ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **31 January 2020**

Significant results from shallow drilling in three new areas outside 1Moz Resource# at Lake Roe

High-grade lode confirmed over 400m at Bombora South; Bedrock gold confirmed at Claypan Prospect, 1km SE of Bombora; New 400m-long zone of >1g/t bedrock gold, 3km N of Bombora

Key Points

- **Reconnaissance drilling underway to unlock the full potential of the 8.5km-long gold system at Lake Roe; Initial focus on discovery and establishing lode geometry outside Resource envelope prior to ongoing Resource build**

- **Strong preliminary results from shallow, wide-spaced drilling in three new areas:**

  - **High-grade intersection of 3.22m @ 11.22g/t Au at Bombora South establishes +400m-long zone of west-dipping gold mineralisation upgrading potential over a large area**

  - **Bedrock (primary) gold results up to 4m @ 2.72g/t Au upgrade potential for significant new gold zone at Claypan Prospect, 1.3km southeast of Bombora Resource**

  - **New +400m-long zone of >1g/t bedrock gold identified by geochemical drilling at newly coined Kopai Prospect, 3km north of Bombora; The results upgrade the potential of a 4km-long zone directly north of Bombora Resource that includes Crescent Prospect**

- **RC and diamond drilling will soon move to the Kopai/Crescent area while incoming assay results from Claypan/Bombora South areas are assessed. A third (diamond) drill rig start-up is imminent, targeting extensions of the Tura, Daisy and Mindil lodes below the current Resource**

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB) is pleased to report positive results from early reconnaissance drilling in several areas at the Company's Lake Roe Gold Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie.

A major drilling program is underway at Lake Roe to systematically build the 1Moz Resource#. The initial focus is on discovery and extensions **outside** the shallow Resource envelope as the Company enhances its understanding of the geometry of the gold mineralisation over the full extent of an 8.5 km-long greenfields gold system, prior to resource definition drilling.

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The results in this report relate to:

- one diamond drill hole (168m) at the Bombora South Prospect (Figure 1);
- an initial nine reverse circulation (**RC**) holes (1,678m) at the Claypan Prospect; and
- 397 aircore holes (20,118m) completed in November 2019 mainly to assess several regional targets extending up to 17km north of the Bombora.

RC and diamond drilling resumed on 10 January 2020 following a break over Christmas. Drilling is expected to continue throughout 2020, typically involving at least three drill rigs. Details of the drilling are provided in Annexure 1.

The 3.2km-long, 1Moz Bombora Resource# (Figure 1) is limited by shallow drilling to a vertical depth of 180m to 300m below surface and is open in all directions. Aircore drilling, used to guide follow-up RC and diamond drilling, recently extended the Lake Roe gold system to ~8.5km.

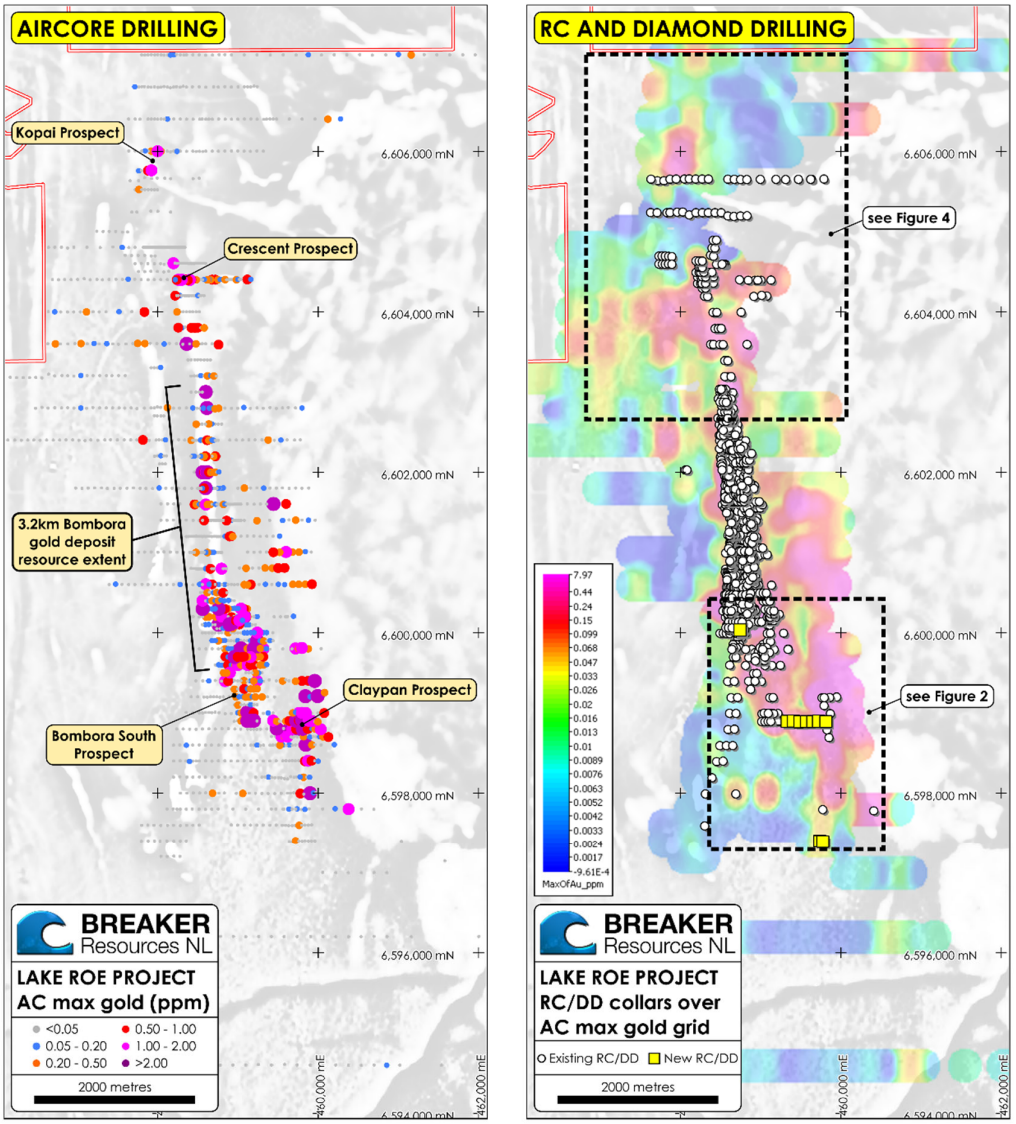

Figure 1: Bombora Extended Aircore and RC drilling colour codes by maximum downhole gold on aeromagnetic image

Bombora South Prospect

The Bombora South Prospect is located directly south of the Bombora deposit (Figure 2). Results are reported for a single diamond drill hole at the Bombora South Prospect (BBDD0087; total depth 168.7m; Figure 2). Results for a further five completed diamond drill holes are pending.

Despite the presence of some significant drill intersections on a wide drill spacing, gold mineralisation in this large area is still poorly understood, primarily due to a previous lack of diamond drill coverage.

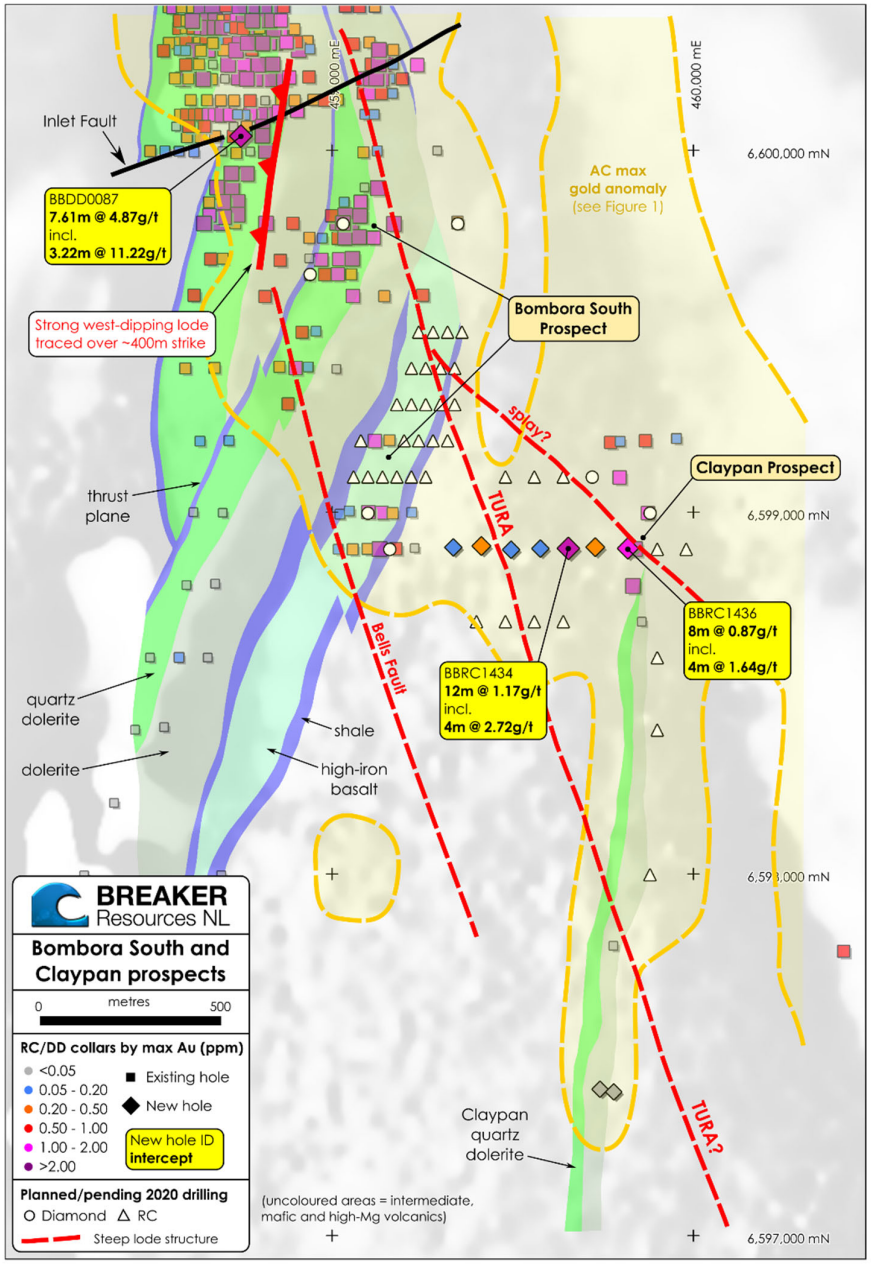

Figure 2: Bombora South and Claypan South RC and diamond drilling with interpreted geology showing aircore gold anomaly over aeromagnetic image

The main objective of the diamond drilling was to pin down the orientation of the main mineralised faults controlling the gold mineralisation, prior to follow-up resource drilling.

BBDD0087 intersected a high-grade lode and returned an intersection of 3.22m @ 11.22g/t Au after drilling from north to south across the Inlet Fault, a major structural break (Figure 2). The intersection confirms a continuous 400m-long, high-grade, west-dipping lode that links with other previous significant drill intersections to the north and south of the Inlet Fault (Figure 2).

The preliminary emerging picture is that the Bombora South Prospect is dominated by west-dipping gold mineralisation. This upgrades the gold potential of Bombora South as much of the previous, west-orientated RC drilling may have been ineffective.

Claypan Prospect

The Claypan Prospect is located 1.3km southeast of Bombora (Figure 2). Preliminary (4m composite) results as reported herein relate to the first nine of 40 reconnaissance RC drill holes planned in the Claypan and adjoining Bombora South areas (BBRC1428-1436; total metres 1,678m; Figure 2). Results are pending from the remaining 31 RC holes (eight RC holes still to be drilled).

The objective of RC and diamond drilling in this area is to locate and assess the bedrock source of a large 2.5km x 500m gold anomaly defined by previous aircore drilling (Figure 2; ASX Release 24 October 2019). The targeted gold anomaly is partially coincident with a newly identified, Bombora Sill-like quartz dolerite, and has a gold pathfinder geochemical signature comparable with that associated with primary discoveries at Bombora and Crescent.

The drill holes were planned on a 40m to 80m drill hole spacing with a drill line spacing of 100m to 200m (-60 degrees to the west). Significant drill intersections are shown in Figure 2 with a full list of significant results provided in Appendix 1.

Notable gold mineralisation was intersected in five of the nine holes completed with best intersections of 12m @ 1.17g/t Au (including 4m @ 2.72g/t Au) in BBRC1434 and 4m @ 1.64g/t Au in BBRC1436, based on preliminary 4m composite samples. Mineralisation is associated with shearing and alteration (silica, quartz, biotite and oxidised sulphide). Results are pending from a follow-up diamond drill hole to determine the geometry of the mineralisation.

Kopai Prospect/Regional Aircore Drilling

A total of 20,118m of geochemical aircore drilling (397 aircore holes) was completed as a preliminary assessment of several regional targets extending up to 17km north of the Bombora Resource in early November 2019 (Figure 3).

The main objective of the drilling was to gauge the prospectivity to guide further evaluation. Limited aircore drilling was also completed directly east and west of Bombora to assess the potential for waste dump locations.

The aircore drilling was conducted on variable drill line spacings up to 2.8km and a typical drill hole spacing of 80m to 160m (Figure 3). All holes were drilled to refusal with each hole sampled continuously downhole for gold, and multi-element geochemistry conducted on each relatively fresh end-of-hole (**EOH**) sample. Further details of the drilling are provided in Annexure 1.

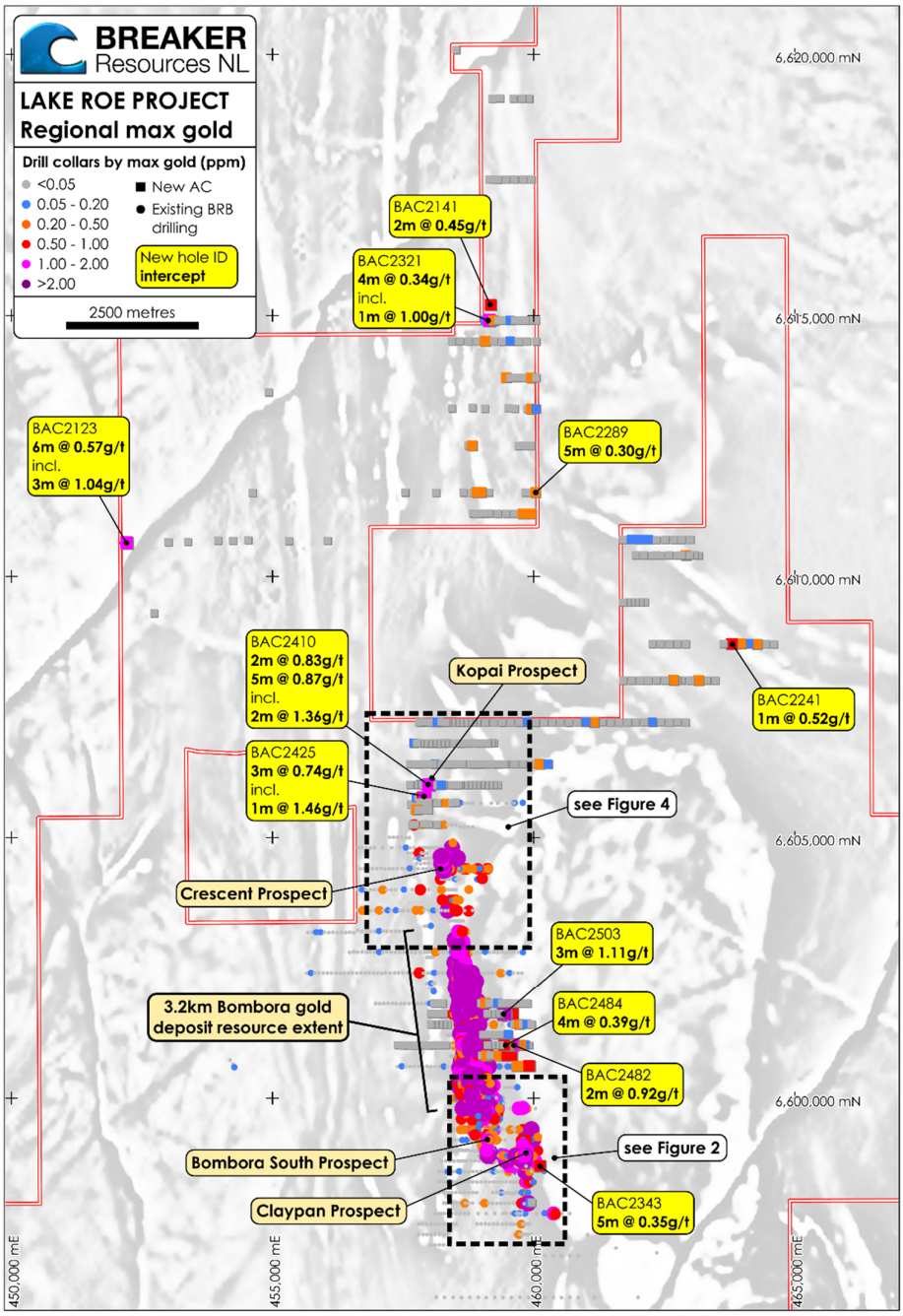

Figure 3: Lake Roe regional aircore drill location plan showing significant drilling results over aeromagnetic image

The first pass geochemical drilling also delivered some encouraging drill intersections in several areas highlighted in Figures 3 and 4. A full list of significant results is provided in Appendix 1.

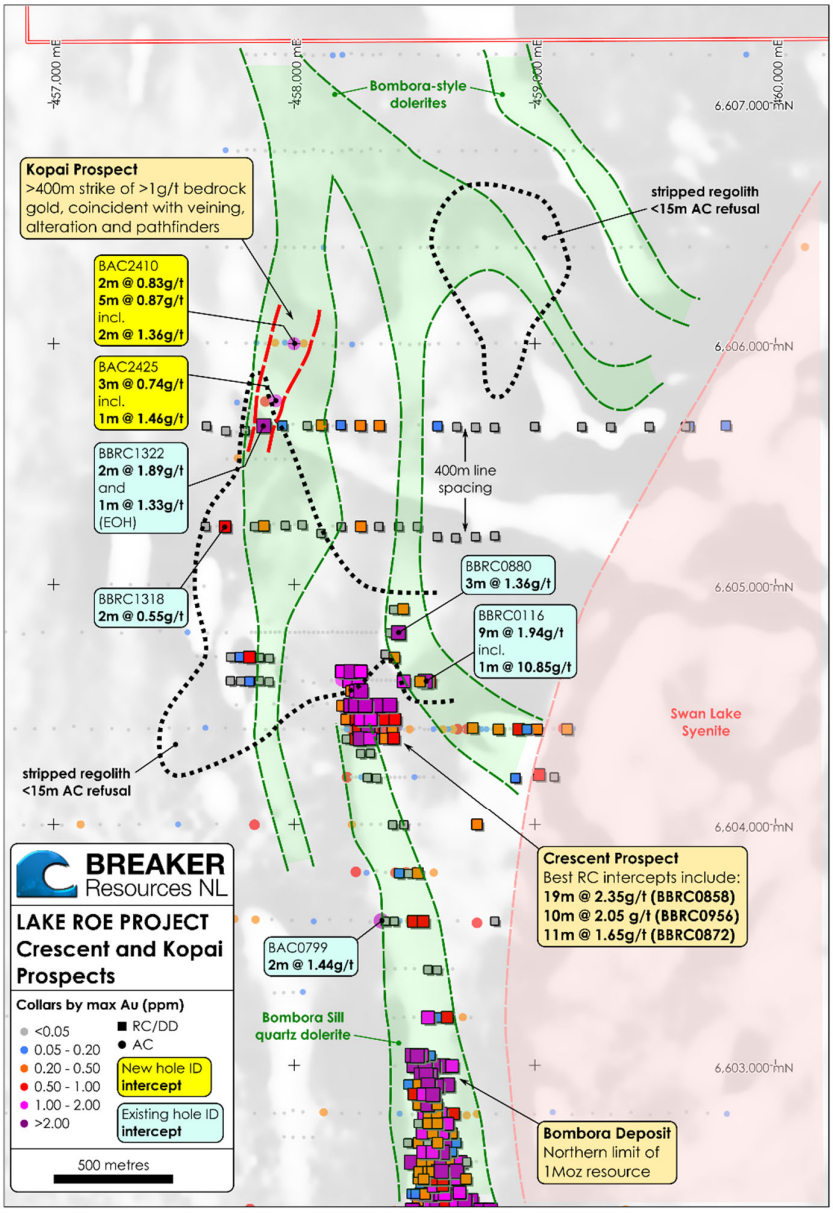

Figure 4: Crescent-Kopai plan showing significant drill results and interpreted geology over aeromagnetics

Aircore drilling to the north of Crescent outlined a 400m-long zone of >1.0g/t Au bedrock gold (Kopai Prospect) in the 4km zone directly north of Bombora (Figure 4). The context of the results enhances their significance for several reasons:

- the very wide spacing of drilling;
- the stripped nature of the regolith in restricting drill penetration/anomalism;
- significant gold intercepts (eg. 2m @ 1.36g/t Au in BAC2410) in a geochemical phase of drilling;
- gold coincident with quartz veining, alteration, sulphide and gold pathfinders such as tellurium, bismuth and arsenic; and
- gold and pathfinder anomalism comparable in tenor with known areas of significant primary gold (eg. Figure 3; bismuth and arsenic are also anomalous).

Significant gold and pathfinder anomalism was also identified on a wide drill hole spacing in the BAC2141/2321 area (Figures 3 - 5), and directly east of Bombora (Figures 4 - 5).

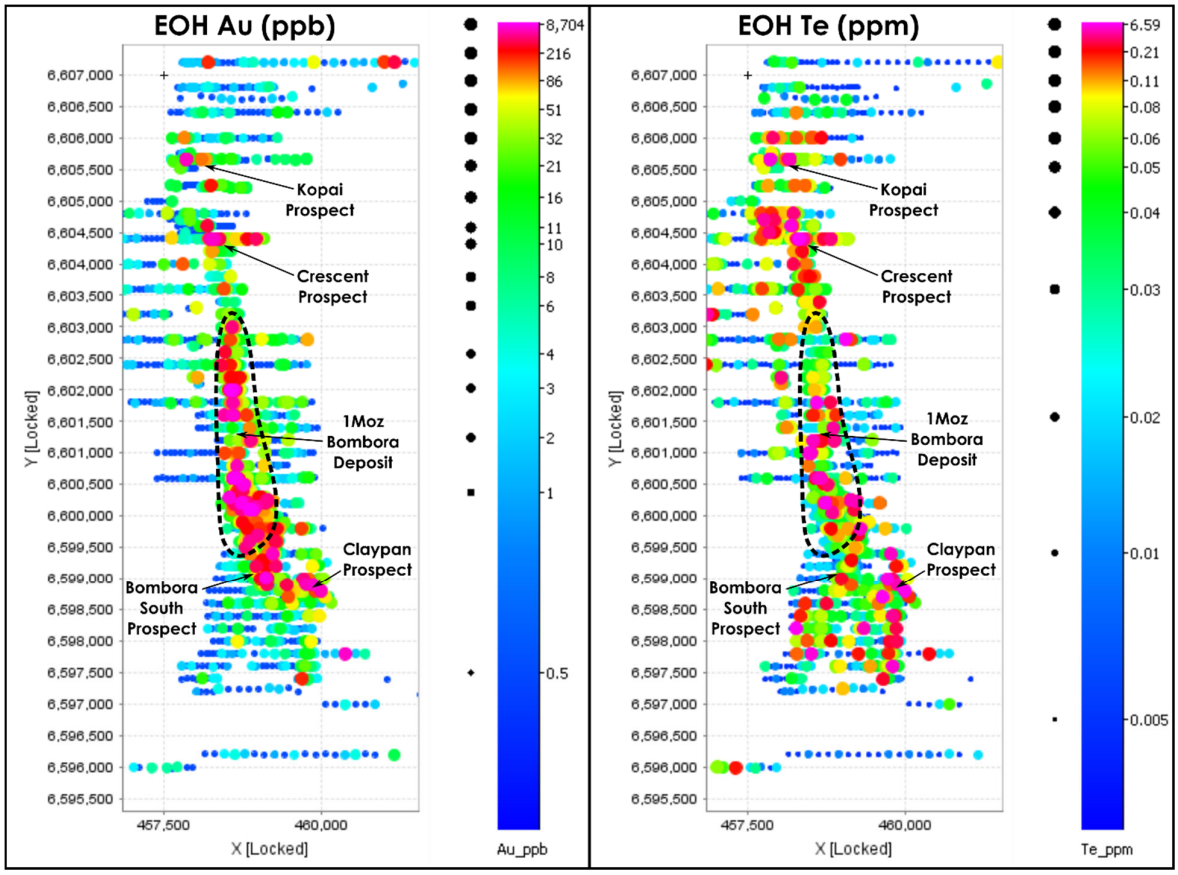

Figure 5: End-of-hole gold and tellurium data from Breaker geochemical drilling. The anomalism in both elements is comparable to that which defines known primary mineralisation at Bombora and Crescent.

Upcoming Drilling

RC and diamond drilling will shortly transition to Kopai/Crescent area while pending assay results from Claypan and Bombora South areas are assessed.

A third (diamond) drill rig targeting the down-plunge depth extensions of the Tura, Daisy and Mindil lodes below the current Resource is planned to start in the coming fortnight. The initial hole will be a deep (~1,200m) diamond drill hole at the southern end of the Bombora deposit (ASX Release 5 December 2019). The drill hole is part of the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety's Exploration Incentive Scheme (**EIS**) co-funded drilling program.

Tom Sanders
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Breaker Resources NL

31 January 2020

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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 Michael Outhwaite and Tom Sanders, Competent Persons, who are Members of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy respectively. Mr Outhwaite is a consultant to Breaker Resources NL, and Mr Sanders is an executive of Breaker Resources NL that is engaged on an 80% of full time basis; they are also shareholders in the Company. Mr Outhwaite and Mr Sanders 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 Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Outhwaite and Mr Sanders 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 is based on material announced to the ASX on 2 September 2019. Breaker confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in the market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

		Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
Indicated	oxide	141,000	1.3	6,000
	transitional	1,842,000	1.4	83,000
	fresh	16,373,000	1.4	714,000
	Total	**18,356,000**	**1.4**	**803,000**
Inferred	oxide	214,000	1.0	7,000
	transitional	922,000	0.9	27,000
	fresh	3,717,000	1.2	144,000
	Total	**4,853,000**	**1.1**	**178,000**
	Grand Total	**23,210,000**	**1.3**	**981,000**

Notes:

- *Reported at 0.50g/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.	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t	Sample
BBDD0087	168.65	6600040	458750	315	-60.04	151	59.3	60	0.7	0.11	Split
							113.29	120.9	7.61	4.87	Half Core
	including						113.29	119.63	6.34	5.80	Half Core
	including						116.41	119.63	3.22	11.22	Half Core
	including						117.41	119.08	1.67	18.97	Half Core
							140.7	141.05	0.35	0.17	Half Core
BBRC1431	198	6598907	459415	318	-60.14	272	84	88	4	0.28	Composite
BBRC1432	198	6598897	459497	317	-60.41	271	44	48	4	0.14	Composite
BBRC1434	198	6598900	459656	317	-60.34	268	92	104	12	1.17	Composite
	including						96	100	4	2.72	Composite
BBRC1435	140	6598904	459730	317	-61.05	269	36	40	4	0.21	Composite
							68	72	4	0.11	Composite
							84	96	12	0.25	Composite
	including						84	88	4	0.47	Composite
							100	104	4	0.10	Composite
BBRC1436	188	6598900	459820	317	-60.68	272	76	84	8	0.87	Composite
	including						76	80	4	1.64	Composite
BAC2123	86	6610637	452211	324	-90	0	72	78	6	0.57	Split
	including						72	75	3	1.04	Split
BAC2141	69	6615193	459185	351	-90	0	56	58	2	0.45	Split
	including						56	57	1	0.79	Split
BAC2153	58	6607202	462277	320	-90	0	44	46	2	0.11	Split
BAC2160	23	6607201	461160	315	-90	0	22	23	1	0.11	Split
BAC2179	84	6607198	458200	316	-90	0	80	84	4	0.11	Split
BAC2220	87	6607197	458160	315	-90	0	76	77	1	0.12	Split
BAC2225	84	6608003	463165	322	-90	0	33	35	2	0.19	Split
BAC2226	84	6608003	461722	320	-90	0	33	34	1	0.22	Split
BAC2233	59	6608004	462681	322	-90	0	20	21	1	0.33	Split
BAC2238	80	6608697	464283	322	-90	0	69	70	1	0.24	Split
							75	76	1	0.11	Split
BAC2240	78	6608703	463970	321	-90	0	68	73	5	0.17	Split
	including						70	71	1	0.27	Split
							75	76	1	0.17	Split
BAC2241	71	6608700	463800	321	-90	0	70	71	1	0.52	Split
BAC2261	67	6610401	462920	332	-90	0	51	54	3	0.31	Split
	including						51	53	2	0.38	Split
	including						51	52	1	0.47	Split
BAC2268	65	6610698	462038	335	-90	0	63	64	1	0.13	Split
BAC2269	91	6610699	462207	334	-90	0	68	69	1	0.14	Split
							72	73	1	0.10	Split
							90	91	1	0.11	Split
BAC2283	69	6611194	459798	338	-90	0	58	62	4	0.21	Split
	including						58	59	1	0.28	Split
							60	61	1	0.24	Split
BAC2284	66	6611196	459960	338	-90	0	50	53	3	0.24	Split
	including						52	53	1	0.44	Split
							60	62	2	0.13	Split
BAC2286	91	6611601	458920	340	-90	0	45	46	1	0.28	Split
BAC2287	65	6611603	458997	340	-90	0	44	45	1	0.14	Split
							47	49	2	0.26	Split
							48	49	1	0.33	Split
BAC2289	74	6611601	460040	337	-90	0	56	57	1	0.26	Split
							63	68	5	0.30	Split
	including						65	68	3	0.38	Split
BAC2291	77	6612499	458828	343	-90	0	59	60	1	0.23	Split
BAC2299	96	6613201	459960	343	-90	0	62	63	1	0.15	Split
							66	68	2	0.32	Split
							67	68	1	0.44	Split
							91	92	1	0.11	Split
BAC2301	82	6613801	459480	346	-90	0	77	79	2	0.20	Split
	including						77	78	1	0.28	Split
BAC2307	81	6613800	459961	347	-90	0	78	80	2	0.28	Split
	including						78	79	1	0.43	Split

Hole No.	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t	Sample
BAC2313	69	6614502	459077	349	-90	0	60	63	3	0.24	Split
	including						60	62	2	0.31	Split
							68	69	1	0.40	Split
BAC2316	90	6614500	459561	351	-90	0	79	80	1	0.13	Split
BAC2321	65	6614899	459156	351	-90	0	60	64	4	0.34	Split
	including						60	61	1	1.00	Split
BAC2322	48	6614897	459238	351	-90	0	47	48	1	0.24	Split
BAC2326	87	6614898	459561	352	-90	0	47	48	1	0.14	Split
BAC2343	63	6598698	460129	317	-90	0	13	18	5	0.35	Split
	including						13	16	3	0.47	Split
	including						13	15	2	0.58	Split
	including						13	14	1	0.72	Split
							61	62	1	0.46	Split
BAC2352	31	6606399	458122	311	-65	270	24	26	2	0.15	Split
BAC2373	63	6606400	460122	311	-65	270	44	45	1	0.43	Split
BAC2395	57	6606000	458040	311	-65	270	28	30	2	0.10	Split
							45	46	1	0.27	Split
BAC2396	46	6606004	457961	311	-65	270	37	38	1	0.17	Split
BAC2397	52	6606003	457920	311	-65	270	12	13	1	0.12	Split
							35	36	1	0.37	Split
							41	44	3	0.18	Split
BAC2410	48	6605998	457999	311	-65	270	22	24	2	0.83	Split
							41	46	5	0.87	Split
	including						41	45	4	1.02	Split
	and						43	45	2	1.36	Split
BAC2424	19	6605759	457880	315	-65	270	11	12	1	0.64	Split
BAC2425	17	6605761	457923	315	-65	270	10	12	2	0.11	Split
							13	16	3	0.74	Split
	including						13	15	2	0.96	Split
	including						14	15	1	1.46	Split
BAC2430	27	6605524	457766	315	-65	270	20	21	1	0.23	Split
BAC2467	31	6600802	459101	317	-65	270	25	31	6	0.16	Split
	including						26	27	1	0.21	Split
BAC2470	67	6600806	459338	316	-65	270	59	60	1	0.30	Split
BAC2471	75	6600805	459427	315	-65	270	61	63	2	0.29	Split
							62	63	1	0.47	Split
BAC2472	112	6600805	459502	315	-65	270	59	61	2	0.30	Split
	including						60	61	1	0.46	Split
							66	67	1	0.56	Split
							104	105	1	0.24	Split
BAC2473	103	6600806	459583	314	-65	270	53	54	1	0.36	Split
							92	96	4	0.33	Split
	including						92	93	1	0.39	Split
	and						95	96	1	0.85	Split
BAC2474	99	6600604	459685	315	-65	270	43	49	6	0.21	Split
	including						44	45	1	0.41	Split
							47	48	1	0.39	Split
							67	69	2	0.28	Split
BAC2475	104	6600603	459759	316	-65	270	41	43	2	0.23	Split
	including						42	43	1	0.34	Split
							83	84	1	0.22	Split
							86	87	1	0.10	Split
							96	99	3	0.24	Split
	including						96	97	1	0.52	Split
BAC2476	92	6600604	459840	316	-65	270	42	43	1	0.44	Split
BAC2477	92	6600603	459925	316	-65	270	28	29	1	0.97	Split
							38	39	1	0.13	Split
BAC2480	105	6601004	459760	316	-65	270	25	27	2	0.15	Split
							30	31	1	0.20	Split
							33	34	1	0.13	Split
BAC2481	110	6601004	459679	316	-65	270	25	31	6	0.14	Split
							30	31	1	0.28	Split

Hole No.	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t	Sample
BAC2482	106	6601004	459599	315	-65	270	29	31	2	0.92	Split
	including						29	30	1	1.08	Split
							98	99	1	0.25	Split
BAC2483	105	6601002	459522	315	-65	270	49	50	1	0.47	Split
							51	52	1	0.11	Split
							55	56	1	0.10	Split
							60	61	1	0.11	Split
							79	80	1	0.20	Split
BAC2484	75	6601002	459442	315	-65	270	17	21	4	0.39	Split
	including						18	20	2	0.59	Split
	including						18	19	1	0.85	Split
							53	54	1	0.53	Split
BAC2497	81	6601402	459720	316	-65	270	67	68	1	0.26	Split
BAC2499	88	6601400	459880	316	-65	270	55	56	1	0.17	Split
BAC2501	59	6601604	459602	316	-65	270	26	27	1	0.40	Split
							32	33	1	0.35	Split
							42	43	1	0.63	Split
BAC2503	76	6601601	459442	316	-65	270	25	28	3	1.11	Split
	including						27	28	1	3.06	Split
							41	45	4	0.12	Split
							55	56	1	0.33	Split
BAC2509	46	6601804	459079	312	-65	270	37	38	1	0.11	Split
							42	43	1	0.37	Split
BAC2512	39	6601800	459321	312	-65	270	30	32	2	0.17	Split
							35	36	1	0.10	Split

Appendix 1 Notes

- One metre assay results are pending for all composite samples.
- Grades estimated above a lower cut-off grade of 0.1g/t Au given the reconnaissance nature of the drilling. No top assay cut has been used.
- Mineralised widths shown are downhole distances. The estimated true width is unclear in most cases. 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. Reverse circulation (**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. Aircore (**AC**) drill sampling was conducted with continuous downhole sampling (typically 4m composite), and a single end-of-hole (**EOH**) geochemical sample (blade refusal).
	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). 1m AC samples were sampled with a scoop to generate 4m composite samples of approximately 3kg, or variable 1m to 3m (composite) samples at EOH. An additional 1m EOH multi-element sample was taken. 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 (RC and diamond) or 10g charge for aqua regia analysis with ICP-MS finish (AC). EOH samples were analysed for 60

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		elements via four acid multi digest with ICP-MS/ICP-OES finish and 10g aqua regia with ICP-MS finish (selected elements).
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. AC drilling was carried out using a 3½" blade bit to refusal, generally at the fresh rock interface. Drilling was undertaken by Raglan Drilling utilising a truck mounted aircore rig.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	RC and AC drilling recoveries were visually estimated as a semi-qualitative range and recorded on the drill log along with moisture content. Samples were generally dry with isolated damp samples. 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. For AC drilling, drill cyclone and sample buckets were used to collect the 1m sample and cleaned between rod changes and after each hole to minimise

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		downhole and/or cross-hole contamination.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias in the RC or AC 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. AC sampling is generally not appropriate for mineral resource estimation and is considered a qualitative sampling technique.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	RC, AC 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.
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 AC composite and EOH samples were collected with a sample scoop.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The RC samples and diamond core were sent to an accredited laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. All

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		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. All AC samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverised to -75µm, split to produce a 10g charge prior to digestion via aqua regia or four acid (standard industry methods).
	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. AC samples were collected at 1m intervals and composited into 4m samples using a scoop to sample individual metre samples. Quality control procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (**CRM**) along with 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 all drilling 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.
	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	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The RC and diamond core analytical technique used a 50g fire assay and is appropriate to detect gold mineralisation. The use of fire assay is considered a total assay.

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tests		The composite AC analytical technique used a 10g charge with an aqua regia digestion (partial digestion) with ICPMS finish; 1ppb Au detection) which is considered appropriate for a first pass analysis of oxide-dominated material within the regolith intercepted by AC drilling. EOH AC samples underwent a four acid digest which is considered a total digest.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported element concentrations.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	BRB inserted CRMs and duplicates into the sample sequence, which were used at the frequency of three CRMs and three duplicates per 100 samples. Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing -75µm was being attained. Laboratory QAQC involved the use of internal lab standards using CRMs, blanks, splits and replicates.
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 +/-

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		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. All AC drill hole collars were picked up using handheld GPS and corrected/checked for elevation using elevation data from a detailed aeromagnetic survey or from a recent LIDAR survey. Expected accuracy is +/- 4m for easting, northing and +/- 1m (or less) for elevation coordinates.
	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. AC drill holes were reconnaissance in nature, typically on a 40mto 160m drill hole spacing and a variable line spacing.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The reported drilling is reconnaissance in nature at this stage.
	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. AC results reported are based 2-4m composite samples for gold and where anomalous are sampled by individual 1m sample.
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). For the AC drilling, any primary mineralised structural orientation is

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		unknown and no comment can be made.
	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, AC 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 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 M28/388, which is held 100% by BRB. The AC drill holes were located on tenements E28/2515, E28/2551, E28/2522 and M28/388 which are 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 tenements are 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

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		(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 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 diamond drilling. Drill hole locations are described in the body of the text, in Appendix 1 and on related Figures. The use of low level geochemical information to identify anomalous trends and "footprints" rather than reporting of individual values is considered appropriate in locating and mapping geological and geochemical anomalous trends that potentially identify target areas for follow up drilling.
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.*	Grades calculated above a lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au and reported above a nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au. No top-cuts have been applied. All reported AC assays have been length weighted. No top-cuts have been applied. A nominal 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off for downhole drill results is reported as

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		being potentially significant in the context of the grassroots geological setting.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	All reported RC, AC 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). For AC drilling, the geometry of any primary mineralisation is not known at present due to the early stage of exploration. 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 holes are located on Figure 1. Grades calculated above a lower cut-off grade of 0.10g/t Au. 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.

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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.