

## Bonanza grades up to 201g/t gold at Lake Roe discovery

### New sub-horizontal gold lodes enhance potential for large open pit

#### Highlights

- ✦ More outstanding, shallow, high-grade gold intersections reinforce mining potential of 2.2km-long Bombora gold discovery, 100km east of Kalgoorlie
- ✦ Second round of drilling results from ongoing infill and extensional RC campaign at Bombora (32 holes) include best intercept seen to date:

Hole_ID	Interval @ g/t Gold	From	Includes
BBRC0166	7m @ 61.78	59m	4m @ 105.04
BBRC0160	7m @ 7.75	24m	5m @ 10.59
and	7m @ 2.00	72m	1m @ 8.18
BBRC0165	12m @ 3.14	48m	5m @ 6.99
BBRC0158	13m @ 2.18	36m	9m @ 3.02
BBRC0224	8m @ 2.45	92m	4m @ 4.57
and	16m @ 1.00	48m	-
BBRC0156	4m @ 4.79	30m	2m @ 9.33

- ✦ The latest results follow recently reported intercepts such as 24m @ 7.75g/t Au from 9m and 19m @ 7.56g/t Au from 49m (24 January 2017; first round 100m x 20m results); assay results are pending for 27 RC holes
- ✦ The new results highlight a previously unknown, sub-horizontal high-grade gold lode at least 100m in east-west extent in cross-section; this flat fault orientation appears to be present throughout the Bombora discovery zone (spatially associated with lamprophyre)
- ✦ The presence of at least two main mineralised orientations is expected to enhance the gold endowment per vertical metre (gold appears to be enriched where the steep and flat faults intersect)
- ✦ Bombora discovery is open in all directions with upgraded drill intercepts reported from Crescent Prospect to the north (1m sample results)
- ✦ Resource drilling ongoing with two RC drill rigs; diamond drilling underway to generate more baseline structural data prior to commencing initial testing of depth potential

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB) is pleased to announce outstanding shallow, high-grade gold intercepts from ongoing infill and extensional reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling at the Bombora gold discovery at the 100%-owned Lake Roe Project, located 100km east of Kalgoorlie.

The drilling results include the most spectacular intercept received to date at Lake Roe of 7m at 61.78g/t Au, including 4m at 105.4g/t Au.

The new results highlight a previously unknown flat to gently west-dipping, high-grade mineralised fault up to at least 100m wide in cross-section (Figure 2). The plunge of the lode is unclear at this stage due to the large (100m) distance between drill sections, an aspect that will be resolved with detailed infill drilling.

Preliminary analysis indicates that flat to gently west-dipping faults are widespread throughout the 6km-long Lake Roe gold system and are broadly parallel to late intrusions of lamprophyre (a rare, ultra-potassic intrusive rock that has a common spatial association with large Archean gold deposits). Gold mineralisation appears to be enhanced where the prevailing, steeply dipping strike-parallel faults are intersected by the late gently west-dipping faults.

The latest results come from the central part of the 2.2km-long Bombora discovery. Drill results for some of the holes are preliminary, with 1m splits pending.

The RC drilling also identified thick, shallow and high-grade gold mineralisation in several other areas (Figures 1 to 3). The thick, shallow and high-grade nature of the results is consistent with the initial phase of 100m x 20m infill RC results reported on 24 January 2017 (24m @ 7.75g/t Au; 19m @ 7.56g/t Au).

The results reinforce the mining potential of what is shaping up as a significant greenfields gold discovery. The increase in drill density is starting to resolve the geometry and structural controls of the high-grade gold zones and indicates good continuity of mineralisation.

The 2.2km-long Bombora discovery is open at depth (Figure 3) and along strike (Figure 4).

The gold potential along strike is highlighted by new 1m assay data relating to previously reported (4m composite) drill results at the Crescent Prospect to the north of the Bombora discovery, and previous RC drill results to the south at the Bombora South Prospect (Figure 4), an aspect that underscores the scale of the Lake Roe gold system.

Breaker's Executive Chairman, Mr Tom Sanders, said the results provide further confidence in the grade, scale and economic potential of the 2.2km-long Bombora discovery.

"The RC infill drilling program has successfully identified high-grade shallow gold lodes not readily apparent in the earlier wide-spaced (100m x 40m) drilling. This will be an advantage in any potential stand-alone development. It also creates options for custom milling which can minimise dilution to shareholders.

"The increase in drill density is starting to give us an improved understanding of the geometry and structural controls of the high-grade zones. This lays the foundation to test the depth potential of the project which is about to start using a recently arrived diamond drill rig.

"The improved understanding we are getting from the tighter drill pattern will also assist in evaluating the gold potential along strike from the main Bombora discovery. Detailed analysis of the gold potential associated with many significant reconnaissance gold intersections obtained to the north and south at the Crescent and Bombora South Prospects is limited by the current wide drill spacing."

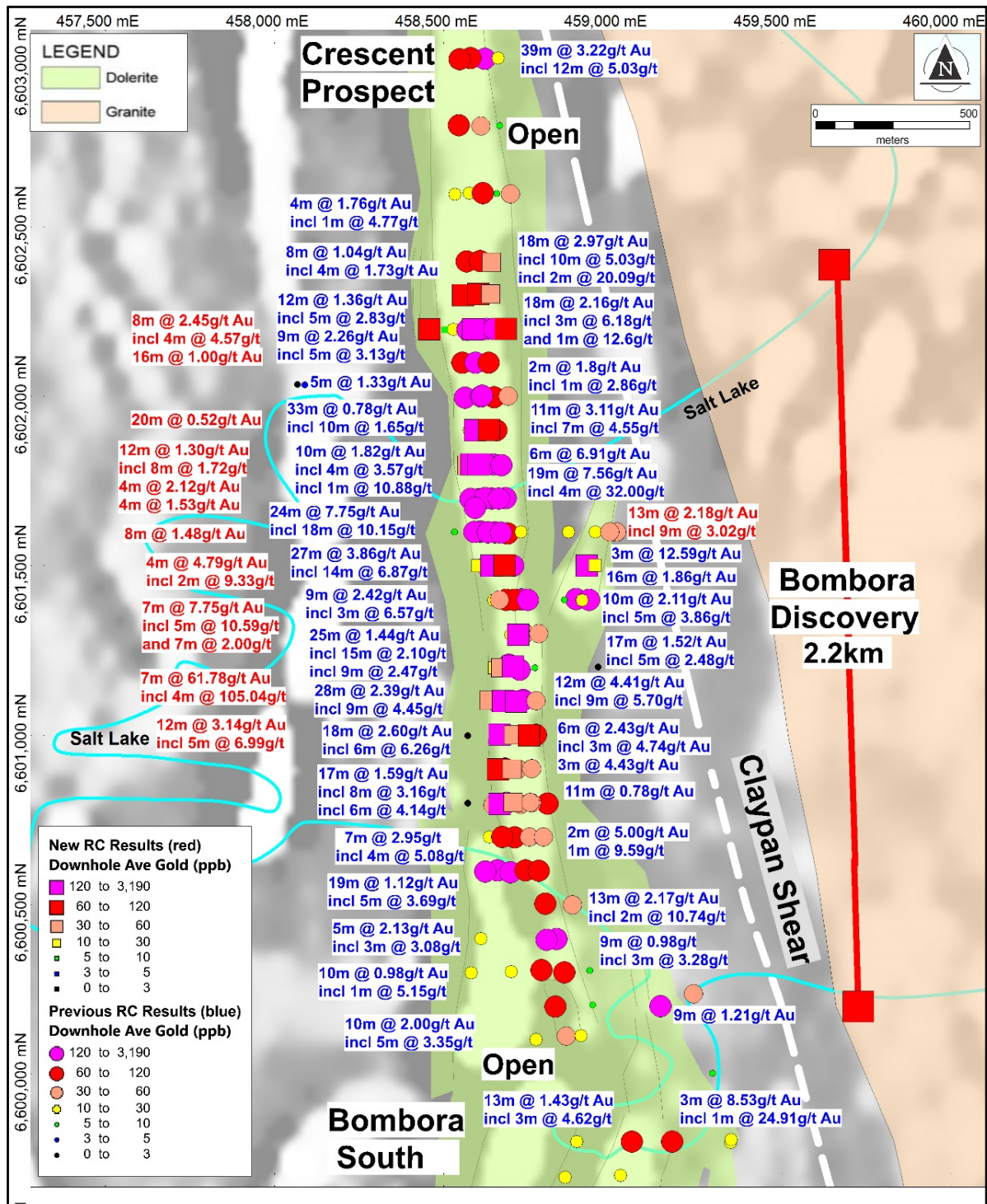


Figure 1: Bombora discovery RC drill hole plan: Selected RC holes colour-coded by average downhole gold over aeromagnetic image with interpreted geology

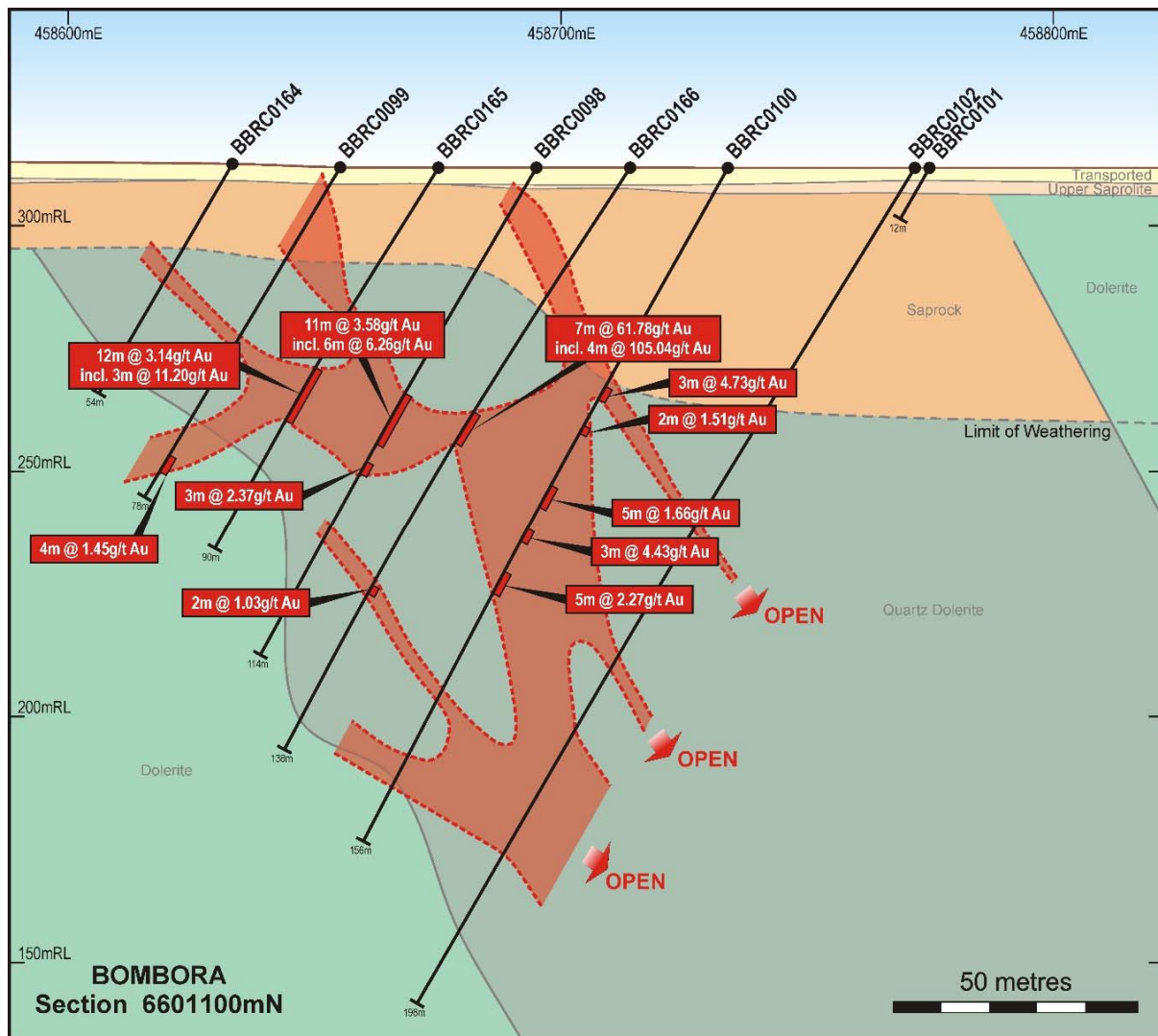


Figure 2: Bombora discovery cross section 6601100mN

### RC Drill Program Details/Results

The RC drilling aims to clarify the geometry, grade characteristics and extent of gold mineralisation by progressively reducing the drill hole spacing to 100m x 20m (from 100m x 40m or wider) over the main Bombora discovery ahead of more detailed resource delineation drilling. The discovery is hidden below thin transported cover (generally 5-10m) and outcrop is minimal to non-existent.

The new RC drill holes at Bombora comprise 32 holes for 3,409m (BBRC0155-0173 and BBRC0217-0229). Assay results are pending for a further 27 RC drill holes completed in the New Year. Many of the results are based on preliminary 4m composite samples (1m sample results pending).

New 1m sample assay results were also received from the Crescent Prospect to the north of the Bombora discovery and have upgraded several previously reported RC drill intercepts based on preliminary 4m composite sample results (ASX Releases 19 December 2016 & 24 January 2017).

The Bombora RC drilling is part of an ongoing program that is progressively closing the drill hole spacing to 100m x 20m (from 100m x 40m) with extensional strike and depth holes where appropriate. This drilling will provide the framework for more detailed infill resource drilling.

Drill holes are shown in plan, cross-section and long section on Figures 1 to 4. A listing of new assay results above a nominal 0.2g/t Au cut-off is provided in Appendix 1. Details of the RC drilling are summarised in Annexure 1.

Gold typically occurs as sulphide-rich lode and stockwork mineralisation in an upper, iron-rich part of a fractionated dolerite, the Bombora Dolerite. The sulphide lodes represent sulphide-impregnated fault zones (fluid pathways) with up to 10% pyrrhotite and pyrite accompanied by silica, biotite, chlorite and carbonate alteration and (tensional) quartz-pyrite veinlets that can form stockwork-style mineralisation that is commonly associated with the sulphide lodes.

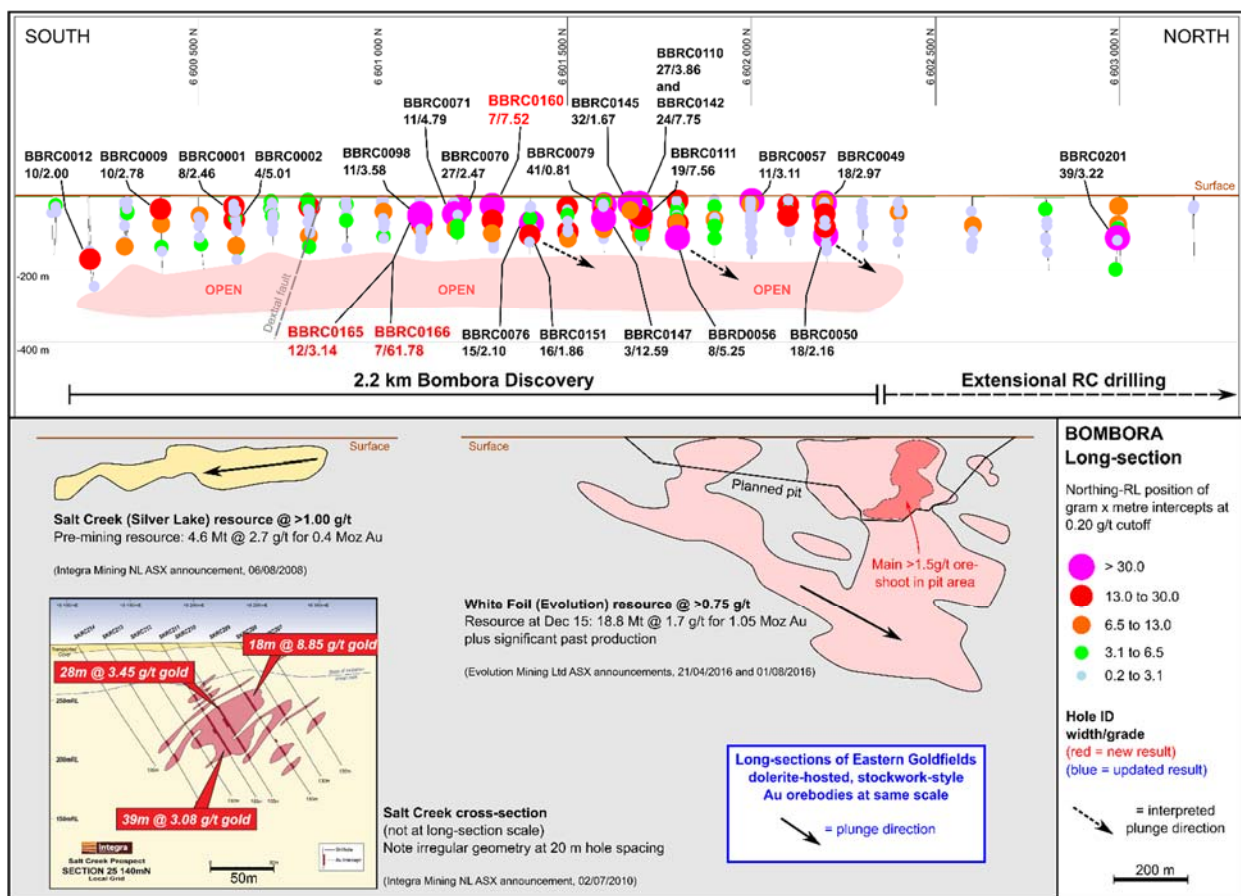


Figure 3: (Top) Gram x metre long-section of the 2.2km Bombora discovery and immediate extensions, showing the location of significant intercepts in relation to Northing and depth (RL); (Bottom) Long-section views of similar deposit styles at the same scale, with inset cross-section of Salt Creek (not to same scale)

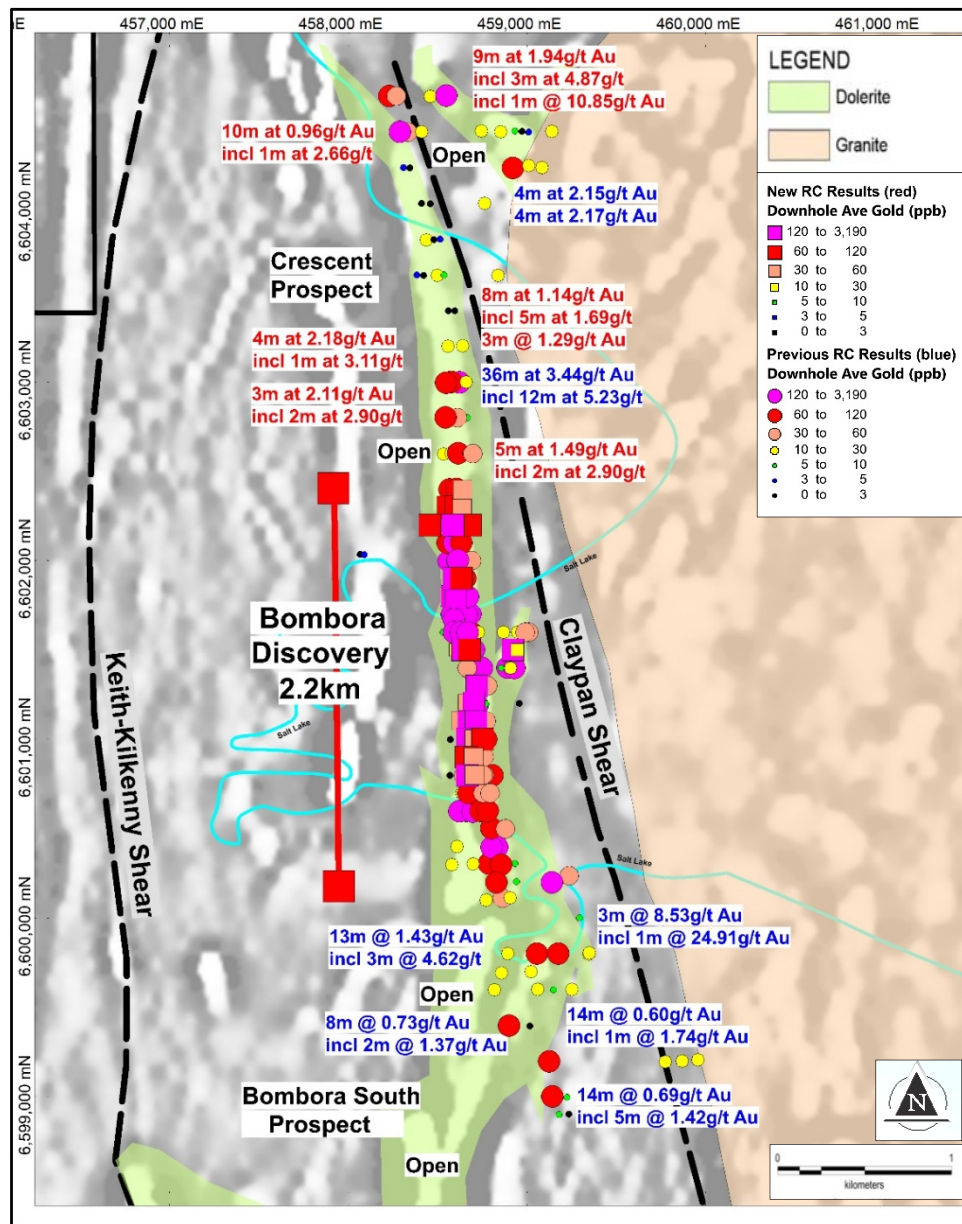


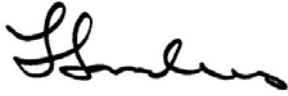
Figure 4: Crescent/Bombora RC drill hole plan: RC holes colour-coded by downhole average gold over aeromagnetic image with interpreted geology

### Next Steps

Resource drilling is currently underway over the 2.2km-long Bombora discovery area with two RC drill rigs. Planned RC drilling will progressively close the drill pattern to 100m x 20m prior to more detailed drilling on a 40m x 20m pattern targeting an open pit resource.

The recently arrived diamond drill rig will complete several shallow holes to further resolve the structure and mineralisation geometry in key areas. The strategy is to then track the high-grade gold mineralisation down-plunge to start to unlock the depth potential.

The diamond 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.



Tom Sanders  
Executive Chairman  
Breaker Resources NL

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

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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.

**APPENDIX 1**

Hole No.	Prospect	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0103	Bombora	150	6600801	458755	311.7	-60.2	269.0	99	101	2	1.05	Split
BBRC0112	Bombora	173	6601700	458683	312.4	-58.9	268.7	58	61	3	1.71	Split
			including					59	61	2	2.11	Split
BBRC0156	Bombora	91	6601500	458640	311.7	-60.0	269.0	12	20	8	0.57	Composite
BBRC0156								30	34	4	4.79	Split
			including					31	33	2	9.33	Split
			including					31	32	1	12.49	Split
BBRC0156								36	40	4	0.22	Composite
BBRC0156								68	72	4	0.32	Composite
BBRC0157	Bombora	130	6601501	458679	311.7	-59.4	268.5	52	60	8	0.39	Composite
BBRC0157								72	76	4	0.41	Composite
BBRC0157								95	100	5	0.38	Split
			including					96	98	2	0.60	Split
BBRC0157								104	107	3	0.44	Split
			including					105	106	1	0.53	Split
BBRC0158	Bombora	96	6601500	458922	313.1	-60.7	268.1	36	49	13	2.18	Composite/Split
			including					40	49	9	3.02	Split
			including					40	45	5	3.90	Split
			including					40	44	4	4.26	Split
			and					47	49	2	3.02	Split
			including					48	49	1	3.53	Split
BBRC0158								57	59	2	0.33	Split
			including					58	59	1	0.42	Split
BBRC0158								61	62	1	0.21	Split
BBRC0159	Bombora	108	6601501	458946	312.8	-59.6	272.6	92	96	4	0.37	Composite
BBRC0160	Bombora	126	6601297	458719	311.8	-59.3	269.5	24	31	7	7.75	Split
			including					24	30	6	8.97	Split
			including					25	30	5	10.59	Split
			including					25	26	1	5.37	Split
			and					27	29	2	21.20	Split
BBRC0160								60	64	4	0.40	Composite
BBRC0160								72	79	7	2.00	Split
			including					72	77	5	2.69	Split
			including					72	73	1	8.18	Split
			and					76	77	1	4.52	Split
			and					78	79	1	0.37	Split
BBRC0160								115	120	5	1.86	Split
			including					116	120	4	2.24	Split
			including					116	119	3	2.63	Split
BBRC0162	Bombora	96	6601199	458668	312.6	-61.1	272.6	84	88	4	0.46	Composite
BBRC0163	Bombora	132	6601203	458704	311.9	-61.9	268.6	52	56	4	0.30	Composite
BBRC0163								84	87	3	2.00	Split
			including					85	87	2	2.46	Split
BBRC0163								100	108	8	0.76	Composite
			including					100	104	4	1.31	Composite
			and					104	108	4	1.31	Composite
BBRC0164	Bombora	54	6601103	458633	312.6	-60.1	270.5	24	28	4	0.21	Composite
BBRC0165	Bombora	90	6601100	458675	311.7	-58.1	270.3	48	60	12	3.14	Composite/Split
			including					48	58	10	3.71	Composite/Split
			including					48	52	4	0.53	Composite
			and					53	58	5	6.99	Split
			including					53	54	1	1.06	Split
			and					55	58	3	11.23	Split
			including					56	57	1	21.37	Split
			and					59	60	1	0.35	Split

Hole No.	Prospect	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0166	Bombora	138	6601099	458714	311.7	-57.2	271.1	54	56	2	0.45	Split
including								55	56	1	0.50	Split
BBRC0166								59	66	7	61.78	Split
including								59	63	4	105.04	Split
including								59	60	1	148.00	Split
and								60	61	1	201.00	Split
and								61	62	1	46.13	Split
and								62	63	1	25.02	Split
BBRC0166								100	102	2	1.03	Split
including								101	102	1	1.59	Split
BBRC0167	Bombora	60	6601002	458665	311.6	-60.3	268.3	8	12	4	0.37	Composite
BBRC0167								44	48	4	1.73	Composite
BBRC0168	Bombora	92	6601001	458706	311.6	-59.9	267.5	64	68	4	0.29	Composite
BBRC0169	Bombora	138	6601000	458751	311.7	-60.1	270.1	76	80	4	0.74	Split
including								76	77	1	1.05	Split
and								78	79	1	1.17	Split
BBRC0169								92	96	4	0.56	Composite
BBRC0170	Bombora	60	6600899	458660	311.6	-59.9	268.3	8	12	4	0.23	Composite
BBRC0170								20	24	4	0.02	Composite
BBRC0171	Bombora	114	6600900	458701	311.6	-59.4	269.3	26	28	2	1.28	Split
including								27	28	1	1.67	Split
BBRC0172	Bombora	54	6600797	458665	311.6	-59.3	269.3	4	12	8	0.44	Composite
including								8	12	4	0.64	Composite
BBRC0172								28	32	4	0.97	Composite
BBRC0172								36	40	4	0.38	Composite
BBRC0173	Bombora	102	6600801	458705	311.6	-60.6	268.8	40	44	4	0.22	Composite
BBRC0173								56	60	4	0.43	Composite
BBRC0217	Bombora	96	6602299	458557	313.9	-60.5	269.1	32	36	4	0.65	Composite
BBRC0217								44	48	4	0.49	Composite
BBRC0218	Bombora	138	6602302	458601	313.0	-59.5	270.7	16	20	4	0.39	Composite
BBRC0218								84	88	4	0.22	Composite
BBRC0219	Bombora	168	6602302	458638	312.8	-60.1	268.8	64	68	4	0.29	Composite
BBRC0219								80	84	4	0.30	Composite
BBRC0219								148	152	4	0.22	Composite
BBRC0220	Bombora	192	6602397	458640	314.7	-60.2	268.6	20	24	4	0.44	Composite
BBRC0220								140	144	4	0.39	Composite
BBRC0222	Bombora	204	6602199	458683	314.5	-59.9	271.4	32	36	4	0.23	Composite
BBRC0222								120	124	4	0.70	Split
including								120	121	1	1.89	Split
and								123	124	1	0.50	Split
BBRC0222								144	148	4	0.41	Composite
BBRC0222								156	160	4	0.25	Composite
BBRC0222								164	168	4	0.25	Composite
BBRC0223	Bombora	84	6602198	458549	313.6	-57.0	269.5	12	24	12	0.74	Composite
including								12	20	8	0.90	Composite
including								16	20	4	1.04	Composite
BBRC0224	Bombora	114	6602198	458587	313.7	-59.3	268.6	16	20	4	0.28	Composite
BBRC0224								40	44	4	0.33	Composite
BBRC0224								48	64	16	1.00	Composite
including								48	52	4	0.84	Composite
and								56	64	8	1.36	Composite
BBRC0224								72	76	4	0.52	Composite
BBRC0224								92	100	8	2.45	Composite
including								92	96	4	4.57	Composite
BBRC0225	Bombora	54	6601797	458568	314.6	-60.0	268.8	36	40	4	0.32	Composite
BBRC0226	Bombora	72	6601799	458582	314.4	-60.7	267.2	20	28	8	1.48	Composite

Hole No.	Prospect	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0227	Bombora	108	6601800	458602	314.0	-59.8	267.2	8	20	12	1.30	Composite
			including					12	20	8	1.72	Composite
			including					12	16	4	2.61	Composite
BBRC0227								24	28	4	2.12	Composite
BBRC0227								32	36	4	1.53	Composite
BBRC0227								40	44	4	0.71	Composite
BBRC0228	Bombora	108	6601900	458592	314.8	-60.7	268.9	8	12	4	0.25	Composite
BBRC0228								28	36	8	0.40	Composite
			including					28	32	4	0.58	Composite
BBRC0228								64	84	20	0.52	Composite
			including					64	72	8	0.63	Composite
			including					64	69	5	0.79	Composite
			and					76	84	8	0.54	Composite
BBRC0229	Bombora	138	6601901	458633	315.1	-61.0	267.6	64	68	4	0.23	Composite
BBRC0229								84	96	12	0.53	Composite
			including					88	96	8	0.62	Composite
BBRC0229								124	128	4	0.81	Composite
BBRC0113	Crescent	96	6604599	458230	311.3	-59.8	268.3	13	14	1	0.28	Split
BBRC0113								15	20	5	0.61	Split
			including					18	20	2	1.03	Split
			including					19	20	1	1.45	Split
BBRC0113								21	31	10	0.20	Split
			including					23	24	1	0.32	Split
			and					26	27	1	0.36	Split
BBRC0114	Crescent	78	6604599	458270	311.3	-60.2	267.9	41	44	3	0.61	Split
			including					42	43	1	1.09	Split
BBRC0115	Crescent	150	6604598	458458	311.4	-61.9	267.3	68	69	1	1.24	Split
BBRC0116	Crescent	120	6604601	458549	313.3	-60.5	267.3	73	82	9	1.94	Split
			including					73	79	6	2.75	Split
			including					73	74	1	1.06	Split
			and					75	78	3	4.87	Split
			including					76	78	2	6.46	Split
			including					76	77	1	10.85	Split
			and					81	82	1	0.61	Split
BBRC0117	Crescent	132	6604398	458333	311.3	-60.1	269.2	20	22	2	0.30	Split
			including					20	21	1	0.38	Split
BBRC0117								25	29	4	0.37	Split
			including					25	27	2	0.31	Split
			and					28	29	1	0.75	Split
BBRC0118	Crescent	192	6604400	458410	311.3	-60.5	269.2	22	23	1	0.26	Split
BBRC0118								28	29	1	0.38	Split
BBRC0119	Crescent	78	6604400	458290	311.3	-59.7	269.2	18	30	12	0.85	Split
			including					18	29	11	0.91	Split
			including					19	29	10	0.96	Split
			including					19	21	2	1.17	Split
			and					22	23	1	1.22	Split
			and					27	28	1	2.66	Split
BBRC0120	Crescent	102	6602597	458533	312.8	-58.7	268.9	45	46	1	0.33	Split
BBRC0122	Crescent	180	6602600	458615	313.8	-60.0	270.1	90	95	5	1.49	Split
			including					90	93	3	2.31	Split
			including					91	93	2	2.90	Split
			including					91	92	1	3.42	Split
BBRC0123	Crescent	162	6602599	458656	314.7	-59.3	269.7	141	142	1	0.42	Split

Hole No.	Prospect	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0124	Crescent	168	6602598	458696	315.4	-58.7	267.4	149	151	2	0.91	Split
including								149	150	1	1.35	Split
BBRC0124								152	153	1	0.23	Split
BBRC0124								157	163	6	0.31	Split
including								157	160	3	0.39	Split
BBRC0124								166	167	1	0.32	Split
BBRC0125	Crescent	240	6602800	458665	313.9	-59.2	269.6	181	182	1	0.66	Split
BBRC0127	Crescent	160	6604402	459140	311.4	-61.0	269.2	50	51	1	0.23	Split
BBRC0131	Crescent	168	6604404	458745	315.4	-62.3	270.3	25	28	3	0.44	Split
BBRC0132	Crescent	126	6604400	458852	315.8	-60.3	271.2	24	26	2	0.25	Split
BBRC0201	Crescent	204	6602997	458621	314.3	-59.9	270.2	31	32	1	0.31	Split
BBRC0201								102	106	4	1.66	Split
including								102	105	3	2.11	Split
including								102	104	2	2.90	Split
including								102	103	1	3.76	Split
BBRC0202	Crescent	162	6602999	458578	313.6	-60.2	267.9	28	33	5	1.84	Split
including								28	32	4	2.18	Split
including								28	30	2	2.66	Split
including								28	29	1	3.11	Split
BBRC0202								89	90	1	0.83	Split
BBRC0203	Crescent	234	6602999	458660	314.2	-60.0	269.1	33	34	1	0.50	Split
BBRC0203								93	95	2	1.02	Split
including								93	94	1	1.50	Split
BBRC0204	Crescent	222	6602996	458546	313.5	-80.0	88.5	23	31	8	1.14	Split
including								26	31	5	1.69	Split
including								27	31	4	2.00	Split
including								30	31	1	5.71	Split
BBRC0204								120	121	1	0.42	Split
BBRC0204								203	206	3	1.29	Split
including								204	206	2	1.77	Split
including								205	206	1	2.75	Split
BBRC0205	Crescent	102	6603199	458558	315.2	-60.0	267.7	38	39	1	1.36	Split

#### Appendix 1 Notes

- ✦ Mineralised widths shown are downhole distances. The estimated true width is unclear due to the wide-spaced nature of the drilling. Several mineralisation geometries may be present.
- ✦ One metre results are pending for all composite samples.
- ✦ Nominal cut-off grade of 0.2g/t (200ppb Au) applied due to the early (pre-resource) nature of the drilling (details provided in Annexure 1).

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<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>	<p>32 reverse circulation (RC) holes were completed by Breaker Resources NL. Holes were drilled to variable depth dependent upon observation from the supervising geologist.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>Sampling was undertaken using Breaker Resources' (BRB) sampling protocols and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice, including standard and duplicate samples.</p> <p>Drill hole collars were picked up using handheld GPS and corrected/checked for elevation using elevation data from a detailed aeromagnetic survey.</p>
	<p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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></p>	<p>RC samples were composited at 4m to produce a bulk 3kg sample.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<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.
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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 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.
<b>Logging</b>	<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.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<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 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.
	<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 -75µm to produce a homogenous representative 25g 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</i>	RC samples were collected at 1m intervals and composited into 4m samples using a spear to sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>representivity of samples.</i>	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.
	<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>	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.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	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.
	<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>	No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported element concentrations.
	<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>	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.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	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.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	None undertaken in this program.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data</i>	Primary geological and sampling data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments were undertaken.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<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.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	RC holes were spaced on a variable 100m x 20m or 200m x 40m or 80m nominal drill pattern.
	<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 adequate at this stage 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 were riffle split when dry or by a representative spear or scoop sample when wet/damp.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<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>	Angled RC drilling (generally -60° towards 270°/grid west) has confirmed the interpreted east dipping stratigraphy (based from field mapping) minimising lithological bias. At this stage the primary mineralised structural orientations are unclear due to the wide-spaced nature of the reconnaissance drilling.
	<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.
<b>Sample security</b>	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All assay pulps are retained and stored in a Company facility for future reference if required.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<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
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<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 tenement E28/2515, which is 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.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<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>
<b>Geology</b>	<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>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The main exploration target is high-grade lode, stockwork, disseminated and quartz vein gold mineralisation hosted by different phases of the fractionated dolerite.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<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"> <li>• <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar;</i></li> <li>• <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar;</i></li> <li>• <i>dip and azimuth of the hole;</i></li> <li>• <i>down hole length and interception depth;</i></li> <li>• <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<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 Figures.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A nominal 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off is reported as being material in the context of the grassroots geological setting.</p>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<i>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.</i>	All reported RC assays have been length weighted. No top-cuts have been applied.
	<i>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.</i>	Arithmetic length weighting used.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	None undertaken.
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></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>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<i>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</i>	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<i>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.</i>	All significant results above a 0.2g/t lower cut-off are reported.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<i>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.</i>	There is no other substantive exploration data.
<b>Further work</b>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>  <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>	Further work is planned as stated in this announcement.