ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **4 September 2018**

High-grade results continue to grow Bombora gold deposit ahead of updated Resource

Drilling identifies new zones and confirms extensions to known mineralisation

Highlights

- **Latest results from step-out drilling outside the 624,000oz Bombora gold Resource[#] include:**
  - **BBRD0787 45m @ 2.14g/t Au (incl. 17m @ 3.23g/t and 7m @ 4.31g/t)**
  - **BBRC0901 4m @ 13.70g/t Au and 12m @ 2.44g/t Au**
  - **BBRC0784 6m @ 4.31g/t Au (incl. 1m @ 17.26g/t) and 5m @ 3.58g/t**
- **The results confirm extensions to the north (BBRD0787) and to the east in several areas, including a new zone of mineralisation in the "South Inlet" area**
- **Revised Mineral Resource estimate underway**
- **Resource and exploratory drilling continuing with 3-4 rigs**

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB) is pleased to announce that it continues to grow the size of its Bombora gold deposit, with recent drilling delivering more high-grade results from outside the current Resource.

The latest drilling results extend the Bombora gold deposit to the north, continue to identify new lodes to the east, and extend known mineralisation at depth in certain areas.

The Resource at Bombora, which is part of the Lake Roe Gold Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie in WA, currently stands at 624,000oz (ASX Release 18 April 2018)[#].

Breaker Executive Chairman Tom Sanders said the latest drilling results demonstrated the significant potential to continue growing Bombora.

"A revised Mineral Resource is currently in preparation based on the successful drilling completed since the maiden Resource in April," he said. "The new Resource will also be supported by updated 3D modelling, which has clarified the continuity and geometry of the deposit.

"Our main drilling priority is the delineation of shallow ounces to provide the critical mass for a large standalone open pit development, subject to appropriate feasibility studies," Mr Sanders said. "We are also conducting selective deeper drilling to scope the high-grade mineralisation underneath 200m below surface, none of which is in the current Resource and which could have potential for underground mining.

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"The aim is to systematically build value and to expand the range of potential development options given a discovery cost of just $23/oz at the time of the previous Resource.

"We are still identifying new lodes at Bombora after 18 months of continuous resource drilling. This supports our view that Bombora is a major greenfields gold discovery in the early stages of delineation.

"Recent drilling success 2km to the north of Bombora, which includes an intercept of 11m at 3.84g/t gold from 1m announced to the ASX on 31 July 2018, supports the possibility of an even larger gold system. We plan to undertake more staged drilling away from Bombora to start unlocking this potential."

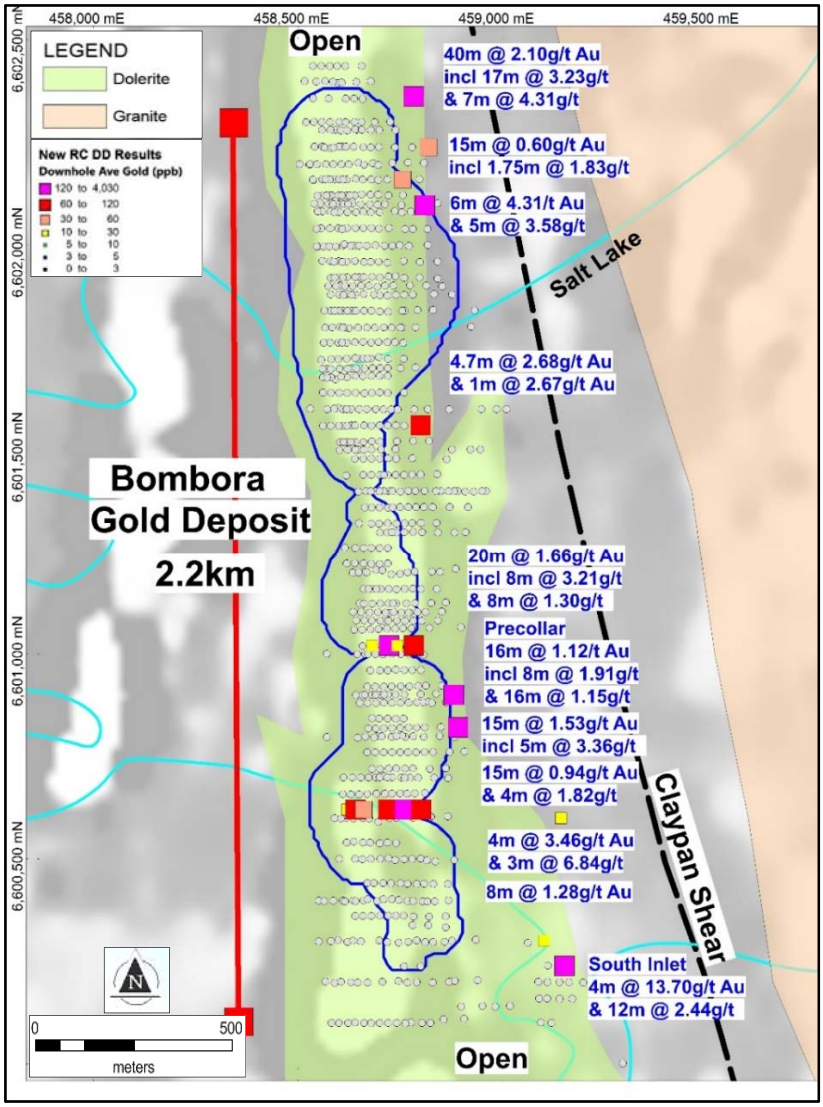


Figure 1: Bombora RC and diamond drill hole location plan with selected intersections colour-coded by average downhole gold over aeromagnetic image with interpreted geology (previous RC and diamond drilling as grey dots; A$2,000 Whittle open pit shell in blue, ASX Release 18 April 2018))

RC & Diamond Drill Program

The new drilling results reported in this announcement relate to 4,145m of drilling (20 drill holes) completed in and around the main 2.2km-long Bombora discovery zone, part of an ongoing program of resource drilling that started in February 2017 (see Figure 1 above).

The drilling comprised 14 reverse circulation (**RC**) drill holes (2,140m), one diamond drill hole (567.5m) and five RC-precollared diamond drill holes (1,437.4m). Fifty percent of the drilling was extensional in nature with the balance aimed at upgrading the Resource category.

The drill holes are located in plan on Figure 1 and in long-section on Figure 2. Further details of the drilling are provided in Appendix 1 and Annexure 1.

Selected drill hole intersections are provided in greater detail in Table 1 below. A full list of assay results above a nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au is provided in Appendix 1.

Hole No.	Interval @ g/t gold	From	To		Interval @ g/t gold	From
BBRC0901	4m @ 13.70	32	36			
South Inlet	12m @ 2.44	84	96			
BBRC0908	8m @ 1.28	80	88			
BBRC0909	4m @ 3.46	68	72			
	3m @ 6.84	154	157	incl.	2m @ 9.82	155
BBRC0911	15m @ 1.53	140	155	incl.	5m @ 3.36	148
BBRC0912	16m @ 1.12	28	44	incl.	8m @ 1.91	36
Precollar	16m @ 1.15	108	124			
BBRC0915	8m @ 1.30	40	48			
	20m @ 1.66	60	80	incl.	8m @ 3.21	64
BBRD0784	6m @ 4.31	230	236	incl.	1m @ 17.26	230
	5m @ 3.58	247	252	incl.	3m @ 5.48	248
BBRD0787	45m @ 2.14	194	239	incl.	17m @ 3.23	200
Nth Extension				and	17m @ 2.10	222
				incl.	7m @ 4.31	232
BBRD0842	4.7m @ 2.68	170.3	175	incl.	3.4m @ 3.54	170.3

Table 1: Selected Drill Results

Photo 1: BBRD0787 - 203.3m; Visible gold in stockwork (11.46g/t Au)

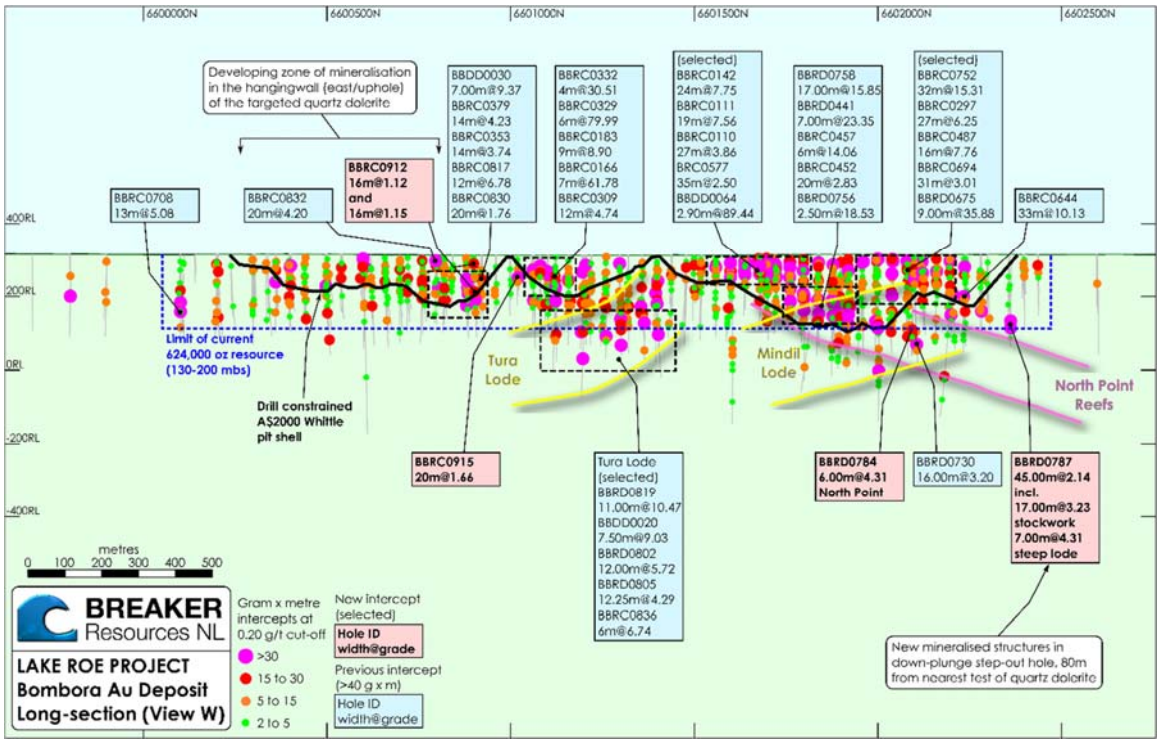


Figure 2: Long Section looking west showing selected new and previous drill intersections with (drill-constrained) A$2,000/oz open pit shell as utilised to assess potential mineability of Mineral Resource of 18 April 2018# (all intersections by down-hole length)

Analysis

The results continue to highlight the growth potential of the Bombora deposit including the scope to increase the maiden Resource which was limited by the extent of drilling at that time (130m to 200m below surface).

Each of the 10 extensional drill holes (Appendix 1) intersected significant gold mineralisation with a best intersection of 45m @ 2.14g/t in BBRD0787, a down-plunge stepout hole at the northern limit of the Bombora deposit (Figure 2). A 3-D perspective view of BBRD0787 is shown in Figure 3 below. This intersection includes 17m @ 3.23g/t in the high-grade core of a ~30m wide stockwork zone, and 7m @ 4.31g/t in a subvertical lode structure (eg. Tura Lode, Mindil Lode). Both mineralised zones were previously unknown, and represent new discoveries within the growing Bombora deposit.

The latest drilling results extend the Bombora gold deposit to the north and continue to extend it to the east in several areas. The significant results from BBRC0901 (4m @ 13.70g/t and 12m @ 2.44g/t) are from the sparsely-drilled eastern quartz dolerite in the South Inlet area (Figure 1). This area is not part of the current Resource, but has returned previous intercepts including 20m @ 1.76g/t (BBRC0405) and 10m @ 1.82g/t (BBRC0014) (ASX Releases 6 July 2017 and 10 May 2016 respectively).

The significant results from the pre-collar BBRC0912 (16m @ 1.12 g/t and 16m @ 1.15g/t) are part of a developing area of shallow mineralisation in the hangingwall of the targeted quartz dolerite, in the southern part of the Bombora deposit. Previous intercepts in the area include 20m @ 4.20g/t (BBRC0832; ASX Release 13 June 2018). This area is also outside of the current Resource.

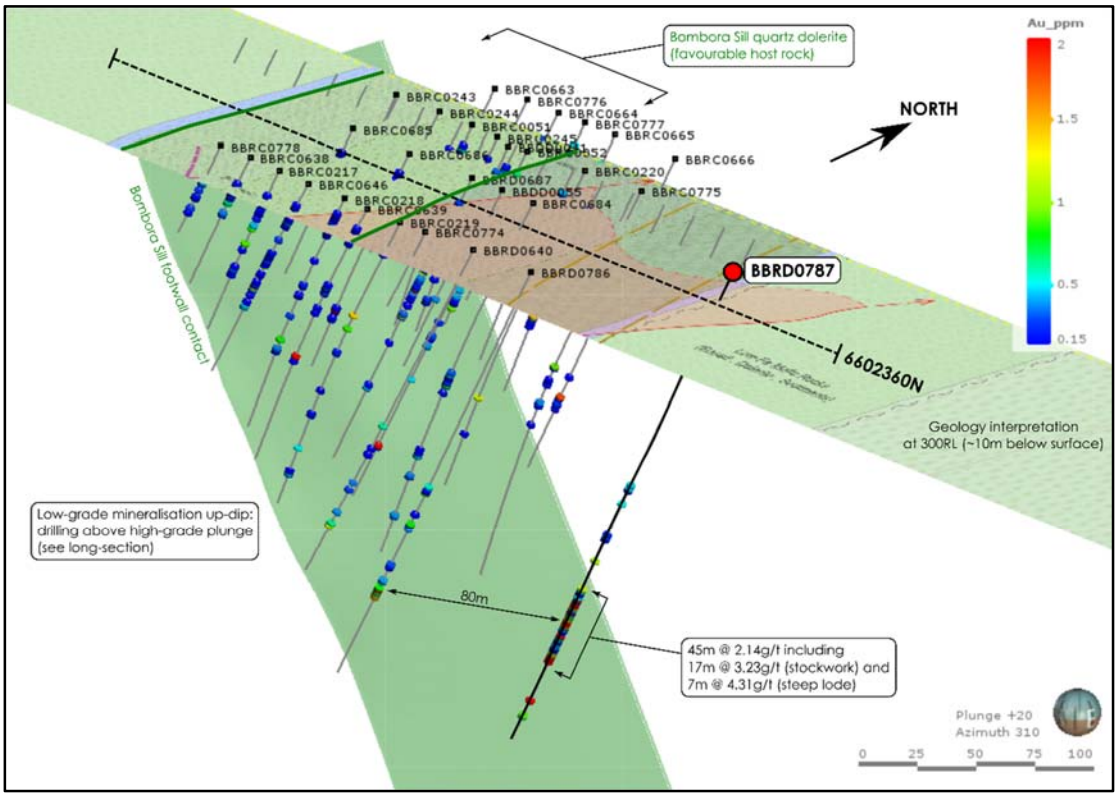


Figure 3: Three-D perspective view of BBRD0787

Follow-up drilling is either underway or planned in each of the growth areas highlighted. The infill drilling also yielded positive results and continues to upgrade the continuity of the gold mineralisation.

Background

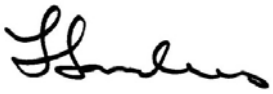
The 2.2km Bombora discovery forms part of an 8km-long greenfields gold system concealed by thin transported cover (typically 5-10m) within the 100%-owned Lake Roe Project, located 100km east of Kalgoorlie, WA.

Gold mineralisation at Bombora is largely stratabound, occurring preferentially in quartz dolerite in three dominant "stacked" mineralised geometries in a "textbook" structural framework over the entire area which has had detailed drilling. Similar controls and geometries are apparent in many other deposits, including the Golden Mile in Kalgoorlie.

Gold occurs in sulphide-rich lodes and quartz-sulphide stockwork zones situated preferentially in the upper, iron-rich part of a fractionated dolerite. The gold distribution is controlled by multiple, stacked, steep NNW-trending mineralised faults with "linking" flat and/or west-dipping mineralised faults that are also stacked and commonly well mineralised.

The sulphide lodes typically contain 2-5% pyrite and pyrrhotite accompanied by extensive silica, albite, biotite and carbonate alteration with varying amounts of (tensional) quartz-sulphide veinlets that can form zones of stockwork mineralisation.

Metallurgical test work indicates gold recoveries in the range of 96% to 99% in oxide and fresh mineralisation and gravity gold of 31% to 90%. The metallurgical testwork also indicates low-cost gold processing based on modest hardness and a relatively coarse grind size of 106-125µm (ASX Release 15 January 2018).



Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL 4 September 2018

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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 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.

#The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resources and Exploration Targets is based on information announced to the ASX on 18 April 2018 and 26 April 2018. Breaker confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

JORC Mineral Resource[1]			
Classification	**Tonnes**	**g/t gold**	**Ounces**
Indicated	5,276,000	1.6	264,000
Inferred	6,600,000	1.7	360,000
Total	**11,876,000**	**1.6**	**624,000**

[1] Lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au reported above 0.5g/t Au; Variable top cuts used; All figures rounded to reflect the appropriate level of confidence (apparent differences may occur due to rounding)

APPENDIX 1

Hole No.	Extensional or Infill	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t Au	Sample
BBRC0901	**Extension**	138	6600239	459150	312	-60	270	32	36	**4**	**13.70**	Composite
	South Inlet							70	71	1	0.95	Split
								84	96	**12**	**2.44**	Composite/Split
BBRC0902	**Extension**	120	6600300	459100	313	-58	268					NSR
	South Inlet											
BBRC0905	**Infil**	72	6600620	458620	313	-61	271					NSR
BBRC0906	**Infil**	120	6600620	458640	313	-59	270	40	43	3	0.76	Split
				including				41	42	1	1.65	Split
								46	48	2	1.33	Split
				including				46	47	1	1.76	Split
								108	116	8	0.42	Composite
				including				108	112	4	0.53	Composite
BBRC0907	**Infil**	144	6600620	458660	313	-58	269	40	44	4	0.22	Composite
								117	118	1	0.99	Split
BBRC0908	**Infil**	196	6600620	458720	312	-60	268	32	36	4	0.32	Composite
								80	88	**8**	**1.28**	Composite
BBRC0909	**Infil**	216	6600620	458760	312	-60	269	43	45	2	0.87	Split
				including				44	45	1	1.15	Split
								68	72	**4**	**3.46**	Composite
								148	152	4	0.23	Composite
								154	157	**3**	**6.84**	Split
				including				155	157	**2**	**9.82**	Split
BBRC0910	**Infil**	270	6600620	458800	312	-61	270	85	100	**15**	**0.94**	Split/Composite
				including				86	100	**14**	**0.98**	Split/Composite
				including				86	90	4	1.82	Split
								128	132	4	0.99	Composite
								148	152	4	0.35	Composite
								214	218	4	0.28	Split
BBRC0911	**Extension**	252	6600820	458890	312	-61	269	8	16	8	0.26	Composite
								100	104	4	0.23	Composite
								128	132	4	0.28	Composite
								140	155	**15**	**1.53**	Composite/Split
				including				140	154	**14**	**1.61**	Composite/Split
				including				148	153	**5**	**3.36**	Split
								158	160	2	0.25	Split
BBRC0912	**Extension Precollar**	150	6600900	458880	312	-61	270	28	44	**16**	**1.12**	Composite
	DD tail pending			including				36	44	**8**	**1.91**	Composite
								108	124	**16**	**1.15**	Composite
				including				108	112	**4**	**1.26**	Composite
				and				120	124	**4**	**2.46**	Composite
BBRC0914	**Infil**	72	6601020	458680	312	-61	268					NSR
BBRC0915	**Infil**	108	6601020	458722	312	-61	271	24	36	12	0.23	Composite
								40	48	**8**	**1.30**	Composite
				including				40	44	**4**	**2.13**	Composite
								60	80	**20**	**1.66**	Composite
				including				64	72	**8**	**3.21**	Composite
				and				76	80	4	1.42	Composite
BBRC0916	**Infil**	126	6601020	458742	312	-61	269	84	88	4	0.41	Composite
BBRC0917	**Extension**	156	6601020	458782	312	-61	268	80	88	**8**	**1.14**	Composite
								92	96	4	0.44	Composite
								132	136	4	0.29	Composite
BBDD0065	**Extension**	567.5	6600599	459142	312	-59	271	307	308	1	0.33	Half Core
								347.26	349.25	1.99	0.92	Half Core
				including				347.98	349.25	1.27	1.22	Half Core
								386.39	387.58	1.19	3.37	Half Core
BBRD0768	**Extension**	261.8	6602160	458754	314	-60	269	187	188	1	0.67	Half Core
								196	211	15	0.60	Half Core
				including				196	197	1	0.54	Half Core
				and				202	207.7	5.7	1.03	Half Core
				including				204.05	205.8	1.75	1.83	Half Core
				and				210	211	1	0.67	Half Core
								212	213	1	0.36	Half Core

Hole No.	Extensional or Infill	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t Au	Sample
BBRD0784	**Extension**	315.7	6602097	458809	314	-60	270	230	236	**6**	**4.31**	Half Core
				including				230	231	**1**	**17.26**	Half Core
				and				234	236	2	4.02	Half Core
								242	243	1	0.76	Half Core
								247	252	**5**	**3.58**	Half Core
				including				248	251	**3**	**5.48**	Half Core
								255	259	4	0.82	Half Core
				including				256	257	1	1.41	Half Core
								274	275	1	0.27	Half Core
BBRD0785	**Extension**	312.8	6602238	458817	314	-59	270	194	197	3	0.63	Half Core
				including				195	196	1	1.27	Half Core
								244	245	1	0.74	Half Core
								255	256	1	0.34	Half Core
								258	265	7	0.34	Half Core
				including				264	265	1	0.65	Half Core
								267	269	2	0.30	Half Core
								270	271	1	0.23	Half Core
								275	279	4	0.58	Half Core
				including				275	276	1	0.56	Half Core
				and				278	279	1	1.60	Half Core
								284	285	1	0.64	Half Core
								295	296	1	1.53	Half Core
BBRD0787	**Extension**	285.7	6602363	458782	315	-61	272	130.5	131.5	1	0.48	Half Core
								132.8	135	2.2	0.25	Half Core
								142	143	1	0.53	Half Core
								161	162.4	1.4	0.33	Half Core
								164	165	1	0.23	Half Core
								177	178	1	1.10	Half Core
								194	239	**45**	**2.14**	Half Core
				including				200	217	**17**	**3.23**	Half Core
				and				222	239	**17**	**2.10**	Half Core
				including				232	239	**7**	**4.31**	Half Core
								262	263	1	3.08	Half Core
								271	273	2	0.71	Half Core
BBRD0842	**Extension**	261.32	6601559	458799	312	-59	270	170.3	175	**4.7**	**2.68**	Half Core
				including				170.3	173.7	**3.4**	**3.54**	Half Core
								187.2	189	1.8	2.67	Half Core
				including				187.2	188.2	1	4.63	Half Core
								218	219	1	0.69	Half Core

Appendix 1 Notes

- One metre assay results are pending for all composite samples.
- Grades reported above a nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au applied in grade calculation as a conservative measure which enhances geological continuity. No top assay cut has been used.
- Mineralised widths shown are downhole distances. The estimated true width is unclear in many cases and drilling in some areas does not adequately "see" mineralisation that is angled sub-parallel to the drill direction.
- 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.*	Holes were drilled to variable depth dependent upon observation from the supervising geologist. RC samples were collected from a trailer or rig 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 50g 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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 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	All drill holes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	relevant intersections logged.	
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 -75µm to produce a homogenous representative 50g 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. 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 preparation at the pulverisation stage. Duplicate sample results are reviewed regularly for both internal and external reporting purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 50g 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.	n/a
	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.
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)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	Drill holes are on a nominal spacing of 40m x 20m with wider patterns in areas of reconnaissance drilling. Diamond drill holes are drilled selectively, mainly to clarify structure or to assess the depth potential.
	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 infill drilling is being conducted provide enough data to support estimation of 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 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's Kalgoorlie facility by BRB personnel. The laboratory confirms receipt of all samples on the submission form on arrival. All assay pulps are retained and stored in a Company facility for future reference if required.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No formal audits/reviews have been conducted on sampling technique or

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 geometry between two major shear zones ("domain" boundaries) that converge and bend in the vicinity of the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 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 (positive or negative).
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*	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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. 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.