BREAKER Resources NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **1 March 2017**

More shallow, high-grade infill results highlight continuity of mineralisation at 2.2km-long Bombora gold discovery in WA

Latest results provide further strong evidence of large open pit potential

Highlights

- **Third round of infill RC drill results from the Bombora discovery at the Lake Roe project near Kalgoorlie continue to highlight significant potential for a large open pit mine**
- **Latest results (24 holes) include:**

Hole_ID	Interval @ g/t Gold	From	Includes	Includes
BBRC0176	12m @ 2.46	40m	5m @ 5.37	2m @ 9.46
BBRC0183	11m @ 7.77	44m	6m @ 13.67	2m @ 37.99
BBRC0231	28m @ 3.56	124m	8m @ 11.54	4m @ 20.98
BBRC0237	12m @ 2.20	200m	4m @ 5.74	-
BBRC0240	6m @ 4.37	43m	-	-
BBRC0241	4m @ 5.30	88m	1m @ 14.25	-
BBRC0242	3m @ 5.99	58m	2m @ 8.52	1m @ 15.97
BBRC0245	4m @ 3.39	66m	-	-

- **The 100m x 20m infill drilling program, which only started in December 2016, is providing the first close-spaced data required to assess continuity and geometry of gold mineralisation (due to the wide drill hole spacing of earlier drilling)**
- **The new results confirm two persistent, "stacked" gold-mineralised orientations; the stacked nature of the mineralisation is expected to enhance the gold endowment per vertical metre**
- **The 2.2km-long Bombora discovery is open along strike and depth; it forms part of a 6km-long gold system outlined by reconnaissance drilling that remains open along strike**
- **Resource drilling is ongoing with two RC drill rigs and one diamond drill rig**

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

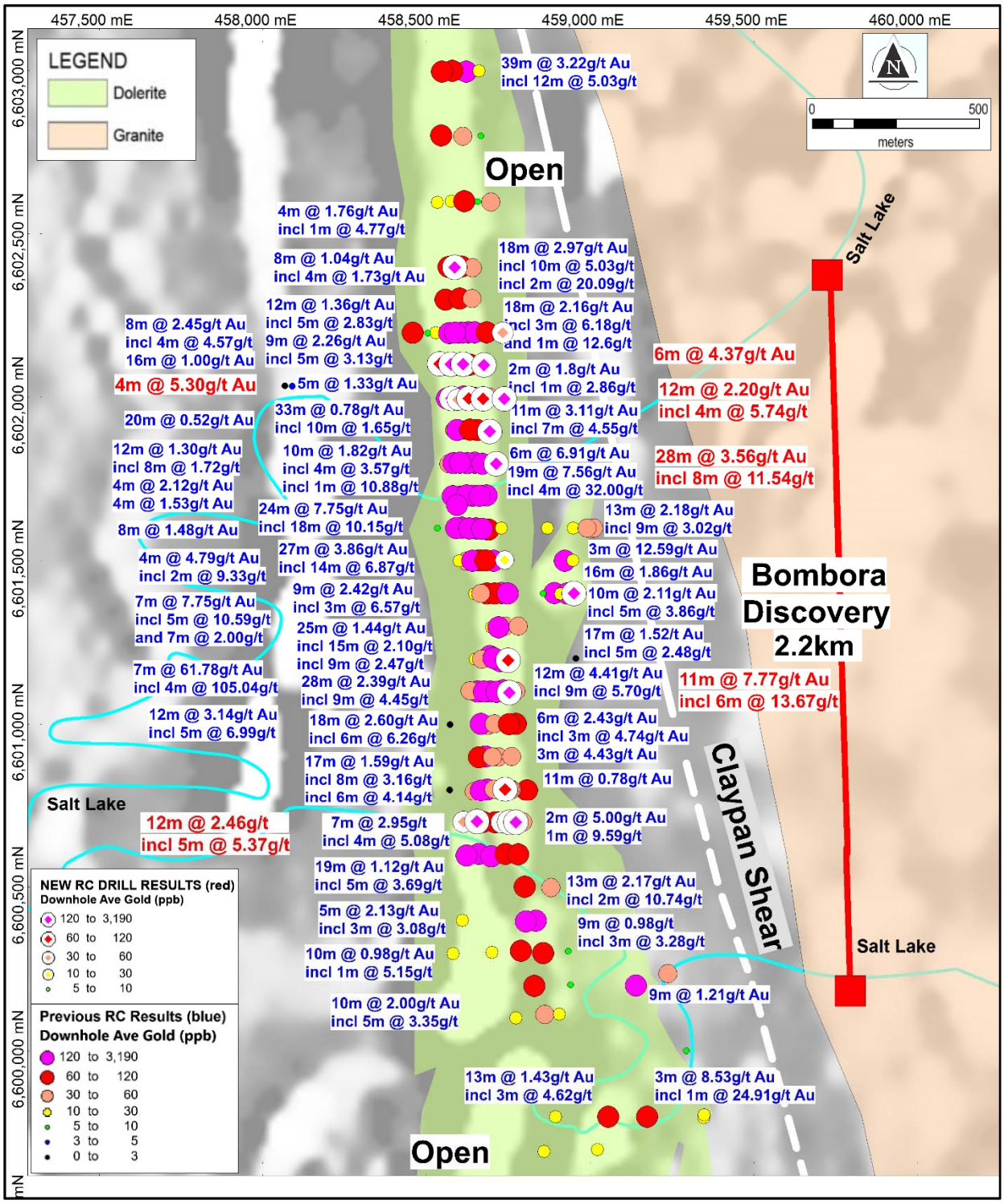

Figure 1: Bombora discovery RC drill hole plan: Selected RC drill holes and intersections. Drill holes colour-coded by average downhole gold over aeromagnetic image with interpreted geology

RC Drill Program

The infill RC drilling at the 2.2km Bombora discovery is part of an ongoing program to assess the geometry, grade characteristics and extent of the gold mineralisation ahead of more detailed 40m x 20m resource delineation drilling. The current drilling is progressively reducing the drill hole spacing to 100m x 20m (from 100m x 40m or wider).

The 100m x 20m infill drilling started in December 2016, and provides the first close-spaced data required to assess continuity and geometry of gold mineralisation (due to the wide drill hole spacing of earlier drilling).

The new RC drill holes at Bombora comprise 24 holes for 3,369m (BBRC0174-0183, BBRC0230-0240, BBRC0241-0242 and BBRC0245). Many of the results are based on preliminary 4m composite samples (1m sample results pending). Assay results for three drill holes, BBRC0241-0242 and BBRC0245, are limited to partial coverage 1m samples (composite assays pending).

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.

More significant RC drill intersections are highlighted on Figures 1 and 2 and include:

Hole_ID	Interval @ g/t Gold	From	Includes	Includes
BBRC0176	12m @ 2.46	40m	5m @ 5.37	2m @ 9.46
BBRC0183	11m @ 7.77	44m	6m @ 13.67	2m @ 37.99
BBRC0231	28m @ 3.56	124m	8m @ 11.54	4m @ 20.98
BBRC0237	12m @ 2.20	200m	4m @ 5.74	-
BBRC0240	6m @ 4.37	43m	-	-
BBRC0241	4m @ 5.30	88m	1m @ 14.25	-
BBRC0242	3m @ 5.99	58m	2m @ 8.52	1m @ 15.97
BBRC0245	4m @ 3.39	66m	-	-

Analysis of Results

The shallow, high-grade results continue to boost the mining potential, indicating good continuity, and identifing several new gold intercepts that suggest several north-plunging lodes that may continue at depth (Figure 2).

The new results indicate two persistent, "stacked" gold-mineralised orientations highlighted in cross section in Figures 3 and 4. Gold mineralisation appears to be enhanced where the prevailing, steeply dipping faults are intersected by the late gently west-dipping faults. The overall configuration of the mineralisation is expected to enhance the gold endowment per vertical metre.

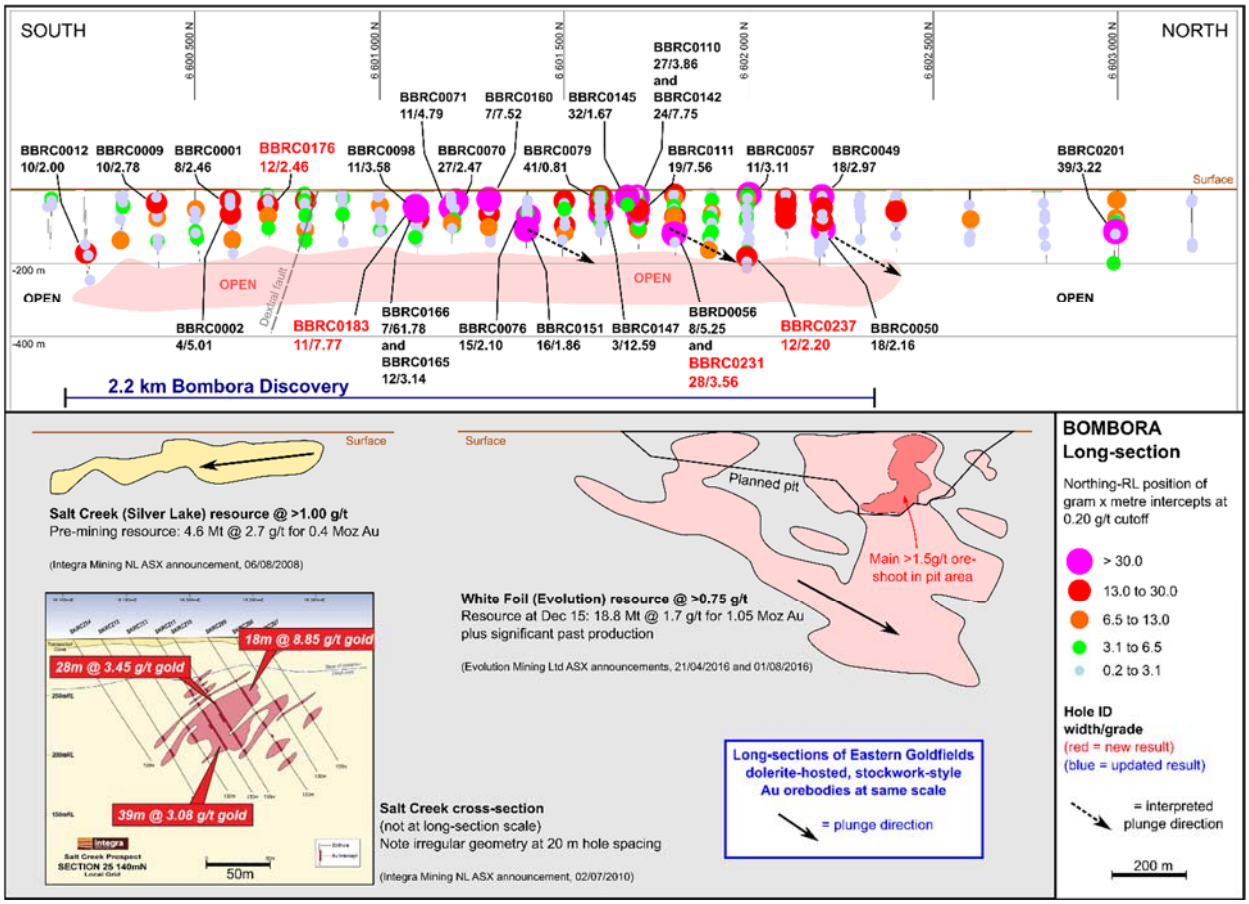

Figure 2: (Top) Gram x metre long-section of the 2.2km Bombora discovery and immediate extensions, showing the location of significant intercepts in relation to Northing and depth (RL); (Bottom) Long-section views of similar deposit styles at the same scale, with inset cross-section of Salt Creek (not to same scale)

The 2.2km Bombora discovery is open along strike and depth and forms part of a 6km-long gold system that is itself open along strike. Many significant gold intersections situated along strike from the Bombora discovery are "floating in space" due to the wide-spaced, reconnaissance nature of the drilling. Selective drilling is planned in these areas to confirm the orientation of the mineralisation prior to follow-up drilling.

The Bombora discovery is hidden below thin transported cover (typically 5-10m). 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, albite, biotite and carbonate alteration and (tensional) quartz-pyrite veinlets that can form stockwork-style mineralisation commonly associated with the sulphide lodes.

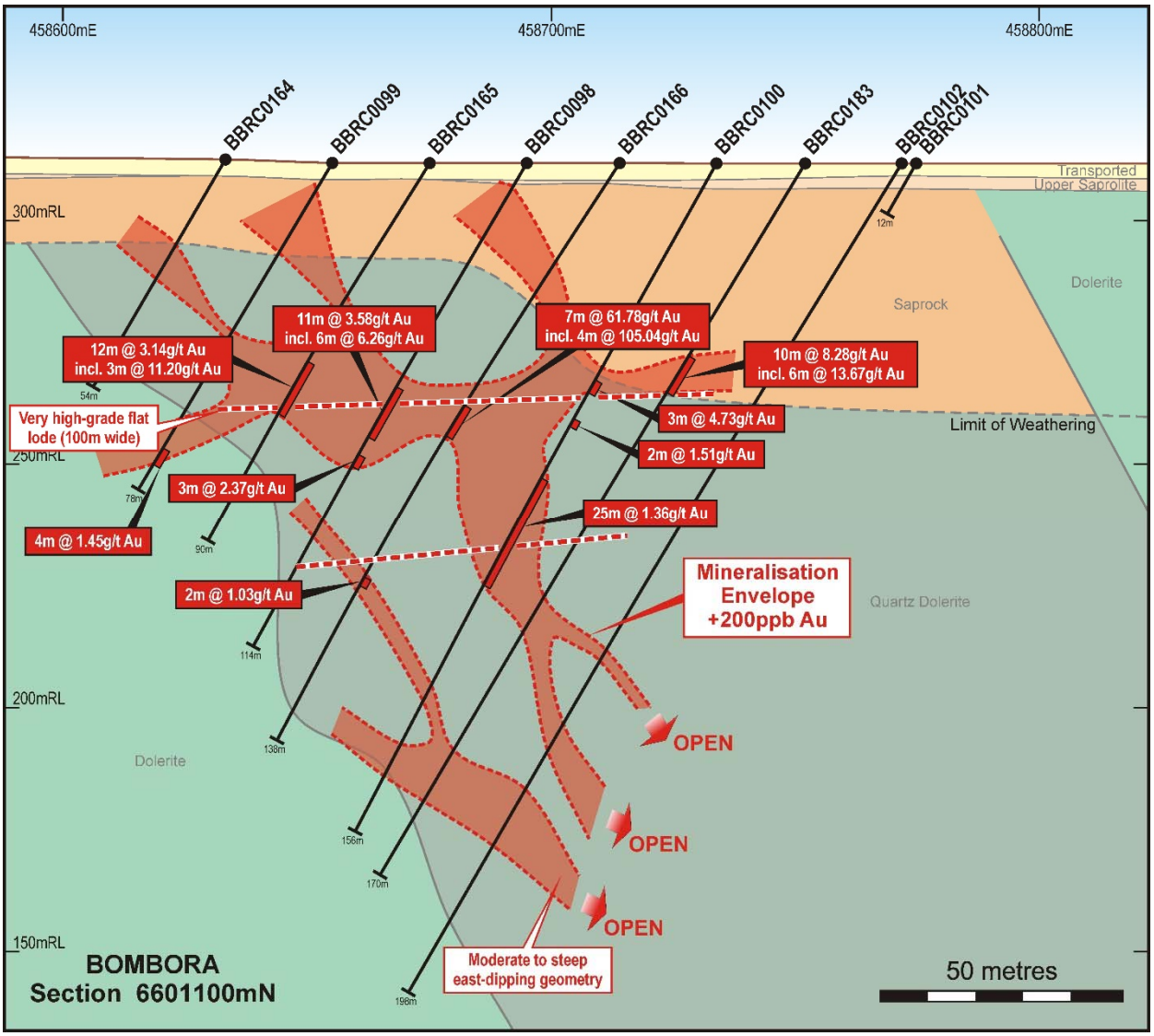

Figure 3: Bombora discovery cross section 6601100mN

Breaker's Executive Chairman, Mr Tom Sanders, said the results continue to improve confidence in the grade, scale and economic potential of the 2.2km-long Bombora discovery. "The infill drilling is identifying good continuity due to the close-spaced nature of the drilling, and is seeing more gold in general as we drill close to gold intersections that were previously "floating in space" due to the wide-spaced nature of the earlier drilling.

"We are also seeing two gold-mineralised orientations and preliminary indications of a third that has genuine potential to increase the ounces per vertical metre, further boosting the mining potential.

"Our understanding is progressing in response to the increase in drill density."

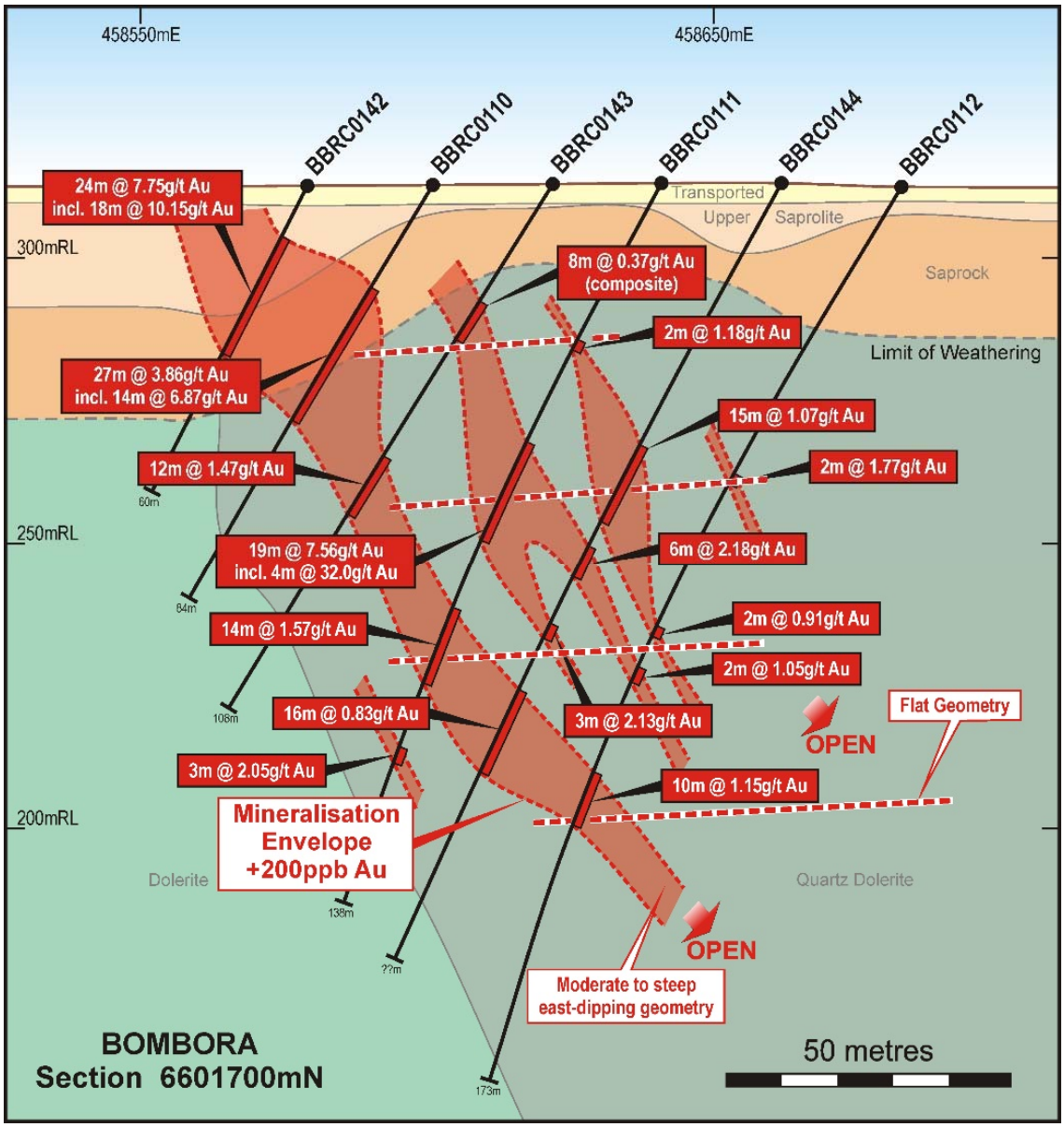

Figure 4: Bombora discovery cross section 6601700mN

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.

A diamond drill rig is currently completing several drill 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 unlocking 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.

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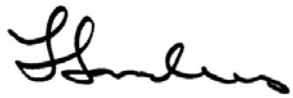

Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL 1 March 2017

For further information on Breaker Resources NL please visit the Company's website at 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	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0174	Bombora	95	6600800	458740	311.6	-60	270	56	60	4	0.24	Composite
								72	80	8	0.53	Composite
BBRC0175	Bombora	78	6600699	458613	311.7	-60	271	8	16	8	0.34	Composite
BBRC0176	Bombora	100	6600700	458654	311.7	-60	271	**40**	**52**	**12**	**2.46**	Composite/Split
	including							**41**	**46**	**5**	**5.37**	Split
	including							**42**	**44**	**2**	**9.46**	Split
BBRC0177	Bombora	126	6600698	458729	311.7	-60	270	28	32	4	0.26	Composite
								106	107	1	0.86	Split
								110	112	2	0.46	Split
BBRC0178	Bombora	90	6600698	458753	311.7	-61	271	33	38	5	0.59	Split
	including							37	38	1	1.15	Split
								60	64	4	0.31	Composite
BBRC0179	Bombora	126	6600698	458773	311.7	-60	270	**72**	**88**	**16**	**0.80**	Composite
	including							**80**	**84**	**4**	**2.09**	Composite
								116	120	4	1.15	Composite
BBRC0180	Bombora	180	6601400	458950	311.7	-60	270	68	76	8	0.35	Composite
								84	88	4	0.53	Composite
								95	**103**	**8**	**1.88**	Split
	including							**98**	**102**	**4**	**3.16**	Composite
								122	123	1	0.21	Split
								131	132	1	1.42	Split
								143	149	6	0.33	Split
								153	154	1	0.55	Split
BBRC0181	Bombora	204	6601503	458738	311.7	-60	270	152	156	4	0.25	Composite
BBRC0182	Bombora	163	6601196	458749	311.8	-61	271	**102**	**104**	**2**	**4.19**	Split
	including							**102**	**103**	**1**	**8.17**	Split
								116	117	1	0.59	Split
BBRC0183	Bombora	170	6601097	458752	311.6	-61	271	**44**	**55**	**11**	**7.77**	Composite/Split
	including							**48**	**54**	**6**	**13.67**	Split
	including							**48**	**50**	**2**	**37.40**	Split
								104	108	4	0.60	Composite
								144	148	4	0.79	Composite
BBRC0230	Bombora	198	6601895	458693	314.3	-59	266	**84**	**88**	**4**	**1.52**	Composite
								96	100	4	0.22	Composite
								140	148	8	0.73	Composite
	including							**144**	**148**	**4**	**1.09**	Composite
								156	160	4	0.28	Composite
								180	**188**	**8**	**1.01**	Composite
								180	**184**	**4**	**1.73**	Composite
BBRC0231	Bombora	204	6601797	458712	314.8	-60	269	**104**	**108**	**4**	**1.77**	Composite
								124	**152**	**28**	**3.56**	Composite
	including							**124**	**132**	**8**	**11.54**	Composite
	including							**128**	**132**	**4**	**20.98**	Composite
								160	164	4	0.47	Composite
BBRC0233	Bombora	78	6601997	458576	314.7	-60	269	16	20	4	0.43	Composite
								44	**48**	**4**	**1.20**	Composite
								52	56	4	0.45	Composite
BBRC0234	Bombora	114	6601993	458595	314.7	-59	268	8	12	4	0.24	Composite
								56	60	4	0.56	Composite
BBRC0235	Bombora	168	6601997	458629	314.8	-59	268	8	20	12	0.39	Composite
								24	28	4	0.24	Composite
								104	108	4	0.60	Composite
BBRC0236	Bombora	189	6601996	458672	314.5	-60	268	56	60	4	0.45	Composite
								64	68	4	0.68	Composite
								80	88	8	0.59	Composite
								92	100	8	0.74	Composite

Hole No.	Prospect	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0237	Bombora	252	6601995	458737	314.7	-60	270	80	84	4	0.24	Composite
								108	112	4	0.67	Composite
								164	168	4	0.63	Composite
								188	192	4	1.13	Composite
								200	**212**	**12**	**2.20**	Composite
	including							**200**	**204**	**4**	**5.74**	
	including							207	208	1	1.63	Split
								216	220	4	0.58	Composite
								235	237	2	0.81	Split
BBRC0238	Bombora	240	6602198	458732	314.1	-60	268	160	164	4	0.53	Composite
								172	176	4	0.25	Composite
								180	184	4	0.20	Composite
								188	192	4	0.25	Composite
BBRC0239	Bombora	48	6602102	458540	314.5	-60	269	24	28	4	0.24	Composite
BBRC0240	Bombora	78	6602101	458574	314.7	-60	269	39	40	1	0.27	Split
								41	42	1	0.22	Split
								43	**49**	**6**	**4.37**	Split
	including							**43**	**48**	**5**	**5.20**	Split
								50	51	1	0.31	Split
BBRC0241	Bombora	114	6602101	458611	314.5	-61	268	**30**	**34**	**4**	**1.58**	Split
								30	**32**	**2**	**2.81**	Split
								51	**55**	**4**	**1.42**	Split
	including							**52**	**53**	**1**	**4.54**	Split
								88	**92**	**4**	**5.30**	Split
								90	**91**	**1**	**14.25**	Split
BBRC0242	Bombora	186	6602099	458675	314.2	-59	271	**58**	**61**	**3**	**5.99**	Split
	including							**58**	**60**	**2**	**8.52**	Split
	including							**59**	**60**	**1**	**15.97**	Split
BBRC0245	Bombora	120	6602398	458585	314.1	-60	272	**65**	**70**	**5**	**2.82**	Split
	including							**66**	**70**	**4**	**3.39**	Split

Appendix 1 Notes

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

ANNEXURE 1: JORC Code (2012 Edition) Table 1

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	24 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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The samples were sent to an accredited laboratory for 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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)	Primary geological and sampling data were recorded digitally and on hard copy respectively, and are subsequently

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	protocols.	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 LIDAR survey. Expected accuracy is +/- 4m for easting, northing and +/- 0.1m elevation data.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is GDA94 MGA, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Hole pickups were undertaken using a handheld GPS (see comments above). This is considered acceptable for these regional style exploration activities.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	RC holes were spaced on a variable 100m x 20m or 100m x 40m drill pattern.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The drill density is not yet adequate to define grade continuity to support classification as a Mineral Resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Four metre composite samples were taken for all holes via spearing. One metre samples were riffle split when dry or by a representative spear or scoop sample when wet/damp.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Angled RC drilling (generally -60° towards 270°/grid west) has confirmed steep east-dipping and subhorizontal dips but the strike and plunge require further detail (40m x 20m drilling) to detail the drill orientation sample bias.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The orientations of the mineralised structures is unclear so some orientation-based sampling bias is possible.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	RC samples submitted were systematically numbered and recorded, bagged in labelled polyweave sacks and dispatched in batches to the laboratory via Ausdrill (internal freight) or BRB personnel. The laboratory confirms receipt of all samples on the submission form on arrival. All assay pulps are retained and stored in a Company facility for future reference if required.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits/reviews have been conducted on sampling technique to date.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The RC drill holes were located on 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 of the Claypan Shear Zone and occurs preferentially in the Fe-rich part of a fractionated dolerite in an area of shallow (5m to 20m) transported cover. The dolerite is folded into a domal geometry between two major shear zones ("domain" boundaries) that converge and bend in the vicinity of the project. The main exploration target is high-grade lode, stockwork, disseminated and quartz vein gold mineralisation hosted by different phases of the fractionated dolerite.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole*	Refer to Appendix 1 for significant results from the RC drilling. Drill hole locations are described in the body of the text and on related Figures. The use of low level geochemical

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	collar; • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar;* • *dip and azimuth of the hole;* • *down hole length and interception depth;* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	information to identify anomalous trends and "footprints" rather than reporting of individual values is considered appropriate in some cases to map and locate geological and geochemical anomalous trends that potentially identify target areas for follow up drilling. A nominal 0.2g/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.
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	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations;*	There is no other substantive exploration data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
data	*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.*	
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.