BREAKER Resources NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **24 October 2019**

Large gold anomaly identified 1.3km south-east of 1Moz# Bombora deposit

New anomaly highlights substantial exploration upside at Lake Roe project; Drilling to test this anomaly to start next month

Highlights

- **Large gold anomaly up to 2.5km-long and up to 500m-wide identified by reconnaissance aircore drilling, 1.3km south-east of the Bombora gold deposit. Results include:**
  - **BAC2072: 4m @ 1.36g/t Au from 40m**
  - **BAC2093: 4m @ 0.95g/t Au from 48m**
  - **BAC2096: 12m @ 1.32g/t Au from 48m, including 4m @ 2.75g/t from 48m**
  - **BAC2102: 2m @ 1.16g/t Au from 80m to EOH**
  - **BAC2111: 3m @ 2.66g/t Au from 72m to EOH**
- **The anomaly is partially coincident with a newly identified, Bombora Sill-like quartz dolerite that is anomalous in several pathfinder elements including gold, silver and tellurium**
- **The scale and tenor of the gold anomalism is comparable with that associated with the Bombora and Crescent primary discoveries**
- **The results extend the overall strike length of the camp-scale Lake Roe oxide gold anomaly, including Bombora and Crescent, to at least 8.5km**
- **High-impact RC and/or diamond drilling targeting discovery is planned to commence next month at the Claypan Prospect (described in this release) and also at the Bombora South, Crescent and Claypan Shear North Prospects situated along strike from Bombora**

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB) is pleased to announce that it has identified a large new gold anomaly which highlights the immense exploration upside at its Lake Roe Gold Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

Aircore (**AC**) drilling has outlined the anomaly, situated 1.3km southeast of the Bombora gold deposit (the Claypan Prospect), over a length of 2.5km and a width of up to 500m. It is partially coincident with a newly identified, Bombora Sill-like quartz dolerite. The scale and tenor of the

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gold anomalism is comparable with that associated with the Bombora and Crescent primary discoveries.

Reverse circulation (**RC**) and diamond drilling to test this anomaly will start next month. This drilling will also target the Bombora South, Crescent and Claypan Shear North Prospects described in previous ASX Releases. The main focus of the drilling will be high-impact holes for further discovery and resource growth.

Aircore Drilling Program

Breaker is currently undertaking a regional aircore drilling campaign at the Company's Lake Roe Gold Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie. The primary objective of the drilling is to identify new areas of gold mineralisation near the 1.0Moz# Bombora gold deposit, which remains open in all directions after 226,000m of RC and diamond drilling. The results in this announcement relate to the first 249 holes (13,322m) of this program, targeting the Claypan, Claypan Shear Zone South and Woodline Camp Prospects located in the central and southern parts of Lake Roe (Figure 1).

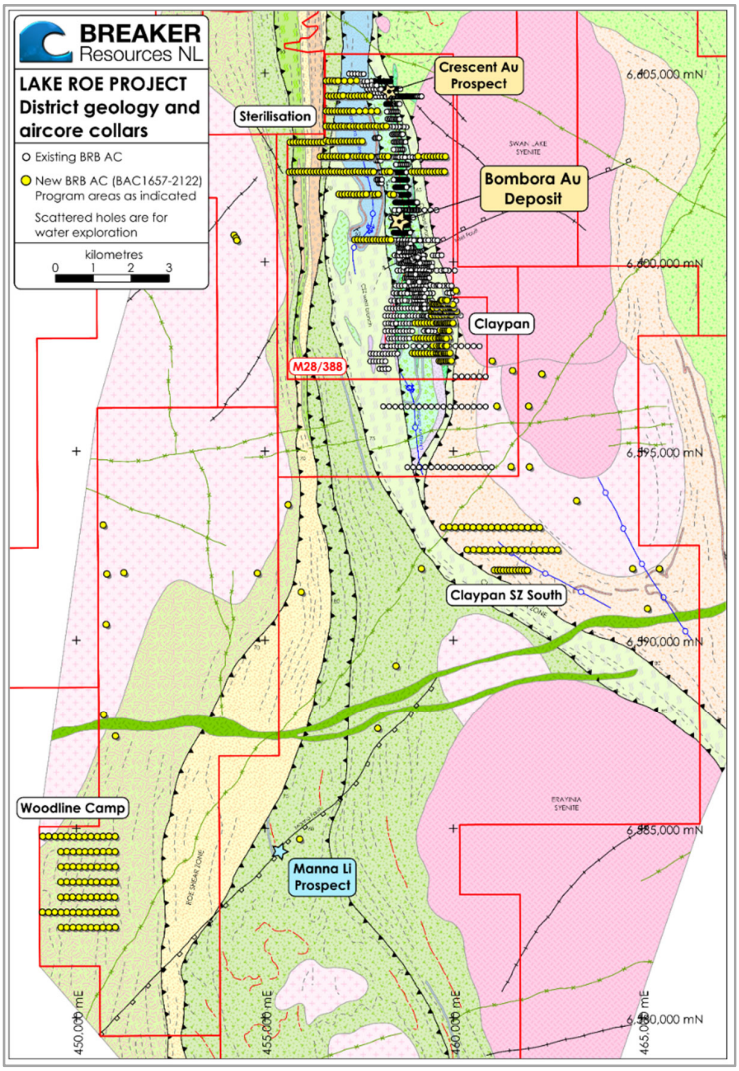

Figure 1: Lake Roe project district geology interpretation, with AC collar locations and program areas

Sterilisation drilling (186 holes for 7,195m) was also undertaken over areas of potential mine infrastructure directly west of the Bombora open pit, and 31 holes (677m) were water exploration holes for potential processing and camp requirements.

The aircore drilling was conducted on variable drill line spacings of 100m to 200m, and a drill hole spacing of 40m to 80m, with all holes drilled to refusal. All holes were sampled for gold continuously downhole, and multi-element geochemistry was conducted on each relatively fresh end-of-hole (**EOH**) sample. Further details of the drilling are provided in Annexure 1.

Claypan Prospect Results

Aircore drilling at the Claypan Prospect situated 1.3km southeast of the Bombora gold deposit (Figures 1 to 3; BAC1992-2119), was designed to test the extent and tenor of anomalous gold identified by early reconnaissance drilling in the vicinity of the Claypan Shear Zone (Figure 2).

The drilling returned numerous significant results based on 4m composite sampling, including:

- **BAC2072**: 4m @ 1.36g/t Au from 40m
- **BAC2093**: 4m @ 0.95g/t Au from 48m
- **BAC2096**: 12m @ 1.32g/t Au from 48m, including 4m @ 2.75g/t from 48m
- **BAC2102**: 6m @ 0.54g/t Au from 76m, including 2m @ 1.16g/t from 80m to EOH
- **BAC2109**: 15m @ 0.31g/t Au from 80m to EOH
- **BAC2111**: 3m @ 2.66g/t Au from 72m to EOH
- **BAC2113**: 19m @ 0.32g/t Au from 68m to EOH

Other results from previous aircore and RC drilling in the area include:

- **BAC1032**: 5m @ 3.64g/t Au from 30m (ASX Release 29 January 2016)
- **BAC1074**: 10m @ 0.93g/t Au from 65m (ASX Release 29 January 2016)
- **BBRC0705**: 7m @ 1.68g/t Au from 72m (ASX Release 10 January 2018)

The drilling results have outlined a significant zone of gold anomalism, designated the Claypan Prospect, up to 2.5km-long and up to 500m-wide (Figures 2 and 3). The scale and tenor of the gold anomalism is comparable with that associated with the Bombora and Crescent primary discoveries (Figure 2).

The anomaly is partially coincident with a newly identified, Bombora Sill-like quartz dolerite up to 100m wide (Figure 3). Visual logging data indicates that the Claypan dolerite has a gold-prospective granophyric unit at its western margin. End-of-hole multi-element geochemical data indicates anomalism in several elements including gold (up to 1.26g/t), silver (up to 0.65g/t) and tellurium, the most reliable pathfinder element for the Bombora and Crescent primary mineralisation.

The results extend the overall strike length of the camp-scale Lake Roe oxide gold anomaly, including Bombora and Crescent to at least 8.5km (Figure 2).

The entire Claypan Prospect trend is only tested by 10 scattered RC or diamond holes, from the early stages of Breaker's exploration at Lake Roe. Significant areas of gold anomalism therefore remain completely untested, including those coincident with quartz dolerite, veining, alteration and/or pathfinder anomalism. Follow-up drilling is being planned for the prospect.

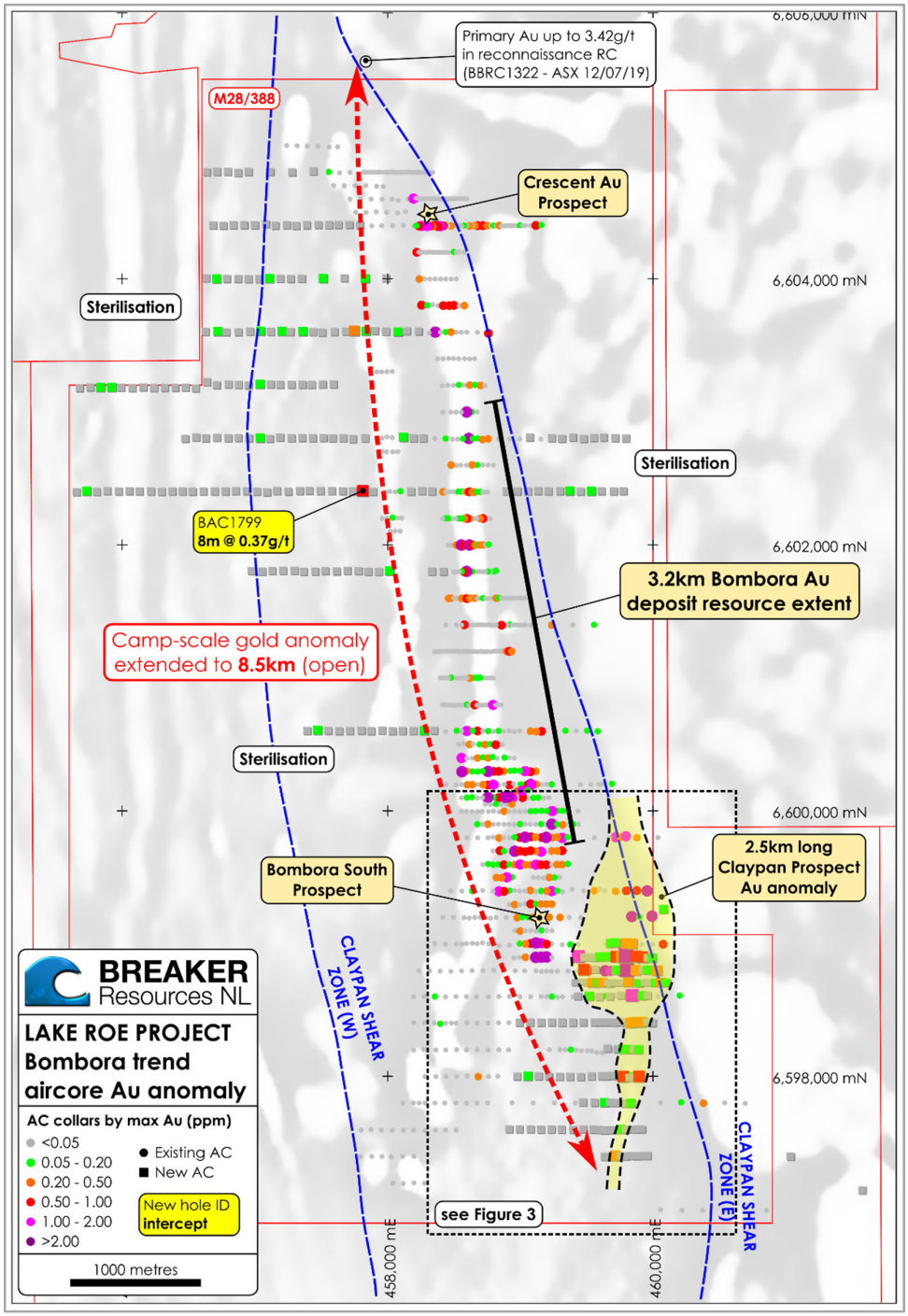

Figure 2: First vertical derivative aeromagnetic image of the Lake Roe gold camp, centred on the Bombora deposit. Existing and new aircore collars coloured by maximum gold in hole (ppm or g/t Au). Note the scale and tenor of the-Claypan anomaly.

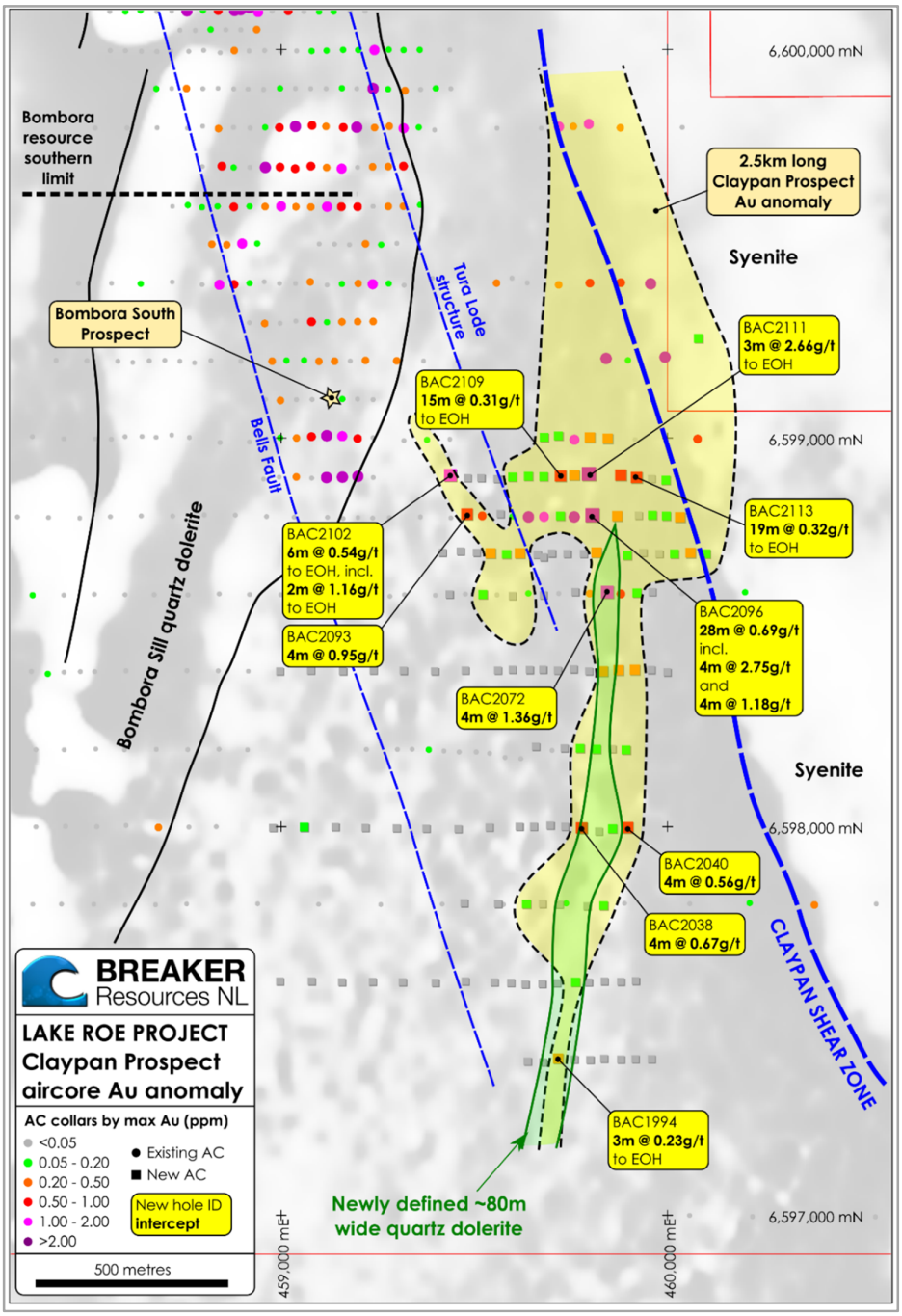

Figure 3: First vertical aeromagnetic image of the Claypan Prospect, with existing and new aircore collars coloured by maximum gold in hole (ppm or g/t Au). Key geological features are outlined in black.

Other Results

Results from the sterilisation (400m-spaced lines; 80-160m drill hole spacing; BAC1657-1842) and water drilling (Figure 1) were generally low, as expected. The sterilisation hole BAC1799 returned an intercept of 8m @ 0.37g/t Au from 32m (Figure 2), associated with quartz veining in weathered dolerite. Follow-up drilling is planned to assess the significance of this mineralisation.

The Woodline Camp drilling (400m-spaced lines, 160m drill hole spacing; BAC1849-1924) was focused on a gold-in-auger anomaly 5km west of the Manna Lithium Prospect (ASX Release 30 April 2019; Figure 1). The drilling encountered mixed granitic (west) and mafic rocks (east). Gold results were low-level (<0.1ppm), and no further work is planned.

The Claypan Shear Zone South drilling (600m lines, 80-160m-spaced holes; BAC1936-1980) was focused on a structural target 8km south of Bombora (Figure 1). The drilling encountered mostly mafic rocks, including some Bombora Sill-like dolerites. Gold results were low-level (<0.1ppm). The prospectivity of the area is being reviewed in light of an improved understanding of the geology.

Follow-up Drilling

Further results from aircore drilling currently underway in the northern part of Lake Roe are expected to be released later in 2019.

Breaker's recent and previous extensional drilling has been successful in outlining substantial potential for ongoing discovery in several areas along strike from the Bombora deposit, including the Claypan, Bombora South, Crescent and Claypan Shear North Prospects.

As a result, a resumption of RC and diamond drilling is planned to commence next month with an initial focus on high-impact drill holes for further discovery and resource growth.

Background

The 3.2km-long Bombora discovery forms part of an 8.5km-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.

Most of the gold at Bombora is stratabound, occurring preferentially in quartz dolerite in three dominant, typically "stacked" mineralised geometries in a regular 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.

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. Gold occurs in sulphide-rich lodes and in quartz-sulphide stockwork zones situated preferentially in the upper, iron-rich part of a fractionated dolerite.

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.

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Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL

24 October 2019

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Michael Outhwaite and Tom Sanders, Competent Persons, who are Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Outhwaite is a consultant to Breaker Resources NL and Mr Sanders is an executive of Breaker Resources NL that is engaged on an 80% of full time basis; they are also shareholders in the Company. Mr Outhwaite and Mr Sanders 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 Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Outhwaite and Mr Sanders 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 Resource is based on material announced to the ASX on 2 September 2019. Breaker confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in the market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

		Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
Indicated	oxide	141,000	1.3	6,000
	transitional	1,842,000	1.4	83,000
	fresh	16,373,000	1.4	714,000
	Total	**18,356,000**	**1.4**	**803,000**
Inferred	oxide	214,000	1.0	7,000
	transitional	922,000	0.9	27,000
	fresh	3,717,000	1.2	144,000
	Total	**4,853,000**	**1.1**	**178,000**
	Grand Total	**23,210,000**	**1.3**	**981,000**

Notes:

- *Reported at 0.50g/t Au cut-off*
- *All figures rounded to reflect the appropriate level of confidence (apparent differences may occur due to rounding)*

APPENDIX 1

Hole No.	Prospect	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
BAC1690	Sterilisation	59	6603999	457517	315.8	-60	270	56	59	3	0.17	EOH
BAC1699	Sterilisation	51	6603603	457045	317.4	-60	270	28	32	4	0.11	
BAC1708	Sterilisation	60	6603606	457751	316.4	-60	270	44	48	4	0.22	
BAC1799	Sterilisation	56	6602402	457816	315.3	-60	270	32	40	8	0.37	
BAC1930	Water drilling	29	6584730	455932	419.1	-90	0	28	29	1	0.18	EOH
BAC1994	Claypan	51	6597402	459718	324.1	-60	270	48	51	3	0.24	EOH
BAC2038	Claypan	56	6597995	459779	321	-60	270	48	52	4	0.67	
BAC2039	Claypan	46	6597993	459859	320.7	-60	270	40	44	4	0.15	
BAC2040	Claypan	66	6597996	459898	320.8	-60	270	28	32	4	0.56	
BAC2044	Claypan	78	6598200	459775	320.6	-60	270	48	52	4	0.11	
BAC2062	Claypan	62	6598398	459834	319.6	-60	270	44	60	16	0.13	
BAC2063	Claypan	61	6598401	459874	319.4	-60	270	48	56	8	0.27	
BAC2064	Claypan	73	6598402	459917	319.2	-60	270	64	68	4	0.3	
BAC2072	Claypan	46	6598602	459845	318.5	-60	270	**40**	**44**	**4**	**1.36**	
BAC2078	Claypan	86	6598702	459543	318.6	-60	270	80	84	4	0.49	
BAC2079	Claypan	87	6598699	459584	318.6	-60	270	36	40	4	0.15	
BAC2080	Claypan	87	6598702	459619	318.6	-60	270	20	24	4	0.47	
BAC2080								52	56	4	0.12	
BAC2086	Claypan	60	6598705	459817	318	-60	270	36	40	4	0.2	
BAC2090	Claypan	68	6598700	460019	317.5	-60	270	60	64	4	0.11	
BAC2091	Claypan	65	6598703	460060	317.2	-60	270	48	64	16	0.15	
BAC2092	Claypan	81	6598700	460101	317.1	-60	270	56	60	4	0.13	
BAC2093	Claypan	56	6598803	459482	318.1	-60	270	**48**	**52**	**4**	**0.95**	
BAC2095	Claypan	55	6598798	459724	317.7	-60	270	40	44	4	0.13	
BAC2096	Claypan	78	6598800	459807	317.6	-60	270	**36**	**64**	**28**	**0.69**	
including								**48**	**60**	**12**	**1.32**	
including								**48**	**52**	**4**	**2.75**	
BAC2097	Claypan	89	6598798	459871	317.4	-60	270	32	40	8	0.23	
BAC2097								60	64	4	0.12	
BAC2101	Claypan	75	6598795	460033	316.9	-60	270	72	75	3	0.35	EOH
BAC2102	Claypan	82	6598903	459439	317.6	-60	270	**76**	**82**	**6**	**0.54**	EOH
including								**80**	**82**	**2**	**1.16**	EOH
BAC2106	Claypan	63	6598898	459600	317.2	-60	270	28	32	4	0.16	
BAC2106								52	56	4	0.12	
BAC2107	Claypan	55	6598900	459641	317.1	-60	270	28	32	4	0.15	
BAC2109	Claypan	95	6598901	459724	317.2	-60	270	36	44	8	0.18	
BAC2109								**80**	**95**	**15**	**0.31**	EOH
BAC2110	Claypan	78	6598903	459760	317.1	-60	270	36	40	4	0.25	
BAC2111	Claypan	75	6598906	459798	317.1	-60	270	32	36	4	0.54	
BAC2111								56	60	4	0.24	
BAC2111								**72**	**75**	**3**	**2.66**	EOH
BAC2112	Claypan	78	6598903	459880	316.9	-60	270	40	44	4	0.13	
BAC2112								72	78	6	0.48	EOH
BAC2113	Claypan	87	6598897	459921	316.9	-60	270	**68**	**87**	**19**	**0.32**	EOH
BAC2115	Claypan	62	6598890	459997	316.7	-60	270	40	44	4	0.13	
BAC2116	Claypan	80	6599000	459682	316.8	-60	270	72	76	4	0.19	
BAC2117	Claypan	93	6599004	459719	316.8	-60	270	88	92	4	0.14	
BAC2118	Claypan	93	6599000	459800	316.6	-60	270	72	84	12	0.18	
BAC2118								92	93	1	0.14	EOH
BAC2119	Claypan	99	6598997	459846	316.5	-60	270	68	72	4	0.33	
BAC2119								96	99	3	0.13	EOH
BAC2120	Claypan	84	6599255	460081	314.4	-60	270	32	36	4	0.1	

Appendix 1 Notes

- All results are based on 4m composite samples (or less depending on hole depth)
- Significant intercepts >0.1g/t (ppm) with 4m maximum internal dilution
- All mineralised intersections are based on downhole distances
- Bolded intercepts are >3.0 gram-metres
- No top assay cut has been used
- Further details provided in Annexure 1

ANNEXURE 1: JORC Code (2012 Edition) Table 1

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Sampling was conducted via aircore drilling (**AC**) with continuous downhole sampling (typically 4m composite), and a single end-of-hole (**EOH**) geochemical sample (blade refusal).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	AC samples were collected from a rig-mounted cyclone by bucket in 1m intervals and placed directly on the ground in rows of 10. Sampling was undertaken using Breaker Resources' (**BRB**) sampling protocols and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice, including standard and duplicate samples. Drill hole collars were picked up using handheld GPS and corrected/checked for elevation using elevation data from a detailed aeromagnetic survey or from a LIDAR survey.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	To initially identify mineralised zones in each AC drill hole, the 1m bulk samples were sampled with a scoop to generate 4m composite samples of approximately 3kg, or variable 1m to 3m (composite) samples at EOH. An additional 1m EOH multi-element sample was taken. The 3kg AC composite samples were sent to MinAnalytical in Perth. Samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverised to -75µm and split to produce a 10g sub sample (charge) for aqua regia digestion and gold analysis by ICP-MS with a 1ppb lower detection limit (4,000ppb upper limit). Any results reporting over the upper limit were further determined by 50g fire assay. The EOH AC samples were prepared in the same manner but underwent a four acid digestion (total digest) and multi-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		element analysis by ICP-OES and ICP-MS for 64 elements (Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Hf, Hg, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pr, Pt, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr).
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.).*	AC drilling was carried out using a 3½" blade bit to refusal, generally at the fresh rock interface. Drilling was undertaken by Raglan Drilling utilising a truck mounted aircore rig.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Samples were generally dry with isolated damp samples. AC drill recoveries were visually estimated as a semi-quantitative range and recorded in the log. Recoveries were generally excellent (>90%), with reduced recovery in the initial near-surface sample and transported cover material.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drill cyclone and sample buckets were used to collect the 1m sample and cleaned between rod changes and after each hole to minimise downhole and/or cross-hole contamination.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias in the AC drilling.
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, weathering, wetness and obvious contamination by a geologist. Data is then captured in a database appropriate for mineral resource estimation. AC sampling is generally not appropriate for mineral resource estimation and is considered a qualitative sampling technique.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	AC logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature and captures downhole depth, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration and other features of the samples.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All AC drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	N/A
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	AC composite and EOH samples were collected with a sample scoop.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The samples were recorded as dry, damp or wet. Sample duplicates were obtained by repeating the composite sampling process.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All AC samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverised to -75µm, split to produce a 10g charge prior to digestion via aqua regia or four acid (standard industry methods).
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	AC samples were collected at 1m intervals and composited into 4m samples using a scoop to sample individual metre samples. Quality control procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (**CRM**) along with field sample duplicates. MinAnalytical's QAQC included insertion of certified standards, blanks, check replicates and fineness checks to ensure grind size of 85% passing -75µm as part of their own internal procedures.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Sample duplicates were taken three times in every 100 samples. All AC samples were selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly give an accurate indication of mineralisation given the qualitative nature of the technique and the style of gold mineralisation sought.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The composite AC analytical technique used a 50g charge with fire assay/AAS finish (BAC1657-1917; 5 ppb lower detection), or a 50g charge with an aqua regia digestion (partial digestion) with ICPMS finish (BAC1918-2122; 1ppb Au detection) which is considered appropriate for a first pass analysis of oxide-dominated material within the regolith intercepted by AC drilling. EOH AC samples underwent a four acid digest which is considered a total digest.
	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)	BRB inserted CRMs and duplicates into the sample sequence, which were used at

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	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 (geologists and database specialist) have verified the significant results that are listed 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 subsequently transferred to a digital database where it is validated by experienced database personnel assisted by the geological staff and assay results are merged with the primary data using established database protocols.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were undertaken.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars were picked up using handheld GPS and corrected/checked for elevation using elevation data from a detailed aeromagnetic survey or from a recent LIDAR survey Expected accuracy is +/- 4m for easting, northing and +/- 1m (or less) for elevation coordinates.
	Specification of the grid system used.	GDA94 MGA, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Hole pickups were undertaken using a handheld GPS corrected for RL (see comments above).
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	AC drill holes were reconnaissance in nature, typically on a 40m or 80m drill hole spacing and a line spacing of 100m to 400m.
	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.	N/A
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	AC results reported are based composite samples for gold.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	At this stage any primary mineralised structural orientation is unknown and no comment can be made.
	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.	See comment above.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	AC samples were systematically numbered and recorded, bagged in labelled polyweave sacks and dispatched in batches to the laboratory using local transport or BRB personnel. The laboratory confirms receipt of all samples on the submission form on arrival. All assay pulps are retained and stored in a Company facility for future reference if required.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted on sampling techniques 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 AC drill holes were located on tenements E28/2515, E28/2551, E28/2522 and M28/388 which are 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 tenements are 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 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 AC drilling. The drill hole locations are shown in the body of the text. The use of low level geochemical information to identify anomalous trends and "footprints" rather than reporting of individual values is considered appropriate in locating and mapping geological and geochemical anomalous trends that potentially identify target areas for follow up drilling. The detailed coordinates for each hole collar, and hole depth information is not considered material to this report, and as such individual hole location details are not tabulated if significant geochemistry is not detected.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	All reported AC assays have been length weighted. No top-cuts have been applied. A nominal 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off for downhole drill results is reported as being potentially significant in the context of the grassroots geological setting.
	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.	N/A
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry of any primary mineralisation is not known at present due to the early stage of exploration. All drill hole intercepts are measured in downhole metres.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures and tables in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All significant results above a 0.1g/t lower cut-off are reported (Appendix 1).
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.