

Strong results highlight discovery potential in two large areas outside the 1Moz# Bombora Resource

**Hits of up to 22g/t gold from maiden drilling at Carbineer Prospect;
Other results point to a 2km-long zone of gold mineralisation at
Kopai-Crescent, 3km north of Bombora**

Key Points

Carbineer Prospect

- ✦ Excellent drilling results from the first three RC drill holes at the Carbineer Prospect materially upgrade the potential for a substantial new zone of gold mineralisation in a 3km-long target area located 400m to the east of the Bombora gold deposit at the Lake Roe Project
- ✦ All three drill holes intersected significant gold mineralisation with assay results pending for a further 11 drill holes. Preliminary results include:
 - 4m @ 21.79g/t Au from 172m in BBRC1514; and
 - 2m @ 4.83g/t Au from 120m in BBRC1515
- ✦ These results highlight strong potential for resource growth in newly identified extensions of the favoured quartz dolerite host rock. Further drilling is planned to resume in this area in 2 weeks

Kopai-Crescent Prospect

- ✦ Strong results from 28 reconnaissance RC holes in the Kopai-Crescent area 3km north of Bombora indicate a likely link between the Kopai and Crescent Prospects creating scope for a new 2km mineralised zone
- ✦ Preliminary results include:
 - 4m @ 2.34g/t Au from 61m in BBRC1508; and
 - 4m @ 1.94g/t Au from 32m in BBRC1505(Results pending for a further seven RC drill holes and two diamond drill holes)
- ✦ Results significantly upgrade the growth potential in this area and drilling is ongoing

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB) is pleased to report more strong drilling results that continue to highlight the growth potential at the Lake Roe Gold Project 100km east of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

The latest results significantly increase the potential in two large areas located to the east and to the north of the 1Moz Bombora gold deposit (Figures 1-2).

These two areas are called the Carbineer and Kopai-Crescent Prospects (Figures 1-2).

The results from Carbineer come from three RC drill holes (516m) which form part of a 14-hole program designed to assess the gold potential in a 3km-long corridor between the Claypan Shear Zone and the Swan Lake Syenite to the east of the Bombora deposit.

The results from Kopai-Crescent relate to 28 RC drill holes (2,838m) targeting a potential link between the Kopai Prospect, and the Crescent Prospect, situated 1km to the south.

The results follow successful drilling below the Bombora deposit which recently extended the strike length of known high-grade gold lodes below the open pit Resource by 600m to 2,000m (ASX Release 17 June 2020). Drilling in this area is ongoing with two diamond drill rigs.

Breaker Executive Chairman Tom Sanders said the new results continue to demonstrate the scale of the gold system at Bombora and its long-term growth opportunities.

"These two emerging discoveries have the potential to materially expand our shallow gold inventory and complement our success extending the Bombora gold deposit at depth," Mr Sanders said.

"We are still gauging the extent of the mineralisation footprint in each area on very wide reconnaissance drill hole spacings.

"So to hit high-grade gold at the Carbineer Prospect on the first two single-hole sections 100m apart, is both exciting and unusual. Further drilling is planned to restart in two weeks.

"In the Kopai-Crescent area we are seeing significant gold up to 2-4g/t over a very large area. I think that the high-grade intersections will come once we finish scoping the areal extent of the mineralisation and then zero in on the structures controlling the gold."

Drilling Programs

The drilling forms part of a long-term strategy aimed at building value by growing the resource base at Lake Roe to expand and further de-risk the Company's future development options.

The drilling aims to unlock the full potential of the recently expanded 9.5km gold system. Previous drilling outside the 3.2km-long 1Moz# Bombora deposit has been limited in scope mainly due to an early strategic focus on establishing and de-risking the shallow open pit resource.

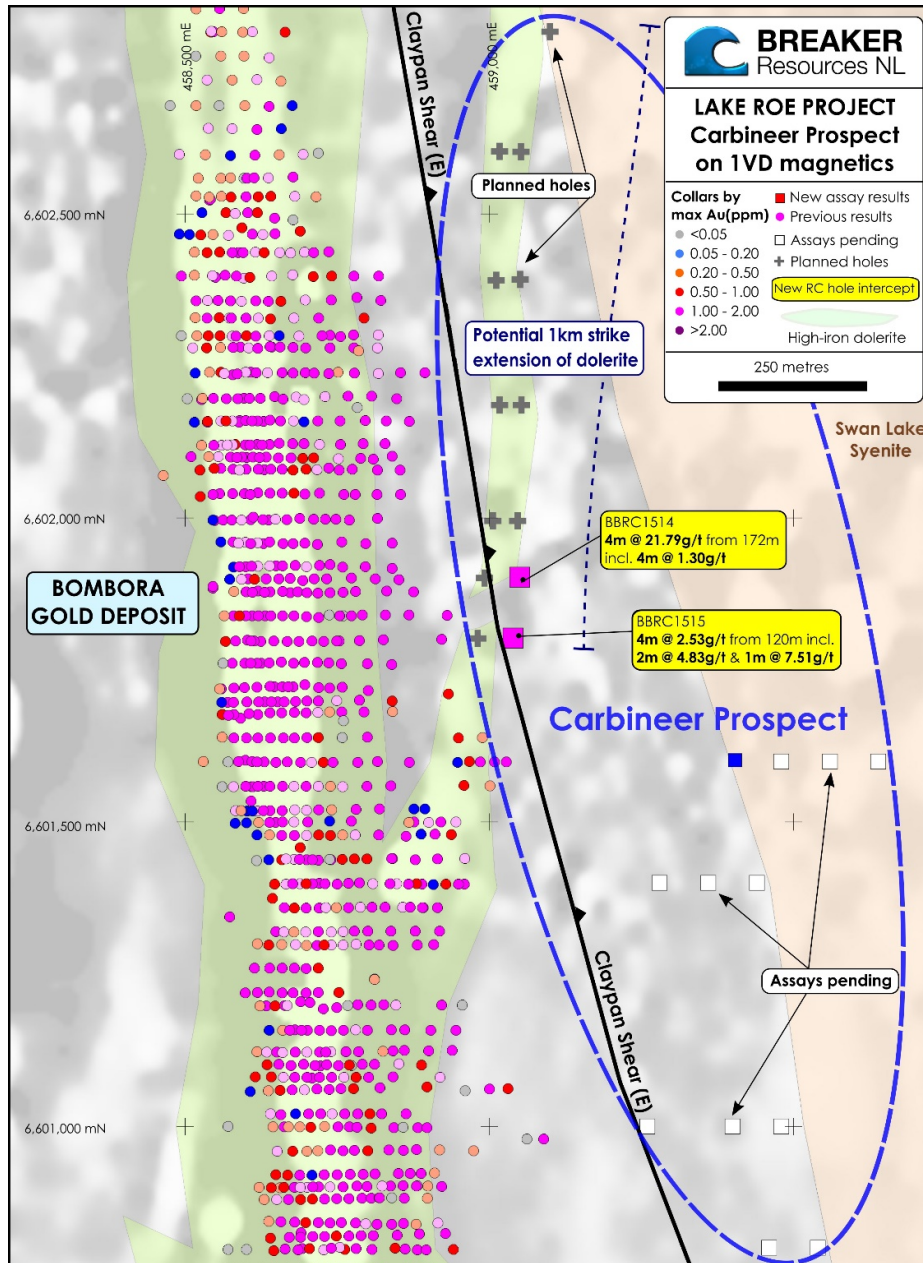


Figure 1: Carbineer Prospect Drill Hole Location Plan

Carbineer Prospect

The Carbineer Prospect is located to the east of the Claypan Shear Zone, 400m-700m east of the Bombora deposit. (Figure 1). There was no pre-existing RC or diamond drilling in the area. There is no outcrop in the area and transported cover is typically 2m to 10m thick.

A maiden 14-hole reconnaissance RC drilling program was completed to identify primary gold mineralisation in a 3km-long by 350m-wide zone of gold and pathfinder anomalism between the Claypan Shear and the Swan Lake Syenite. This anomalism was identified in the area by wide-spaced sterilisation-focused aircore drilling in late 2019.

The drilling results from the Carbineer Prospect relate to the first three drill holes (516m, BBRC1514-1516) of the 14-hole program. Assay results for the remaining eleven drill holes are pending.

The RC drill line spacing is 200m-400m with a minimum drill hole spacing of 80m. Further details of the drilling are provided in Annexure 1.

Kopai-Crescent Prospect

The Kopai-Crescent area is located 3km north of the Bombora gold deposit and is concealed by thin transported cover (typically 1m -15m).

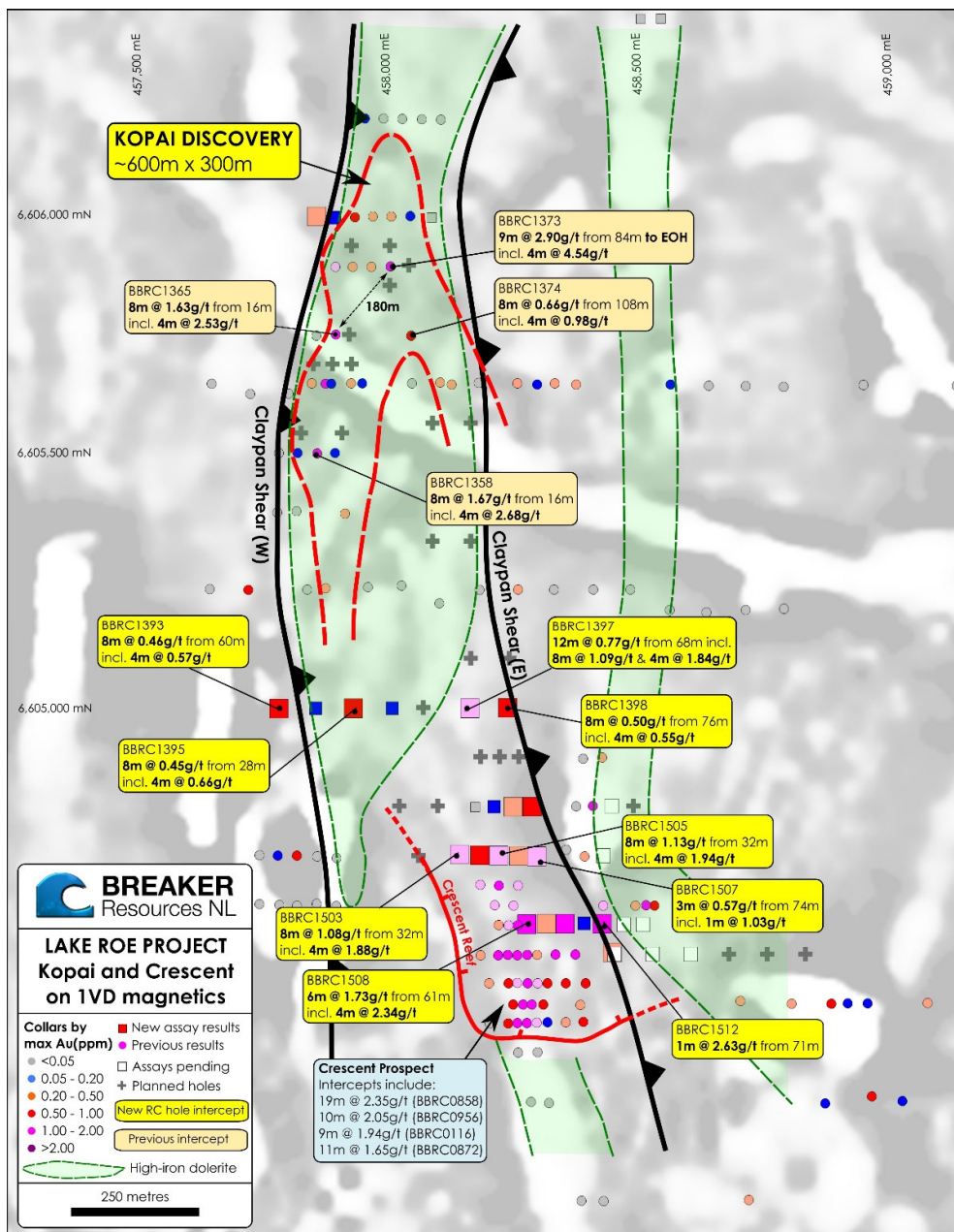


Figure 2: Kopai and Crescent Prospect Drill Hole Location Plan

Geochemical aircore drilling in 2019 identified multiple areas of shallow bedrock gold grading >1g/t Au in several areas to the north of the Crescent Prospect. Anomalous gold in the area is coincident with quartz veining, alteration, sulphide and gold pathfinders such as tellurium, bismuth and arsenic. The tenor of the anomalism was comparable with known areas of significant primary gold.

Strong shallow RC drilling results up to 4.5g/t Au from the Kopai Prospect were reported in the Company's ASX Release of 11 June 2020.

The results from Kopai-Crescent relate to 28 RC drill holes for 2,838m (BBRC1386-1400 and BBRC1501-1513) that were primarily designed to test for a potential link between the Kopai gold mineralisation and gold mineralisation at the Crescent Prospect to the south. Previous drilling at Crescent identified a 350m-long zone of continuous shallow gold mineralisation that remained open to the north (not in the Bombora Resource).

Drill holes were completed on variable drill line spacings as shown in Figure 2, with drill hole spacings of 40m or 80m. Further details of the drilling are provided in Annexure 1.

Results/Analysis

Carbineer Prospect

All three drill holes intersected significant gold mineralisation. More significant results from Carbineer are shown in Figure 1 and are summarised below (Table 1). A full listing of significant results is provided in Appendix 1.

Hole No.		From	To	Length	Gold g/t	gram x metres
BBRC1514		172	176	4	21.79	87.2
		194	211	17	0.48	8.2
	incl	194	199	5	1.11	5.5
	incl	194	198	4	1.30	5.2
	incl	195	197	2	1.99	4.0
		202	203	1	0.21	0.2
		208	210	2	0.83	1.7
	incl	209	210	1	1.13	1.1
BBRC1515		120	124	4	2.53	10.1
	incl	120	122	2	4.83	9.7
	incl	120	121	1	7.51	7.5
BBRC1516		48	64	16	0.12	1.9
		72	76	4	0.16	0.6

Table 1: Carbineer Prospect – Significant Intersections

The results materially upgrade the potential for a substantial new zone of gold mineralisation in a 3km-long zone between the Claypan Shear and the Swan Lake Syenite.

Mineralisation is associated with variably sheared, magnetic quartz dolerite with silica-albite-biotite alteration and is very similar to the gold mineralisation at Bombora. The quartz dolerite is the favoured host rock at Bombora.

Importantly, the dolerite extensions identified by the new reconnaissance drilling are associated with a subtle magnetic high that indicates a further 1km of extensions to the north (Figure 1). Further drilling is proposed to test these extensions and will be planned once the assay results for the remaining eleven RC holes are received.

Kopai-Crescent Prospect

The results continue to expand the areal extent of the gold mineralisation and indicate a likely link between the Kopai and Crescent Prospects. This has the potential to establish a new, 2km-long zone of mineralisation with further drilling.

More significant results from Kopai-Crescent are shown in Figure 2 and are summarised below in Table 2. A full listing of significant results is provided in Appendix 1. Assay results are pending for a further seven RC drill holes and two diamond drill holes.

Hole No.		From	To	Length	Gold g/t	gram x metres
BBRC1390		92	96	4	0.32	1.3
BBRC1393		60	68	8	0.46	3.7
	incl	60	64	4	0.57	2.3
BBRC1395		28	36	8	0.45	3.6
	incl	32	36	4	0.66	2.6
		52	56	4	0.64	2.6
BBRC1396		52	56	4	0.13	0.5
BBRC1397		68	80	12	0.77	9.2
	incl	72	80	8	1.09	8.7
	incl	76	80	4	1.84	7.4
BBRC1398		76	84	8	0.50	4.0
	incl	76	80	4	0.55	2.2
BBRC1501		64	84	20	0.18	3.7
	incl	64	68	4	0.38	1.5
BBRC1502		84	92	8	0.60	4.8
	incl	84	88	4	0.90	3.6
BBRC1503		32	40	8	1.08	8.6
	incl	32	36	4	1.88	7.5
BBRC1504		28	40	12	0.56	6.8
	incl	28	36	8	0.78	6.2
BBRC1505		32	40	8	1.13	9.0
	incl	32	36	4	1.94	7.7
		52	55	3	0.55	1.6
	incl	52	53	1	1.04	1.0
BBRC1506		52	58	6	0.26	1.6
BBRC1507		74	77	3	0.57	1.7
	incl	75	77	2	0.75	1.5
	incl	75	76	1	1.03	1.0
BBRC1508		52	67	15	0.76	11.5
	incl	61	67	6	1.73	10.4
	incl	61	65	4	2.34	9.3
BBRC1509	incl	63	64	1	0.45	0.5
BBRC1510		64	76	12	0.31	3.8
	incl	66	67	1	2.15	2.1
BBRC1512		62	66	4	0.34	1.4
	incl	62	64	2	0.51	1.0
		71	72	1	2.63	2.6

Table 2: Kopai-Crescent Prospect – Significant Intersections

Mineralisation is hosted by iron-rich mafic host rocks, and is associated with quartz veining and silica-albite-biotite-carbonate-sulphide alteration similar to Bombora. The results significantly upgrade the growth potential in this area and drilling is ongoing with a further 27 drill holes planned in the coming two weeks.

About Breaker Resources NL/Lake Roe Gold Project

Breaker Resources NL's (ASX: BRB) corporate objective is the discovery and development of large, new, gold deposits concealed by transported cover in unexplored parts of Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields Superterrane in the Yilgarn Craton.

The Company's core focus is the large (600km²), 100%-owned Lake Roe Project, situated between two established gold deposits, 100km east of Kalgoorlie. Access is by bitumen and high-quality gravel road from Kalgoorlie.

The 3.2km-long, 1Moz Bombora Resource[#] is limited by shallow drilling to a vertical depth of 180m to 300m below surface and is open in all directions. Aircore drilling, used to guide follow-up reverse circulation and diamond drilling, extended the Lake Roe gold system to 9.5km-long. The deposit is open in all directions after 240,000m of RC and diamond drilling.

Recent diamond drilling extended the strike length of known high-grade gold lodes below the open pit Resource by 600m to 2,000m and drilling is ongoing with two diamond drill rigs. The Bombora deposit shares many geological similarities to several well-known, Western Australian multi-lode dolerite-hosted gold deposits, such as the Golden Mile and Paddington.

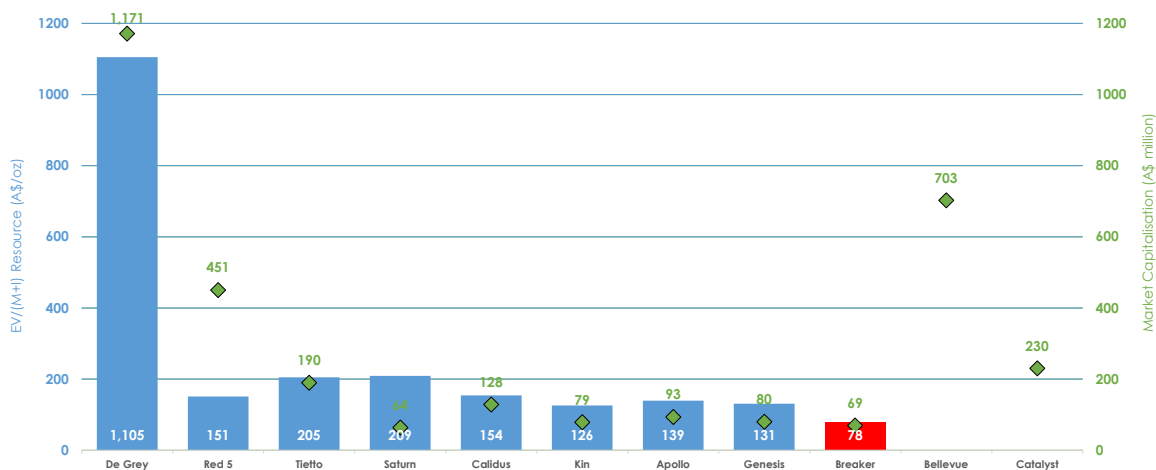


Figure 3: Enterprise Value per Measured plus Indicated Resource Ounce (A\$/oz) for Breaker and its Peer Group Companies as at 12 June 2020 (Source data provided in Appendix 2)

Authorised by the Board of Directors



Tom Sanders

Executive Chairman
 Breaker Resources NL

2 July 2020

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Tom Sanders and Alastair Barker, Competent Persons, who are Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Sanders and Mr Barker are executives of Breaker Resources NL and their services have been engaged by Breaker on an 80% of full time basis; they are also shareholders in the Company. Mr Sanders and Mr Barker have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Sanders and Mr Barker consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

#The information in this report that relates to the Mineral 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	gm	Lower Cutoff (g/t Au)	Sample	
BBRC1386	Kopai	6606401	458535	150.0	311	-61	270								
BBRC1387	Kopai	6606401	458578	180.0	311	-60	269								
BBRC1388	Kopai	6606401	459335	126.0	311	-60	268								
BBRC1389	Kopai	6606402	459378	180.0	311	-60	270	60	64	4	0.11	0.4	0.1	Composite	
BBRC1390	Kopai	6606000	457858	120.0	311	-60	274	92	96	4	0.32	1.3	0.1	Composite	
BBRC1391	Kopai	6605997	457896	96.0	311	-60	271								
BBRC1392	Kopai	6605997	458098	120.0	311	-61	272								
BBRC1393	Kopai	6604998	457778	72.0	311	-60	272	60	68	8	0.46	3.7	0.1	Composite	
				including					60	64	4	0.57	2.3	0.5	Composite
BBRC1394	Kopai	6604999	457855	78.0	311	-60	269								
BBRC1395	Kopai	6604999	457935	60.0	311	-61	275	28	36	8	0.45	3.6	0.1	Composite	
				including					32	36	4	0.66	2.6	0.5	Composite
								52	56	4	0.64	2.6	0.1	Composite	
BBRC1396	Kopai	6604999	458016	78.0	311	-61	272	52	56	4	0.13	0.5	0.1	Composite	
BBRC1397	Kopai	6604999	458178	180.0	312	-60	270	68	80	12	0.77	9.2	0.1	Composite	
				including					72	80	8	1.09	8.7	0.2	Composite
				including					76	80	4	1.84	7.4	0.5	Composite
BBRC1398	Kopai	6605000	458257	90.0	311	-60	271	76	84	8	0.50	4.0	0.1	Composite	
				including					76	80	4	0.55	2.2	0.5	Composite
BBRC1399	Kopai	6604798	458189	78.0	311	-61	270								
BBRC1400	Kopai	6604799	458228	66.0	311	-59	269								
BBRC1501	Kopai	6604798	458268	90.0	311	-61	268	64	84	20	0.18	3.7	0.1	Composite	
				including					64	68	4	0.38	1.5	0.2	Composite
BBRC1502	Kopai	6604799	458308	96.0	311	-61	271	84	92	8	0.60	4.8	0.1	Composite	
				including					84	88	4	0.90	3.6	0.5	Composite
BBRC1503	Kopai	6604702	458156	60.0	311	-61	276	32	40	8	1.08	8.6	0.1	Composite	
				including					32	36	4	1.88	7.5	0.5	Composite
BBRC1504	Kopai	6604700	458199	66.0	311	-61	272	28	40	12	0.56	6.8	0.1	Composite	
				including					28	36	8	0.78	6.2	0.2	Composite
BBRC1505	Kopai	6604700	458238	60.0	311	-60	271	32	40	8	1.13	9.0	0.1	Composite	
				including					32	36	4	1.94	7.7	0.5	Composite
								52	55	3	0.55	1.6	0.1	Riffle Split	
				including					52	53	1	1.04	1.0	0.5	Riffle Split
				including					54	55	1	0.54	0.5	0.5	Riffle Split
BBRC1506	Kopai	6604699	458280	96.0	311	-60	272	52	58	6	0.26	1.6	0.1	Riffle Split	
BBRC1507	Kopai	6604698	458318	108.0	311	-61	269	74	77	3	0.57	1.7	0.1	Riffle Split	
				including					75	77	2	0.75	1.5	0.2	Riffle Split
				including					75	76	1	1.03	1.0	0.5	Riffle Split
BBRC1508	Kopai	6604560	458297	90.0	311	-61	270	52	67	15	0.76	11.5	0.1	Comp/Split	
				including					61	67	6	1.73	10.4	0.2	Riffle Split
				including					61	65	4	2.34	9.3	1	Riffle Split
BBRC1509	Kopai	6604561	458338	90.0	311	-61	272	56	60	4	0.12	0.5	0.1	Riffle Split	
				including					63	65	2	0.31	0.6	0.1	Riffle Split
				including					63	64	1	0.45	0.5	0.2	Riffle Split
				including					66	67	1	0.10	0.1	0.1	Riffle Split
BBRC1510	Kopai	6604561	458377	102.0	311	-61	269	64	76	12	0.31	3.8	0.1	Comp/Split	
				including					66	67	1	2.15	2.1	0.2	Riffle Split
				and					71	72	1	0.38	0.4	0.2	Riffle Split
BBRC1511	Kopai	6604562	458417	96.0	311	-60	271	66	67	1	0.10	0.1	0.1	Riffle Split	
BBRC1512	Kopai	6604561	458455	90.0	311	-61	270	62	66	4	0.34	1.4	0.1	Riffle Split	
				including					62	64	2	0.51	1.0	0.2	Riffle Split
				including					63	64	1	0.61	0.6	0.5	Riffle Split
				including					71	72	1	2.63	2.6	0.1	Riffle Split
BBRC1513	Kopai	6604503	458476	120.0	311	-60	270	47	48	1	0.22	0.2	0.1	Riffle Split	
				including					50	51	1	0.16	0.2	0.1	Riffle Split

APPENDIX 1: Significant Drilling Results (continued)

Hole No.	Prospect	North	East	Depth	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	Gold g/t	gm	Lower Cutoff (g/t Au)	Sample								
BBRC1514	Carbineer	6601903	459050	216.0	312	-60	271	151	156	5	0.26	1.3	0.1	Comp/Split								
								including								151	152	1	0.63	0.6	0.2	Riffle Split
																172	176	4	21.79	87.2	0.1	Composite
																194	211	17	0.48	8.2	0.1	Riffle Split
								including								194	199	5	1.11	5.5	0.2	Riffle Split
								including								194	198	4	1.30	5.2	0.5	Riffle Split
								including								195	197	2	1.99	4.0	1	Riffle Split
																202	203	1	0.21	0.2	0.2	Riffle Split
																208	210	2	0.83	1.7	0.2	Riffle Split
								including								209	210	1	1.13	1.1	1	Riffle Split
BBRC1515	Carbineer	6601803	459039	150.0	312	-61	268	120	124	4	2.53	10.1	0.1	Riffle Split								
								including								120	122	2	4.83	9.7	0.5	Riffle Split
								including								120	121	1	7.51	7.5	5	Riffle Split
																133	135	2	0.33	0.7	0.1	Riffle Split
								including								133	134	1	0.56	0.6	0.2	Riffle Split
																140	144	4	0.10	0.4	0.1	Composite
								148	150	2	0.12	0.2	0.1	Composite								
BBRC1516	Carbineer	6601602	459404	150.0	312	-60	270	48	64	16	0.12	1.9	0.1	Composite								
																72	76	4	0.16	0.6	0.1	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.

APPENDIX 2: Source Data (Figure 3)

	AOP	BGL	BRB	CAI	CYL	DEG	GMD	KIN	RED	STN	TIE
Shares (Appendix 2A/3B or HY Report)	28/02/2020	9/04/2020	27/02/2020	12/06/2020	16/03/2020	28/05/2020	13/03/2020	23/04/2020	27/05/2020	6/04/2020	11/03/2020
Price (ASX Closing Price)	1/07/2020	1/07/2020	1/07/2020	1/07/2020	1/07/2020	1/07/2020	1/07/2020	1/07/2020	1/07/2020	1/07/2020	1/07/2020
Debt (Quarterly Cashflow Report)	29/04/2020	23/04/2020	30/04/2020	7/04/2020	30/04/2020	27/04/2020	16/04/2020	16/04/2020	23/04/2020	21/04/2020	30/04/2020
Cash (Quarterly Cashflow Report)	29/04/2020	23/04/2020	30/04/2020	7/04/2020	30/04/2020	27/04/2020	16/04/2020	16/04/2020	23/04/2020	21/04/2020	30/04/2020
Resources (ASX Announcement)	29/04/2020	n/a	11/06/2020	7/04/2020	n/a	2/04/2020	19/12/2019	20/05/2020	12/05/2020	8/05/2020	10/06/2020

ANNEXURE 1: JORC Code (2012 Edition) Table 1
SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	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.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	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	<i>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.).</i>	RC drilling was undertaken using a face-sampling percussion hammer with 5½" bits.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	RC drilling recoveries were visually estimated as a semi-qualitative range and recorded on the drill log along with moisture content.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias in the RC drilling at this stage.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	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.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	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.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	n/a
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	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.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	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.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	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

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		<p>duplicates.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Sample duplicates were taken three times in every 100 samples.</p> <p>All samples submitted were selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.</p>
	<p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported element concentrations.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>BRB inserted CRMs and duplicates into the sample sequence, which were used at the frequency of three CRMs and three duplicates per 100 samples.</p> <p>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.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p>	<p>None undertaken in this program.</p>
	<p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p>	<p>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</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and assay results are merged with the primary data using established database protocols.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments were undertaken.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	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.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system is GDA94 MGA, Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	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	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	RC holes were spaced on a variable drill pattern as described in the report and in associated plans.
	<i>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.</i>	The drill density is not yet adequate to define grade continuity to support classification as a Mineral Resource.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	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	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The orientations of the mineralised structures is unclear so some orientation-based sampling bias is possible.
	<i>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.</i>	The orientations of the mineralised structures is unclear so some orientation-based sampling bias is possible.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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	<i>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.</i>	<p>The RC drill holes were located on tenements E28/2515 or M28/388, which are held 100% by BRB.</p> <p>There are no material interests or issues associated with the tenement.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Historical holders of the Project area include Poseidon Gold, WMC, Mt Kersey Mining and Great Gold Mines.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>BRB is targeting Archean orogenic gold mineralisation near major faults.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The main exploration target is high-grade lode, stockwork, disseminated and quartz vein gold mineralisation hosted by different phases of the fractionated dolerite.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole</i> 	<p>Refer to Appendix 1 for significant results from the RC drilling.</p> <p>Drill hole locations are described in the body of the text and on related plans.</p> <p>The use of low level geochemical</p>

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	<p>collar;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>A nominal 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off is reported as being material in the context of the reconnaissance nature of the exploration.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p>	<p>All reported RC assays have been length weighted. No top-cuts have been applied.</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>Arithmetic length weighting used.</p>
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>None undertaken.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	<p>At this stage the main primary mineralised structural orientation(s) are still being ascertained and are inconclusive.</p> <p>The angled orientation of RC drilling may introduce some sampling bias (increasing the intercept width of flat lying or vertical mineralisation).</p> <p>All drill hole intercepts are measured in downhole metres.</p>
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	<p>Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.</p>
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	<p>All significant results above a 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off are reported.</p>
Other substantive	<p>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but</p>	<p>There is no other substantive exploration data.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	<i>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.</i>	
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	Further work is planned as stated in this announcement.