BREAKER Resources NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **29 June 2016**

Strong Aircore Drill Results Enhance Potential for Major Gold Discovery at Lake Roe Project, WA

- **Preliminary aircore drill results identify 2.6km zone of strong, continuous gold and arsenic anomalism under thin (~5m) transported cover directly north of the Bombora discovery (4m composite samples).**

- **Geochemical style drilling identified gold grades up to 8.70g/t gold in end-of-hole samples. Forty three percent of the 1m EOH samples ended in plus 50ppb gold mineralisation.**

- **A ~4,000m program of follow-up RC drilling is planned to commence on 7 July 2016.**

- **"The aircore drilling has exceeded all of our expectations ...We have now unlocked the potential of a 4km zone immediately north of known high-grade gold mineralisation ...and moved a step closer towards achieving our objective of discovering a new large gold deposit" – Breaker Executive Chairman Tom Sanders**

Photo 1: Aircore Drilling, Lake Roe Project

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Introduction/Background

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB, **Breaker**) is pleased to report preliminary (4m composite) assay results from a 7,807m aircore drill program at its 100%-owned Lake Roe Gold Project, located 100km east of Kalgoorlie. Lake Roe is hosted midway between the 3.5Moz Carosue Dam and 0.9Moz Karonie gold deposits in an under-explored part of the WA's Eastern Goldfields (Figure 1).

The drilling was essentially geochemical in nature with the objective of scoping the gold potential of a 4km zone situated directly north of the high-grade primary gold mineralisation discovered at the Bombora Prospect in March 2016. Mineralisation in the area is hosted mainly by a thick compositionally zoned (fractionated) dolerite under thin (5-10m) transported cover situated to the immediate west of the Claypan Shear Zone, a major shear zone and "domain" boundary (Figure 2). Lead-up drilling to the current aircore program highlighted the gold potential arising from a confluence of the iron-rich part of the dolerite and extensive faulting, a pattern repeated in many major dolerite-hosted gold deposits in WA's Eastern Goldfields.

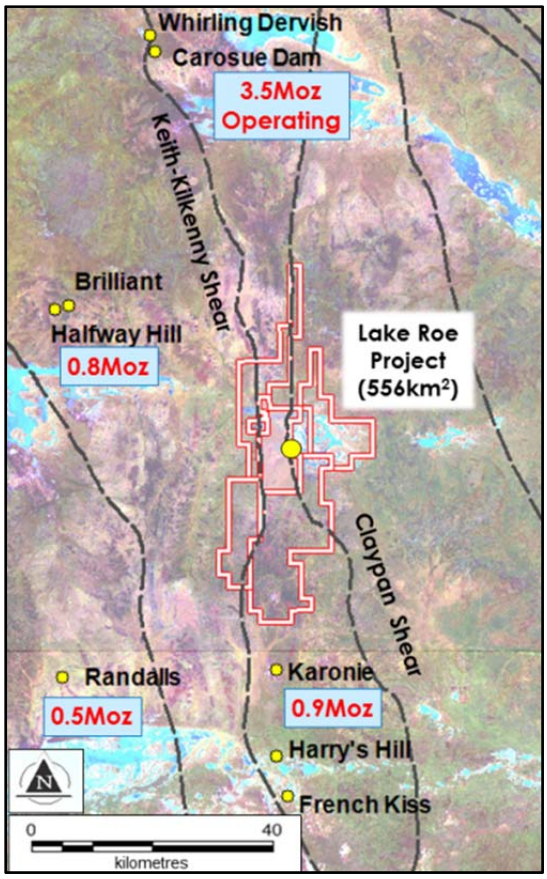

Figure 1: Lake Roe Gold Project Location Plan

Aircore Drill Program

The drill program comprised 359 holes for 7,807m with all holes angled 60 degrees to the west (BAC1100-1458; Figure 2). All holes were drilled to refusal with an average depth of 21.7m. The drilling was conducted over a 4km strike length on a line spacing of 200m and a drill hole spacing of 20m (6600800N to 6604800N). The drill hole spacing was widened to 40m between 6602600N to 6604000N where thicker transported cover up to 30m was encountered.

The drilling is essentially a partial test of the oxide zone, which in many cases has been physically stripped away (eroded) by the processes that deposited the transported cover. This has limited the geochemical dispersion in some areas.

Reported results in this ASX Announcement are based on preliminary (4m composite) samples for all drill holes. All holes were sampled for gold in preliminary 4m composite intervals. One metre samples from the anomalous 4m composite results will now be submitted with final assay results anticipated in two to three weeks. Higher grades over narrower drill intervals are the typical result from reducing the sample interval from a composite 4m to individual 1m samples.

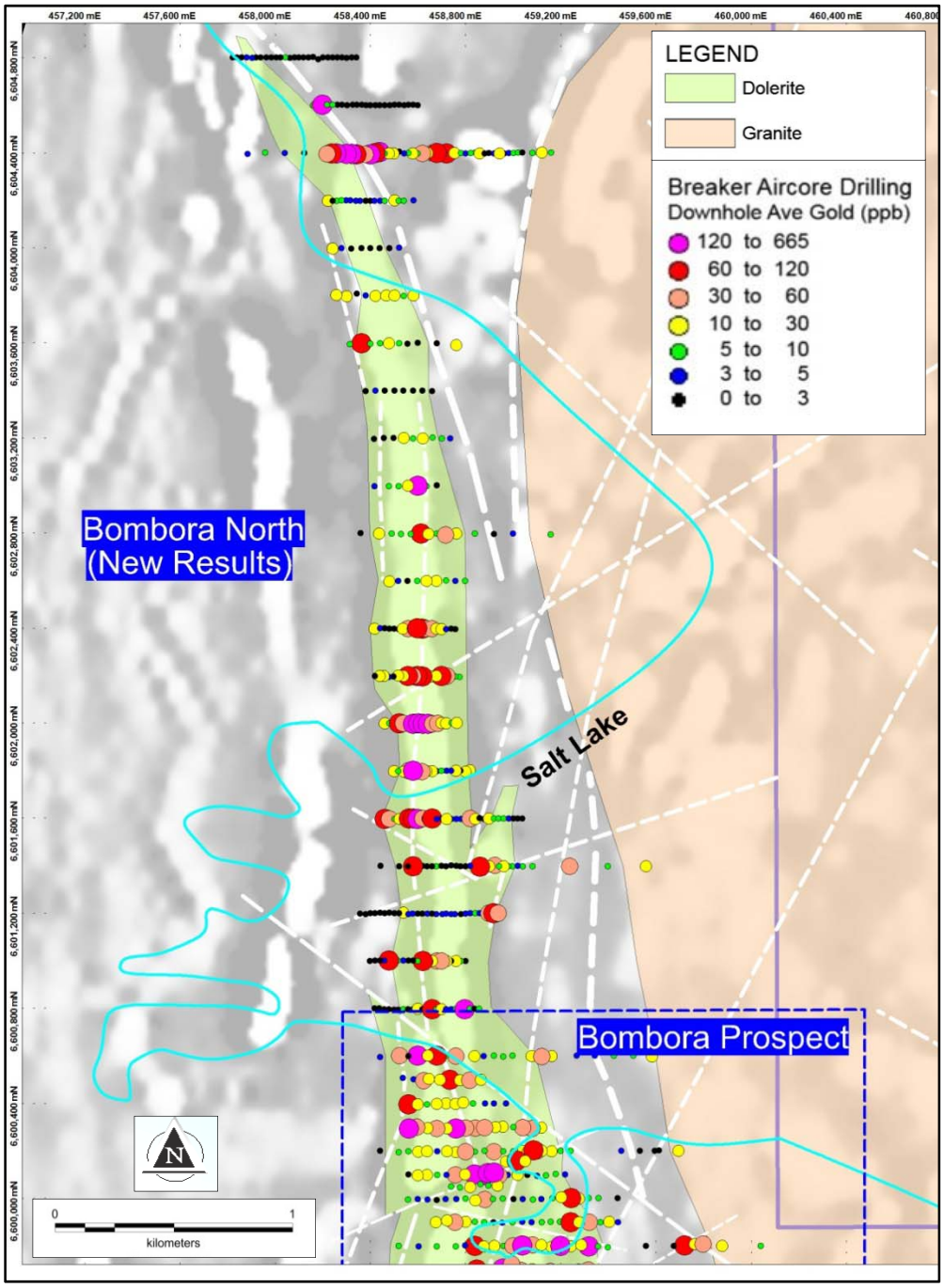

Figure 2: Lake Roe Project Drill Hole Location Plan with Thematic Downhole Average Gold over Aeromagnetics (Major Shear Zone and Faults as White Dashed Lines)

Multi-element assay results (63 elements) from 1m end-of-hole (EOH) samples of relatively fresh bedrock were received from all drill holes. Further details of the drilling are provided in the Annexure.

Drill Results

Drill intersections of anomalous gold mineralisation are detailed in Appendix 1 (4m composite samples). Average downhole gold results are colour-coded in Figures 2 and 3.

The drilling encountered strong continuous gold and coincident arsenic anomalism extending 2.6km directly north of the Bombora discovery area under thin (~5m) transported cover (Figure 3).

The magnitude and width of the gold results is highlighted on three 1km-spaced cross-sections; 6601000N, 6602000N and 6603000N (Figure 4). In many areas the results are superior to those situated above high-grade primary sulphide zones encountered to the immediate south (Figure 5). Gold is hosted mainly by an iron-rich quartz dolerite and extensive structural disruption is evident (Figures 2 and 3). Gold is preferentially situated near the western contact of the iron-rich quartz dolerite, where it is granophyric and more iron-rich in nature, and accompanied by significant alteration.

A second zone of strong gold anomalism is located between 6604200N and 6604600N. Mineralisation in this area appears to be located on a separate NW-trending structure near the eastern contact of the dolerite (Figure 2).

Between 6603000N and 6603800N, lower downhole average gold values on a drill hole spacing of 40m are apparent, but this is at least partially a result of thicker transported cover (up to 30m). The potential in this area is currently being assessed.

Forty three percent of the 1m EOH samples ended in plus 50ppb gold mineralisation with a maximum grade of 8.70g/t gold. Gold displays a strong spatial correlation with arsenic (Figure 3). This is considered highly prospective in general, with specific application to strongly mineralised areas identified by previous work in the southern part of the Bombora Prospect.

Implications/Commentary on Drill Results

The drill results enhance the potential for a gold discovery of scale directly along strike from high-grade primary gold intersected in recent reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling.

Breaker Executive Chairman Tom Sanders said: "The aircore drill results have exceeded all of our expectations and are an important step forward for the project. We have now unlocked the potential of a 4km zone immediately north of known high-grade gold mineralisation, improved our understanding of the Lake Roe gold system, and moved a step closer towards achieving our objective of discovering a new large gold deposit."

"The logical next steps are RC and diamond drilling and we will look to accelerate this."

Follow-up

A ~4,000m program of reconnaissance RC drilling is planned to commence on 7 July 2016. The initial RC drill focus will be off the salt lake in the 6601800N – 6603200N area. Additional RC drilling is planned on the salt lake between 6600800N – 6601600N using a lake rig, and in areas of previous RC drilling (Bombora Prospect). Detailed RC planning is currently in progress.

After completion of the RC program, it is intended to undertake diamond drilling to clarify the detailed geometry of the gold mineralisation and its inter-relationships with structure, alteration and rock type. Planning for the diamond drilling will occur when further RC results are available. The program will be 50% funded (up to $150,000) under the WA Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme 2016/17 Co-Funded Drilling Program.

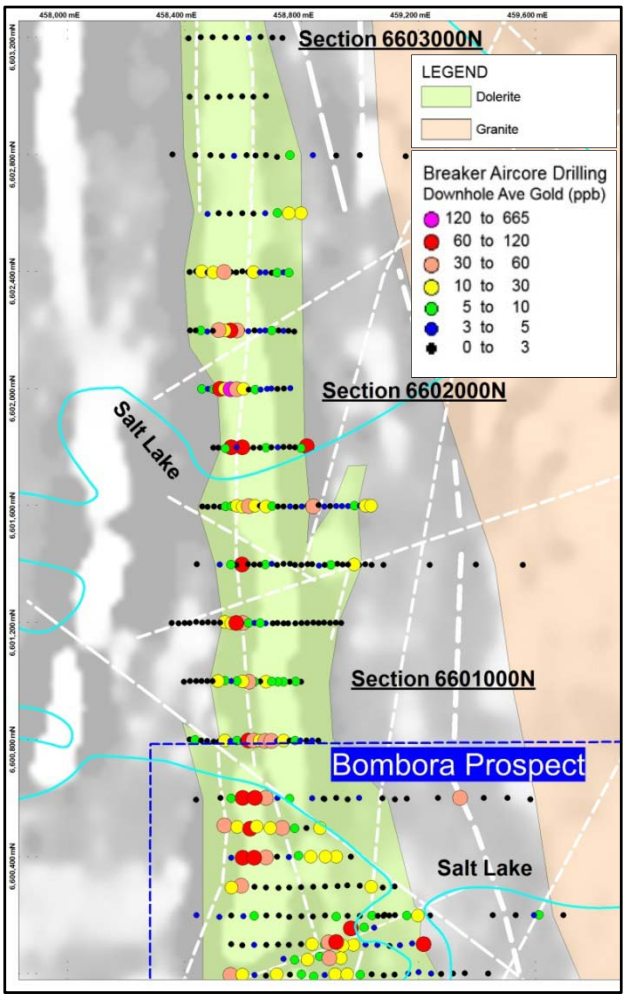

Figure 3a: Thematic Downhole Average Gold over Aeromagnetics

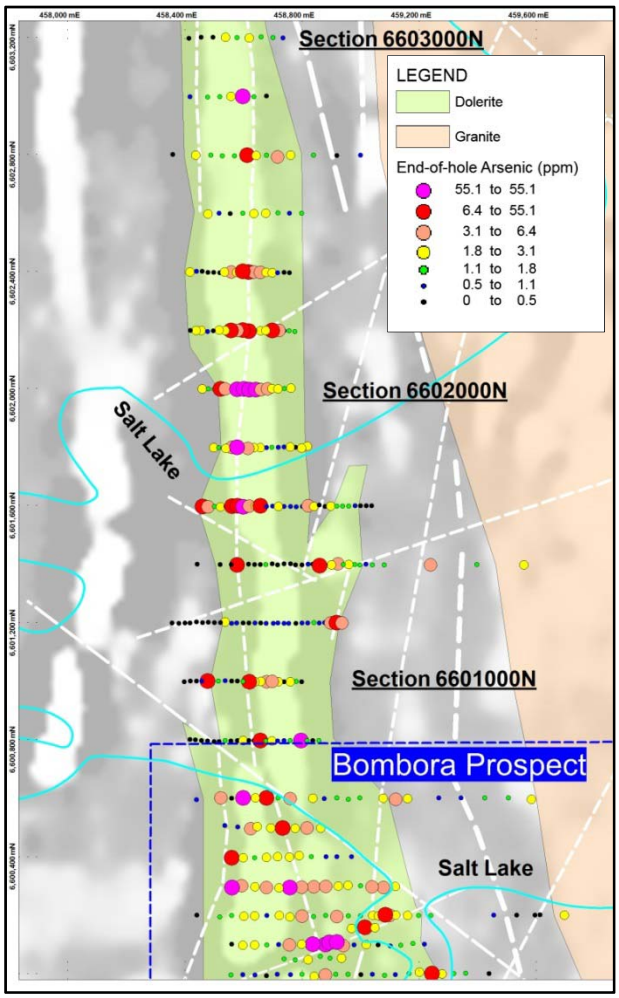

Figure 3b: Thematic End-of-Hole Arsenic over Aeromagnetics

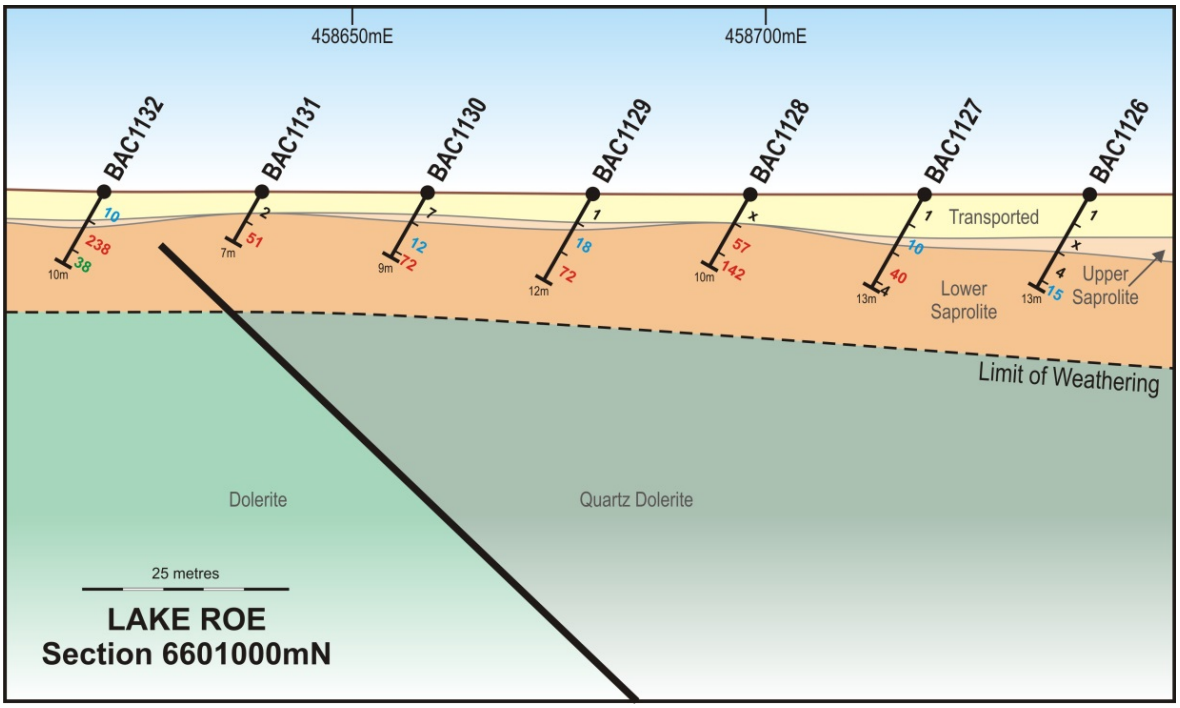

Figure 4a: Lake Roe Project Cross-Section 6601000N (gold in ppb)

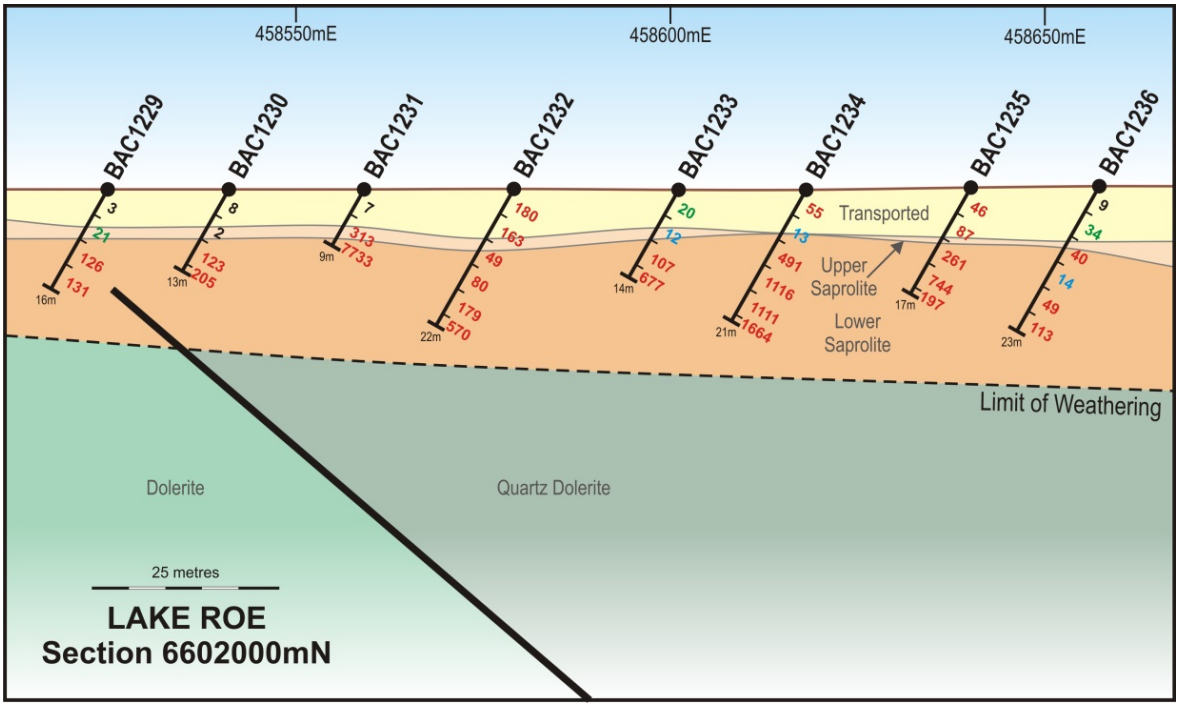

Figure 4b: Lake Roe Project Cross-Section 6602000N (gold in ppb)

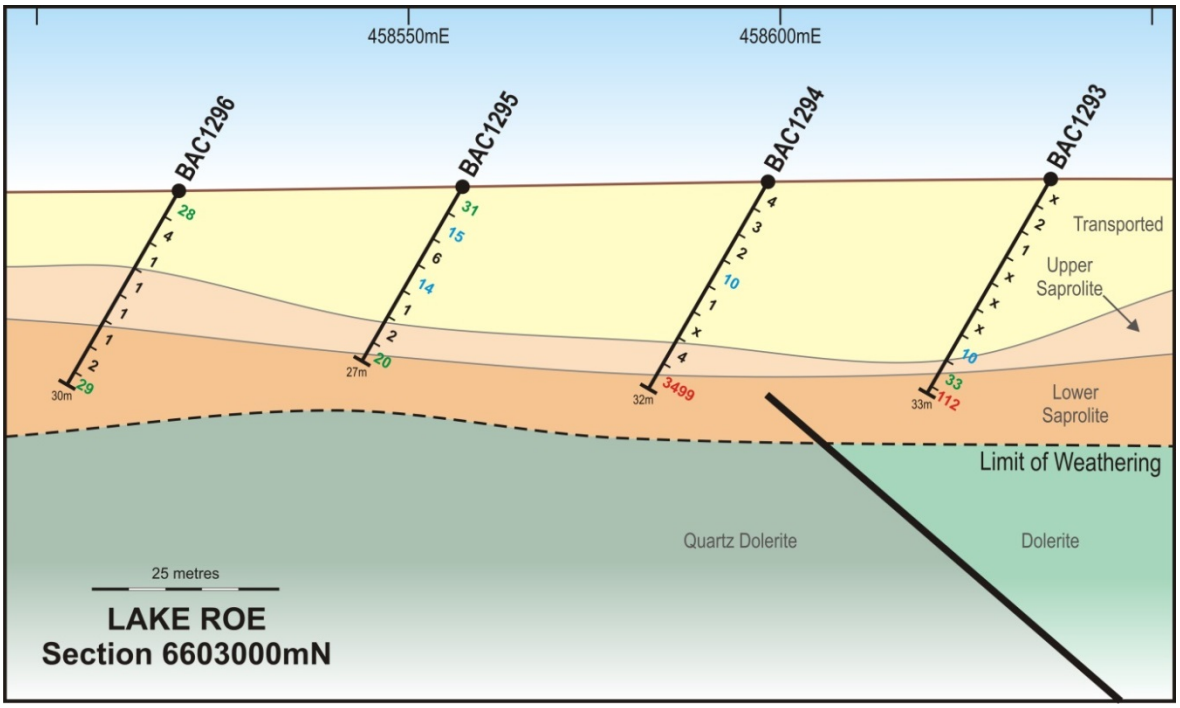

Figure 4c: Lake Roe Project Cross-Section 6603000N (gold in ppb)

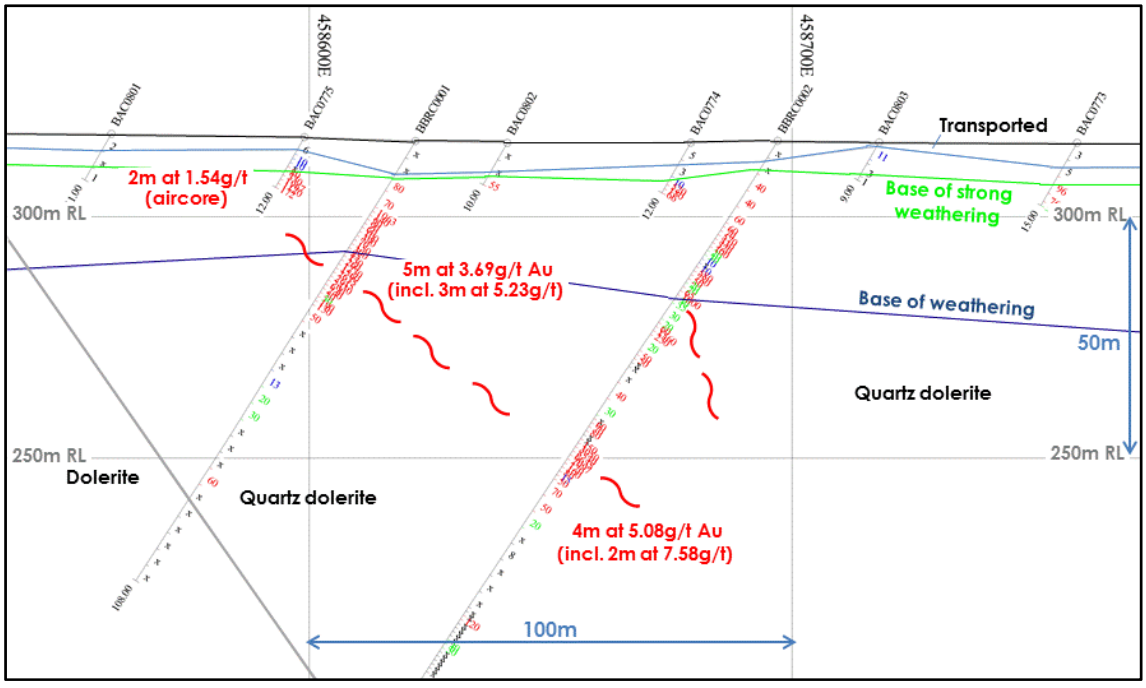

Figure 5: Cross Section 660600N (Earlier RC Drilling)

Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL

29 June 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. Breaker's objective is the discovery and development of large new, greenfields gold deposits. Its long-term exploration strategy focuses on the use of innovative multi-element geochemical techniques to identify new gold systems concealed by transported cover in unexplored parts of a world class gold province, WA's Eastern Goldfields Superterrane in the Yilgarn Craton. 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 – Aircore Drill Results

Hole No.	Prospect	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/t)	Sample	Comment
BAC1112	Bombora	7	6600796	458658	314.9	-60	270	4	7	3	173	0.17	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1119	Bombora	19	6600796	458796	314.5	-60	270	8	16	8	499	0.50	Composite	
			including					**8**	**12**	**4**	**815**	**0.82**	Composite	
BAC1128	Bombora	10	6600999	458698	314.2	-60	270	8	10	2	142	0.14	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1132	Bombora	10	6600998	458620	314.6	-60	270	4	8	4	238	0.24	Composite	
BAC1157	Bombora	40	6601199	458898	314.5	-60	270	32	36	4	114	0.11	Composite	
BAC1158	Bombora	26	6601200	458917	314.5	-60	270	4	8	4	297	0.30	Composite	
BAC1158								20	26	6	299	0.30	Composite	**EOH**
			including					**20**	**24**	**4**	**332**	**0.33**	Composite	
BAC1159	Bombora	35	6601199	458936	314.4	-60	270	4	8	4	110	0.11	Composite	
BAC1159								24	28	4	146	0.15	Composite	
BAC1167	Bombora	12	6601395	458860	315.4	-60	270	8	12	4	243	0.24	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1177	Bombora	8	6601397	458578	315.0	-60	270	0	4	4	172	0.17	Composite	
BAC1179	Bombora	13	6601597	458460	315.6	-60	270	8	13	5	182	0.18	Composite	**EOH**
			including					**12**	**13**	**1**	**506**	**0.51**	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1184	Bombora	19	6601598	458561	315.3	-60	270	4	8	4	219	0.22	Composite	
BAC1185	Bombora	10	6601599	458579	315.3	-60	270	4	10	6	126	0.13	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1186	Bombora	6	6601596	458599	315.2	-60	270	0	6	6	360	0.36	Composite	**EOH**
			including					**4**	**6**	**2**	**643**	**0.64**	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1187	Bombora	6	6601598	458619	315.2	-60	270	4	6	2	107	0.11	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1189	Bombora	10	6601599	458658	315.2	-60	270	8	10	2	207	0.21	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1197	Bombora	25	6601599	458820	315.2	-60	270	20	25	5	166	0.17	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1220	Bombora	14	6601799	458597	316.7	-60	270	8	14	6	2126	2.13	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1221	Bombora	11	6601799	458578	316.8	-60	270	0	8	8	365	0.37	Composite	
			including					**0**	**4**	**4**	**510**	**0.51**	Composite	
BAC1229	Bombora	16	6601999	458521	316.0	-60	270	8	16	8	129	0.13	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1230	Bombora	13	6601998	458538	316.0	-60	270	8	13	5	139	0.14	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1231	Bombora	9	6601997	458557	316.1	-60	270	4	9	5	1797	1.80	Composite	**EOH**
			including					**8**	**9**	**1**	**7733**	**7.73**	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1232	Bombora	22	6601997	458578	316.1	-60	270	0	8	8	172	0.17	Composite	
BAC1232								16	22	6	309	0.31	Composite	**EOH**
			including					**20**	**22**	**2**	**570**	**0.57**	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1233	Bombora	14	6601999	458601	315.9	-60	270	8	14	6	297	0.30	Composite	**EOH**
			including					**12**	**14**	**2**	**677**	**0.68**	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1234	Bombora	21	6601996	458619	315.9	-60	270	8	21	13	964	0.96	Composite	**EOH**
			including					**12**	**21**	**9**	**1174**	**1.17**	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1235	Bombora	17	6601996	458642	316.3	-60	270	8	17	9	469	0.47	Composite	**EOH**
			including					**12**	**16**	**4**	**744**	**0.74**	Composite	
BAC1236	Bombora	23	6601996	458660	316.5	-60	270	20	23	3	113	0.11	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1237	Bombora	27	6601998	458682	316.5	-60	270	16	20	4	155	0.15	Composite	
BAC1238	Bombora	30	6602000	458697	316.4	-60	270	24	28	4	122	0.12	Composite	
BAC1245	Bombora	48	6602198	458721	316.7	-60	270	40	44	4	304	0.30	Composite	
BAC1246	Bombora	30	6602198	458698	316.6	-60	270	20	30	10	299	0.30	Composite	**EOH**
			including					**20**	**28**	**8**	**341**	**0.34**	Composite	
BAC1250	Bombora	16	6602196	458618	317.7	-60	270	8	16	8	164	0.16	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1251	Bombora	12	6602199	458597	317.9	-60	270	8	12	4	241	0.24	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1252	Bombora	12	6602198	458579	317.7	-60	270	8	12	4	139	0.14	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1253	Bombora	12	6602198	458557	317.2	-60	270	8	12	4	182	0.18	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1261	Bombora	24	6602398	458417	315.9	-60	270	20	24	4	130	0.13	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1268	Bombora	19	6602398	458558	316.0	-60	270	16	19	3	109	0.11	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1270	Bombora	19	6602400	458597	315.7	-60	270	12	19	7	241	0.24	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1271	Bombora	22	6602398	458617	315.8	-60	270	16	22	6	202	0.20	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1272	Bombora	22	6602398	458636	315.8	-60	270	12	20	8	112	0.11	Composite	
BAC1273	Bombora	46	6602397	458657	315.9	-60	270	16	24	8	162	0.16	Composite	
BAC1283	Bombora	38	6602598	458636	316.4	-60	270	28	32	4	122	0.12	Composite	
BAC1287	Bombora	24	6602597	458479	316.0	-60	270	20	24	4	138	0.14	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1291	Bombora	35	6602791	458716	317.2	-60	270	24	28	4	206	0.21	Composite	
BAC1293	Bombora	33	6602997	458636	316.8	-60	270	32	33	1	112	0.11	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1294	Bombora	32	6602998	458598	316.5	-60	270	28	32	4	3499	3.50	Composite	**EOH**

Hole No.	Prospect	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/t)	Sample	Comment
BAC1304	Bombora	47	6603198	458619	318.0	-60	270	24	28	4	133	0.13	Composite	
BAC1306	Bombora	46	6603199	458700	317.6	-60	270	44	46	2	185	0.18	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1317	Bombora	47	6603598	458478	316.7	-60	270	44	47	3	146	0.15	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1320	Bombora	44	6603801	458256	315.8	-60	270	32	36	4	107	0.11	Composite	
BAC1321	Bombora	45	6603796	458300	316.7	-60	270	36	40	4	117	0.12	Composite	
BAC1325	Bombora	44	6603799	458466	316.6	-60	270	40	44	4	111	0.11	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1326	Bombora	48	6603799	458501	317.0	-60	270	40	44	4	216	0.22	Composite	
BAC1328	Bombora	52	6603799	458581	317.9	-60	270	44	52	8	111	0.11	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1336	Bombora	47	6603997	458240	315.4	-60	270	28	32	4	139	0.14	Composite	
BAC1354	Bombora	39	6604398	458719	315.9	-60	270	20	24	4	132	0.13	Composite	
BAC1354								32	36	4	330	0.33	Composite	
BAC1356	Bombora	29	6604399	458678	314.8	-60	270	16	24	8	199	0.20	Composite	
BAC1357	Bombora	30	6604399	458660	314.8	-60	270	20	24	4	315	0.32	Composite	
BAC1359	Bombora	28	6604397	458618	314.0	-60	270	12	16	4	107	0.11	Composite	
BAC1368	Bombora	43	6604399	458420	314.6	-60	270	28	40	12	286	0.29	Composite	
			including					**32**	**36**	**4**	**440**	**0.44**	Composite	
BAC1369	Bombora	38	6604393	458400	314.6	-60	270	20	38	18	501	0.50	Composite	**EOH**
			including					**24**	**36**	**12**	**574**	**0.57**	Composite	
BAC1370	Bombora	28	6604393	458377	314.6	-60	270	0	4	4	157	0.16	Composite	
BAC1370								20	24	4	134	0.13	Composite	
BAC1371	Bombora	29	6604394	458340	314.7	-60	270	12	28	16	156	0.16	Composite	
BAC1372	Bombora	25	6604399	458753	317.1	-60	270	24	26	2	174	0.17	Composite	
BAC1376	Bombora	30	6604401	458841	318.8	-60	270	28	30	2	126	0.13	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1388	Bombora	55	6604401	459119	315.0	-60	270	48	52	4	141	0.14	Composite	
BAC1390	Bombora	27	6604396	458320	314.7	-60	270	16	27	11	310	0.31	Composite	**EOH**
			including					**24**	**27**	**3**	**511**	**0.51**	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1391	Bombora	41	6604396	458300	314.6	-60	270	8	20	12	365	0.37	Composite	
BAC1391								24	41	17	375	0.37	Composite	**EOH**
			including					**24**	**28**	**4**	**584**	**0.58**	Composite	
			including					**36**	**41**	**5**	**444**	**0.44**	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1392	Bombora	29	6604398	458257	314.5	-60	270	8	29	21	297	0.30	Composite	**EOH**
			including					**8**	**16**	**8**	**451**	**0.45**	Composite	
			including					**8**	**12**	**4**	**555**	**0.55**	Composite	
BAC1393	Bombora	17	6604397	458237	314.4	-60	270	12	17	5	247	0.25	Composite	**EOH**
			including					**16**	**17**	**1**	**686**	**0.69**	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1397	Bombora	16	6604602	458197	314.3	-60	270	8	16	8	783	0.78	Composite	**EOH**
			including					**12**	**16**	**4**	**1345**	**1.35**	Composite	**EOH**
BAC1445	Bombora	24	6601000	458477	314.7	-60	270	20	24	4	344	0.34	Composite	**EOH**

ANNEXURE 1: JORC Code (2012 Edition) Table 1

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Sampling was conducted via aircore drilling (**AC**) on 20m or 40m drill spacing with a line spacing of 200m on the Lake Roe corridor. 359 AC holes for a total of 7,807m were drilled to blade refusal at the Lake Roe Project.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	AC samples were collected from a rig-mounted cyclone by bucket in 1m intervals and placed directly on the ground in rows of 10. Sampling was undertaken using Breaker Resources' (**BRB**) sampling protocols and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice, including standard and duplicate samples. Drill hole collars were picked up using handheld GPS and corrected/checked for elevation using elevation data from a detailed aeromagnetic survey.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	To initially identify mineralised zones in each AC drill hole, the 1m bulk samples were sampled with a scoop to generate 4m composite samples of approximately 3kg, or variable 1m to 3m (composite) samples at end-of-hole (**EOH**). An additional EOH multi-element sample was taken from AC holes terminating in Archean bedrock. The 3kg AC composite samples were sent to MinAnalytical in Perth. Samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverised to -75µm and split to produce a 25g sub sample (charge) for aqua regia digestion and gold analysis by ICP-MS with a 1ppb lower detection limit (4,000ppb upper limit). Any results reporting over the upper limit were further determined by 50g fire assay. The EOH AC samples were prepared in the same manner but underwent a four acid digestion (total digest) and multi-element analysis by ICP-OES and ICP-MS for 63 elements (Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Hf, Hg, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pr, Pt, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr).

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.).*	AC drilling was carried out using a 3½" blade bit to refusal, generally at the fresh rock interface. Drilling was undertaken by Ausdrill Limited's custom built lake drill rig.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Samples were generally dry with isolated damp samples. AC drill recoveries were visually estimated as a semi-quantitative range and recorded in the log. Recoveries were generally excellent (>90%), with reduced recovery in the initial near-surface sample and transported cover material.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drill cyclone and sample buckets were used to collect the 1m samples and cleaned between rod-changes and after each hole to minimise down hole and/or cross-hole contamination.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias in the AC drilling.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Drill holes were logged for lithology, weathering, wetness and obvious contamination by a geologist. Data is then captured in a database appropriate for mineral resource estimation. AC sampling is not appropriate for mineral resource estimation and is considered a qualitative sampling technique.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	AC logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature and captures downhole depth, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration and other features of the samples.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All AC drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	N/A
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	AC composite and EOH samples were collected with a sample scoop. The samples were recorded as dry, damp or wet. Sample duplicates were obtained by repeating the composite sampling process.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All AC samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverised to -75µm, split to produce a 25g charge prior to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		digestion via aqua regia or four acid (standard industry methods).
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	AC samples were collected at 1m intervals and composited into 4m samples using a scoop to sample individual metre samples. Quality control procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (**CRM**) along with field sample duplicates. MinAnalytical's QAQC included insertion of certified standards, blanks, check replicates and fineness checks to ensure grind size of 85% passing -75µm as part of their own internal procedures.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Sample duplicates were taken three times in every 100 samples. All AC samples were selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly give an accurate indication of mineralisation given the qualitative nature of the technique and the style of gold mineralisation sought.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The composite AC analytical technique used a 25g charge with an aqua regia digestion (partial digestion) which is considered appropriate for a first pass analysis of oxide-dominated material within the regolith intercepted by AC drilling. EOH AC samples underwent a four acid digest which is considered a total digest.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported element concentrations.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) 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 (geologists and database specialist) have verified the significant results that are listed in this report. It is considered that the company is using industry standard techniques for sampling and using independent laboratories with the inclusion of company standards on a routine basis.
	The use of twinned holes.	N/A
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary geological and sampling data were recorded digitally and on hard copy respectively, and subsequently transferred to a digital database where it is validated by experienced database personnel assisted by the geological staff and assay results are merged with the primary data using established database protocols.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were undertaken.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars were located by handheld GPS. Elevation values are in AHD and were corrected using the DEM-S data from the 1 second SRTM Derived Digital Elevation Models sourced from Geoscience Australia. Expected accuracy is +/- 3m for easting, northing and +/- 10m elevation coordinates.
	Specification of the grid system used.	GDA94 MGA, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Hole pickups were undertaken using a handheld GPS (see comments above). This is considered acceptable for these regional style exploration activities.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	AC drill holes were reconnaissance in nature with holes drilled 20m or 40m apart on a 200m line spacing.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	N/A
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	AC results reported are based on 4m composite samples for gold and individual 1m EOH multi-element samples.
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 AC drilling (-60 towards 270/west) tested the interpreted east dipping stratigraphy perpendicular (based from previous drilling and field mapping) minimising lithological bias. At this stage the primary mineralised structural orientation is unclear.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 angled orientation of AC drilling may introduce sampling bias due to the unknown orientation of primary mineralisation/structures. This would be considered minimal as drilling coverage is essentially restricted to the overlying regolith and seldom penetrates fresh rock by more than a couple of metres.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	AC samples were systematically numbered and recorded, bagged in labelled polyweave sacks and dispatched in batches to the laboratory by Ausdrill or via Company vehicles and personnel. The laboratory confirms receipt of all samples on the submission form on arrival. All assay pulps are retained and stored in a Company facility for future reference if required.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted on sampling techniques to date.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The AC drill holes were located on 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. The main target at the Lake Roe Project is high-grade gold mineralisation hosted by the upper granophyric portion of a 400m-thick fractionated dolerite situated in a domal geometry located between two major shear zones situated adjacent to a large syenitic granite intrusion in an area of shallow cover near the eastern margin of the Kurnalpi Terrane. The targeted dolerite forms part of a 1,500m-thick greenstone sequence dominated by mafic and lesser sedimentary and felsic rocks situated geometrically above the east-dipping Keith-Kilkenny/Roe Shear Zone and below the Claypan Shear Zone along the western contact of the Swan Lake Granite.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar;* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar;* • *dip and azimuth of the hole;* • *down hole length and interception depth;* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to Appendix 1 for significant results from the AC drilling. The drill hole locations are shown in the body of the text as Figures 2 and 3. The use of low level geochemical information to identify anomalous trends and "footprints" rather than reporting of individual values is considered appropriate in locating and mapping geological and geochemical anomalous trends that potentially identify target areas for follow up drilling. The detailed coordinates for each hole collar, and hole depth information is not considered material to this report, and as such individual hole location details are not tabulated if significant geochemistry is not detected.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	All reported AC assays have been length weighted. No top-cuts have been applied. A nominal 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off is reported as being potentially significant in the context of the grassroots geological setting.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	N/A
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry of any primary mineralisation is not known at present due to the early stage of exploration. However secondary oxide (supergene/ redox) mineralisation generally occurs as flat horizontal blankets overlying the primary mineralisation. The angled orientation of AC drilling may introduce minor sampling bias (increasing the intercept width of flat lying secondary mineralization by up to 16%). All drill hole intercepts are measured in down hole metres.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures and tables in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All significant results above a 0.1g/t lower cut-off are reported.
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.