BREAKER Resources NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **30 April 2020**

Latest drilling hits extensive high-grade mineralisation at depth

Results of up to 14g/t Au set to underpin further growth; Strike length of high-grade gold below 1Moz open pit Resource# increased to over 2km

Key Points

- **Latest drilling intersects new sulphide lodes up to 630m below surface over a 2km strike length at the Bombora deposit within the Lake Roe Project near Kalgoorlie**

- **Strong preliminary results include:**
  - **1.85m @ 12.94g/t Au from 442.5m in BBDD0092W1**
  - **2.5m @ 11.25g/t Au from 585m in BBDD0092W1**
  - **2.46m @ 14.01g/t Au from 479.54m in BBDD0092W2**

- **Assay results are pending for four diamond drill holes with eight strong visual lode intersections**

- **The results extend the known limits of the north-plunging gold lode system by 600m and demonstrate the strong potential to keep growing the 1Moz Bombora Resource#**

- **The testing of south plunging lode extensions at depth was advanced with a 400m step-out intercept on the Tura lode of 9.7m @ 1.57g/t Au. The width of intersection is encouraging given it is in the upper, less prospective part of the quartz dolerite**

- **Diamond drilling ongoing with two rigs operating on 300m-spaced step-out lines**

- **RC drilling starts next week at Kopai-Crescent zone 3km north of Bombora; This will be the first serious test of a 2km-long zone with several areas of shallow bedrock gold grading >1g/t Au**

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB) is pleased to report the discovery of multiple high-grade lodes which highlight the strong potential for ongoing growth in the 1Moz Resource# at the Bombora deposit at its Lake Roe Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie.

12 Walker Avenue
West Perth WA 6005
PO Box 244
West Perth WA 6872

Telephone: +61 8 9226 3666
Facsimile: +61 8 9226 3668
Email: breaker@breakerresources.com.au
Website: www.breakerresources.com.au

ASX Code: BRB ACN: 145 011 178

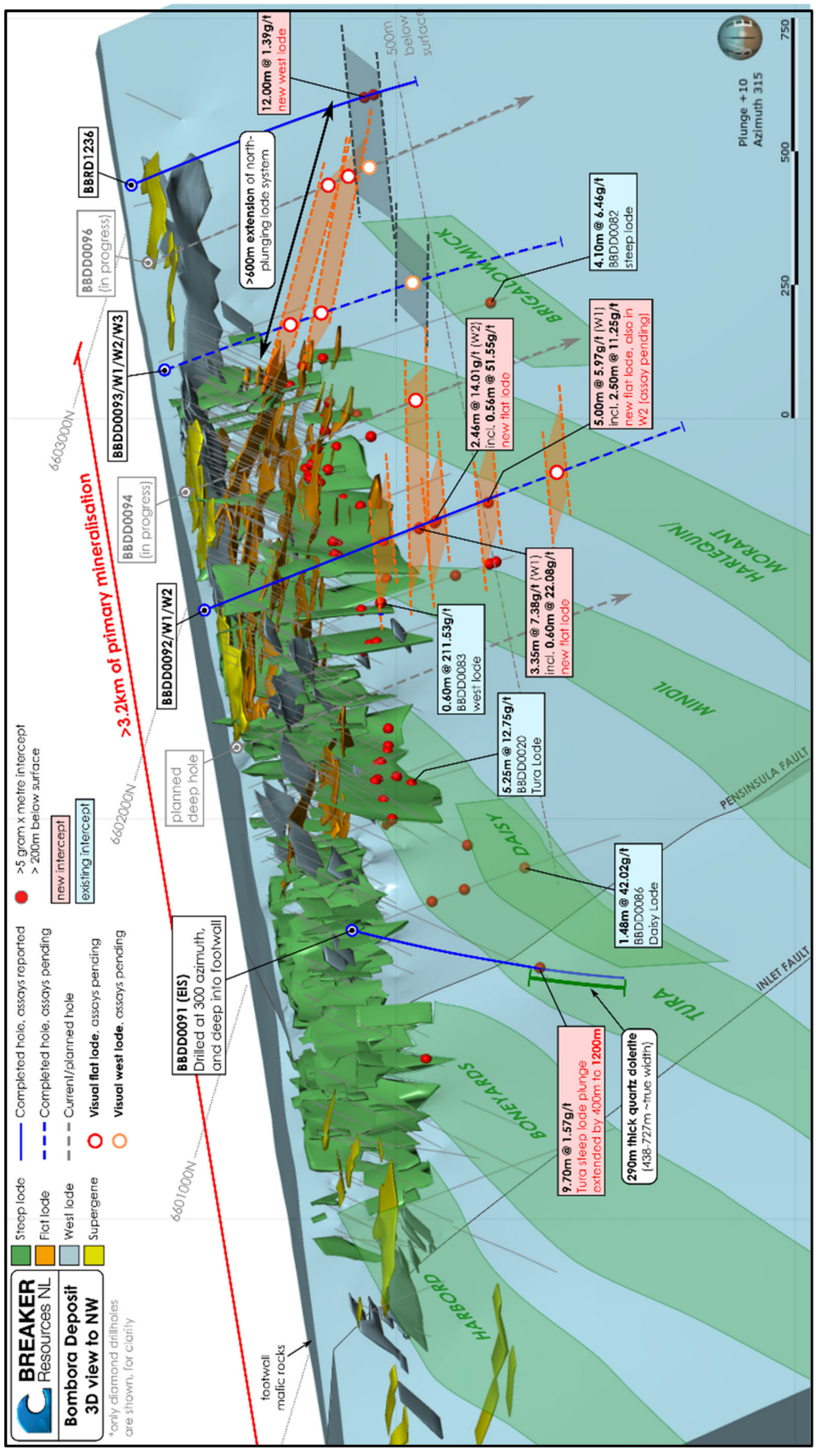

Figure 1: Perspective view of new and previous drilling below 200 metres below surface (mbs) in relation to known wire-framed lodes in shallow part of Bombora deposit and new interpreted lodes at depth

The latest results extend the known strike length of the high-grade mineralisation and materially enhance the depth potential below the northern part of the 1Moz open pit Resource# to 2km (Figures 1 and 3).

Other lodes with similar strong visual characteristics were also intersected below the new high-grade lodes and in several other drill holes below the northern part of the open pit Resource (assays pending).

Significant results were received from holes testing both the north- and south-plunging elements of the Bombora lode system. These arise from the (respective) intersection of the steep and north-dipping "flat" mineralised faults with the magnetite-rich parts of the quartz dolerite host rock.

A 1,115m-deep stratigraphic diamond drill hole in the southern part of the deposit delivered a Tura lode intercept of 9.7m at 1.57g/t Au in the upper, less prospective part of the quartz dolerite after a 400m down-plunge step-out. This result is encouraging and complements previous high-grade intersections on the Tura, Daisy and newly coined Brigalow Mick steep lodes. Deep drill testing of the steep lodes is embryonic.

Other reconnaissance drilling results in this report relate to the Claypan and Bombora South areas south of the Bombora deposit (Figure 2), where wide-spaced drilling returned up to 4m @ 1.49g/t Au. This is significant given the wide-spaced nature of the drilling. Follow-up drilling is planned.

Breaker Executive Chairman Tom Sanders said that the results provided more firm evidence of the strong potential to grow the 1Moz Resource# at Bombora.

"Drilling outside the 3.2km-long 1Moz Bombora deposit has been limited in scope to date mainly due to an early strategic focus on establishing and de-risking a large, shallow open pit resource," Mr Sanders said.

"But given the scale of the greenfields gold system, we are now prioritising resource growth.

"We are now applying our hard-won understanding of the shallow gold mineralisation to find more gold at depth and we are getting results. We are also about to drill for more shallow gold at places like the Kopai Prospect, which we are excited about.

"Our early objective with the drilling is discovery to lay a solid foundation for ongoing resource growth and to unlock the full potential of the 9km-long gold system."

Drilling Overview/Background/Strategy

A long term program of diamond and reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling is underway targeting discovery and expansion below and along strike from the 1Moz open pit Resource# at Bombora. The Inferred component of the Resource (~20%)# remains partially drilled out at its northern, southern and depth extremities.

After ~240,000m of drilling, the Resource is open in all directions and extends to a vertical depth of 180m to 300m below surface.

Reconnaissance drilling in late 2019 extended the overall length of the gold system at Lake Roe to 8.5km, identifying several new zones of shallow bedrock gold grading >1g/t Au to the north and south of the Bombora deposit, at the Kopai, Crescent and Claypan Prospects.

Two diamond drill rigs are currently conducting ongoing drilling on a ~300m-wide drill line spacing to assess the depth potential and to extend the structural framework established in the shallow part of the deposit ahead of further resource delineation drilling (Figure 1).

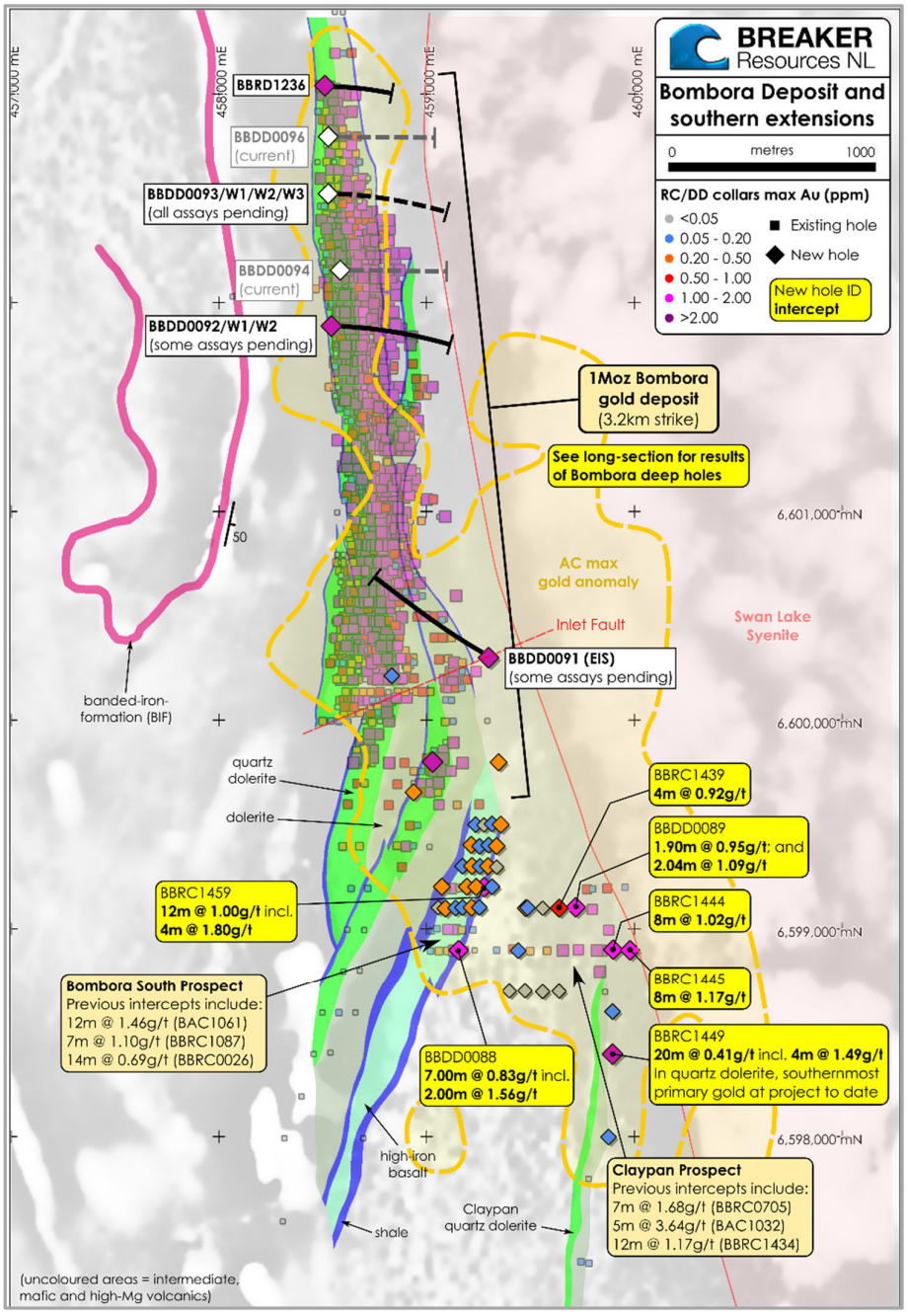

Figure 2: Bombora Deposit and Southern Extensions:
Drill location plan highlighting significant intersections at Claypan and Bombora Prospects

Drill Program – Bombora Deeps

The **Bombora Deeps** drilling consists of:

- one 1,115m-deep, northwest-orientated stratigraphic diamond drill hole (BBDD0091) located in the southern part of the deposit, part of the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety's Exploration Incentive Scheme (**EIS**) co-funded drilling program. *Assays are pending from 784m to end-of-hole;*

- five east-orientated diamond drill holes drilled down-dip within the prospective fractionated dolerite host rock in the northern part of the deposit. This includes BBRD1236 at 592m depth, BBDD0092 at 1,002.7m depth, BBDD0093 at 810.5m depth and two drill holes currently in progress – BBDD0094 and BBDD0096. *Assays are pending for most holes including BBDD0092 from 485m to end-of-hole and for BBDD0093, BBDD0094 and BBDD0096*.

Results

Significant drill intersections are shown in Figures 1 to 3 and are tabled below (Table 1). Intersections with strong visual characteristics are described more fully in Appendix 2 (assays pending; eg. Photo 1). A full list of significant results is provided in Appendix 1.

Hole No.	Northing		Interval	Au (g/t)	From (m)	
BBDD0091	6600300		9.7	1.57	492.3	
		including	1.1	3.32	492.3	
		and	0.5	3.04	497	
BBDD0092	6601879		**10.6**	**3.77**	153.4	
		including	**3.15**	**12.35**	153.4	
		including	**0.75**	**25.29**	153.4	
			0.8	**13.53**	155.75	
			1	**30.21**	182	
		including	**0.35**	**85.35**	182	
			10.85	**1.04**	359	
		including	**2.25**	**2.44**	367.6	
BBDD0092W1	6601879		**3.35**	**7.38**	441	
		including	**1.85**	**12.94**	442.5	
		including	**0.6**	**22.08**	443.15	
			2.65	**3.23**	473.75	
		including	**1**	**5.76**	475.4	
			1	**4.82**	547	
			5	**5.97**	583.5	
		including	**2.5**	**11.25**	585	
BBDD0092W2	6601879		**3**	**2.16**	445	
		including	**1.42**	**4.02**	445	
		including	**0.32**	**13.38**	446.1	
			3	**11.51**	479	
		including	**2.46**	**14.01**	479.54	
		including	**0.56**	**51.55**	480.5	
BBRD1236	6603040		**9**	**3.26**	54	*
		including	**4**	**7.13**	54	*
		including	**1**	**11.56**	55	*
		and	**1**	**11.07**	57	*
			19	**1.05**	475	
		including	**4.55**	**2.25**	482.45	
		and	**0.37**	**9.70**	485.63	
			10.52	**0.82**	501	
		including	**5**	**1.38**	501	
		including	**3**	**1.78**	502	

Table 1: Selected drill results: Bombora Deeps Drilling
(* denotes previously reported results)

Assay results are pending or incomplete for all but one of the Bombora Deeps drill holes as detailed in Appendix 1.

Further details of the drilling are provided in Annexure 1. Drill holes that are drilled down-dip to the east are designed to stay in the prospective iron-rich quartz dolerite host unit for their duration. This enables cost-effective testing of all three gold lode orientations; flat, steep and west-dipping lodes.

Directional "wedging" was used in drill holes BBDD0092 and BBDD0093 to control the dip of the hole in order to keep it in the prospective iron-rich dolerite host rock. This results in W1, W2 or W3 drill hole suffixes. This practice also enables the twinning of parent drill hole intersections in areas of mineralisation. All diamond drill holes are orientated to clarify the mineralisation geometry.

Discussion

Significant results were received from holes testing the north- and south-plunging elements of the Bombora lode system that arise from the intersection of the respective steep and north-dipping "flat" mineralised faults with the magnetite-rich parts of the quartz dolerite host rock. These are described in detail below. The results materially enhance the potential for underground mining below the established open pit Resource and the Bombora deposit remains open in all directions.

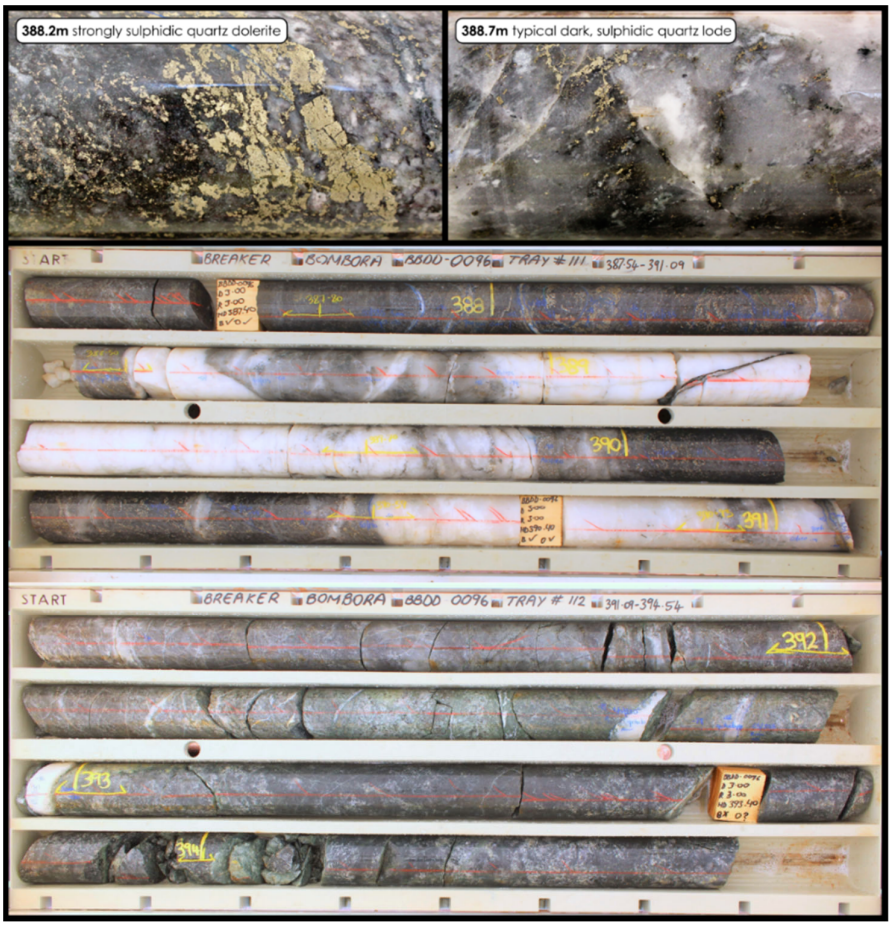

Photo 1: Strong new flat lode in diamond drill core BBDD0096 384.7m – 394.7m (assays pending)

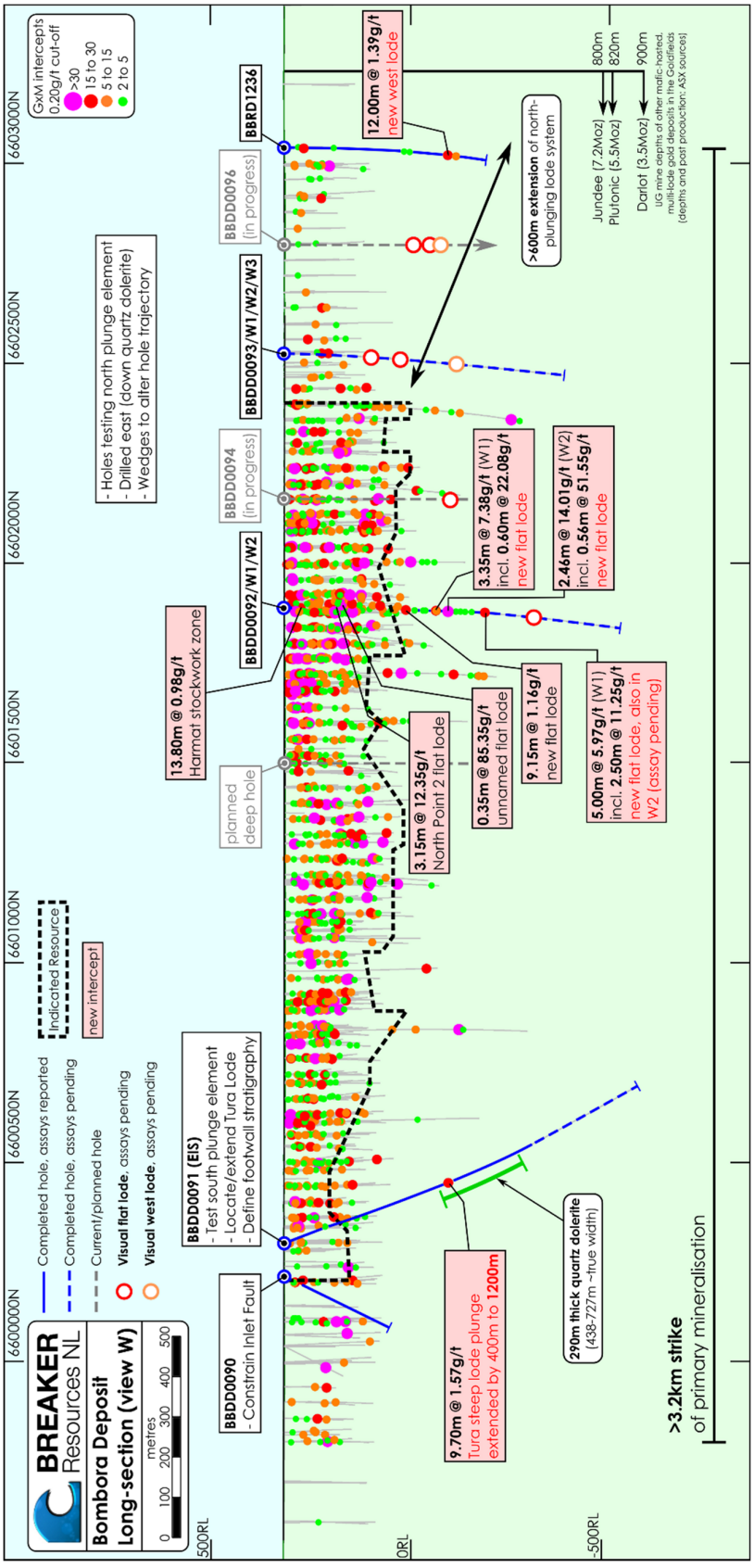

Figure 3: Long-section looking west showing selected new and previous drill intersections (all intersections by down-hole length)

North Lode System

The strike length of high-grade gold mineralisation below the 1Moz open pit Resource# at Bombora has increased to over 2km following a 600m-long down-plunge extension of the gold system to the north (Figure 1). Assay results are pending for many holes.

Multiple new sulphide lodes have been discovered up to 630m below surface.

The lode geometry evident in the shallow parts of the deposit appears to extend with regularity and at high-grade at depth and over distances along strike of ~1km for individual lode systems (eg. Pancake and North Point).

Short-range continuity and orientation of mineralisation is apparent in wedged daughter holes. Diamond drill hole BBDD0092W2, repeated the previous intersection in BBDD0092W1, broadly confirming the short-range continuity and orientation of the gold lode.

The shallow parts of BBDD0092 above ~250m intersected several west-dipping lodes in some areas (Appendix 1) that were not "seen" by the predominant west-orientated drill direction used to define the shallow open pit Resource. This is being further evaluated.

South Lode System (EIS diamond drill hole)

BBDD0091 is a 1,115m-deep, northwest-orientated stratigraphic diamond drill hole in the southern part of the deposit. The hole was designed to intersect the entire mine sequence and footwall units and to test the Tura lode with a 400m down-plunge step-out south of 6600830N (Figure 4). The hole was drilled as part of the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety's EIS co-funded drilling program.

BBDD0091 intersected 9.7m at 1.57g/t Au in the upper part of the quartz dolerite where the magnetism is weak, before the primary magmatic titanomagnetite starts to appear in the sequence which controls the sulphidation and gold precipitation process. The low grade and weak alteration in this intercept is consistent with previous observations on Tura intersects in magnetite-poor units. Assays are pending from 784m.

The wide nature of the Tura intercept is encouraging as it demonstrates the strength and continuity of the Tura structure at depth after a 400m step-out. There is a high probability that high-grade mineralisation is present where the steep Tura structure intersects the lower, magnetite-rich part of the prospective quartz dolerite and further drilling is planned to assess this.

Drill Program – Claypan

The Claypan Prospect is located 1.3km southeast of Bombora (Figure 2).

Reconnaissance drilling at the Claypan Prospect was completed in February 2020. The drilling comprised fourteen shallow RC drill holes (2,334m; BBRC1437-1450), and one diamond drill hole (244m; BBDD0089).

The objective of drilling in this area was to locate and assess the bedrock source of a large 2.5km x 500m gold anomaly defined by previous aircore drilling (Figure 2). The targeted gold anomaly is partially coincident with a newly identified, Bombora Sill-like quartz dolerite, and has a gold pathfinder geochemical signature comparable with that associated with primary discoveries at Bombora and Crescent.

The drill holes were completed on an 80m drill hole spacing with a drill line spacing of 100m to 200m, angled -60 degrees to the west with selected step-outs on a wider spacing along quartz dolerite.

Significant drill intersections based on interim 4m composite results only are summarised below in Table 2 and are shown in Figure 2. One metre riffle split samples are pending. A full list of significant results is provided in Appendix 1.

Hole No.	Northing		Interval	Au (g/t)	From (m)
BBRC1439	6599100		4	0.92	128
BBRC1444	6598901		12	0.72	76
		including	8	1.02	76
		including	4	1.08	80
BBRC1445	6598898	including	8	1.17	80
		including	4	1.47	84
BBRC1449	6598396		20	0.41	108
		including	4	0.26	112
		and	4	1.49	124
BBDD0089	6599104	including	1.9	0.95	113.4
		and	2.04	1.09	125.96

Table 2: Selected drill results: Claypan reconnaissance drilling

The RC drilling returned anomalous results that are potentially significant given the wide-spaced, reconnaissance nature of the drilling. BBRC1449 identified primary mineralisation in quartz dolerite, the southern-most primary gold intersection to date.

Diamond drill hole BBDD0089 intersected a subhorizontal zone of shearing with associated quartz, sulphide and alteration adjacent to a lamprophyre dyke. In other areas at Bombora, flat lode-style mineralisation occurs in proximity to steep controlling faults that are regarded as the gold "feeders".

Multi-element assay data is currently being assessed in conjunction with the gold results to attempt to narrow down the steep controlling shear(s) thought to be associated with the mineralisation encountered. Further drilling will then be planned.

Drill Program – Bombora South

The Bombora South Prospect is located directly south of the Bombora deposit (Figure 2).

Drilling at the Bombora South Prospect consisted of twenty four shallow RC drill holes (2,471m; BBRC1451-1471), three diamond tails on pre-existing RC drill holes (690m; BBRD0016, BBRD0405 and BBRD1069), and two diamond drill holes from surface (501m; BBDD0088 and BBDD0090).

BBDD0090 was drilled specifically to pin down the dip of the Inlet Fault (Figure 2) to assist planning of BBDD0091, the EIS drill hole described in the Bombora Deeps section of this report.

The objective of the RC drilling in this area was to test an iron-rich basalt that was thought to be a potentially suitable host rock for gold within the large 2.5km x 500m gold anomaly defined by previous aircore drilling (Figure 2).

The RC drill holes were completed on a 40m drill hole spacing with a drill line spacing of 100m, angled -60 degrees to the west.

Significant drill intersections based on interim 4m composite results only are summarised below in Table 3 and are shown in Figure 2. One metre riffle split samples are pending. A full list of significant results is provided in Appendix 1.

Hole No.	Northing		Interval	Au (g/t)	From (m)	
BBRC1458	6599203		24	0.17	16	
BBRC1459	6599200		16	0.80	32	
		including	12	1.00	32	
		including	4	1.80	36	
BBRC1462	6599302		36	0.16	16	
BBRD0405	6599800		20	1.66	26	*
		including	7	3.40	26	*
		including	1	15.82	26	*
BBDD0088	6598898		7	0.83	39	
		including	2	1.56	39	

Table 3: Selected drill results: Bombora South reconnaissance drilling
(* denotes previously reported results)

The RC drilling returned anomalous results that are potentially significant given the wide-spaced, reconnaissance nature of the drilling. Multi-element assay data is pending.

BBDD0088 intersected oxidised sulphide-bearing dolerite associated with a steep shear ~3m away from BAC1061, an early aircore drill hole that intersected 2m @ 5.55g/t Au. Follow-up drilling is planned.

BBRD0405 was an east-angled (down the quartz dolerite) diamond drill hole which "tailed" (extended) BBRC0405 with the primary aim of testing for the source of significant mineralisation previously encountered in that hole (Table 3). No significant mineralisation was intersected. The Tura and Daisy steep lodes are believed to be located further east and were not tested by this hole.

Kopai Prospect/Regional Aircore Drilling

RC drilling is scheduled to commence in the coming week at the Kopai-Crescent area located ~3km north of Bombora. This drilling will provide the first meaningful test of a 2km-long zone containing multiple areas of shallow bedrock gold grading >1g/t Au with associated alteration identified in shallow reconnaissance drilling in late 2019 (ASX Releases 24 October 2019 and 31 January 2020).

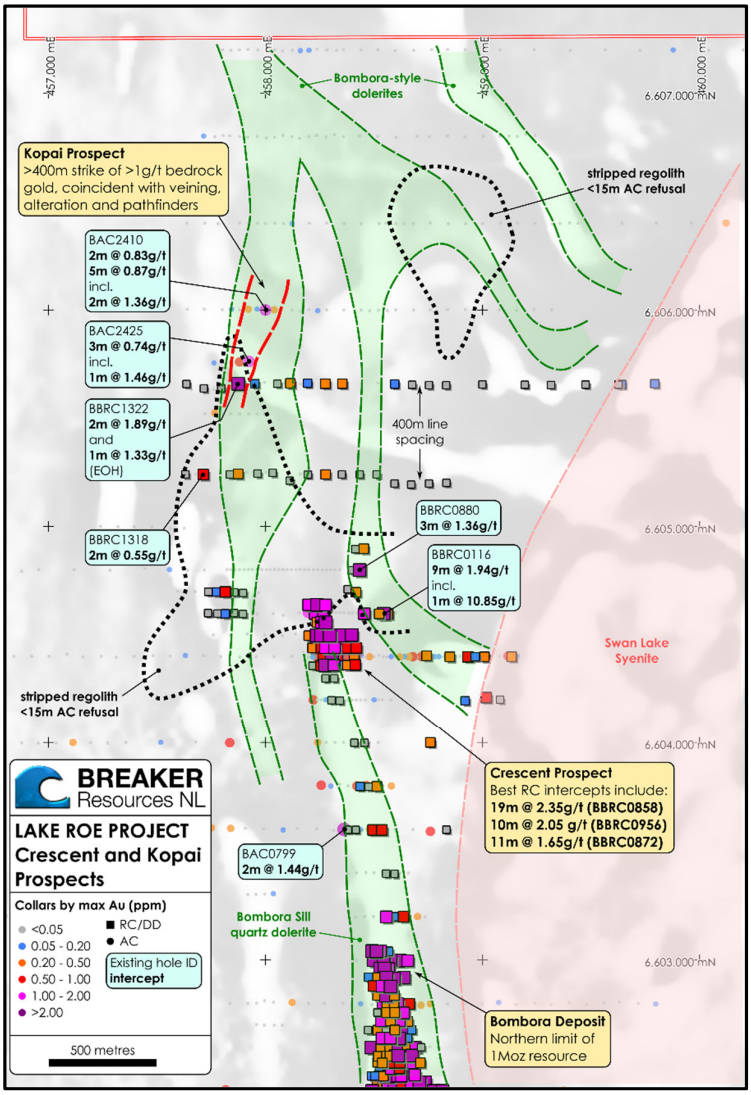

Figure 4: Crescent-Kopai plan showing significant drill results and interpreted geology over aeromagnetics

Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL

30 April 2020

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

Investors/Shareholders
Tom Sanders
Tel: +61 8 9226 3666
Email: breaker@breakerresources.com.au

Media
Paul Armstrong/Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
Tel: +61 8 9388 1474

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 Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy respectively. 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: Significant Drilling Results

Hole No.	Prospect	North	East	Depth	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	Gold g/t	Sample
BBDD0091	**Bombora**	6600300	459301	1115.9	313	-54	300	131	132	1	0.75	Half Core
Assays pending below 784m								177.5	178.1	0.6	0.79	Half Core
								491	**515**	**24**	**0.88**	Half Core
		including						**492.3**	**514**	**21.7**	**0.96**	Half Core
		including						**492.3**	**502**	**9.7**	**1.57**	Half Core
		including						492.3	493.4	1.1	3.32	Half Core
		and						497	497.5	0.5	3.04	Half Core
		and						506.7	514	7.3	0.69	Half Core
		including						506.7	509	2.3	1.44	Half Core
		including						507.25	509	1.75	1.65	Half Core
								513	514	1	0.68	Half Core
								662.5	663.4	0.9	0.94	Half Core
								675.5	677	1.5	0.44	Half Core
								688	689	1	0.43	Half Core
								693.9	694.4	0.5	0.41	Half Core
								730	731	1	0.38	Half Core
								764.5	765.2	0.7	0.23	Half Core
BBDD0092	**Bombora**	6601888	458545	380.6	315	-58	90	**33**	**64**	**31**	**0.63**	Half Core
		including						**34.2**	**64**	**29.8**	**0.66**	Half Core
		including						35	36	1	0.87	Half Core
		and						**38.2**	**64**	**25.8**	**0.71**	Half Core
		including						**38.2**	**52**	**13.8**	**0.98**	Half Core
		including						38.2	39	0.8	5.81	Half Core
		and						50	52	2	3.05	Half Core
		including						50.8	52	1.2	3.88	Half Core
		and						53	54	1	0.57	Half Core
		and						61	63	2	1.71	Half Core
								71	72	1	0.11	Half Core
								76	97.7	21.7	0.75	Half Core
		including						76	77	1	0.47	Half Core
		including						76	77	1	0.47	Half Core
		and						**83**	**89**	**6**	**1.40**	Half Core
		including						**83**	**88**	**5**	**1.61**	Half Core
		including						**83**	**85**	**2**	**3.21**	Half Core
		including						83.95	85	1.05	4.73	Half Core
		including						83.95	84.47	0.52	6.19	Half Core
								94	**97.7**	**3.7**	**1.81**	Half Core
		and						**97.3**	**97.7**	**0.4**	**14.19**	Half Core
								127	137.1	10.1	0.30	Half Core
		including						127	129	2	0.45	Half Core
		including						127	128	1	0.68	Half Core
		and						135.7	136.1	0.4	3.76	Half Core
								153.4	**164**	**10.6**	**3.77**	Half Core
		including						**153.4**	**156.55**	**3.15**	**12.35**	Half Core
		including						**153.4**	**154.15**	**0.75**	**25.29**	Half Core
		and						**155.75**	**156.55**	**0.8**	**13.53**	Half Core
								182	**183**	**1**	**30.21**	Half Core
		including						**182**	**182.35**	**0.35**	**85.35**	Half Core
								191	**218**	**27**	**0.55**	Half Core
		including						191	198.9	7.9	0.72	Half Core
		including						191	194	3	1.47	Half Core
		including						191	192	1	2.73	Half Core
		and						193.65	194	0.35	4.82	Half Core
		and						198	198.9	0.9	0.66	Half Core
		and						206	218	12	0.71	Half Core
		including						207	207.5	0.5	1.27	Half Core
								212	218	6	1.17	Half Core
		including						212	213	1	2.66	Half Core
		and						214.6	214.9	0.3	1.09	Half Core
		and						216.8	218	1.2	1.96	Half Core

Hole No.	Prospect	North	East	Depth	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	Gold g/t	Sample
BBDD0092								**225**	**236**	**11**	**0.75**	Half Core
(continued)				including				**225**	**235.3**	**10.3**	**0.80**	Half Core
								234.4	**235.3**	**0.9**	**6.76**	Half Core
								249.1	250.1	1	3.80	Half Core
								260.5	260.75	0.25	6.57	Half Core
								269	270.7	1.7	0.46	Half Core
				including				269	269.7	0.7	0.54	Half Core
								281	291	10	0.69	Half Core
				including				**284.5**	**291**	**6.5**	**1.01**	Half Core
				including				**284.5**	**289.1**	**4.6**	**1.24**	Half Core
				including				284.5	285.3	0.8	2.33	Half Core
				and				288.65	289.1	0.45	7.87	Half Core
								306.75	314	7.25	0.45	Half Core
				including				312.2	314	1.8	1.33	Half Core
								321.5	**327.3**	**5.8**	**1.62**	Half Core
				including				**321.5**	**324.3**	**2.8**	**2.95**	Half Core
				including				**321.5**	**321.85**	**0.35**	**19.68**	Half Core
				and				323.9	324.3	0.4	2.94	Half Core
								339.5	**370.7**	**31.2**	**0.59**	Half Core
				including				339.5	341.6	2.1	1.63	Half Core
				including				339.5	340.55	1.05	2.37	Half Core
				and				354	355	1	0.99	Half Core
				and				**359**	**369.85**	**10.85**	**1.04**	Half Core
				including				**360.7**	**369.85**	**9.15**	**1.16**	Half Core
				and				**367.6**	**369.85**	**2.25**	**2.44**	Half Core
				including				368.6	369.85	1.25	3.22	Half Core
				and				379	380.56	1.56	1.40	Half Core
				including				379	380.1	1.1	1.89	Half Core
				including				379.7	380.1	0.4	4.45	Half Core
BBDD0092W1	**Bombora**	6601888	458545	600.7	315	-58	90	379.1	389	9.9	0.44	Half Core
Downhole wedge off BBDD0092 from 379.1m				including				379.1	382	2.9	1.05	Half Core
				including				379.9	380.2	0.3	1.34	Half Core
				and				381	382	1	2.21	Half Core
								394	417	23	0.35	Half Core
				including				394	396	2	0.52	Half Core
				including				394	395	1	0.70	Half Core
								403.5	406.75	3.25	1.03	Half Core
				including				403.5	404.5	1	1.61	Half Core
				and				406	406.75	0.75	2.25	Half Core
								410.8	413	2.2	0.98	Half Core
				including				410.8	411.5	0.7	2.47	Half Core
								426.1	428.2	2.1	0.42	Half Core
				including				426.1	426.7	0.6	0.99	Half Core
								441	**445**	**4**	**6.20**	Half Core
				including				**441**	**444.35**	**3.35**	**7.38**	Half Core
				including				**442.5**	**444.35**	**1.85**	**12.94**	Half Core
				including				**443.15**	**443.75**	**0.6**	**22.08**	Half Core
								473.75	**476.4**	**2.65**	**3.23**	Half Core
				including				473.75	474.5	0.75	3.67	Half Core
				and				475.4	476.4	1	5.76	Half Core
								500	501	1	2.17	Half Core
								500	503	3	0.87	Half Core
								514	515	1	2.58	Half Core
								526.8	528.85	2.05	1.21	Half Core
				including				527.8	528.85	1.05	1.92	Half Core
								537	538	1	0.70	Half Core
								547	548	1	4.82	Half Core
								583.5	**588.5**	**5**	**5.97**	Half Core
				including				**585**	**586**	**1**	**19.21**	Half Core
								585	**586.6**	**1.6**	**15.37**	Half Core
								585	**587.5**	**2.5**	**11.25**	Half Core

Hole No.	Prospect	North	East	Depth	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	Gold g/t	Sample
BBDD0092W2	**Bombora**	6601888	458545	1002.7	315	-58	90	445	448	3	2.16	Half Core
Downhole wedge off BBDD0092W1 from 443m				including				**445**	**446.42**	**1.42**	**4.02**	Half Core
Assays pending below 485m				including				**446.1**	**446.42**	**0.32**	**13.38**	Half Core
								479	**482**	**3**	**11.51**	Half Core
				including				**479.54**	**482**	**2.46**	**14.01**	Half Core
				including				**480.5**	**481.06**	**0.56**	**51.55**	Half Core
BBDD0093	**Bombora**	6602520	458540	309.0	314	-65	337					
Assays pending												
BBDD0094	**Bombora**	6602160	458590	IP	~314	-58	90					
In Progress												
BBDD0096	**Bombora**	6602800	458546	IP	~314	-56	90					
In Progress												
BBDD0089	**Claypan**	6599104	459720	244.0	316	-61	270	113	115.3	2.3	0.81	Half Core
				including				113.4	115.3	1.9	0.95	Half Core
				including				113.4	114.3	0.9	1.70	Half Core
				and				114.95	115.3	0.35	0.75	Half Core
								120	121	1	0.39	Half Core
								125.96	128	2.04	1.09	Half Core
				including				125.96	127	1.04	1.57	Half Core
BBRC1437	**Claypan**	6599100	459480	198.0	316	-60	271	108	112	4	0.27	Composite
BBRC1438	**Claypan**	6599100	459560	198.0	316	-60	270					
BBRC1439	**Claypan**	6599100	459640	150.0	316	-61	270	128	132	4	0.92	Composite
BBRC1440	**Claypan**	6598700	459400	198.0	319	-60	276					
BBRC1441	**Claypan**	6598701	459475	198.0	319	-60	270					
BBRC1442	**Claypan**	6599102	459488	102.0	316	-89	131					
BBRC1443	**Claypan**	6598897	459443	102.0	318	-88	119					
BBRC1444	**Claypan**	6598901	459901	150.0	317	-61	267	36	40	4	0.12	Composite
								76	88	12	0.72	Composite
				including				**76**	**84**	**8**	**1.02**	Composite
				including				**80**	**84**	**4**	**1.08**	Composite
BBRC1445	**Claypan**	6598898	459982	150.0	317	-61	263	**80**	**92**	**12**	**0.87**	Composite
				including				**80**	**88**	**8**	**1.17**	Composite
				including				**84**	**88**	**4**	**1.47**	Composite
BBRC1446	**Claypan**	6598697	459560	198.0	319	-60	273					
BBRC1447	**Claypan**	6598699	459639	198.0	318	-59	275					
BBRC1448	**Claypan**	6598601	459897	198.0	318	-60	270	44	48	4	0.12	Composite
BBRC1449	**Claypan**	6598396	459898	150.0	319	-59	272	108	128	20	0.41	Composite
				including				112	116	4	0.26	Composite
								124	**128**	**4**	**1.49**	Composite
BBRC1450	**Claypan**	6597999	459878	144.0	321	-59	273					
BBDD0088	**Bombora South**	6598898	459157	198.6	318	-60	268	39	46	7	0.83	Half Core
				including				39	45	6	0.92	Half Core
				including				39	41	2	1.56	Half Core
BBDD0090	**Bombora South**	6600214	458835	302.7	314	-60	149	47	48	1	0.72	Half Core
BBRC1451	**Bombora South**	6599103	459058	97.0	316	-59	271					
BBRC1452	**Bombora South**	6599098	459093	100.0	316	-60	270	12	20	8	0.17	Composite
								28	40	12	0.12	Composite
								44	52	8	0.22	Composite
				including				48	52	4	0.34	Composite
BBRC1453	**Bombora South**	6599101	459142	96.0	317	-59	269	16	20	4	0.17	Composite
								52	56	4	0.19	Composite
BBRC1454	**Bombora South**	6599103	459175	90.0	317	-58	269					
BBRC1455	**Bombora South**	6599103	459219	96.0	317	-60	275	32	40	8	0.31	Composite
				including				32	36	4	0.38	Composite
BBRC1456	**Bombora South**	6599104	459256	96.0	317	-59	256	48	52	4	0.11	Composite
BBRC1457	**Bombora South**	6599203	459076	96.0	316	-60	273	20	24	4	0.20	Composite
BBRC1458	**Bombora South**	6599203	459196	120.0	317	-59	261	16	40	24	0.17	Composite
				including				16	20	4	0.21	Composite
				and				28	36	8	0.22	Composite

Hole No.	Prospect	North	East	Depth	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	Gold g/t	Sample
BBRC1459	**Bombora South**	6599200	459280	102.0	317	-59	264	32	48	16	0.80	Composite
		including						**32**	**44**	**12**	**1.00**	Composite
		including						**32**	**40**	**8**	**1.28**	Composite
		including						**36**	**40**	**4**	**1.80**	Composite
BBRC1460	**Bombora South**	6599203	459317	96.0	316	-59	271	40	44	4	0.14	Composite
BBRC1461	**Bombora South**	6599301	459175	102.0	316	-59	273	24	28	4	0.17	Composite
BBRC1462	**Bombora South**	6599302	459221	114.0	316	-59	270	16	52	36	0.16	Composite
		including						20	24	4	0.43	Composite
BBRC1463	**Bombora South**	6599300	459259	120.0	316	-60	273					
BBRC1464	**Bombora South**	6599301	459298	102.0	316	-59	272	44	52	8	0.23	Composite
		including						44	48	4	0.35	Composite
BBRC1465	**Bombora South**	6599298	459339	102.0	316	-59	276					
BBRC1466	**Bombora South**	6599202	459241	108.0	317	-59	265					
BBRC1467	**Bombora South**	6599403	459217	114.0	315	-57	261	20	24	4	0.11	Composite
								40	48	8	0.11	Composite
								56	60	4	0.25	Composite
BBRC1468	**Bombora South**	6599397	459257	108.0	315	-60	271	20	28	8	0.12	Composite
BBRC1469	**Bombora South**	6599402	459301	96.0	315	-60	262					
BBRC1470	**Bombora South**	6599398	459339	102.0	315	-59	265	48	52	4	0.26	Composite
BBRC1471	**Bombora South**	6599501	459238	102.0	314	-59	252					
BBRC1472	**Bombora South**	6599499	459278	108.0	314	-59	257					
BBRC1473	**Bombora South**	6599504	459317	102.0	314	-60	271					
BBRC1474	**Bombora South**	6599501	459359	102.0	315	-59	274	80	84	4	0.35	Composite
BBRD0016	**Bombora South**	6599799	459348	348.6	314	-60	277	45	51	6	0.24	Riffle Split*
Diamond tail from 126.3m		including						45	50	5	0.25	Riffle Split*
		including						45	46	1	0.34	Riffle Split*
								56	60	4	0.18	Riffle Split*
		including						56	57	1	0.20	Riffle Split*
BBRD0405	**Bombora South**	6599800	459032	516.7	313	-59	89	26	47	21	1.59	Riffle Split*
Diamond tail from 168.8m		including						26	46	20	1.66	Riffle Split*
		including						26	33	7	3.40	Riffle Split*
		including						26	27	1	15.82	Riffle Split*
								31	32	1	3.34	Riffle Split*
								34	35	1	1.25	Riffle Split*
								36	37	1	1.23	Riffle Split*
								39	40	1	1.11	Riffle Split*
								503	503.5	0.5	0.34	Half Core
BBRD1069	**Bombora South**	6599655	458939	156.7	315	-60	90	54	55	1	0.19	Half Core
Diamond tail from 35.6m								67.13	67.8	0.67	0.26	Half Core
BBRD1236	**Bombora North**	6603040	458514	592.0	314	-60	91	54	63	9	3.26	Riffle Split*
Diamond tail from 197.1m		including						54	59	5	5.78	Riffle Split*
		including						54	58	4	7.13	Riffle Split*
		including						55	58	3	7.93	Riffle Split*
		including						55	56	1	11.56	Riffle Split*
								57	58	1	11.07	Riffle Split*
								212	214	2	0.63	Half Core
		including						213	214	1	0.87	Half Core
								352	354	2	1.02	Half Core
		including						352	353	1	1.73	Half Core
		including						352	353	1	1.73	Half Core
								368.5	370	1.5	2.77	Half Core
		including						368.5	369.42	0.92	4.43	Half Core
								405	406	1	0.57	Half Core
								433.5	435	1.5	0.63	Half Core
		including						433.5	434	0.5	1.01	Half Core
								449.18	450.92	1.74	1.01	Half Core
		including						449.18	450	0.82	1.32	Half Core
								460.72	461	0.28	0.51	Half Core
								464	494	30	0.74	Half Core
		including						464	465	1	0.51	Half Core

Hole No.	Prospect	North	East	Depth	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	Gold g/t	Sample
BBRD1236								468	494	26	0.83	Half Core
(continued)				including				**475**	**494**	**19**	**1.05**	Half Core
				including				**475**	**487**	**12**	**1.39**	Half Core
				and				**482.45**	**487**	**4.55**	**2.25**	Half Core
				including				**485.63**	**486**	**0.37**	**9.70**	Half Core
								501	**511.52**	**10.52**	**0.82**	Half Core
				including				**501**	**506**	**5**	**1.38**	Half Core
				including				**502**	**505**	**3**	**1.78**	Half Core
				and				**511**	**511.52**	**0.52**	**1.16**	Half Core

Appendix 1 Notes

- One metre assay results are pending for all composite samples.
- Grades estimated above a lower cut-off grade of 0.1g/t Au at Claypan and Bombora South areas given the reconnaissance nature of the drilling, or 0.5g/t Au at Bombora/Bombora North. No top assay cut has been used.
- Mineralised widths shown are downhole distances. The estimated true width is unclear in most cases. 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.

APPENDIX 2: Significant Visual Results

HoleID	Northing	From	To	Interval	Host Rock	Lode Type	Description
BBDD0092W2	6601888	530.77	531.44	**0.67**	MQD	New flat lode	Weakly deformed quartz dolerite spotty with shallow north dip incl. 0.35m quartz vein; ~5% sulphides, dominated by pyrrhotite in strong silica-albite ± carbonates alteration
		592.3	594.6	**2.3**	MQD	New flat lode	Silica albite altered quartz dolerite with weak to moderate deformation and 1% disseminated sulphides. Multiple flat veining
		594.6	602.9	**8.3**		New major flat lode	Silica albite altered quartz dolerite with weak to moderate deformation and 7% disseminated sulphides. Multiple flat veining. Interpreted as a new flat lode previously intersected in BBDD0092W1
		605.75	608.2	**2.45**	MQD	New flat lode	Moderate silica albite altered quartz dolerite with weak deformation, 5% disseminated sulphides and centimetric flat quartz vein. This intersect is part of the new flat lode described above
		734.25	735.7	**1.45**	MQD	New flat lode	Weakly to moderately deformed quartz dolerite with 5-7% sulphides, strong silica-albite ± carbonate alteration and centimetric quartz veins, small new flat lode
BBDD0093W2	6602520	249.5	280	**30.5**	MQD	New major flat lode	Weakly deformed quartz dolerite showing discrete foliation, moderate to strong biotite-albite-carbonate alteration and 1% to 5% disseminated pyrite throughout. The intersect includes one major 1.3m true width flat quartz vein and one 20cm quartz calcite breccia, both mineralised with sulphides. At 261m and 277m, the deformation becomes locally strong with 15-20cm mineralised flat shears, confirming the orientation of this new major flat lode. This lode was also intersected in BBDD0093 from 256m to 290m, with similar deformation, alteration and mineralisation, but less veining.
		319.4	322.6	**3.2**	MQD	West lode	Weakly deformed quartz dolerite with foliation, proximal silica-albite-biotite and distal biotite-albite-carbonate alterations. The mineralisation is marked either by pyrrhotite and pyrite, disseminated or in centimetric quartz veins. One speck of visible gold was observe in a quartz veinlet. This flat lode could potentially be related to the Pancake lode
BBDD0093W3	6602520	493.35	495.45	**2.1**	MQD	West lode	West-dipping structure intersected at the bottom of the prospective magnetite-rich quartz dolerite, showing biotite-albite-carbonate alteration, weak to moderate deformation marked by S-C fabric. Includes ~15% quartz and quartz-calcite tension veins and up to 5% disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite. This structure is interpreted to be part of the Quarries corridor
		516.2	518	**1.8**	MQD	West lode	85cm quartz vein in moderately deformed quartz dolerite indicating a west dipping structure. This interval consists of a strong biotite-albite-carbonate alteration and ~3% disseminated sulphides. This structure is interpreted to be part of the Quarries corridor
BBDD0094 In Progress	6602160	441.2	442.02	**0.82**	MQD	Flat lode	Weak-moderately magnetic with weak-moderately silica-albite altered, with 1.5% py/po quartz-chlorite laminated veins. Oriented NW with a shallow dip.
		442.77	443.5	**0.73**	MQD	Flat lode	Weak foliated, moderately magnetic; moderate biotite-carbonate-silica alteration; 5% po/py, 5% quartz-sulphide veining
		445.44	446.24	**0.8**	MQD	Flat lode	Weak-moderate foliation, moderate magnetic, biotite-carbonate-silica alteration; 15% quartz-sulphide veins (445.64-446.89m flat orientation). 7.5% po/py
BBDD0096 In Progress	6602800	378.4	388.5	**10.1**	MQD	New major flat lode	Moderately deformed selvedge zone, weak-moderate foliation E dipping, weak-moderate pervasive alteration with silica-albite, disseminated sulphides consistent with foliation py-po 5-10%
		388.5	389.9	**1.4**	MQD	Flat lode	Stacked flat quartz veins, W dipping structure, 2-3% py-po within grey-white zone, secondary zone (white) with sharp contact,
		389.9	390.48	**0.58**	MQD	Flat lode	Moderately deformed selvedge zone, weak-moderate foliation E dipping, weak-moderate pervasive alteration with sial+bicb disseminated sulphides consistent with foliation py-po 5-10%
		390.48	392.1	**1.62**	MQD	Flat lode	Stacked flat quartz veins, W dipping structure, 1% py-po within grey-white zone, secondary zone (white) with sharp contact
		392.1	394.3	**2.2**	MQD	Flat lode	Moderate deformation zone with sial-bicb transitioning into strong chlorite alteration, cm scale quartz veins dipping E, localized pumpellyite/clinozoisite? 2% py-po with trace cpy
		415.7	416.76	**1.06**	MQD	Flat lode	Weak-moderate deformation zone, disseminated py-po 5-10%, weak-moderate E dipping foliation and local C plane is indicating a flat structure, moderate silica-albite alteration, distal coarse biotite, trace chalcopyrite and secondary copper (azurite)?
		416.76	417.05	**0.29**	QVN	West lode	Stacked flat quartz veins, W dipping structure, 3% py-po
		418.91	419.6	**0.69**	MQD	Minor flat lode	Weak- moderate deformation zone, disseminated py-po 3-6%, weak-moderate foliation E dipping, moderate silica-biotite alteration, distal coarse biotite

Appendix 2 Notes

- Mineralised widths shown are downhole distances. The estimated true width is unclear in most cases. Drilling in some areas does not adequately "see" mineralisation that is angled sub-parallel to the drill direction.
- Key to abbreviations: py – pyrite; po – pyrrhotite; cpy – charcopyrite.
- 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, HQ 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, HQ 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 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 relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	As discussed in text.
	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 variable spacings. 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 reported drilling is reconnaissance in nature at this stage.
	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 data to date. However a scanning of sample quality (recovery, wetness and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 M28/388, 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. The main exploration target is high-grade lode, stockwork, disseminated and quartz vein gold mineralisation hosted by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	Grades are reported above a lower cut-off grade of 0.1g/t Au in areas of reconnaissance drilling. In known mineralisaed areas grades are reported above a nominal lower cut-off grade of 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 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 collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Grades are reported above a lower cut-off grade of 0.1g/t Au in areas of reconnaissance drilling. In known mineralisaed areas grades are reported above a nominal lower cut-off grade of 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.