BREAKER Resources NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **11 June 2020**

Strong mineralisation intersected 3km north of 1Moz# Bombora deposit

Results up to 4.5g/t gold from early, wide-spaced RC drilling at Kopai Prospect

Key Points

- **Wide-spaced reconnaissance RC drilling results have highlighted potential for a significant gold discovery at the Kopai Prospect within the Lake Roe Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie**
- **Preliminary results from the first 32 holes include:**
  - **4m @ 4.54g/t Au from 84m within 9m @ 2.90g/t to EOH in BBRC1373 (ends in mineralisation)**
  - **4m @ 2.68g/t Au from 20m within 8m @ 1.68g/t Au in BBRC1358**
  - **4m @ 2.53g/t Au from 20m within 8m @ 1.63g/t Au in BBRC1365**
- **The results are significant given the geological setting and the sparse, wide-spaced nature of the drilling, with four of the five more significant intercepts situated on the end of drill lines**
- **Results are pending for a further 28 RC drill holes targeting a potential link between Kopai and the Crescent Prospect, situated 1km to the south, where previous drilling has outlined a 350m-long zone of continuous shallow gold mineralisation (not in Bombora Resource)**
- **The mineralised zone is concealed by <5m of transported cover, extends for at least 600m of strike, and remains open**
- **The Kopai results reinforce Breaker's belief that Lake Roe is a new, large gold camp centred on the 1Moz# Bombora deposit, which itself continues to expand at depth**
- **Shallow diamond drilling will start next week at Kopai and Crescent to guide further RC drilling**
- **Maiden RC drilling has commenced to test a 3,200m x 500m area of oxide gold anomalism identified immediately east of the Bombora deposit (Carbineer Prospect)**
- **Assay results are imminent from new lodes discovered below the Bombora deposit where diamond drilling with two rigs is underway**

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Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB) is pleased to report strong drilling results which highlight the potential for a significant gold discovery at the Kopai Prospect, situated 3km north of the 1Moz# Bombora gold deposit within the 100%-owned Lake Roe Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia (Figure 1).

The latest results relate to the first 32 reverse circulation (**RC**) drill holes (BBRC1354-1385) of a 60-hole program targeting the 2km-long Kopai-Crescent area. This area is at the northern end of a recently expanded 9.5km-long aircore gold anomaly centred on the 1Moz# Bombora deposit (Figure 1).

The reported drilling is part of a long-term strategy to build value by increasing the Resource and to expand and de-risk the Company's development options. The immediate aim of the drilling is to assess and scope the full potential of the 9.5km gold system, both along strike and below the shallow open pit Resource at Bombora.

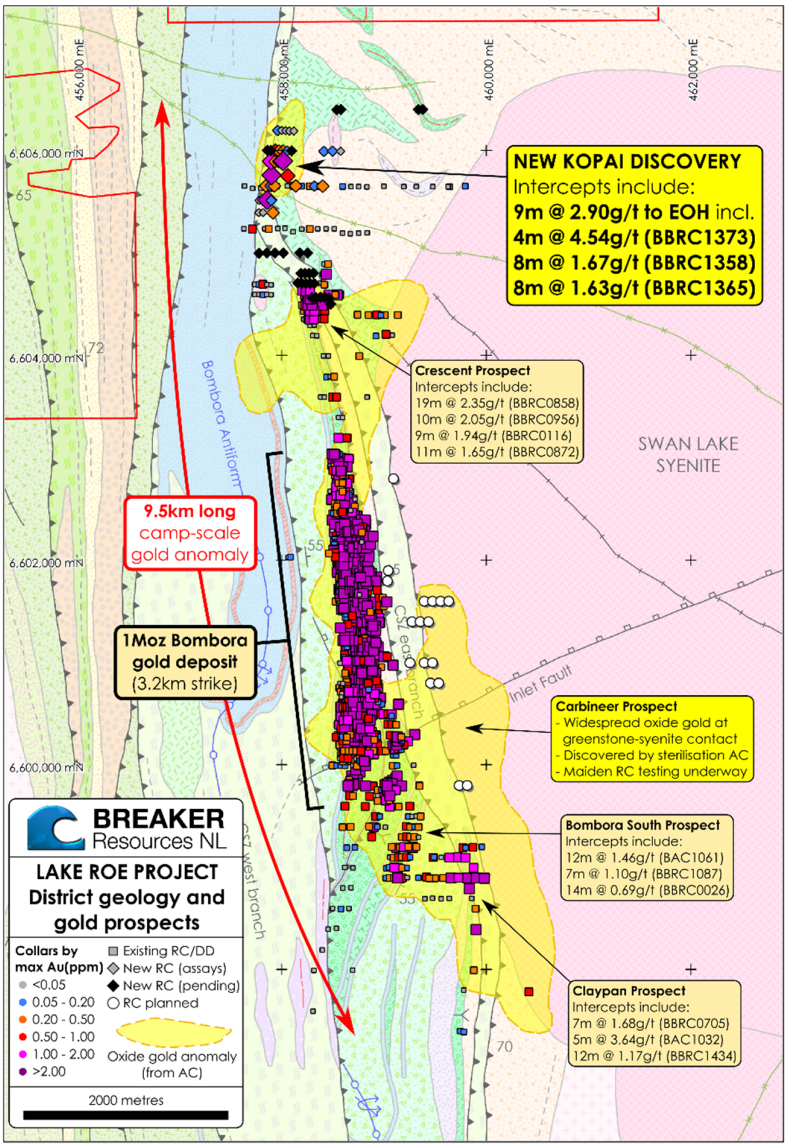

Figure 1: Drill Location Plan showing RC and Diamond Drilling over Regional Scale Aircore Gold Anomaly

Drilling Program

Assay results have been received for the first 32 holes (BBRC1354-1385), representing a total of 3,445m of drilling, and an average hole depth of ~108m. Most assays relate to composite samples over 4m intervals (1m riflle split samples pending).

The majority of holes reported in this release were drilled on a 100m x 40m spacing through the Kopai Prospect, and were planned to a nominal depth of 102m to ensure adequate testing of the bedrock. RC drilling is required to effectively explore in this area because aircore refusal is typically <15m, due to stripped regolith (near-fresh bedrock directly beneath lake sediment, which limits geochemical dispersion). Further details of the drilling are provided in Annexure 1.

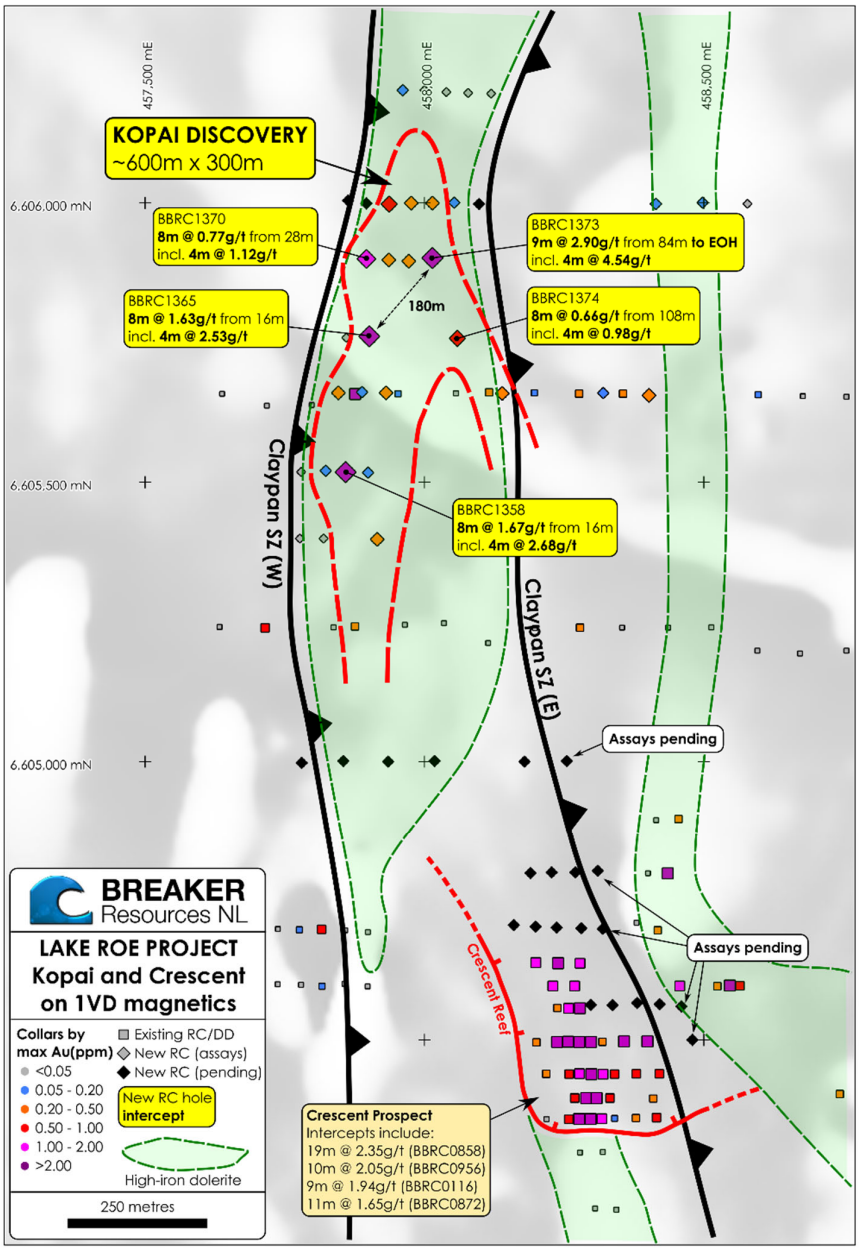

Figure 2: Kopai and Crescent Prospect Drill Hole Location Plan

Results/Analysis

Results received to date indicate the potential for Kopai to be a significant new gold discovery, with highlights including:

- 4m @ 4.54g/t Au from 84m within 9m @ 2.90g/t to end-of-hole in BBRC1373 (ends in mineralisation);
- 4m @ 2.68g/t Au from 20m within 8m @ 1.68g/t Au in BBRC1358;
- 4m @ 2.53g/t Au from 20m within 8m @ 1.63g/t Au in BBRC1365; and
- 4m @ 0.98g/t Au from 108m within BBRC1374.

A full list of significant results is provided in Appendix 1.

The mineralised zone extends for at least 600m of strike, and remains open and sparsely drilled. For example, the well-mineralised holes BBRC1373 and BBRC1365 are 180m apart (Figure 2). The mineralisation is located in high-iron mafic host rocks, and is associated with quartz veining and silica-albite-biotite-carbonate-sulphide alteration (similar to Bombora). Transported lake sediment over the zone is generally <5m thick.

Results are pending for a further 28 RC drill holes targeting a potential link between the Kopai Prospect and the Crescent Prospect, situated 1km to the south, which hosts a 350m-long zone of continuous shallow gold mineralisation (which is not in the Bombora Resource).

Follow-up drilling is being planned at Kopai, and will include shallow diamond drilling to obtain crucial early information on the host rocks and mineralised structures.

The strong results at the Kopai Prospect reinforce Breaker's belief that Lake Roe is a significant new gold camp, centred on the 1Moz# Bombora deposit, which itself continues to expand at depth (ASX release 30 April 2020). The results also continue to repeat the pattern of low-level oxide gold, and pathfinder anomalism, providing a reliable vector to primary mineralisation – a pattern seen at Bombora, Crescent, Claypan, and now Kopai.

Reconnaissance drilling has commenced testing a 3,200m x 500m area of oxide gold anomalism, termed the Carbineer Prospect, located immediately east of the Bombora deposit (Figure 1). The anomaly was defined by very wide-spaced (400-600m x 80m), sterilisation-focused aircore drilling during 2019, and is broadly coincident with the sheared western margin of the Swan Lake Syenite. There is no existing RC or diamond drilling into this anomaly.

Authorised by the Board of Directors

Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL

11 June 2020

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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 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
BBRC1354	**Kopai**	6605401	457777	96	311	-60	271					Composite
BBRC1355	**Kopai**	6605401	457819	102	311	-60	269					Composite
BBRC1356	**Kopai**	6605520	457779	102	311	-60	270					Composite
BBRC1357	**Kopai**	6605522	457823	114	311	-60	271					Composite
BBRC1358	**Kopai**	6605519	457859	120	311	-60	271	16	24	8	1.67	Composite
		including						20	24	4	2.68	Composite
								104	120	16	0.32	Composite
BBRC1359	**Kopai**	6605519	457899	96	311	-59	270					Composite
BBRC1360	**Kopai**	6605399	457915	204	311	-60	271	44	48	4	0.36	Composite
BBRC1361	**Kopai**	6605661	457846	102	311	-60	271	88	92	4	0.17	Composite
BBRC1362	**Kopai**	6605663	457888	102	311	-60	270	88	92	4	0.12	Composite
BBRC1363	**Kopai**	6605661	457931	102	311	-60	271	48	56	8	0.25	Composite
		including						48	52	4	0.38	Composite
BBRC1364	**Kopai**	6605760	457860	114	311	-59	270					Composite
BBRC1365	**Kopai**	6605762	457901	102	311	-60	270	16	24	8	1.63	Composite
		including						20	24	4	2.53	Composite
BBRC1366	**Kopai**	6605999	457937	96	311	-60	271	20	24	4	0.59	Composite
BBRC1367	**Kopai**	6606001	457976	102	311	-60	270	24	28	4	0.22	Composite
								44	48	4	0.38	Composite
BBRC1368	**Kopai**	6606001	458014	93	311	-60	270	28	32	4	0.35	Composite
								40	44	4	0.19	Composite
BBRC1369	**Kopai**	6606002	458053	120	311	-60	271	20	24	4	0.12	Composite
								56	60	4	0.15	Composite
								72	76	4	0.18	Composite
BBRC1370	**Kopai**	6605901	457896	96	311	-61	269	28	36	8	0.77	Composite
		including						28	32	4	1.12	Composite
BBRC1371	**Kopai**	6605899	457936	77	311	-59	266	24	32	8	0.18	Composite
		including						24	28	4	0.24	Composite
BBRC1372	**Kopai**	6605897	457972	108	311	-60	268					Composite
BBRC1373	**Kopai**	6605902	458014	93	311	-61	268	84	93	9	2.90	Composite
		including						84	88	4	4.54	Composite
BBRC1374	**Kopai**	6605759	458059	198	311	-60	270	108	116	8	0.66	Composite
		including						108	112	4	0.98	Composite
BBRC1375	**Kopai**	6605660	458139	100	311	-61	270	24	40	16	0.22	Composite
		including						24	28	4	0.21	Composite
								36	40	4	0.38	Composite
BBRC1376	**Kopai**	6605661	458320	82	311	-60	269	32	36	4	0.12	Composite
BBRC1377	**Kopai**	6605657	458402	96	311	-60	271	36	52	16	0.13	Composite
								60	64	4	0.14	Composite
								88	92	4	0.24	Composite
BBRC1378	**Kopai**	6606000	458414	108	311	-60	269					Composite
BBRC1379	**Kopai**	6606002	458498	102	311	-60	273					Composite
BBRC1380	**Kopai**	6606000	458578	96	311	-60	272					Composite
BBRC1381	**Kopai**	6606203	457961	96	311	-60	270					Composite
BBRC1382	**Kopai**	6606203	458000	96	311	-60	269					Composite
BBRC1383	**Kopai**	6606200	458039	108	311	-59	271					Composite
BBRC1384	**Kopai**	6606198	458078	126	311	-61	271					Composite
BBRC1385	**Kopai**	6606197	458119	96	311	-60	273					Composite

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 given the reconnaissance nature of the drilling. No top assay cut has been used.
- Mineralised widths shown are downhole distances. The estimated true width is unclear.
- 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.*	Reverse circulation (**RC**) holes were drilled to variable depth dependent upon observation from the supervising geologist. RC samples were collected from a cyclone by a green plastic bag in 1m intervals and the dry sample was riffle split to produce two 3kg representative samples. 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.
	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. Drill hole collars were picked up using handheld GPS.
	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 in 4m intervals (or less at EOH depending on final hole depth) to produce a bulk 3kg sample. 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.
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.
	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
	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.
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 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 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.	RC samples were split 75%-12.5%-12.5% by a stand-alone multi-tiered riffle splitter to produce two 3kg samples. 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 one of the 3kg split samples.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The samples were sent to an accredited laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. All samples were sorted, dried pulverised to -75um to produce a homogenous representative 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. Quality control procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (**CRM**) along with field sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 samples submitted 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 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.	None undertaken in this program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary geological and sampling data were recorded digitally and on hard copy respectively, and are subsequently transferred to a digital database where it is validated by experienced database personnel assisted by the geological staff

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 located by handheld GPS. Elevation values are in AHD and were corrected using a digital elevation model from a LIDAR survey. Expected accuracy is +/- 4m for easting, northing and +/- 0.1m elevation data.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is GDA94 MGA, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Hole pickups were undertaken using a handheld GPS (see comments above). This is considered acceptable for these regional style exploration activities.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	RC holes were spaced on a variable drill pattern as described in the report and in associated plans.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The drill density is not yet adequate to define grade continuity to support classification as a Mineral Resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Four metre composite samples were taken for all holes via spearing. One metre samples will be/were riffle split when dry or by a representative spear or scoop sample when wet/damp.
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.*	The orientations of the mineralised structures is unclear so some orientation-based sampling bias is possible.
	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.	The orientations of the mineralised structures is unclear so some orientation-based sampling bias is possible.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	RC samples submitted were systematically numbered and recorded, bagged in labelled polyweave sacks and dispatched in batches to the laboratory via Ausdrill (internal freight) or BRB personnel. The laboratory confirms receipt of all samples 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/reviews have been conducted on sampling technique 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 drill holes were located on tenements E28/2515 or 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 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 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*	Refer to Appendix 1 for significant results from the RC drilling. Drill hole locations are described in the body of the text and on related plans. The use of low level geochemical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	information to identify anomalous trends and "footprints" rather than reporting of individual values is considered appropriate in some cases to map and locate geological and geochemical anomalous trends that potentially identify target areas for follow up drilling. A nominal 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off is reported as being material in the context of the reconnaissance nature of the exploration.
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 RC assays have been length weighted. 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.	Arithmetic length weighting used.
	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').*	At this stage the main primary mineralised structural orientation(s) are still being ascertained and are inconclusive. The angled orientation of RC drilling may introduce some sampling bias (increasing the intercept width of flat lying or vertical mineralisation). 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 Au lower cut-off are reported.
Other substantive	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but*	There is no other substantive exploration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*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.*	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.