.35	Diamond Core
incl.	**46.4**	**48.2**	**1.8**	**4.85**	Diamond Core

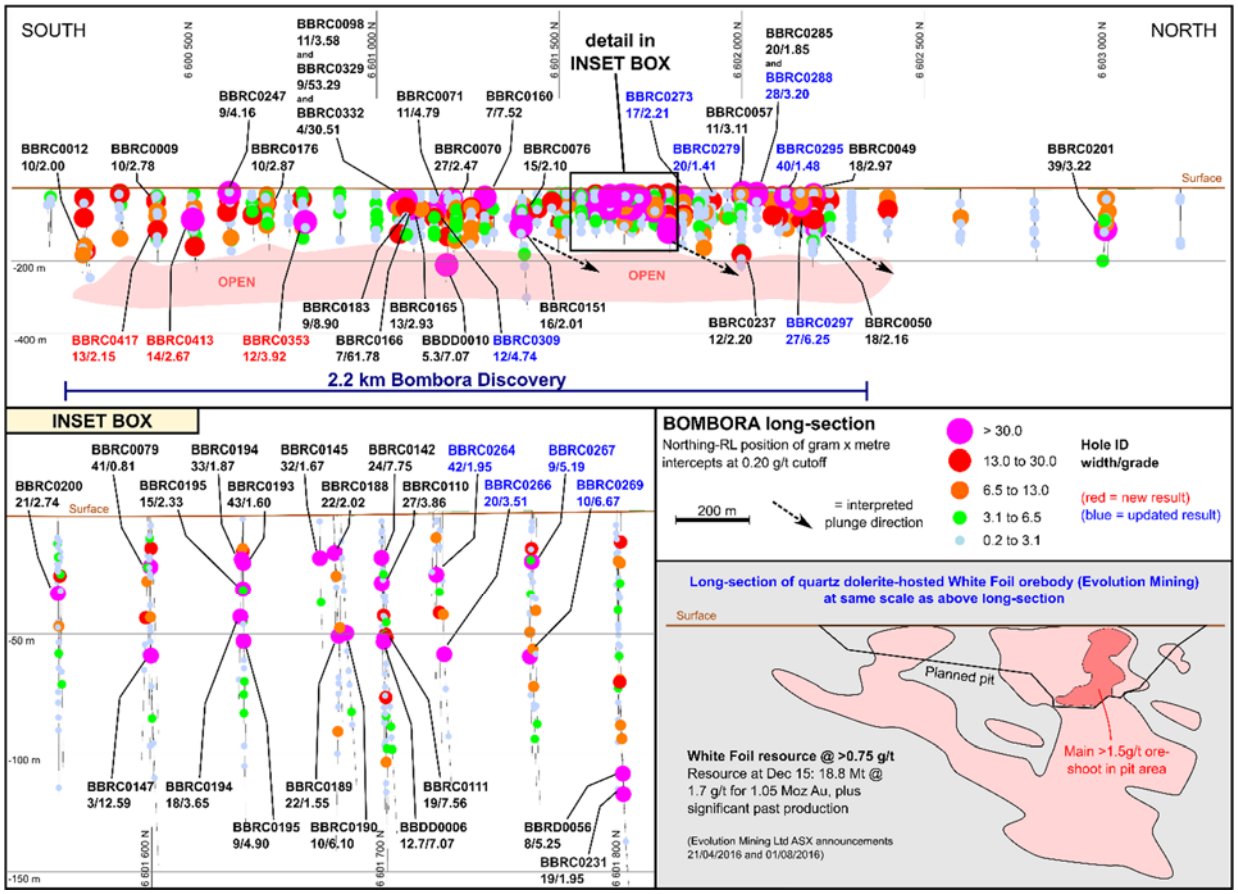

Figure 2a: (Top) Gram x metre long section of the 2.2km Bombora discovery and immediate extensions showing location of significant down-hole intercepts in relation to Northing and depth (no adjustment for true width; undrilled area at depth highlighted as "open"); (Inset) Long section view of White Foil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

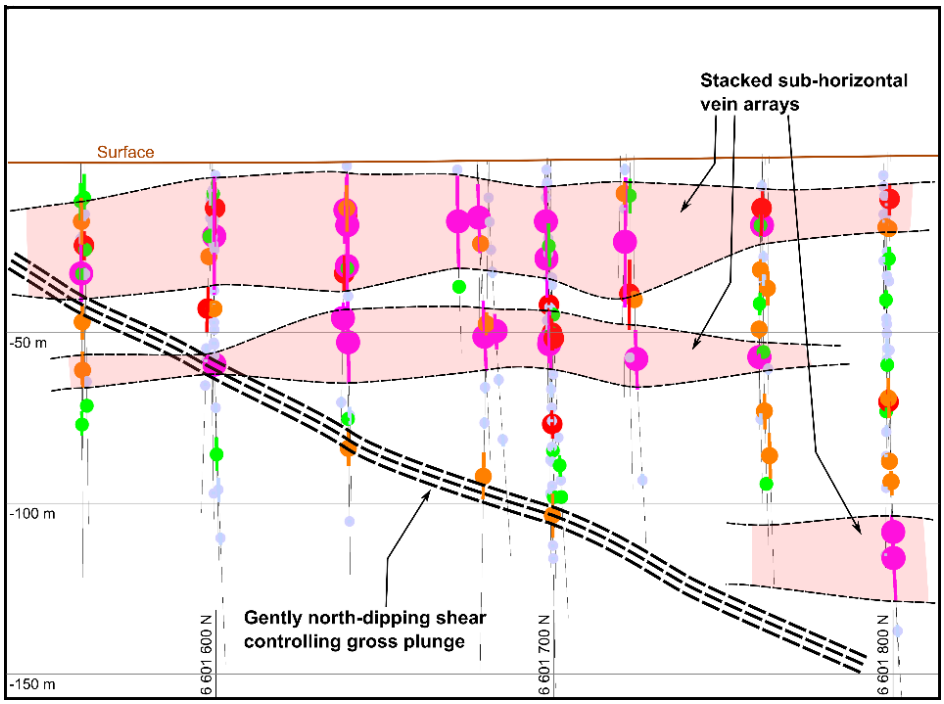

Figure 2b: Interpretation of Inset Box in Figure 3a

Analysis of Results

Infill Drilling

Initial close-spaced infill drilling in the southern part of the 2.2km-long Bombora gold discovery returned solid results and provide a preliminary glimpse of mineralisation controls in this area. Much of the new drilling is scoping in nature as the pre-existing RC drill hole spacing was in excess of 100m in some areas. Follow-up infill drilling will close in on higher grade mineralisation.

Bombora South

Based on the observed spatial correlation between west-dipping mineralisation and north-northeast-trending dolerite, both within and outside the main 2.2km Bombora discovery, three east-orientated RC drill holes were completed at Bombora South.

The aims were to assess the possibility of west-dipping mineralisation not readily seen by earlier west-orientated, reconnaissance RC drilling, and to explain widespread gold anomalism apparent in Breaker's previous aircore drilling, but not yetexplained by the follow-up drilling.

BBRC0406 discovered the first primary sulphide lode mineralisation at Bombora South (4m @ 5.97g/t gold). Follow-up RC and diamond drilling is planned to validate the lode orientation and assess the scope for more widespread west-dipping gold mineralisation with the objective of expanding the footprint of the resource drilling.

Depth Potential

Although the main focus of the current diamond drilling is structural orientation and validation, some diamond drill holes are selectively extended to provide a preliminary indication of the depth potential. BBDD0020 was drilled an an area (domain) of west-dipping mineralisation that also hosts flat, high-grade sulphide lodes (Figure 3).

Diamond drill hole BBDD0020 was drilled in a relatively weakly mineralised area to test below the Company's deepest intersection to date (BBDD0010). The aim was to test the continuity and depth potential of a high-grade flat lode (2.0m @ 6.20g/t Au) and a high-grade west-dipping lode (5.3m @ 7.07g/t Au including 3.8m @ 9.29g/t Au) intersected in BBDD0010 (ASX Release 30 May 2017; Figure 3).

BBDD0020 intersected numerous lodes and assays are pending (Figure 3). Of particular note, BBDD0020 intersected 7m of sulphide lode with up to 8% sulphide from 152.9m (correlating with the flat high-grade lode in BBDD0010), and 10.4m of sulphide lode with up to 15% sulphide from 315.8m (correlating with the high-grade west-dipping lode in BBDD0010).

The visual indications from BBDD0020 are encouraging and are a step closer to confirming the long term underground potential.

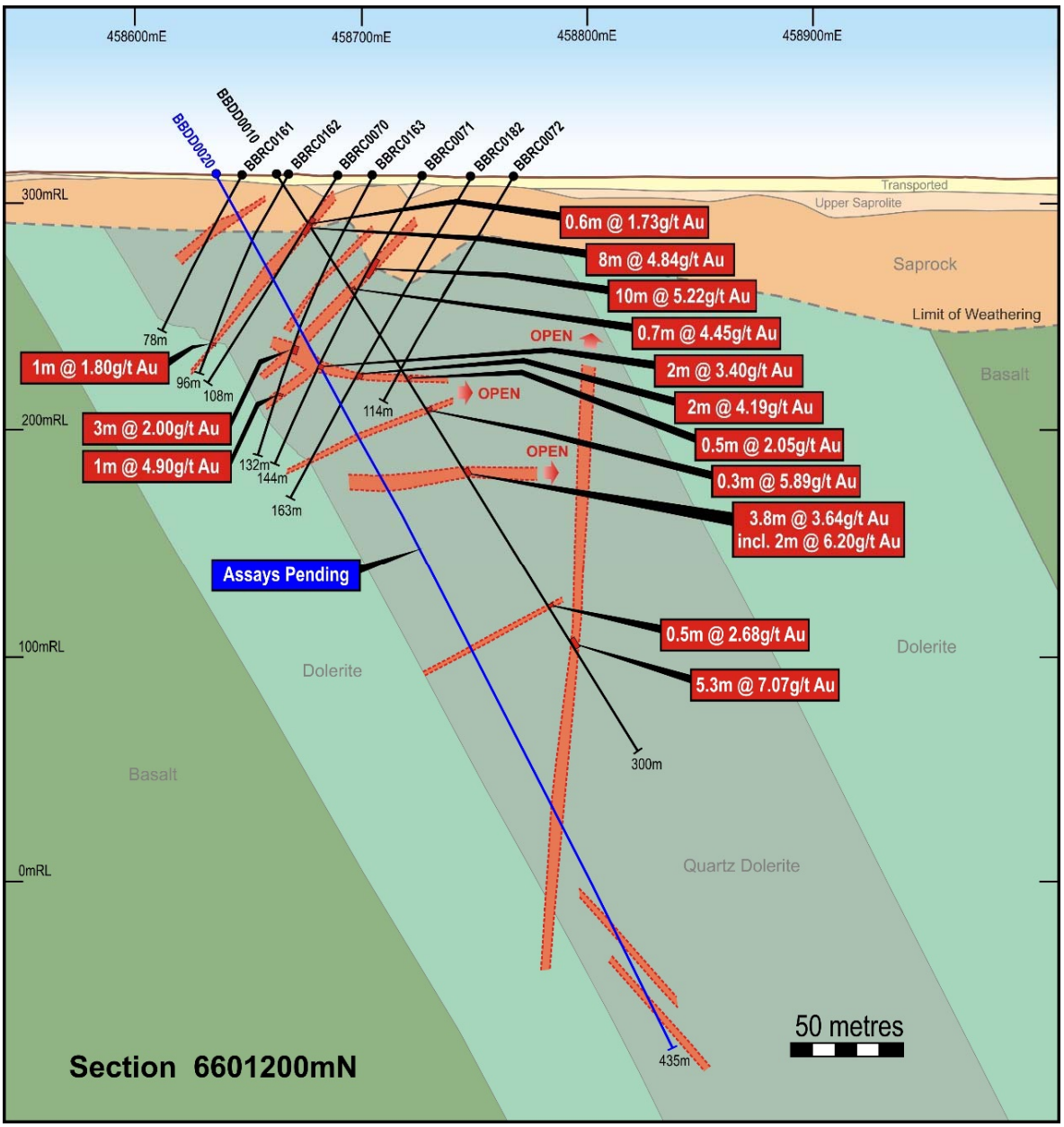

Figure 3: Bombora Cross Section 6601200N

Next Steps

Resource drilling will continue, initially with at least two RC rigs and one diamond drill rig focused 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, building a detailed picture of the mineralisation controls as it progresses.

A fourth drill rig, a land-based RC rig, is scheduled to commence in approximately three weeks. This rig will test the targets identified by recent aircore drilling (North Hinge, South Hinge, Claypan South and Banded Iron Formation (**BIF**; Figure 4). It will also progress the evaluation of the Bombora South and Crescent Prospects. Numerous high-grade RC drill intercepts are "floating in space" in these areas due to the wide-spaced nature of earlier reconnaissance drilling (Figure 4).

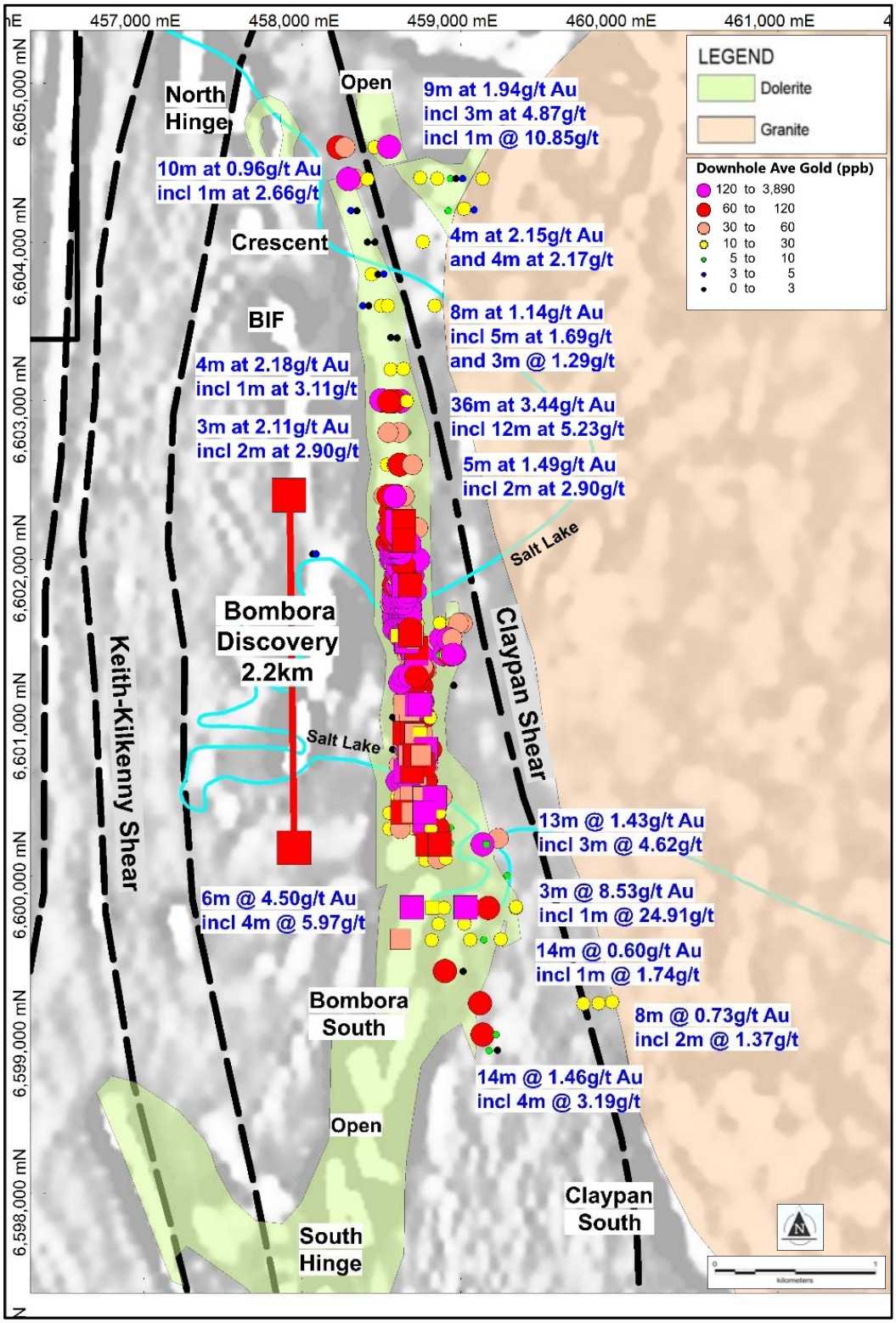

Figure 4: Bombora Regional RC drill hole plan: RC holes colour-coded by downhole average gold over aeromagnetic image with interpreted geology

Background

The 2.2km Bombora discovery is open along strike and depth and forms part of an 8km-long gold system that is itself open along strike (Figure 4).

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.

Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL 6 July 2017

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

APPENDIX 1

Hole No.	Prospect	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBDD0017	Bombora	90.41	6601500	458650	311.7	-60.9	268.6	7	14	7	0.47	Diamond Core
	including							**12**	**13**	**1**	**1.16**	Diamond Core
								57.4	60	2.6	1.7	Diamond Core
BBDD0018	Bombora	126.28	6601400	458720	311.8	-60.7	275.6	46	50.6	4.6	2.35	Diamond Core
	including							**46.4**	**48.2**	**1.8**	**4.85**	Diamond Core
								71	76	5	0.41	Diamond Core
BBDD0018	Bombora	435.45	6601200	458635	312.2	-60.9	89.6					Assays Pending
BBRC0300	Bombora	132	6602240	458600	313.7	-59.7	268.9	24	52	28	0.47	Composite
	including							**32**	**36**	**4**	**1.17**	Composite
								56	64	8	0.36	Composite
								72	76	4	0.37	Composite
								88	92	4	0.87	Composite
BBRC0335	Bombora	108	6601440	458700	311.8	-60.7	272.5	57	68	11	1.47	Split
	including							**64**	**67**	**3**	**4.39**	Split
	including							**65**	**67**	**2**	**6.09**	Split
BBRC0336	Bombora	120	6601440	458720	311.7	-61.5	270.5	44	48	4	1.25	Composite
								60	64	4	0.38	Composite
								100	104	4	0.38	Composite
BBRC0338	Bombora	108	6601480	458660	311.7	-61.1	271	16	28	12	0.38	Composite
								36	44	8	2.07	Composite
	including							**36**	**40**	**4**	**3.91**	Composite
BBRC0341	Bombora	162	6601520	458700	311.7	-60.7	271	96	99	3	1.22	Split
	including							**96**	**98**	**2**	**1.47**	Split
								126	128	2	0.52	Split
BBRC0342	Bombora	138	6601520	458680	311.7	-62.4	270.5	48	52	4	0.58	Composite
								114	115	1	0.53	Split
BBRC0347	Bombora	96	6600900	458690	311.6	-61	270.6	4	12	8	0.48	Composite
BBRC0348	Bombora	84	6600900	458710	311.7	-61.1	270.6	60	62	2	1.14	Split
	including							**60**	**61**	**1**	**2.01**	Split
BBRC0350	Bombora	144	6601081	458722	311.6	-60.5	272	46	48	2	2.64	Split
	including							**46**	**47**	**1**	**4.58**	Split
								60	64	4	0.95	Composite
								140	144	4	1.1	Composite
BBRC0351	Bombora	150	6601080	458741	311.7	-61	270.4	50	64	14	1.84	Composite
	including							**51**	**57**	**6**	**3.85**	Split
	including							**54**	**57**	**3**	**5.99**	Split
BBRC0352	Bombora	160	6600899	458741	311.6	-61.7	270	44	45	1	1.13	Split
BBRC0353	Bombora	162	6600800	458780	311.7	-61.5	275.6	84	88	4	0.64	Composite
								96	108	12	3.93	Composite
	including							**100**	**108**	**8**	**5.78**	Composite
								116	120	4	0.71	Composite
BBRC0354	Bombora	72	6600700	458700	311.7	-61.1	271.4	12	20	8	0.95	Composite
								12	**16**	**4**	**1.31**	Composite
BBRC0355	Bombora	78	6600700	458718	311.7	-61.7	270	20	28	8	0.77	Composite
	including							**44**	**48**	**4**	**1.44**	Composite
								40	48	8	0.86	Composite
BBRC0356	Bombora	192	6600700	458760	311.7	-61.1	270	68	80	12	0.41	Composite
								84	88	4	0.64	Composite
								104	108	4	1.52	Composite
BBRC0357	Bombora	120	6600660	458650	311.9	-61.1	270.2	40	44	4	0.79	Composite
								80	84	4	4.23	Composite

Hole No.	Prospect	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0358	Bombora	162	6600660	458690	311.7	-61	269.8	12	16	4	0.36	Composite
								20	28	8	0.39	Composite
								56	60	4	0.63	Composite
								64	72	8	0.46	Composite
BBRC0363	Bombora	108	6600760	458670	311.6	-61.9	270.2	24	28	4	0.41	Composite
BBRC0364	Bombora	114	6600760	458710	311.7	-62.1	270	48	52	4	0.65	Composite
BBRC0402	Bombora	150	6602120	458640	314.1	-60.3	269.4	72	76	4	1.91	Composite
								116	120	4	0.41	Composite
BBRC0403	Bombora	150	6601840	458640	314.2	-60.6	270.5	76	96	20	0.98	Composite/Split
	including							**82**	**87**	**5**	**2.12**	Split
	including							**83**	**84**	**1**	**9.22**	Split
	including							**90**	**91**	**1**	**2.17**	Split
	including							**93**	**94**	**1**	**3.55**	Split
BBRC0404	Bombora	180	6601840	458680	314.1	-59.7	269.3	104	108	4	0.64	Composite
								116	120	4	0.75	Composite
BBRC0405	Bombora Sth	168	6599800	459030	312.8	-59.5	87.5	24	44	20	1.4	Composite
	including							**24**	**32**	**8**	**2.22**	Composite
	including							**24**	**28**	**4**	**3.25**	Composite
BBRC0406	Bombora Sth	246	6599800	458690	316.7	-60.2	87.6	65	76	11	0.45	Split/Composite
	including							**68**	**69**	**1**	**1.19**	Split
	including							**71**	**72**	**1**	**1.35**	Split
								118	122	4	0.6	Composite
	including							**118**	**119**	**1**	**1.39**	Split
								125	127	2	0.51	Split
								130	136	6	4.5	Split/Composite
	including							**132**	**136**	**4**	**5.97**	Composite
BBRC0407	Bombora Sth	60	6599800	458820	314	-59.9	270.8					DD Precollar
BBRC0409	Bombora	234	6600200	458790	314.8	-59.3	271.2	28	36	8	1.96	Composite
	including							**28**	**32**	**4**	**2.46**	Composite
								180	184	4	1.7	Composite
BBRC0410	Bombora	273	6600200	458868	313.9	-59.2	271.5	88	104	16	0.89	Composite
	including							**88**	**92**	**4**	**2.67**	Composite
								216	220	4	2.71	Composite
BBRC0411	Bombora	156	6600500	458680	315.7	-60.2	277.3	64	68	4	0.86	Composite
BBRC0412	Bombora	220	6600499	458761	314.9	-59.7	267.8	160	164	4	0.41	Composite
BBRC0413	Bombora	273	6600494	458836	313.7	-59.3	271.3	94	108	14	2.67	Composite
	including							**94**	**100**	**6**	**4.61**	Composite
	including							**95**	**100**	**5**	**5.26**	Composite
	including							**104**	**105**	**1**	**7.75**	Split
								180	195	15	1.01	Split
	including							**186**	**194**	**8**	**1.6**	Split
	including							**187**	**188**	**1**	**2.03**	Split
	including							**192**	**193**	**1**	**3.02**	Split
BBRC0414	Bombora	90	6600401	458632	314.3	-59.6	268.7	21	24	3	1.24	Split
								21	**22**	**1**	**2.72**	Split
BBRC0415	Bombora	140	6600399	458692	315	-60.3	272.6	73	79	6	0.49	Split
								74	**75**	**1**	**1.3**	Split
BBRC0416	Bombora	16	6600400	458770	315.8	-60	270					Abandoned
BBRC0417	Bombora	204	6600400	458770	315.8	-60.4	271	128	141	13	2.15	Composite/Split
	including							**132**	**140**	**8**	**3.23**	Split
	including							**132**	**133**	**1**	**3.01**	Split
	including							**134**	**139**	**5**	**4.16**	Split

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.

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 and three 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.

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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.

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		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

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		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.

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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

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		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

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		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.

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	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.