BREAKER Resources NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **15 August 2016**

Breaker makes significant WA gold discovery with numerous wide, high-grade intersections

Mineralisation outlined over 600m strike length with hits of up to 12g/t at Bombora North in the Lake Roe Project

Key Points

- **Results from maiden reconnaissance RC drill program at Bombora North, 100km east of Kalgoorlie, include:**
  - **12m at 3.06g/t Au from 118m incl. 3m at 6.18g/t and 1m at 12.60g/t in BBRC0050;**
  - **20m at 2.45g/t Au from 12m incl. 4m at 10.45g/t in BBRC0049;**
  - **16m at 1.53g/t Au from 52m incl. 6m at 2.89g/t in BBRC0045;**
  - **7m at 2.46g/t Au from 80m incl. 1m at 10.88g/t in BBRC0055; and**
  - **33m at 0.81g/t Au from 8m incl. 8m at 1.94g/t in BBRC0038**

- **The results come from a 600m zone within the 2.6km Bombora North target area; 2km of target zone yet to be tested; mineralisation open to north, south and at depth**

- **Results highlight potential for large-tonnage resource based on mineralisation width, the distance between drill sections and the untested strike potential**

- **Indicative geometry and grade of gold mineralisation indicate potential for both open pit and underground mining**

- **Reconnaissance RC drilling has recommenced to test the strike extensions, and to prioritise areas within the Lake Roe gold system for resource definition drilling**

- **The initial RC drill objective is to test the 1.2km zone between the Bombora North discovery and the Bombora discovery to the south made earlier this year**

- **Further RC drilling will then be undertaken to extend the Bombora North discovery to the north, and to test the Crescent Prospect where strong gold anomalism has been intersected by recent aircore drilling**

- **Diamond drilling to evaluate the geometry of the gold mineralisation in several different parts of the Lake Roe gold system is planned to start this week**

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Overview

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB, **Breaker**) is pleased to advise that reconnaissance reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling has discovered wide, shallow gold mineralisation at the Bombora North Prospect, Lake Roe Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie.

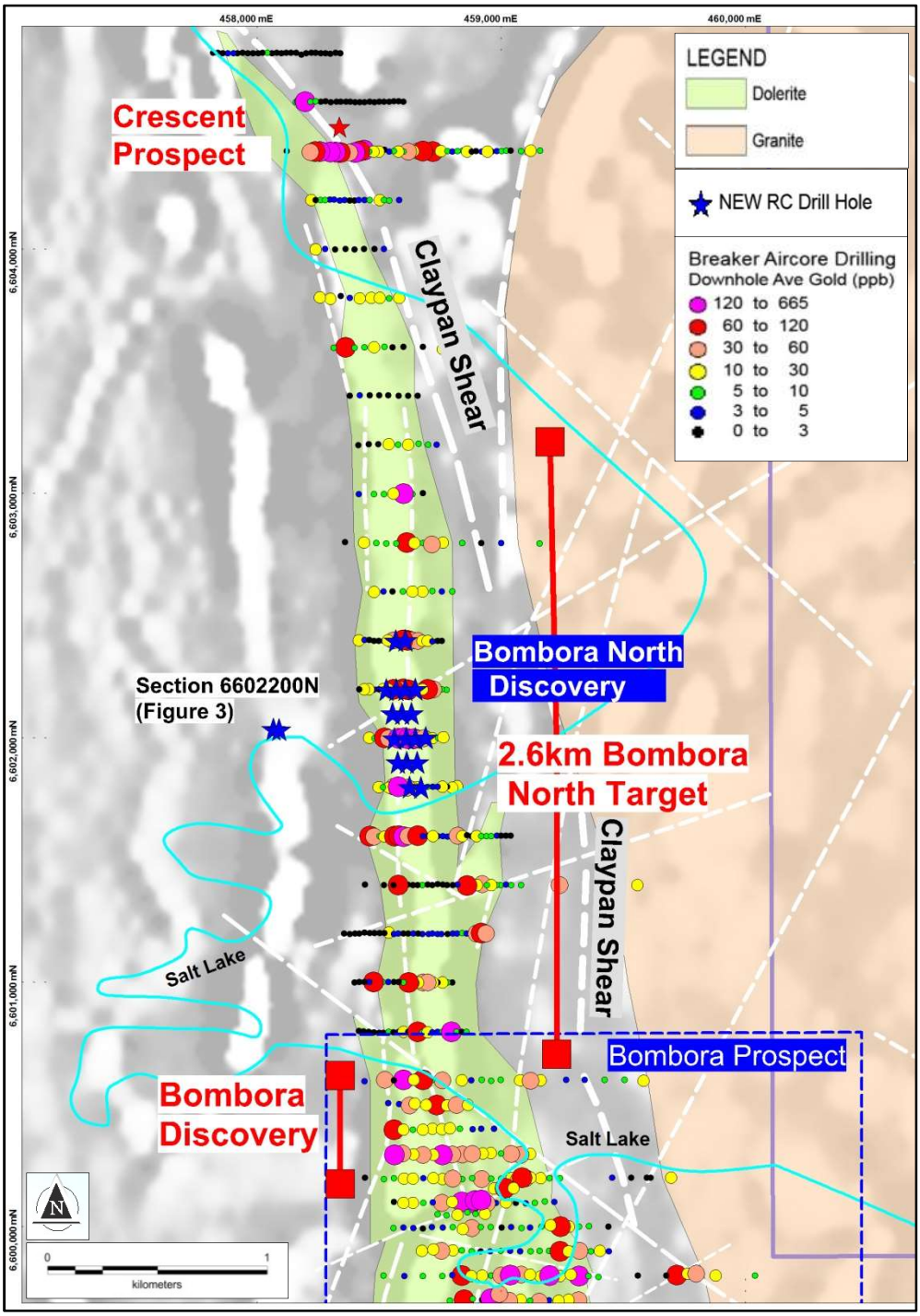

Figure 1: Lake Roe Project RC Drill Hole Location Plan in Relation to Previous Aircore Drill Holes with Thematic Downhole Average Gold over Aeromagnetics (Major Shear Zone and Faults as White Dashed Lines)

The 20-hole, 2,450m RC drill program tested a 600m strike length of the 2.6km Bombora North Prospect, situated directly north of the Bombora gold discovery (Figure 1; ASX Release 18 April 2016). Significant gold was intersected on each of the six 100m- or 200m-spaced drill lines tested. Mineralisation remains open to the north, south and at depth.

The RC drilling is part of a staged RC and diamond drilling program currently underway to test a 4km zone of gold-arsenic anomalism extending north of the Bombora discovery defined by recent aircore drilling (ASX Release 25 July 2016).

Breaker Executive Chairman Tom Sanders said the results revealed the presence of a second substantial zone of high-grade primary gold mineralisation at Lake Roe.

"Bombora North is clearly a significant discovery," Mr Sanders said. "The results point towards a large-tonnage deposit with high grades.

"They also show there is strong potential to link the Bombora and Bombora North discoveries, and extend the Bombora North discovery to the north, potentially forming a continuous zone of mineralisation up to 3.0km-long.

"We now have drilling programs underway or planned to test the 1.2km gap between Bombora and Bombora North, to extend Bombora North to the north, and to evaluate other high priority targets at the Crescent Prospect and other areas in preparation for resource definition drilling.

"The current and planned drilling will provide strong news flow over the coming weeks and months and will enable us to build a clear picture of the size of this greenfields discovery."

Background

Breaker previously announced a new 6km-long greenfields gold system in an area of thin transported cover based on wide-spaced aircore drilling (ASX Release 26 August 2015). Follow-up infill AC drilling and reconnaissance RC drilling in the southern 2km of the system (Bombora Prospect) led to the discovery of high-grade gold up to 25g/t in sulphide lodes over a ~400m distance in the northern part of the prospect (open to the north).

The improved geological understanding gleaned from this drilling highlighted the gold potential extending 4km northwards along strike. Geochemical aircore drilling to assess this potential encountered strong gold anomalism up to 10.53g/t over a 4km distance in two main areas designated the Bombora North and Crescent Prospects (ASX Release 25 July 2016). The RC drilling described in this report is the initial RC drilling by Breaker in the Bombora North area.

Mineralisation is hosted mainly by a thick compositionally zoned (fractionated) dolerite situated to the immediate west of the Claypan Shear Zone, a major shear zone and "domain" boundary.

RC Drill Program

The RC drill program consisted of 20 RC holes for 2,450m (BBRC0037-0056). Drill holes are located on Figures 1 and 2. The RC drilling targeted the iron-rich part of the fractionated dolerite over a 600m strike length using a drill line spacing of 100m or 200m (Figure 2). Two RC drill holes targeted a sulphide-bearing banded iron formation to the immediate west of the main target.

RC holes were angled 60° to the west. Three RC holes were abandoned due to high water flow (insufficient sump capacity) and did not reach target depth.

Additional details relating to the RC drilling are summarised in Annexure 1 and Appendix 1.

RC Drill Results

Assay results for one metre samples for many drill holes are pending and the results are consequently preliminary. Assay results have been received for 4m composite drill samples for all 20 drill holes. A full summary of available assay results above 0.2g/t Au, many preliminary, is tabulated in Appendix 1.

The RC drilling intersected wide, shallow, high-grade gold mineralisation in several areas over the 600m strike length drilled. Significant gold was intersected on each of the six 100m- or 200m-spaced drill lines tested. Gold mineralisation is open to the north, south and at depth.

More significant drill intersections include:

- 12m at 3.06g/t Au from 118m incl. 3m at 6.18g/t and 1m at 12.60g/t in BBRC0050;
- 20m at 2.45g/t Au from 12m incl. 4m at 10.45g/t in BBRC0049;
- 16m at 1.53g/t Au from 52m incl. 6m at 2.89g/t in BBRC0045;
- 7m at 2.46g/t Au from 80m incl. 1m at 10.88g/t in BBRC0055; and
- 33m at 0.81g/t Au from 8m incl. 8m at 1.94g/t in BBRC0038.

Two kilometres of the 2.6km Bombora North Prospect is yet to be tested by RC drilling (Figure 2). In addition, the Crescent Prospect, and the zone between the Bombora North discovery and the Crescent Prospect, are also yet to be tested by RC drilling (Figure 1).

Mineralisation is dominated by sulphide impregnated fault zones (lodes) with up to 5% pyrite and pyrrhotite accompanied by silica, biotite, chlorite and carbonate alteration and minor quartz-pyrite veinlets (Figure 3). Mineralisation is similar in nature to that at the Bombora discovery and is hosted primarily by iron-rich dolerite, a significant component of which is granophyric in nature.

The dolerite in the area tested dips at approximately 70°-80° to the east. The dominant geometry of the gold mineralisation appears to be concordant with the dolerite but diamond drilling and/or downhole orientation surveys are needed to confirm this and to assess if other geometries are present.

The intersected mineralisation widths, the distance between drill sections, and the untested strike potential all indicate sound potential for the definition of a large tonnage resource. The indicative geometry and grade of gold mineralisation intersected indicate potential for open pit and underground mining (Figure 3).

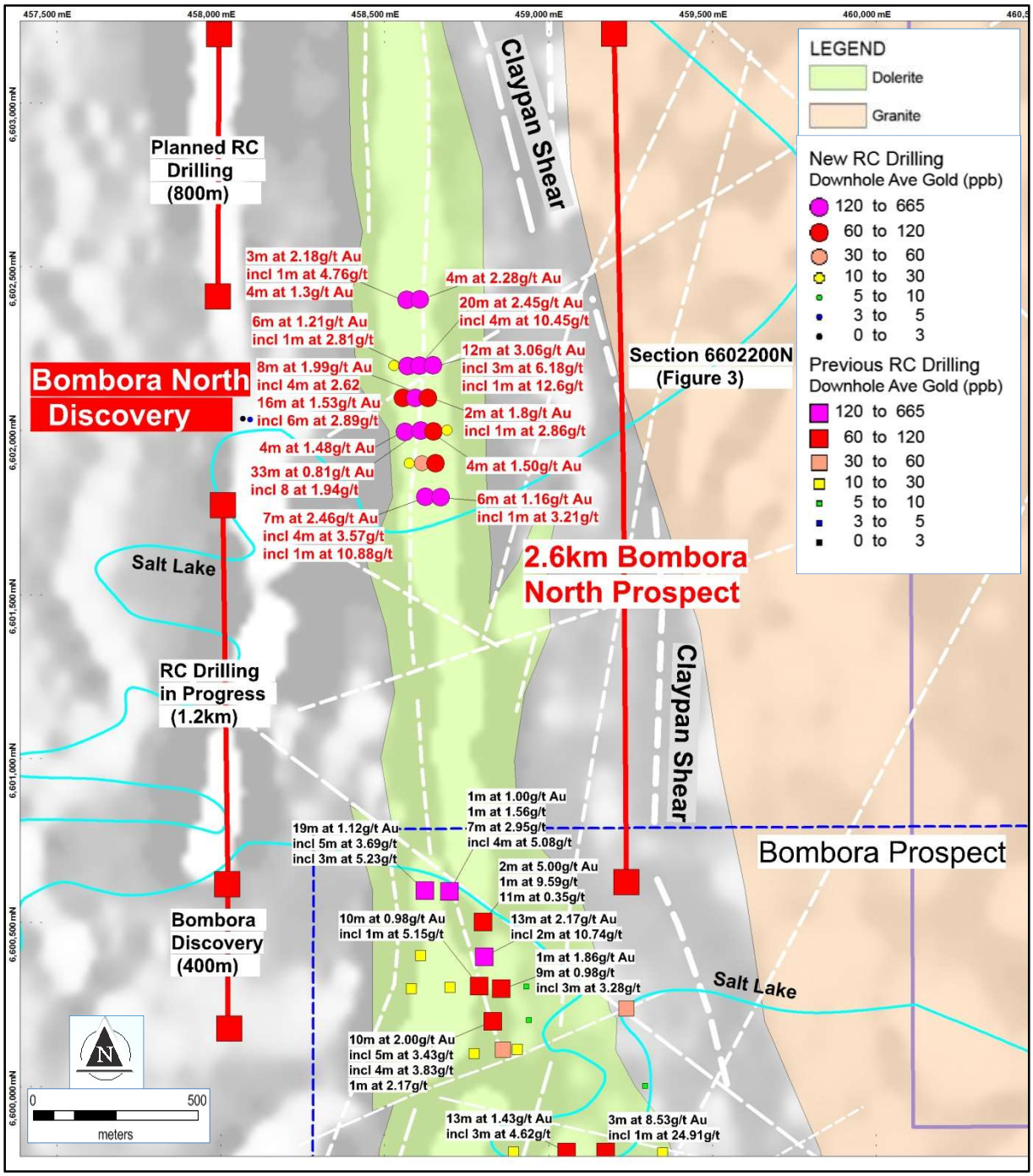

Figure 2: RC Drill Hole Location Plan on Aeromagnetics with Interpreted Geology with Selected RC Drill Intersections (RC Drill Holes Colour-Coded Based on Average Downhole Gold)
(Major Shear Zone and Faults as White Dashed Lines; Refer ASX Release 10 May 2016)

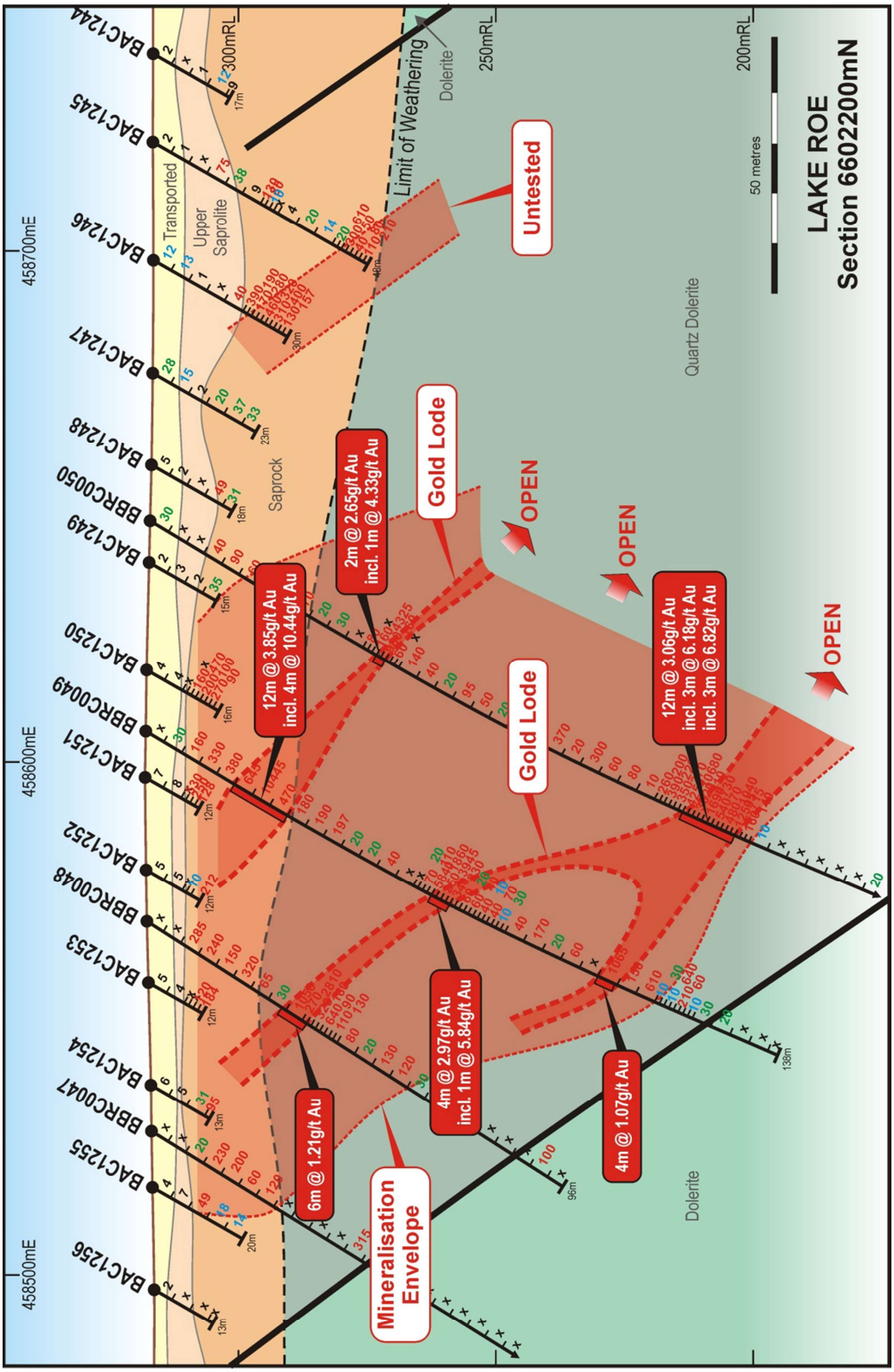

Figure 3: Bombora North Cross Section 6602200N (assay results in ppb Au unless captioned)

Follow-up

A staged reconnaissance RC and diamond drilling program is in progress to evaluate and prioritise areas for systematic resource definition drilling.

A 4,000m reconnaissance RC drill program commenced on 13 August 2016 using a lake rig. Initial drilling will test the 1.2km zone between the Bombora North and Bombora discoveries with the objective of linking the mineralisation. Strong gold-arsenic anomalism has been identified in this area by recent aircore drilling (ASX Release 25 July 2016). The lake rig will also undertake a first RC test of the Crescent Prospect (Figure 1).

Once the 4,000m reconnaissance lake RC drilling is completed, another RC rig will be sourced to undertake reconnaissance drilling of the mineralised dolerite between the Bombora North discovery and the Crescent Prospect, where strong anomalism has also been outlined by aircore drilling (ASX Release 25 July 2016).

Diamond drilling is planned to commence on ~19 August 2016 to evaluate the geometry of the gold mineralisation in several different parts of the Lake Roe gold system. The diamond drilling component of the drilling will be 50% funded (up to $150,000) under the WA Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme 2016/17 Co-Funded Drilling Program grant awarded to the Company in the June 2016 quarter.

The Company is also in the process of planning extensive aircore drilling. This drilling will further assess gold mineralisation near the largely untested granite contact to the east of the Claypan Shear, where 80m-spaced aircore drill holes previously intersected mineralisation, including 7m at 2.58g/t Au (incl. 2m at 8.38g/t) (ASX Release 26 August 2015). The planned aircore drilling will also evaluate the gold potential to the north of the Crescent Prospect.

The current and planned drilling may be varied in response to new information, rig availability or weather conditions.

Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL 15 August 2016

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

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About Breaker

Breaker Resources NL is a significant tenement holder in WA's Eastern Goldfields Superterrane in the Yilgarn Craton. The Company's exploration strategy focuses on the use of structural analysis and innovative multi-element geochemical techniques to identify large new gold systems concealed by transported cover. Under-cover areas in WA's high-endowment Eastern Goldfields Superterrane are largely unexplored and represent a new and highly prospective search space that is now amenable to exploration using modern geochemical techniques not available 20 years ago. The Company's research and development project activities augment this strategy.

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.

APPENDIX 1 – RC Drill Results

Hole No.	Prospect	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0037	Bombora	78	6601997	458562	316.1	-60.6	271	8	16	8	420	0.42	Composite
			including					8	12	4	500	0.50	Composite
BBRC0037								20	28	8	863	0.86	Composite
			including					**24**	**28**	**4**	**1475**	**1.48**	**Composite**
BBRC0038	Bombora	113	6602000	458610	315.9	-60.1	273.2	**8**	**41**	**33**	**812**	**0.81**	**Composite/Split**
			including					**8**	**20**	**12**	**650**	**0.65**	**Composite**
			including					**12**	**20**	**8**	**765**	**0.77**	**Composite**
			including					**24**	**28**	**4**	**360**	**0.36**	**Composite**
			including					**31**	**41**	**10**	**1615**	**1.62**	**Split**
			including					**31**	**39**	**8**	**1940**	**1.94**	**Split**
			including					**31**	**32**	**1**	**2380**	**2.38**	**Split**
			including					**33**	**34**	**1**	**3780**	**3.78**	**Split**
			including					**36**	**37**	**1**	**3430**	**3.43**	**Split**
			including					**38**	**39**	**1**	**2690**	**2.69**	**Split**
BBRC0038								42	43	1	210	0.21	Split
BBRC0038								68	72	4	240	0.24	Composite
BBRC0039	Bombora	186	6601998	458648	316.3	-60.3	269.9	20	28	8	383	0.38	Composite
			including					20	24	4	555	0.56	Composite
BBRC0039								**60**	**64**	**4**	**1500**	**1.50**	**Composite**
BBRC0039								68	72	4	500	0.50	Composite
BBRC0039								76	80	4	400	0.40	Composite
BBRC0039								92	100	8	290	0.29	Composite
BBRC0040	Bombora	192	6602001	458690	316.4	-60	271.0	144	148	4	490	0.49	Composite
BBRC0041	Bombora	132	6601998	458648	316.3	-60.3	269.9	72	76	4	350	0.35	Composite
BBRC0041								80	84	4	240	0.24	Composite
BBRC0043	Bombora	180	6601900	458655	316.7	-60.5	271.4	16	20	4	225	0.23	Composite
BBRC0043								60	64	4	330	0.33	Composite
BBRC0043								96	100	4	660	0.66	Composite
BBRC0043								108	112	4	220	0.22	Composite
BBRC0043								124	128	4	600	0.60	Composite
BBRC0044	Bombora	72	6602100	458555	316.5	-59.9	275.4	20	24	4	300	0.30	Composite
BBRC0044								36	40	4	410	0.41	Composite
BBRC0045	Bombora	108	6602100	458593	317.5	-59.9	271	12	16	4	245	0.25	Composite
BBRC0045								**20**	**28**	**8**	**1990**	**1.99**	**Composite**
			including					**24**	**28**	**4**	**2620**	**2.62**	**Composite**
BBRC0045								32	36	4	595	0.60	Composite
BBRC0045								44	48	4	760	0.76	Composite
BBRC0045								**52**	**68**	**16**	**1530**	**1.53**	**Composite/Split**
			including					**62**	**68**	**6**	**2892**	**2.89**	**Split**
			including					**62**	**67**	**5**	**3132**	**3.13**	**Split**
			including					**62**	**64**	**2**	**4525**	**4.53**	**Split**
			including					**66**	**67**	**1**	**3720**	**3.72**	**Split**
BBRC0046	Bombora	150	6602100	458632	317.0	-59.7	274.6	8	12	4	220	0.22	Composite
BBRC0046								**60**	**62**	**2**	**1810**	**1.81**	**Split**
			including					**61**	**62**	**1**	**2860**	**2.86**	**Split**
BBRC0046								99	100	1	320	0.32	Split
BBRC0046								103	105	2	390	0.39	Split
BBRC0047	Bombora	150	6602198	458528	316.7	-59.4	272.7	12	20	8	215	0.22	Composite
BBRC0047								44	48	4	315	0.32	Composite
BBRC0048	Bombora	96	6602197	458569	317.7	-58.7	270.4	8	16	8	263	0.26	Composite
BBRC0048								20	24	4	320	0.32	Composite

Hole No.	Prospect	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0048								32	41	9	941	0.94	Composite/Split
			including					**32**	**38**	**6**	**1213**	**1.21**	**Composite/Split**
			including					**32**	**36**	**4**	**1050**	**1.05**	**Composite**
			including					**37**	**38**	**1**	**2810**	**2.81**	**Split**
BBRC0049	Bombora	138	6602198	458606	317.7	-60	273.2	**12**	**32**	**20**	**2454**	**2.45**	**Composite**
			including					**20**	**28**	**8**	**5545**	**5.55**	**Composite**
			including					**24**	**28**	**4**	**10445**	**10.45**	**Composite**
BBRC0049								**64**	**70**	**6**	**2078**	**2.08**	**Split**
			including					**64**	**69**	**5**	**2447**	**2.45**	**Split**
			including					**64**	**68**	**4**	**2974**	**2.97**	**Split**
			including					**64**	**65**	**1**	**5840**	**5.84**	**Split**
			including					**67**	**68**	**1**	**3945**	**3.95**	**Split**
BBRC0049								**100**	**104**	**4**	**1065**	**1.07**	**Composite**
BBRC0049								108	112	4	610	0.61	Composite
BBRC0049								116	118	2	425	0.43	Split
			including					116	117	1	640	0.64	Split
BBRC0050	Bombora	168	6602199	458647	316.9	-59.4	274.1	**51**	**53**	**2**	**2653**	**2.65**	**Split**
			including					**51**	**52**	**1**	**4325**	**4.33**	**Split**
BBRC0050								88	92	4	370	0.37	Composite
BBRC0050								96	100	4	300	0.30	Composite
BBRC0050								**112**	**130**	**18**	**2156**	**2.16**	**Split**
			including					**114**	**130**	**16**	**2397**	**2.40**	**Split**
			including					**116**	**130**	**14**	**2696**	**2.70**	**Split**
			including					**118**	**123**	**5**	**4110**	**4.11**	**Split**
			including					**118**	**121**	**3**	**6183**	**6.18**	**Split**
			including					**127**	**129**	**2**	**6818**	**6.82**	**Split**
			including					**128**	**129**	**1**	**12595**	**12.60**	**Split**
BBRC0051	Bombora	120	6602399	458567	316.0	-60.4	273	8	20	12	300	0.30	Composite
BBRC0051								**47**	**51**	**4**	**1747**	**1.75**	**Split**
			including					**48**	**51**	**3**	**2182**	**2.18**	**Split**
			including					**48**	**49**	**1**	**1400**	**1.40**	**Split**
			including					**50**	**51**	**1**	**4757**	**4.76**	**Split**
BBRC0051								**72**	**76**	**4**	**1300**	**1.30**	**Composite**
BBRC0052	Bombora	108	6602400	458607	315.8	-59.4	271.6	40	48	8	468	0.47	Composite
BBRC0052								**76**	**80**	**4**	**2280**	**2.28**	**Composite**
BBRC0052								92	96	4	230	0.23	Composite
BBRC0055	Bombora	132	6601799	458624	316.2	-59.9	272.1	16	20	4	600	0.60	Composite
BBRC0055								48	52	4	610	0.61	Composite
BBRC0055								**56**	**64**	**8**	**1035**	**1.04**	**Composite**
			including					**56**	**60**	**4**	**1290**	**1.29**	**Composite**
BBRC0055								**80**	**88**	**8**	**2184**	**2.18**	**Split**
			including					**80**	**87**	**7**	**2459**	**2.46**	**Split**
			including					**80**	**81**	**1**	**2070**	**2.07**	**Split**
			including					**83**	**87**	**4**	**3570**	**3.57**	**Split**
			including					**83**	**84**	**1**	**10880**	**10.88**	**Split**
			including					**86**	**87**	**1**	**2290**	**2.29**	**Split**
BBRC0056	Bombora	180	6601797	458670	315.7	-60	272.1	44	48	4	510	0.51	Composite
BBRC0056								**56**	**60**	**4**	**2320**	**2.32**	**Composite**
BBRC0056								64	76	12	410	0.41	Composite
			including					64	68	4	660	0.66	Composite
			including					72	76	4	350	0.35	Composite
BBRC0056								**82**	**88**	**6**	**1162**	**1.16**	**Split**
			including					**82**	**86**	**4**	**1515**	**1.52**	**Split**
			including					**84**	**86**	**2**	**2275**	**2.28**	**Split**
			including					**84**	**85**	**1**	**3210**	**3.21**	**Split**

Notes

- Mineralised widths shown are downhole distances. The estimated true width is interpreted to be approximately 90% of the downhole interval but this is provisional and subject to change given the preliminary nature of the drilling. The main primary mineralised structural orientation(s) has yet to be confirmed by diamond drilling and is still inconclusive. Secondary mineralisation geometries may be present.
- One metre results are pending for all composite samples.
- Cut-off grade of 0.2g/t (200ppb Au) applied due to the greenfields nature of the drilling (details provided in Annexure 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.*	20 reverse circulation (**RC**) holes were completed by Breaker Resources NL. Holes were drilled to variable depth dependent upon observation from the supervising geologist. RC samples were collected from a trailer mounted cyclone by a green plastic bag in 1m intervals and the dry sample was 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.
	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 and corrected/checked for elevation using elevation data from a detailed aeromagnetic survey.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	RC samples were composited at 4m 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 25g charge for fire assay analysis for gold.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 25g 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 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 25g 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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 100m line spaced aeromagnetic survey. Expected accuracy is +/- 4m for easting, northing and +/- 2 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 a nominal 40m apart on a drill line spacing of either 100m or 200m.
	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 adequate at this stage to define grade continuity and geological 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 were rifle 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.*	Angled RC drilling (-60° towards 270°/grid west) has confirmed the interpreted east dipping stratigraphy (based from field mapping) minimising lithological bias. At this stage the main primary mineralised structural orientation(s) has yet to be confirmed by diamond drilling and is still inconclusive.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have	No conclusive orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data to this point.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
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 tenement E28/2515, which is held 100% by BRB. There are no material interests or issues associated with the tenement.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical holders of the Project area include Poseidon Gold, WMC, Mt Kersey Mining and Great Gold Mines. Vertical rotary air blast and aircore drilling undertaken in the period 1991 to 1998 identified a zone of strong gold anomalism that extends over a potential distance of 4km under thin (5-10m) cover (maximum grade of 4m at 0.71g/t Au). Although the prospectivity of the trend was recognised by previous explorers, rigorous anomaly definition and appropriate follow-up of encouraging results did not occur, apparently due to "non-geological" factors, including inconvenient tenement boundaries at the time of exploration and changes in company priorities and market conditions.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	BRB is targeting Archean orogenic gold mineralisation near major faults. Gold is associated with subsidiary faults

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of the Claypan Shear Zone and occurs preferentially on the sheared and altered internal and outer contacts of a wide fractionated dolerite in an area of shallow (5m to 20m) transported cover. The dolerite is folded into a domal geometry between two major shear zones ("domain" boundaries) that converge and bend in the vicinity of the project. The main exploration target is high-grade lode, stockwork, disseminated and quartz vein gold mineralisation hosted by different phases of the fractionated dolerite.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar;* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar;* • *dip and azimuth of the hole;* • *down hole length and interception depth;* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to Appendix 1 for significant results from the RC drilling. Drill hole locations are described in the body of the text and on related Figures. The use of low level geochemical 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 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off is reported as being material in the context of the grassroots geological setting.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	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 0.2g/t lower cut-off are reported.
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.