ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **23 October 2018**

Outstanding drill results extend Bombora gold deposit to the east and at depth

Plus, new modelling highlights potential to grow the known mineralisation to the north and south

Highlights

- **Latest drill results from the 1.1Moz# Bombora gold deposit include:**
  - **BBRC0937 35m @ 3.83g/t Au (incl. 5m @ 10.96g/t and 10m @ 6.09g/t)**
  - **BBDD0067 22m @ 3.12g/t Au (incl. 5m @ 12.38g/t) and 5.4m @ 3.01g/t**
  - **BBRC0923 12m @ 3.21g/t Au (incl. 5m @ 4.7g/t)**
  - **BBRC0925 12m @ 3.40g/t Au (incl. 4m @ 8.22g/t)**
- **Significant gold in all 37 drill holes reported in this release, 57% of which were extensional**
- **Latest results extend the deposit to the east and at depth**
- **Modelling identifies the main steep faults controlling the overall distribution of mineralisation; This further highlights the potential for strike extensions immediately to the north and south**
- **Ongoing dual strategy at Bombora: aggressive exploration drilling for rapid Resource growth with four drill rigs and concurrent pre-feasibility study activities targeting early, large, stand-alone open pit development**

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB) is pleased to report more strong drilling results which continue to grow the 1.1Moz# Bombora gold deposit at its 100%-owned Lake Roe Gold Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

All 37 drill holes reported in this announcement intersected significant gold mineralisation. Of these, 21 holes extend the known parameters of the deposit to the east and at depth. The other 16 holes were infill drilling.

The combined results further highlight the strong potential to increase the 1.1Moz Resource# and upgrade the Resource classification.

In addition to the drilling results, Breaker is also pleased to advise that it has developed an increased understanding of the role and location of several steep faults which control the broad distribution of gold throughout the deposit.

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This greater understanding has increased the potential to extend Bombora by up to 600m north and 1,200m south of the known deposit. Reconnaissance drilling to scope this potential is currently underway. These developments build on recent drilling success at the Crescent Prospect, 2km to the north of Bombora (ASX Release 31 July 2018), and at the Claypan Shear Prospect situated near the granite contact 2km to the southeast of Bombora (ASX Release 10 January 2018).

Breaker Executive Chairman Tom Sanders said it was increasingly clear that the Bombora Resource has real potential to grow significantly and quickly.

"We have added 500,000oz at a cost of ~A$11/oz in the past five months and the deposit remains open in all directions," Mr Sanders said.

"Now the combination of these latest results and the greater understanding of the deposit shows we are well on track to grow the Resource to the next level.

"The main aim of our current drilling is delineating shallow ounces to provide the critical mass for a large stand-alone open pit development as well as growing the overall size of the deposit.

"Once we are confident that we have identified the likely depth and strike extents of open pit mining, an enviable problem to have these days, we will close off our pre-feasibility study and take steps to quantify an underground resource. Early, deep reconnaissance drilling is planned ahead of this in preparation.

"Pre-feasibility study activites are well underway to create scope for early monetisation. In the meantime we will continue a systematic exploration program to build value, increase the Resource and expand our development options through the drill bit."

Photo 1: Diamond drilling on Lake Roe salt lake (RC drill rig in background)

RC & Diamond Drill Program

The new drilling results relate to 7,514m of drilling (37 drill holes), part of an ongoing drill program designed to grow and upgrade the 1.1Moz# Bombora gold deposit, which remains open in all directions. The drill holes are located in plan on Figure 1 and in long-section on Figure 2. Further details of the drilling are provided in Appendix 1 and Annexure 1.

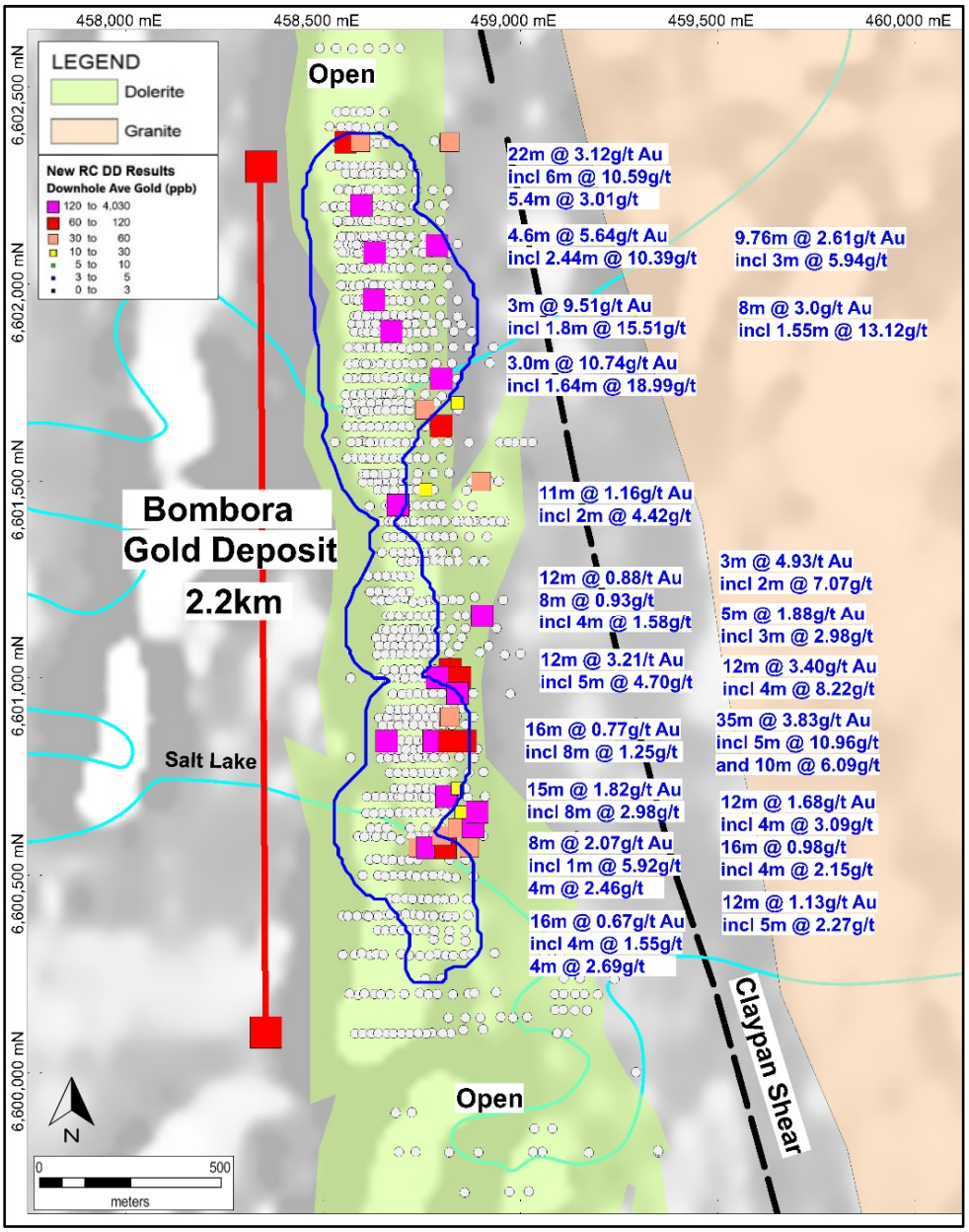

Figure 1: Bombora RC and diamond drill hole location plan with selected intersections colour-coded by average downhole gold over aeromagnetic image with interpreted geology (previous RC and diamond drilling as grey dots; A$2,000 Whittle open pit shell in blue, ASX Release 18 April 2018)

The drilling comprised 26 reverse circulation (**RC**) drill holes (4,916m), five diamond drill hole (933m) and six RC-precollared diamond drill holes (1,666m). Fifty seven percent of the drilling was extensional in nature with the balance aimed at upgrading the Resource category.

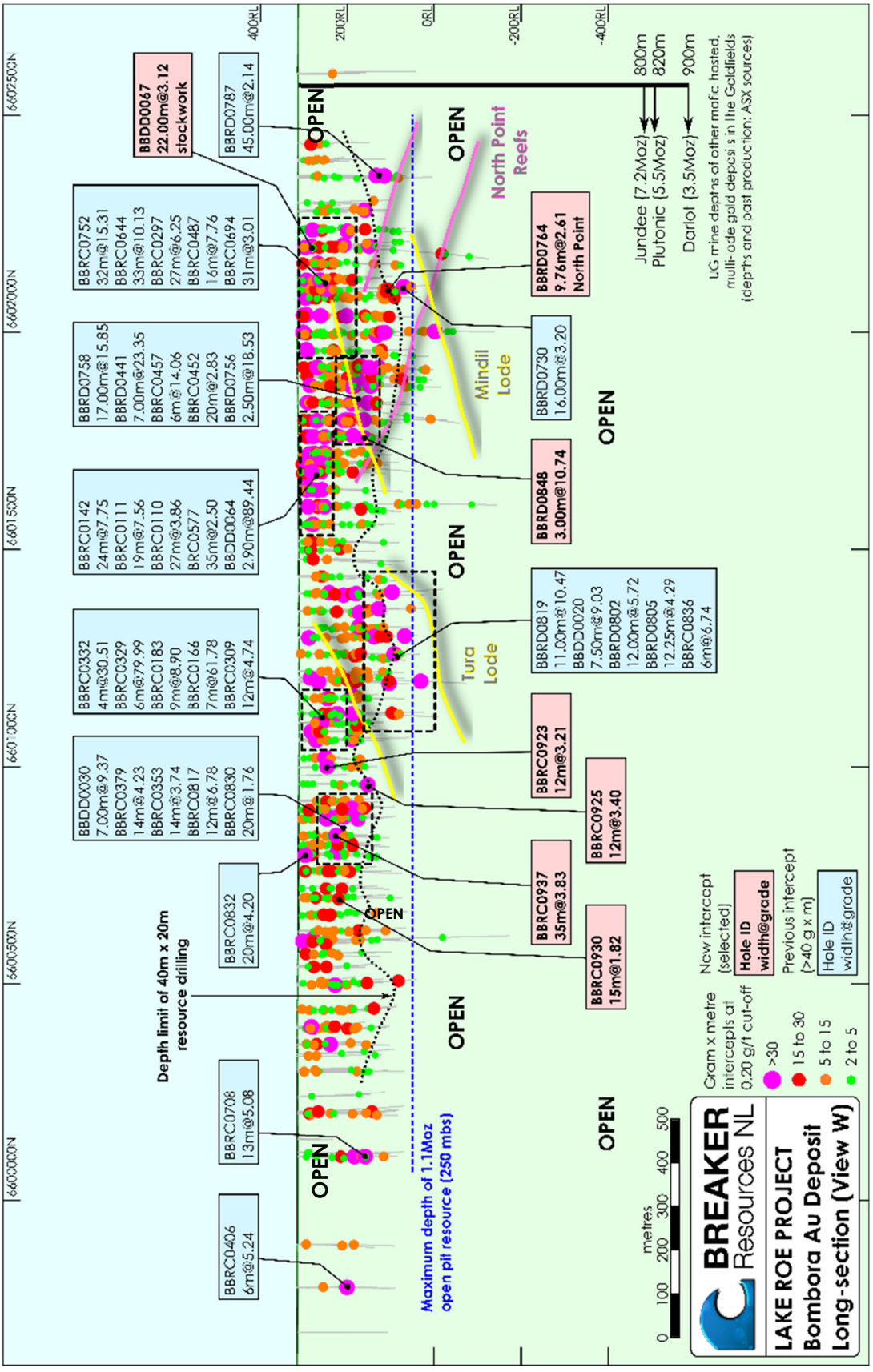

Figure 2: Long Section looking west showing selected new and previous drill intersections and change in drill density with depth (dashed line) from 40m to 20m (all intersections by down-hole length)

Selected drill hole intersections are provided in Table 1 below. A full list of assay results above a nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au is provided in Appendix 1.

Hole No.	Interval @ g/t gold	From	To	Includes Interval @ g/t gold
BBRC0937	35m @ 3.83	81	116	5m @ 10.96
				10m @ 6.09
BBDD0067	22m @ 3.12	25	47	5m @ 12.38
	5.4m @ 3.01	85.61	91	3.2m @ 4.91
BBRC0923	12m @ 3.21	68	80	5m @ 4.7
				3m @ 6.76
BBRC0925	12m @ 3.4	180	192	4m @ 8.22
BBRD0848	3m @ 10.74	176	179	1.64m @ 18.99
BBDD0068	4.63m @ 5.64	46.33	50.96	2.44m @ 10.39
BBDD0069	3m @ 9.51	95	98	1.82m @ 15.51
BBDD0070	8m @ 3.00	99	107	1.55m @ 13.12
BBRC0918	3m @ 4.93	159	162	1m @ 13.83
BBRC0921	11m @ 1.16	41	52	7m @ 1.68
BBRC0930	12m @ 2.15	104	116	8m @ 2.98
				4m @ 3.94
BBRC0936	8m @ 1.25	8	16	
BBRC0940	8m @ 2.07	16	24	
BBRC0941	12m @ 1.13	84	96	5m @ 2.27
BBRC0946	12m @ 1.68	60	72	4m @ 3.09
	16m @ 0.98	76	92	
BBRD0764	9.76m @ 2.61	243	252.76	3m @ 5.94
BBRD0885	12m @ 0.88	36	48	4m @ 1.41

Table 1: Selected Drill Results

Analysis

All 37 drill holes intersected significant gold mineralisation, including 21 extensional drill holes focused predominantly in the central and southern parts of the Bombora deposit (Figures 1-2, Appendix 1).

The new results extend the deposit to the east and at depth, increasing the size of a potential open pit and the deposit remains open in all directions. The results also continue to confirm the continuity of mineralisation, upgrading the degree of confidence in the geological model and the Resource.

Modelling and spatial analysis of the *main* steep faults which control the overall distribution of gold mineralisation at Bombora (Figure 3) have upgraded the potential for immediate strike extensions. New faults include the Harlequin, Harbord and Bells Faults (Figure 4).

The modelling, which is supported by results from previous RC and aircore drilling (Figure 4), indicate scope for extensions up to 600m northwards, from BBRD0787 (45m @ 2.14g/t Au; ASX Release 4 September 2018) to BBRC0201 (38m @ 3.44g/t Au; ASX Release 19 December 2016); and up to 1.2km southwards, extending from BBRC0901 (4m @ 13.70g/t Au; ASX Release 4 September 2018) to BAC1061 (12m @ 1.46g/t Au; ASX Release 26 January 2016).

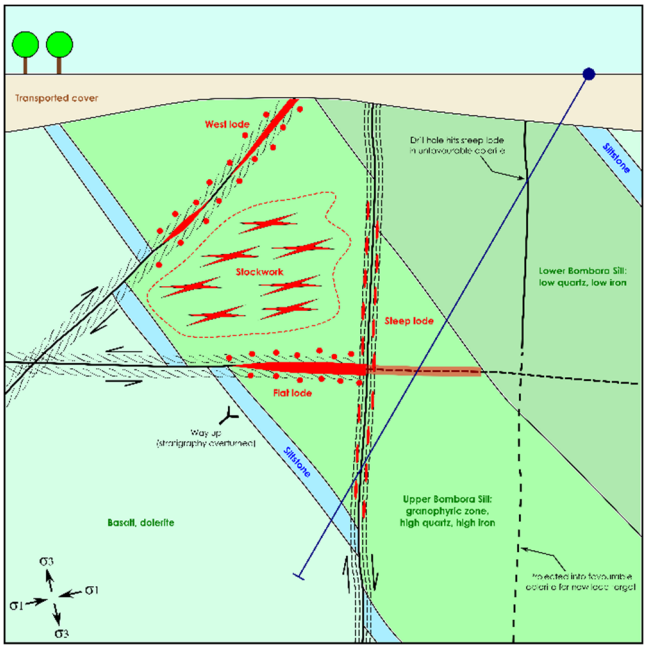

Figure 3: Schematic cross-section showing relationship of the main steep controlling shears in relation to the upper, iron-rich part of the Bombora Dolerite (Sill), the 2nd-order flat and and west-dipping lodes and the stockwork mineralisation

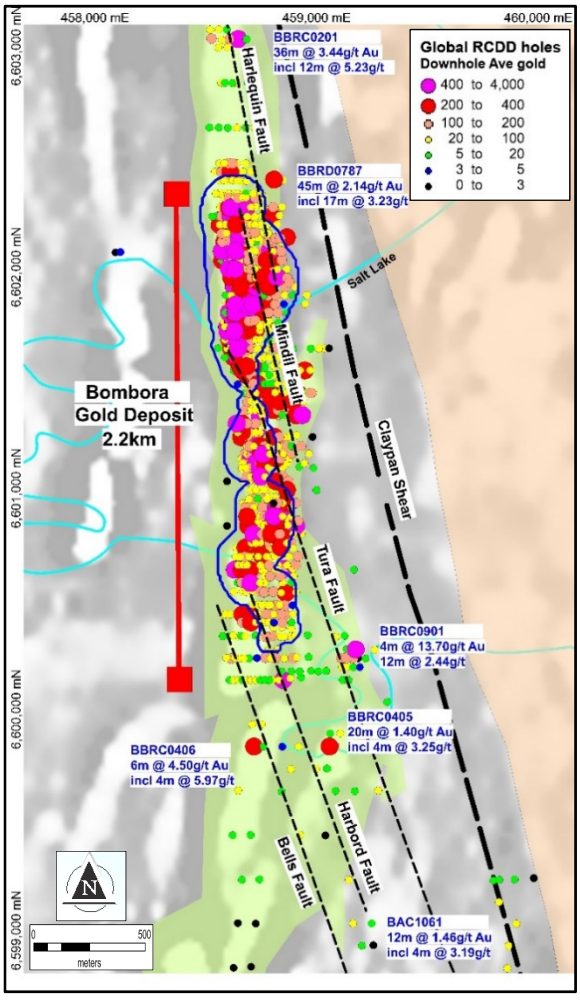

Figure 4a: RC/diamond drill holes colour-coded by downhole average gold with selected intersections

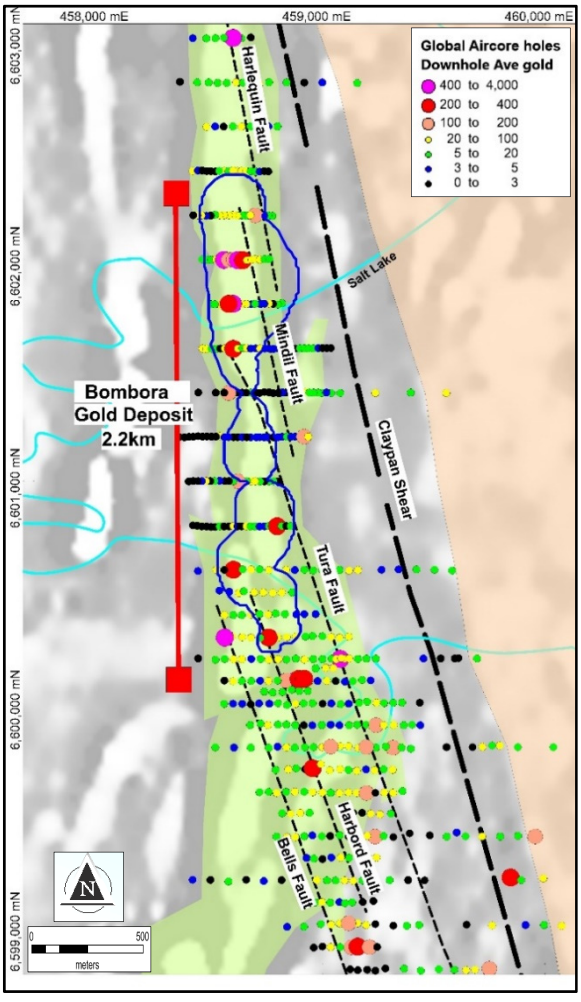

Figure 4b: Bombora aircore drill holes colour-coded by downhole average gold

The results continue to highlight the potential to increase the 1.1Moz September 2018 Resource# which is limited by the depth and strike extents of drilling (a variable 150m to 250m below surface).

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 mineralisation at Bombora is largely stratabound, occurring preferentially in quartz dolerite in three dominant "stacked" mineralised geometries in a "textbook" structural framework over the entire area which has had detailed drilling. Similar controls and geometries are apparent in many other deposits, including the Golden Mile in Kalgoorlie.

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 occurs in sulphide-rich lodes and in quartz-sulphide stockwork zones situated preferentially in the upper, iron-rich part of a fractionated dolerite.

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 Release 15 January 2018).

Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL

23 October 2018

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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.

#The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource and Exploration Target is based on information announced to the ASX on 6 September 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.

Classification	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ounces
Indicated	12,549,000	1.5	624,000
Inferred	12,050,000	1.2	460,000
Total	24,599,000	1.4	1,084,000

Notes:

- *Reported at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off*
- *All figures rounded to reflect the appropriate level of confidence (apparent differences may occur due to rounding)*

APPENDIX 1

Hole No.	Extensional or Infill	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t Au	Sample
BBDD0067	**Infill**	116.42	6602200	458596	314	-60	269	**25**	**47**	**22**	**3.12**	Half core
				including				**39**	**45**	**6**	**10.59**	Half core
								50	54	4	0.27	Half core
								79	80	1	0.56	Half core
								85.61	**91**	**5.4**	**3.01**	Half core
				including				**85.61**	**88.8**	**3.2**	**4.91**	Half core
								101	102	1	0.40	Half core
BBDD0068	**Infill**	140	6602080	458630	314	-60	269	8	10	2	0.41	Half core
								39	41	2	0.48	Half core
								46.33	**50.96**	**4.63**	**5.64**	Half core
				including				**47.3**	**49.74**	**2.44**	**10.39**	Half core
								77	78	1	0.84	Half core
								131	132	1	0.78	Half core
BBDD0069	**Infill**	150.8	6601960	458628	315	-60	270	64	65	1	1.40	Half core
								95	**98**	**3**	**9.51**	Half core
				including				**95**	**96.83**	**1.82**	**15.51**	Half core
BBDD0070	**Infill**	165.74	6601880	458672	314	-60	271	57	58	1	0.79	Half core
								68	71	3	0.59	Half core
				including				68	69	1	1.31	Half core
								78	79	1	0.39	Half core
								81	83	2	0.49	Half core
				including				82	83	1	0.61	Half core
								85.5	88	2.5	1.69	Half core
				including				85.5	87.25	1.75	2.30	Half core
								99	**107**	**8**	**3.00**	Half core
				including				**101.9**	**107**	**5.1**	**4.49**	Half core
				including				**105.45**	**107**	**1.55**	**13.12**	Half core
								112	113	1	0.83	Half core
								131	133	2	0.54	Half core
								138	145	7	0.92	Half core
				including				143	145	2	2.47	Half core
BBDD0071	**Extensional**	360	6602360	458820	315	-60	269	49	50	1	0.65	Half core
								251	256	5	0.90	Half core
				including				255	256	1	3.26	Half core
								258.4	260	1.6	1.16	Half core
								266	272	6	0.90	Half core
				including				266	270	4	1.24	Half core
				including				269	270	1	3.20	Half core
BBRC0918	**Extensional**	198	6601020	458822	312	-62	267	148	152	4	0.53	Composite
								159	**162**	**3**	**4.93**	Split
				including				**160**	**162**	**2**	**7.17**	Split
				including				**160**	**161**	**1**	**13.83**	Split
BBRC0919	**Infill**	222	6601480	458760	315	-60	271	112	116	4	0.21	Composite
								200	204	4	0.21	Composite
BBRC0921	**Infill**	90	6601440	458689	312	-61	269	**41**	**52**	**11**	**1.16**	Composite/split
				including				**41**	**48**	**7**	**1.68**	Split
				including				**41**	**43**	**2**	**4.42**	Split
								56	60	4	0.23	Composite
BBRC0923	**Infill**	174	6601000	458788	312	-62	271	63	64	1	0.41	Split
								68	**80**	**12**	**3.21**	Split
				including				**70**	**75**	**5**	**4.70**	Split
				including				**71**	**74**	**3**	**6.76**	Split
								78	**80**	**2**	**6.39**	Split
								116	120	4	0.21	Composite
								128	132	4	0.34	Composite
								144	148	4	0.45	Composite

Hole No.	Extensional or Infill	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t Au	Sample
BBRC0924	**Extensional**	216	6601000	458846	312	-60	269	110	111	1	0.72	Split
								124	132	8	0.47	Composite
				including				124	128	4	0.53	Composite
								140	148	8	0.62	Composite
								163	**168**	**5**	**1.88**	Split
				including				**163**	**166**	**3**	**2.98**	Split
				including				163	164	1	3.22	Split
								165	166	1	5.28	Split
								176	188	12	0.23	Composite
BBRC0925	**Extensional**	204	6600960	458840	312	-61	268	92	96	4	0.52	Composite
								119	121	2	0.42	Split
				including				120	121	1	0.57	Split
								167	168	1	4.56	Split
								180	**192**	**12**	**3.40**	Composite
				including				**188**	**192**	**4**	**8.22**	Composite
BBRC0927	**Infill**	228	6600900	458820	312	-60	270	152	153	1	0.97	Split
								155	156	1	0.36	Split
								164	173	9	0.58	Composite/split
				including				168	173	5	0.70	Composite/split
								176	180	4	0.42	Composite
								184	188	4	0.34	Composite
BBRC0928	**Infill**	174	6600840	458800	312	-61	269	95	100	5	0.60	Composite/split
				including				95	96	1	1.58	Split
								112	117	5	1.16	Split
				including				112	114	2	1.85	Split
				and				116	117	1	1.74	Split
								120	**124**	**4**	**2.03**	Composite
								136	140	4	0.83	Composite
BBRC0930	**Infill**	162	6600700	458812	312	-60	266	32	44	12	0.40	Composite
				including				40	44	4	0.54	Composite
								72	74	2	1.87	Split
				including				72	73	1	3.30	Split
								101	**116**	**15**	**1.82**	Composite/split
				including				**104**	**116**	**12**	**2.15**	Composite/split
				including				**104**	**112**	**8**	**2.98**	Composite/split
				including				**108**	**112**	**4**	**3.94**	Composite
BBRC0935	**Extensional**	150	6601500	458900	313	-60	94	24	32	8	0.37	Composite
								142	144	2	0.45	Split
				including				143	144	1	0.66	Split
BBRC0936	**Extensional**	60	6600840	458660	312	-61	269	**4**	**20**	**16**	**0.77**	Composite
				including				**8**	**16**	**8**	**1.25**	Composite
				including				12	16	4	1.53	Composite
BBRC0937	**Infill**	180	6600840	458780	312	-62	271	56	58	2	0.47	Split
				including				56	57	1	0.53	Split
								81	**116**	**35**	**3.83**	Composite/split
				including				**82**	**87**	**5**	**10.96**	Split
				and				**100**	**115**	**15**	**4.80**	Split
				including				**102**	**112**	**10**	**6.09**	Split
								120	124	4	0.75	Composite
BBRC0938	**Extensional**	204	6600570	458870	312	-59	269	44	48	4	0.47	Composite
								64	68	4	0.46	Composite
								120	122	2	0.41	Split
				including				120	121	1	0.61	Split
								132	136	4	0.26	Composite
								156	160	4	0.35	Composite
BBRC0939	**Extensional**	174	6600570	458740	313	-61	270	72	76	4	0.38	Composite
								104	108	4	0.57	Composite
								113	115	2	0.39	Split
				including				113	114	1	0.53	Split

Hole No.	Extensional or Infill	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t Au	Sample
BBRC0940	**Extensional**	216	6600570	458764	312	-60	263	**16**	**24**	**8**	**2.07**	Composite
								41	42	1	5.92	Split
								56	57	1	1.93	Split
								60	64	4	0.57	Composite
								74	75	1	1.80	Split
								104	108	4	2.46	Composite
BBRC0941	**Extensional**	252	6600570	458810	312	-59	270	52	53	1	0.29	Split
								65	69	4	0.85	Split
		including						66	68	2	1.37	Split
		including						67	68	1	1.86	Split
								72	76	4	0.84	Composite
								84	**96**	**12**	**1.13**	Composite/split
		including						**90**	**95**	**5**	**2.27**	Split
		including						90	91	1	3.19	Split
		and						93	94	1	3.68	Split
								171	173	2	1.30	Split
		including						172	173	1	2.27	Split
								183	186	3	0.57	Split
		including						184	185	1	1.08	Split
BBRC0942	**Infill**	252	6600600	458800	312	-59	269	56	60	4	0.68	Composite
								68	72	4	0.22	Composite
								181	182	1	0.52	Split
								196	200	4	0.62	Composite
BBRC0943	**Extensional**	228	6600620	458840	312	-61	269	**132**	**136**	**4**	**1.74**	Composite
								200	204	4	0.26	Composite
BBRC0944	**Extensional**	252	6600623	458880	312	-61	270	**44**	**60**	**16**	**0.67**	Composite
		including						**48**	**52**	**4**	**1.55**	Composite
		and						56	60	4	0.68	Composite
								120	124	4	0.28	Composite
								176	**180**	**4**	**2.69**	Composite
								196	200	4	0.31	Composite
								228	232	4	2.42	Composite
BBRC0945	**Extensional**	210	6600660	458849	312	-62	269	180	184	4	0.32	Composite
BBRC0946	**Extensional**	240	6600660	458890	312	-61	269	**60**	**72**	**12**	**1.68**	Composite
		including						60	64	4	1.30	Composite
		and						**68**	**72**	**4**	**3.09**	Composite
								76	**92**	**16**	**0.98**	Composite
		including						**88**	**92**	**4**	**2.15**	Composite
								96	100	4	0.24	Composite
BBRC0947	**Infill**	222	6600720	458840	312	-61	270	104	105	1	0.49	Split
								116	120	4	0.66	Composite
BBRC0948	**Extensional**	198	6600840	458820	312	-60	269	96	100	4	0.36	Composite
								104	108	4	0.45	Composite
								124	128	4	0.85	Composite
								133	134	1	3.43	Split
BBRC0949	**Extensional**	246	6600840	458860	312	-59	268	120	123	3	1.86	Split
		including						120	122	2	2.57	Split
								156	164	8	0.23	Composite
								174	178	4	0.37	Composite
		including						174	175	1	0.54	Split
								196	201	5	0.24	Composite/split
								212	216	4	0.51	Composite
BBRC1012	**Infill**	110	6602360	458556	315	-60	272	40	48	8	0.33	Composite
								52	56	4	1.27	Composite
BBRC1013	**Infill**	150	6602360	458594	313	-59	271	80	84	4	0.23	Composite
BBRD0599	**Extensional**	231.62	6601681	458757	312	-59	269	50	51	1	0.60	Split
								115	117	2	2.03	Half core
								153	154	1	1.35	Half core
								184.7	187	2.3	0.70	Half core
		including						186	187	1	0.76	Half core

Hole No.	Extensional or Infill	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t Au	Sample
BBRD0764	**Infill**	273.84	6602098	458788	314	-60	272	142	143.4	1.4	2.29	Half core
								232.7	**239**	**6.3**	**1.19**	Half core
				including				232.7	235	2.3	1.71	Half core
				including				232.7	234	1.3	2.29	Half core
								238	239	1	2.56	Half core
								243	**252.76**	**9.76**	**2.61**	Half core
				including				**246**	**249**	**3**	**5.94**	Half core
				and				251.74	252.76	1.02	4.45	Half core
BBRD0843	**Extensional**	279.02	6601640	458799	312	-61	269	100	101	1	1.18	Split
								112.5	113.5	1	0.65	Half core
								172	174	2	0.76	Half core
								178	183	5	0.93	Half core
				including				180.5	181.5	1	2.00	Half core
BBRD0845	**Extensional**	306.41	6601699	458840	312	-60	264	26	27	1	0.35	Split
								212	213	1	0.75	Half core
								216	219	3	0.27	Half core
								260	262	2	0.51	Half core
				including				260	261	1	0.63	Half core
								266	267	1	0.46	Half core
BBRD0848	**Extensional**	280.55	6601761	458799	312	-60	270	100	102	2	2.36	Split
				including				100	101	1	4.17	Split
								119	121	2	2.31	Half core
				including				119	120	1	4.10	Half core
								176	**179**	**3**	**10.74**	Half core
				including				**176.36**	**179**	**2.64**	**12.14**	Half core
				and				**176.36**	**178**	**1.64**	**18.99**	Half core
								197	200	3	1.32	Half core
				including				198	199	1	2.26	Half core
								230	234	4	0.57	Half core
				including				233	234	1	1.34	Half core
								239	240	1	1.47	Half core
BBRD0885	**Extensional**	294.4	6601158	458903	312	-60	271	16	20	4	0.37	Composite
								36	**48**	**12**	**0.88**	Composite
				including				40	44	4	1.41	Composite
								56	**64**	**8**	**0.93**	Composite
				including				**60**	**64**	**4**	**1.58**	Composite
								72	76	4	0.83	Composite
								144	148	4	0.40	Composite
								193.78	195.81	2.03	1.54	Half core
								243	244	1	0.38	Half core

Appendix 1 Notes

- One metre assay results are pending for all composite samples.
- Grades reported above a nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au applied in grade calculation to reflect likely open pit mining scenario. 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.*	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.
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
		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 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. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 preparation at the pulverisation stage. Duplicate sample results are reviewed regularly for both internal and external reporting purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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.	n/a
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary geological and sampling data were recorded digitally and on hard copy respectively, and 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.
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)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	Drill holes are on a nominal spacing of 40m x 20m with wider patterns in areas of reconnaissance drilling. 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.	The infill drilling is being conducted provide enough data to support estimation of Mineral Resource.
	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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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.

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.
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 clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	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. 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*	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.