BREAKER Resources NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **31 July 2018**

Step-out drilling extends Bombora gold deposit to the north

New mineralised structures intersected directly north of Bombora; Shallow gold up to 11m at 3.84g/t Au in drilling 2km north of Bombora

Highlights

- **Diamond drilling directly north of the 624,000oz# Bombora gold deposit at the Lake Roe Project in WA has intersected a combined 80m of lode and stockwork mineralisation with local visible gold (BBRD0787; assay results pending)**

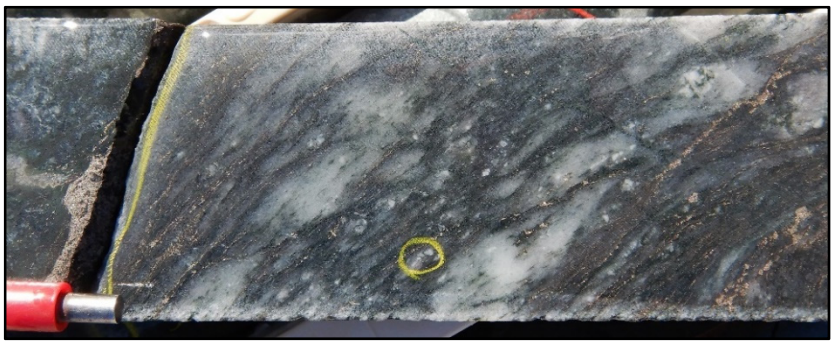

Photo 1: BBRD0787 235.1m – Visible gold in sulphide lode

Photo 2: BBRD0787 203.3m – Visible gold in stockwork

- **Separately, reconnaissance RC drilling 2km north of Bombora (Crescent Prospect) intersected shallow gold mineralisation of economic interest in several drill holes. Better results include 11m at 3.84g/t gold from 1m and 9m at 1.88g/t gold from 40m**
- **The results highlight the scope for significant growth in the Mineral Resource extending north of the Bombora deposit, and confirm the camp-scale growth potential of the Lake Roe Project**
- **Resource and exploratory drilling continues with 3-4 rigs with the aim of delineating 700-800,000oz of high-grade open pit gold mineralisation (deeper underground potential to be advanced in the longer term)**

12 Walker Avenue
West Perth WA 6005
PO Box 244
West Perth WA 6872

Telephone: +61 8 9226 3666
Facsimile: +61 8 9226 3668
Email: breaker@breakerresources.com.au
Website: www.breakerresources.com.au

ASX Code: BRB ACN: 145 011 178

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB) is pleased to announce scope to significantly extend the Bombora Mineral Resource to the north, based on encouraging results in step-out drilling to the immediate north of Bombora, and reconnaissance RC drilling at the Crescent Prospect, 2km north of the Bombora at the Lake Roe Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie, WA (Figure 1).

BBRD0787 North Extension

BBRD0787, situated 120m to the east of previous drilling, intersected approximately 80m of mineralisation (downhole) in three separate zones of sulphide lode and stockwork mineralisation extending from 119.6m (start of diamond tail) to 237m downhole:

- 119.6m to 166.0m: Broad zone of biotite-sulphide alteration focused around multiple steeply-dipping shear zones. Hosted in less favourable mesocratic, low-Fe dolerite.

- 192.0m to 220.0m: Stockwork vein zone, dominated by spaced sub-horizontal and gently west-dipping tension veins, with biotite-albite-sulphide selvedges. Approximately one (1) significant stockwork vein per metre. Multiple specks of visible gold were observed in a stockwork vein at 203.3m.

- 231.0m to 236.8m: NNW-striking steep structure, focused around a typical laminated silica-albite-biotite-sulphide lode between 235.1-235.5m. Laminated lode interval contains ~5 clusters of fine visible Au.

The stockwork vein zone is visually comparable to the "Harmat" stockwork zone in the existing Bombora Resource, which occurs at shallow depth between ~6601500N and 6601800N. This new zone in BBRD0787 represents the first discovery of wide stockwork mineralisation outside of the Harmat zone, and is a significant advance in Breaker's understanding of the Bombora deposit structure.

The two zones of steeply-dipping lode-style structures surrounding the stockwork zone occur further north/east of the Mindil Lode, which was the northeastern-most of the recognised steep lode-style shears (eg. Tura Lode, Southern Lodes). These new structures have potential to host steeply-dipping high-grade mineralisation, which is the key focus of deeper drilling beneath Bombora.

Assays are pending for BBRD0787. Drilling to follow-up the multiple mineralised zones is currently being planned.

Crescent Prospect

Wide-spaced reconnaissance RC drilling up to 2km to the north of the Bombora gold deposit (33 holes for 2,814m) intersected significant shallow gold mineralisation with open pit potential in several drill holes, with a best intersection of 11m at 3.84g/t gold from 1m (Figure 1; Appendix1).

The new RC drilling in this area was designed to confirm and extend extensive gold anomalism previously defined on 6604400N, in an area of 200m-spaced drill lines. This area of the Lake Roe Project had not been drilled at all since October 2016, due to the focus on the Bombora resource drill-out.

The results indicate that the gold mineralisation is related to a north-dipping structure and quartz reef zone, within a mixed mafic and sedimentary host sequence. Infill drilling has been planned to confirm this interpretation.

The new intercepts in the far north are significant for the Lake Roe Project in three respects:

- They emphasise the camp-scale discovery potential of the project, by identifying significant mineralisation outside of the Bombora deposit;
- They are hosted outside of the Bombora Sill quartz dolerite, showing diversity in potential mineralisation styles; and
- They demonstrate that oxide gold anomalism is a good guide to bedrock mineralisation within the project, and give Breaker confidence to resume exploring the remainder of the oxide gold anomaly (eg. Bombora South).

RC & Diamond Drill Program

The new drill holes are located in plan on Figure 1 which also summarises selected drill results. A full list of significant results is summarised in Appendix 1. BBRD0787 is located in long section on Figure 2.

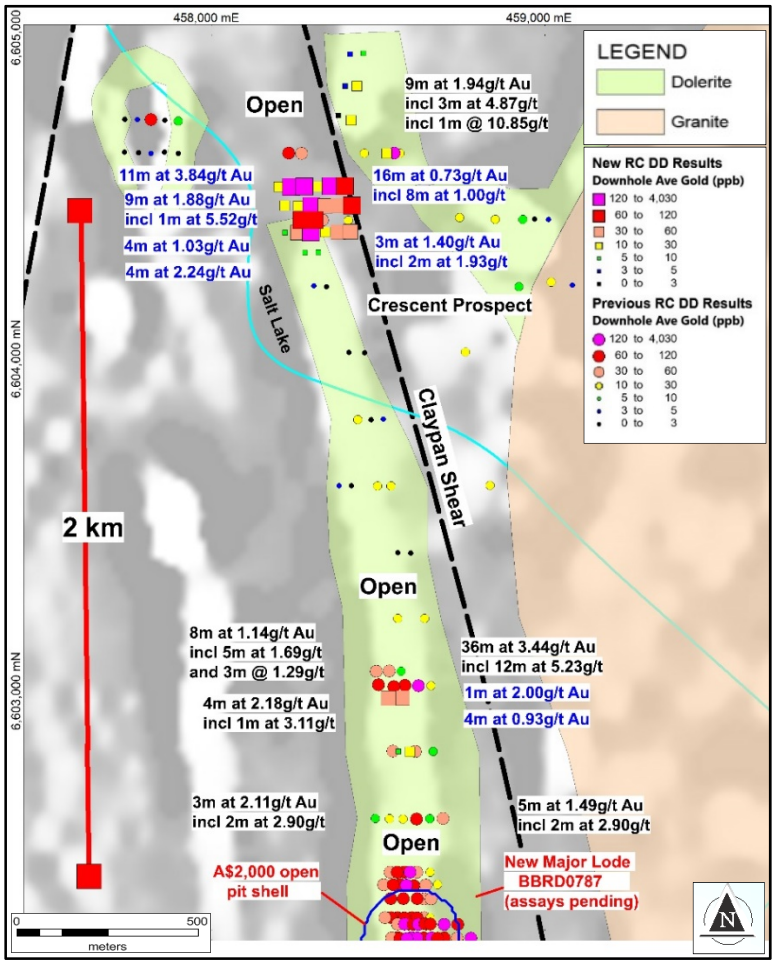

Figure 1: Bombora RC and diamond drill hole location plan with selected intersections colour-coded by average downhole gold over aeromagnetic image with interpreted geology

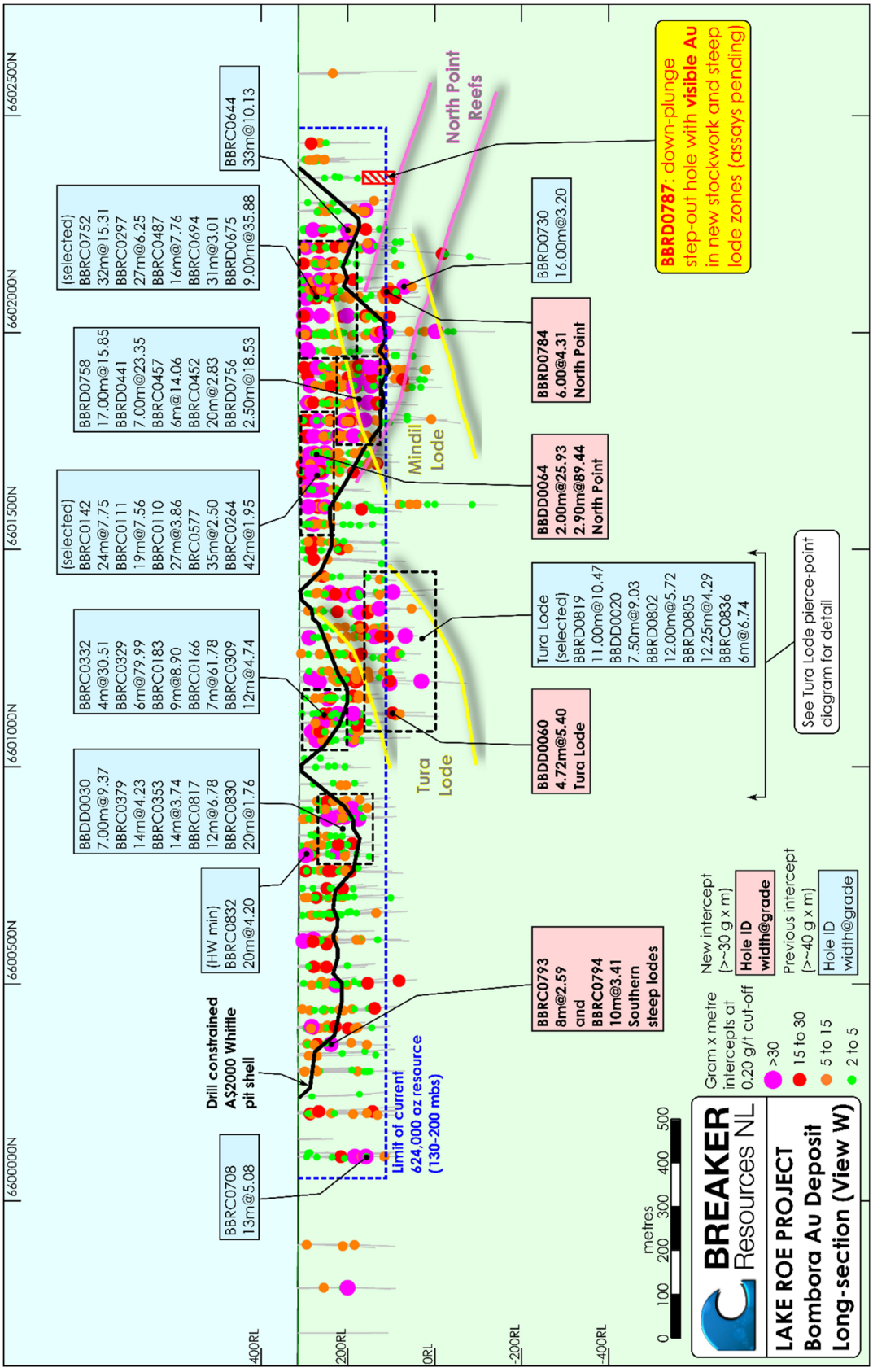

Figure 2: Long Section looking west showing selected new and previous drill intersections with (drill-constrained) A$2,000/oz open pit shell as utilised to assess sensitivity of Mineral Resource of 18 April 2018# (all intersections by down-hole length)

The new results relate to one RC pre-collared diamond drill hole (285.7m; BBRD0787) and 2,814m of wide-spaced RC drilling (33 drill holes; BBRD0850-0882) located up to 2km north of the Bombora gold deposit (Figure 1). The RC holes were drilled on a 40m hole spacing. Further details of the RC and diamond drilling are provided in Appendix 1 and Annexure 1.

Assay results for BBRD0787 are pending. More significant results from the reconnaissance RC drilling are shown in Table 1 below:

Hole No.	Interval @ g/t gold (0.2g/t lower cut)	From	To		Interval @ g/t gold (0.5-3.0g/t lower cut)	From
BBRC0858	**19m @ 2.35g/t**	1	20	incl	**11m @ 3.84g/t**	1
BBRC0869	**16m @ 0.66g/t**	20	36	incl	**8m @ 1.00g/t**	20
				incl	**4m @ 1.03g/t**	20
BBRC0872	**11m @ 1.65g/t**	40	51	incl	**9m @ 1.88g/t**	40
				incl	**1m @ 5.52g/t**	48
BBRC0874	**16m @ 0.73g/t**	44	60	incl	**8m @ 1.00g/t**	44
				incl	**4m @ 1.29g/t**	44

Table 1: Selected assay results

Next Steps

Infill and extensional drilling is currently in progress using two diamond rigs and one to two RC rigs. The Company's objective is to increase the current Mineral Resource of 624,000oz at 1.6g/t Au (11.8Mt)[#] which has been defined to a variable depth of 130m-200mbs and to delineate 700-800,000oz of shallow open pit mineralisation over the next 5-9 months.

Follow-up drilling is planned in each area described in this announcement.

The Company is also taking steps to create value in the ~500km^2 of Breaker tenure situated outside the known Bombora gold system.

Background

The 2.2km Bombora discovery forms part of an 8km-long greenfields gold system concealed by thin transported cover (typically 5-10m) within the 100%-owned Lake Roe Project, located 100km east of Kalgoorlie, WA.

Gold occurs in sulphide-rich lodes and quartz-sulphide stockwork zones situated preferentially in the upper, iron-rich part of a fractionated dolerite. The gold distribution is controlled by multiple, stacked, steep NNW-trending mineralised faults with "linking" flat and/or west-dipping mineralised faults that are also stacked and commonly well mineralised. Gold is commonly best developed where these mineralised faults intersect.

The sulphide lodes typically contain 2-5% pyrite and pyrrhotite accompanied by extensive silica, albite, biotite and carbonate alteration with varying amounts of (tensional) quartz-sulphide veinlets that can form zones of stockwork mineralisation.

Metallurgical test work indicates gold recoveries in the range of 96% to 99% in oxide and fresh mineralisation and gravity gold of 31% to 90%. The metallurgical testwork also indicates low-cost gold processing based on modest hardness and a relatively coarse grind size of 106-125µm (ASX announcement 15 January 2018).

Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL 31 July 2018

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

Investors/Shareholders
Tom Sanders
Tel: +61 8 9226 3666
Email: breaker@breakerresources.com.au

Media
Paul Armstrong/Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
Tel: +61 8 9388 1474

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

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

#The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resources and Exploration Targets is based on information announced to the ASX on 18 April 2018 and 26 April 2018. Breaker confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

JORC Mineral Resource[1]			
Classification	**Tonnes**	**g/t gold**	**Ounces**
Indicated	5,276,000	1.6	264,000
Inferred	6,600,000	1.7	360,000
Total	**11,876,000**	**1.6**	**624,000**

[1] ***Lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au reported above 0.5g/t Au; Variable top cuts used; All figures rounded to reflect the appropriate level of confidence (apparent differences may occur due to rounding)***

APPENDIX 1

Hole No.	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t Au	Sample
BBRC0850	138	6602800	458560	312	-61	270					
BBRC0851	162	6602799	458594	312	-61	270					
BBRC0852	126	6602961	458571	312	-59	86	104	105	1	2.00	Split
BBRC0853	144	6602960	458530	312	-61	88	28	32	4	0.25	Composite
							72	76	4	0.93	Composite
							116	120	4	0.23	Composite
BBRC0854	84	6604300	458279	311	-60	268					
BBRC0855	120	6604301	458319	311	-60	267					
BBRC0856	60	6604359	458219	311	-60	272					
BBRC0857	60	6604359	458258	311	-60	269	16	24	8	0.30	Composite
BBRC0858	60	6604360	458297	311	-60	269	1	20	**19**	**2.35**	Composite
							1	12	**11**	**3.84**	Composite
							24	32	8	0.33	Composite
BBRC0859	60	6604361	458340	311	-60	269					
BBRC0860	60	6604361	458379	311	-59	264					
BBRC0861	60	6604362	458415	311	-61	267	44	48	4	0.26	Composite
BBRC0862	60	6604441	458218	311	-60	269					
BBRC0863	60	6604440	458259	311	-59	269					
BBRC0864	60	6604440	458299	311	-60	269	40	44	4	2.24	Composite
BBRC0865	60	6604440	458340	311	-60	270	44	48	4	0.22	Composite
BBRC0866	60	6604441	458379	311	-60	269	32	36	4	0.21	Composite
BBRC0867	60	6604441	458420	311	-60	269	20	28	8	0.28	Composite
BBRC0868	60	6604397	458269	311	-60	267	8	12	4	0.27	Composite
							16	24	8	0.23	Composite
BBRC0869	102	6604397	458308	311	-60	269	20	36	**16**	**0.66**	Composite
	including						20	28	8	1.00	Composite
	including						20	24	4	1.03	Composite
BBRC0870	60	6604497	458201	311	-60	268					
BBRC0871	60	6604498	458237	311	-59	270	28	36	**8**	**0.87**	Composite
	including						28	32	4	1.03	Composite
BBRC0872	60	6604498	458277	311	-60	268	40	51	**11**	**1.65**	Composite/Split
	including						40	50	**10**	**1.78**	Composite/Split
	including						40	49	**9**	**1.88**	Composite/Split
	including						48	49	**1**	**5.52**	Split
BBRC0873	60	6604498	458319	311	-60	272					
BBRC0874	72	6604499	458357	311	-59	268	44	60	**16**	**0.73**	Composite
	including						44	52	**8**	**1.00**	Composite
	including						44	48	4	1.29	Composite
							56	60	4	0.54	Composite
							63	64	1	0.38	Split
BBRC0875	60	6604499	458399	311	-60	270	48	51	3	1.40	Split
	including						49	51	2	1.93	Split
	including						50	51	1	3.01	Split
							54	55	1	0.29	Split
BBRC0876	90	6604598	458525	314	-60	268	76	79	3	0.29	Split
BBRC0877	84	6604712	458380	313	-61	270					
BBRC0878	144	6604698	458418	312	-61	269	116	118	2	0.41	Split
BBRC0879	90	6604800	458400	314	-61	270					
BBRC0880	144	6604800	458435	313	-61	269	106	108	2	0.20	Split
BBRC0881	90	6604897	458415	313	-61	266					
BBRC0882	144	6604899	458455	314	-61	266	136	137	1	0.49	Split
BBRD0787	285.7	6602363	458782	315	-61	272					

Appendix 1 Notes

- One metre assay results are pending for all composite samples. Composite samples are pending for some drill holes as tabled.
- Grades reported above a nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au applied in grade calculation as a conservative measure which enhances geological continuity. No top assay cut has been used.
- Mineralised widths shown are downhole distances. The estimated true width is unclear in many cases and drilling in some areas does not adequately "see" mineralisation that is angled sub-parallel to the drill direction.
- Further details are 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.*	33 reverse circulation (**RC**) holes and 1 RC pre-collared diamond drill hole 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 or rig mounted cyclone by a green plastic bag in 1m intervals and the dry sample 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. Diamond core is drilled HQ3, HQ2 or NQ2 dependent upon ground conditions. Core is cut in half by a diamond saw on site and half core is submitted for analysis except duplicate samples which are submitted as quarter core.
	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.
	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. Half core samples were taken with a diamond saw generally on 1m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate (minimum 0.4m to maximum of 1.2m). The 3kg composite samples were sent to MinAnalytical in Perth. Samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverised to -75µm and split to produce a 50g charge for fire assay analysis for gold.
Drilling techniques	*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. Diamond core is HQ3, HQ2 or NQ2. Core is orientated using Reflex orientation tools, with core initially cleaned and pieced together at the drill site, and fully orientated by BRB field staff at Lake Roe.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. Diamond drillers measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using either three or six metre core barrels. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every "run". Core recovery is calculated as a percentage recovery. Core recovery is confirmed by BRB staff during core orientation activities on site and recorded into the database.
	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. Various diamond drilling additives (including muds and foams) have been used to condition the drill holes to maximise recoveries and sample quality. Diamond drilling by nature collects relatively uncontaminated core samples. These are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling.
	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. There is no significant loss of material reported in the mineralised parts of the diamond core to date.
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 and diamond core logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature and captures downhole depth, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration and other features of the samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All cores are photographed in the core tray, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry and wet.
	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.*	Core samples were cut in half using a conventional diamond core saw. Half core samples were collected for assay except duplicate samples which are quarter cut. An entire half core sample is retained and stored in core trays.
	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 sample preparation and analysis. All samples were sorted, dried pulverised to -75µm to produce a homogenous representative 50g 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. Diamond core sample intervals are based on geological intervals typically less than a nominal 1m. Quality control procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (**CRM**) along with sample duplicates (submitted as quarter core). Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results. 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 for RC and diamond drilling (quarter core) are taken at least three times in every 100 samples. All samples submitted were selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		preparation at the pulverisation stage. Duplicate sample results are reviewed regularly for both internal and external reporting purposes.
	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 or 50g 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.	Not relevant.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary geological and sampling data were recorded digitally and on hard copy respectively, and are subsequently transferred to a digital database where it is validated by experienced database personnel assisted by the geological staff. Assay results are merged with the primary data using established database protocols run in house by BRB.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations were undertaken other than to average any repeated analysis for each individual sample.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 are initially located by handheld GPS and then picked up by an accredited surveyor. GPS elevation values are corrected where necessary using a digital elevation model from a LIDAR survey. Expected accuracy is +/- 4m for easting, northing and RL (GPS) and +/- 0.1m or less for surveyed and LIDAR elevation point data. All RC and diamond holes are gyro surveyed for rig alignment and downhole at the completion of the hole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is GDA94 MGA, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	As detailed above.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reconnaissance RC drill holes were on a nominal 40m hole spacing with a variable line spacing as shown on Figure 1. Diamond drill holes are drilled selectively, mainly to clarify structure or to assess the depth potential.
	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.	No, not for the drilling described.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Four metre composite samples were taken for all RC holes via spearing. One metre samples were riffle split when dry or by a representative spear or scoop sample when wet/damp. No sample compositing has been applied to diamond drill core.
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 and diamond drilling has so far confirmed three mineralisation orientations. The extent, geometry and plunge of the various structural "domains" and how they interact is still being resolved. Further detailed drilling is needed to confidently quantify the degree of sample bias arising from drill orientation (positive or negative).
	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.	Sample bias arising from orientation is discussed above.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	RC and diamond drill samples submitted were systematically numbered and recorded, bagged in labelled polyweave sacks and dispatched in batches to the laboratory's Kalgoorlie facility by BRB personnel. The laboratory

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 formal audits/reviews have been conducted on sampling technique or data to date. However a scanning of sample quality (recovery, wetness and contamination) as recorded by the geologist on the drill rig against assay results occurs with no obvious issues identified 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 and diamond drill holes are 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

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		fractionated dolerite in an area of shallow (5m to 20m) transported cover. The dolerite is folded into a domal geometry between two major shear zones ("domain" boundaries) that converge and bend in the vicinity of the project. The main exploration target is high-grade lode, stockwork, disseminated and quartz vein gold mineralisation hosted by different phases of the fractionated dolerite.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar;* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar;* • *dip and azimuth of the hole;* • *down hole length and interception depth;* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to Appendix 1 for significant results from the RC and diamond drilling. Drill hole locations are described in the body of the text, in Appendix 1 and on related Figures.
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.*	A nominal 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off is used for grade calculations. 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.	All reported RC and diamond drill assay results have been length weighted (arithmetic length weighting).
	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*	All drill hole intercepts are measured in downhole metres (criteria for detailed estimate of true width not yet at hand unless otherwise stated). At this stage the main primary mineralised structural orientation(s) are still being ascertained and are inconclusive.

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	clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').	The orientation of the drilling may introduce some sampling bias (positive or negative).
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.*	A nominal 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off is used for grade calculations. No top-cuts have been applied.
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.