BREAKER Resources NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **25 August 2020**

Strong results confirm extensive mineralisation over 2km zone along strike from 1Moz# Bombora deposit

Latest results support Breaker's view of an emerging greenfields gold district just 100km from Kalgoorlie

Key Points

- **New drilling results identify extensive mineralisation between the Kopai and Crescent Prospects 3km north of the 1Moz open pit Resource# at Bombora within the Company's Lake Roe Gold Project.**
- **All but six of the 42 reconnaissance drill holes intersected significant gold mineralisation. Results include:**

Hole No.		From	To	Length	Gold g/t
BBRC1544		72	78	6	2.94
	including	73	78	5	3.49
	including	73	77	4	4.30
	including	74	76	2	7.92
	including	75	76	1	9.90
BBRC1561		48	60	12	1.23
BBRC1547		8	12	4	1.74
	and	31	35	4	1.84
	including	31	34	3	2.34
	including	32	34	2	3.17
BBRC1552		95	101	6	1.51
	including	97	100	3	2.58
	including	97	99	2	3.37
BBRC1533		48	55	7	1.28
	including	48	53	5	1.67
	including	48	52	4	1.95
BBRC1558		110	126	16	0.80
	including	110	117	7	1.58
BBRC1561		52	60	8	1.35

- **Extensive follow-up drilling planned on nominal 100m x 40m drill hole spacing to map out extent of mineralisation, with selective infill drilling where needed to clarify the mineralisation controls. This drilling is anticipated to provide the basis for an Inferred Resource.**
- **The results provide more evidence of the growth potential of Lake Roe, and upgrade the potential of the Claypan Shear Zone over extensive distances along strike.**

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Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB) is pleased to announce more strong drilling results which confirm the presence of extensive mineralisation over 2km between the Kopai and Crescent prospects within its Lake Roe Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie (Figure 1). The Kopai-Crescent area sits 3km north of the 1Moz# Bombora deposit at Lake Roe between two branches of the Claypan Shear Zone (Figures 1 & 2).

The latest results are from 40 reconnaissance reverse circulation (**RC**) drill holes for 5,202m (BBRC1528-1567), and two diamond drill holes for 269m (BBDD0098-0099).

Breaker Executive Chairman Tom Sanders said the latest results are significant particularly given the reconnaissance nature of the drilling.

"This 2km stretch of mineralisation sits just 3km north of our existing 1Moz Bombora deposit and highlights the outstanding growth potential of a rare emerging greenfields gold district on Kalgoorlie's doorstep," Mr Sanders said.

"The mineralisation is open to the north and south. We have three rigs operating at Lake Roe, but given the quality of the targets at Carbineer, Bombora Deeps and now Kopai-Crescent there is mounting pressure to step this up."

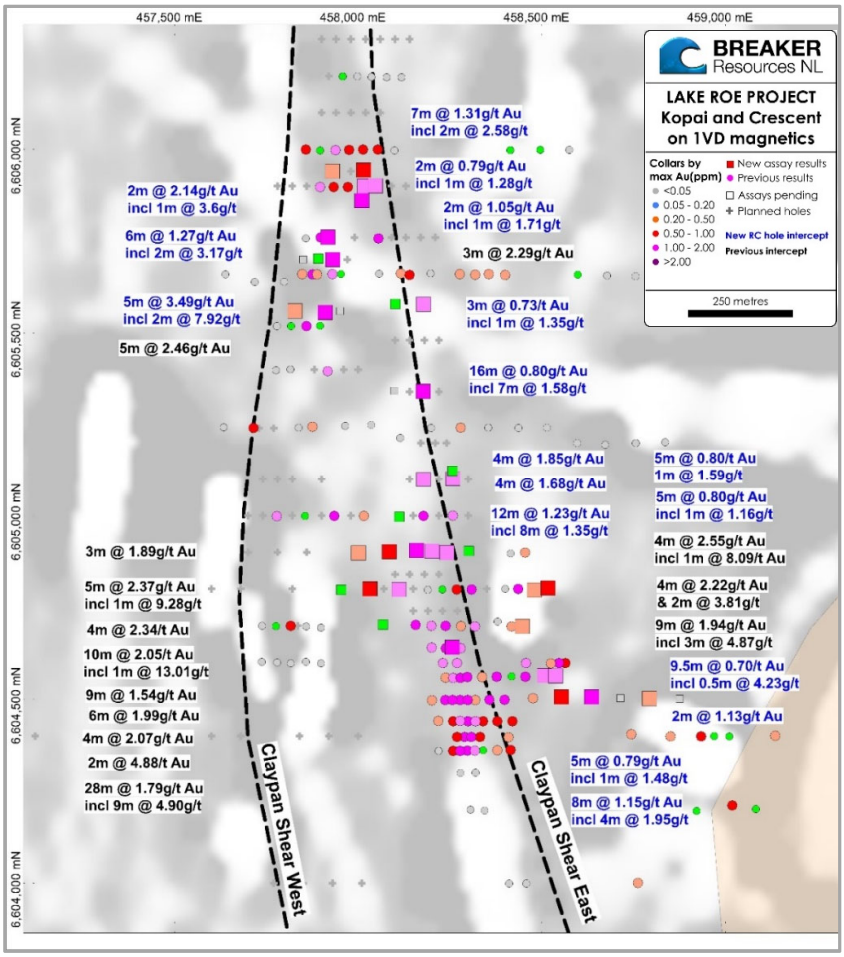

Figure 1: Kopai and Crescent Prospect Drill Hole Location Plan

Drilling Program

This drilling is part of a major program underway to expand the 1Moz open pit Resource# to enhance and de-risk the future development options.

The primary aim of the drilling was to test for a potential link between the Kopai and Crescent Prospects, and to continue to outline the areal extent of the mineralisation. Limited diamond drilling was also undertaken to establish the preliminary structural controls.

Further details of the drilling are provided in Annexure 1.

Results/Analysis

All but six of the 42 reconnaissance drill holes intersected significant gold mineralisation.

The results confirm the potential for a sizeable discovery in the early stages of delineation. More significant results from the drilling are shown in Figure 1 and in Table 1. A full list of significant results is provided in Appendix 1. One metre riflle split samples are pending for any composite samples listed.

The mineralised zone extends for approximately 2km of strike, and remains open in all directions and sparsely drilled. Transported lake sediment over the zone is typically 5m thick.

The mineralisation is hosted by high-iron mafic host rocks (dolerite and basalt), and occurs mainly in gently east-dipping and lesser, moderate west-dipping mineralised faults accompanied by quartz veining and silica-albite-biotite-carbonate-pyrite alteration. The extent of west-dipping mineralisation is still unclear but there are preliminary indications that higher grade shoots may be associated with the intersection of the flat- and west-dipping mineralised faults.

Extensive follow-up drilling is planned on a nominal 100m x 40m drill hole spacing to continue mapping out the areal extent of gold mineralisation, with selective infill RC and diamond drilling to clarify the mineralisation controls where needed. This drill spacing is expected to provide enough density for an Inferred Resource in due course.

The results upgrade the gold potential of the eastern and western branches of the Claypan Shear Zone (Figures 1 & 2). This gold potential extends over many kilometres to the south (Figure 2) where previous wide-spaced geochemical aircore drilling has highlighted anomalous gold and pathfinder elements with shearing and alteration in many areas.

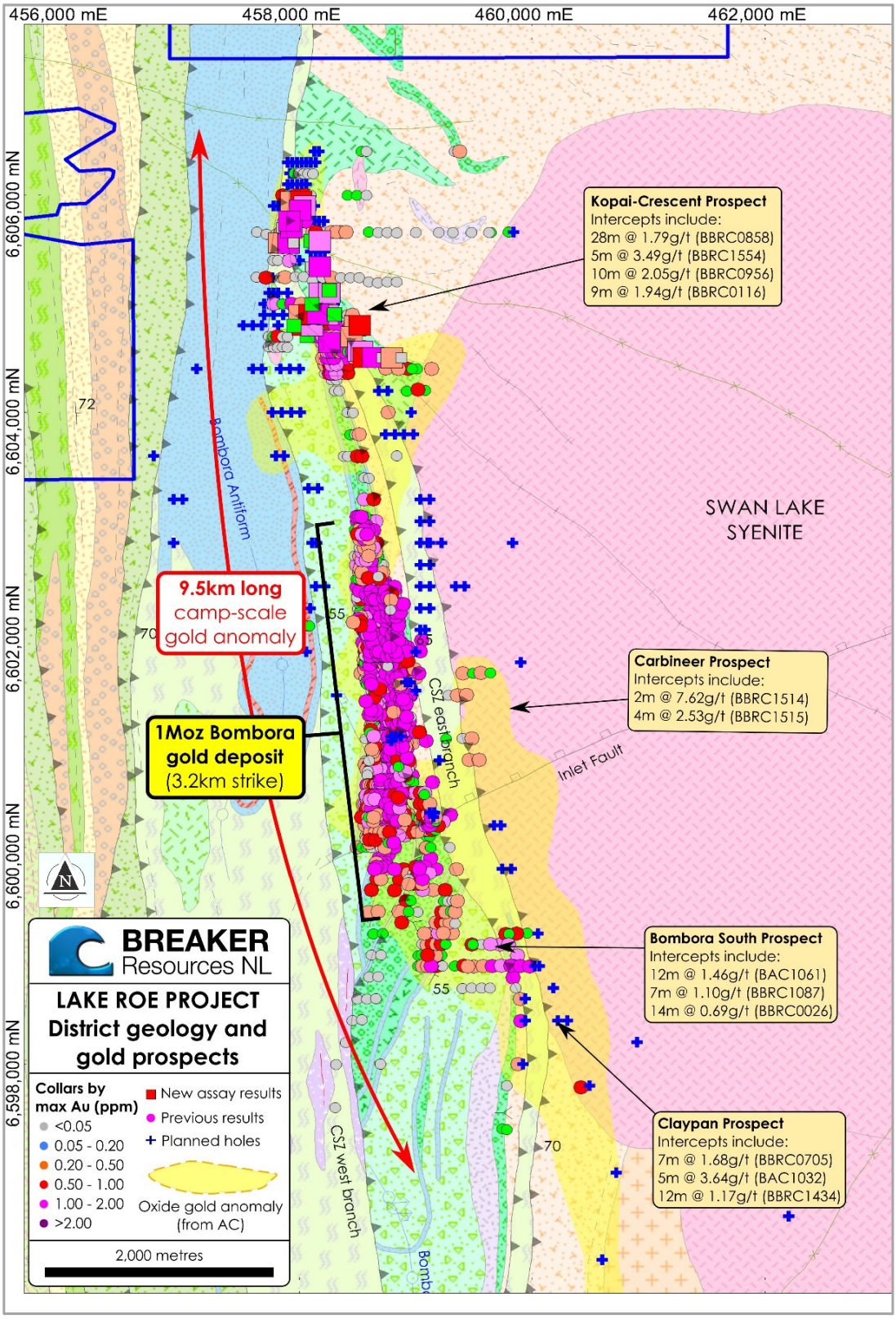

Figure 2: Drill Location Plan showing RC and Diamond Drilling over Regional Scale Gold Anomaly as defined by Aircore Drilling

About Breaker Resources NL/Lake Roe Gold Project

Breaker Resources NL (ASX:BRB) is focused on expanding a rare 1Moz# greenfields gold discovery at its Lake Roe Gold Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

After 250,000m of drilling the deposit, which is concealed by thin (5m) transported cover, is open in all directions. The consistency and areal extent of the results indicate a new gold camp in the early stages of delineation, with 600km² of tenure, a granted mining lease, and 40km of strike potential.

The deposit is similar in style to the well-known (70Moz) Golden Mile deposit in Kalgoorlie, and has yielded some of the best drill hits in Western Australia in the last few years, such as 17m @ 15.85g/t, 7m @ 61.78g/t and 32m @ 15.31g/t (ASX Release 27 July 2020).

The Lake Roe Gold Project has the attributes of scale, grade and camp-scale growth potential, and the open pit and underground mining potential are extensively de-risked.

A major drilling program is underway to expand the 1Moz open pit Resource# at Bombora to expand the future development options.

Since the start of 2020, an aggressive drilling campaign has had early and material success. As a result, there are three large areas of emerging discovery and extension slated for Resource growth.

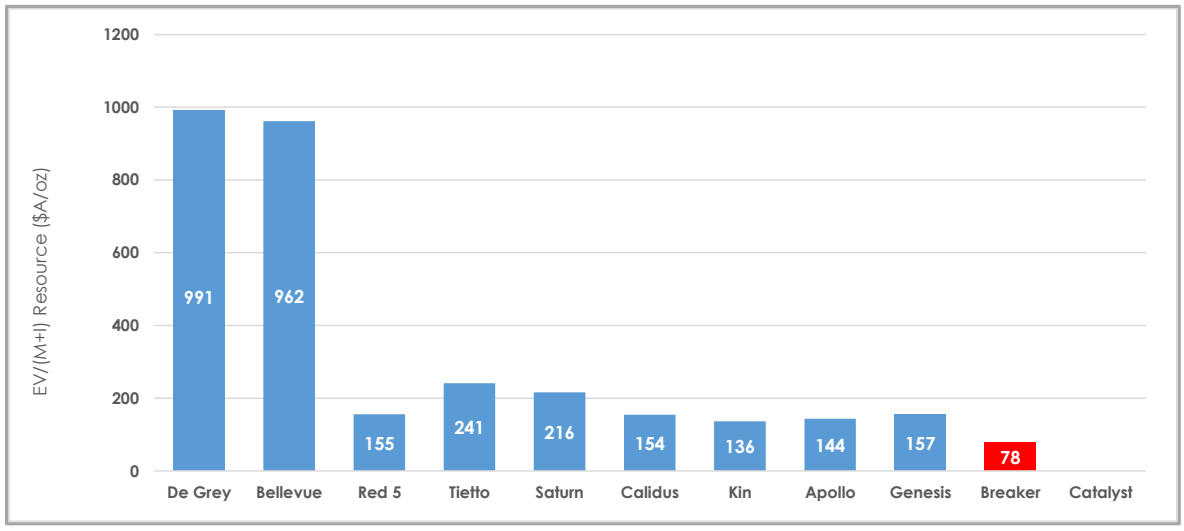

Figure 3: Enterprise Value per Measured plus Indicated Resource Ounce (A$/oz) for Breaker and its Peer Group Companies as at 21 August 2020 (Source data provided in Appendix 2)

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Authorised by the Board of Directors

Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL

25 August 2020

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

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

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

#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: Significant Drilling Results

Hole No.	North	East	RL	Depth	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	Gold g/t	Sample
BBDD0098	6605900	458017	311	166	-61	269	32	33	1	0.75	Half core
							34	35	1	0.12	Half core
							88	90	2	1.05	Half core
	including						88	89	1	1.71	Half core
BBDD0099	6604641	458256	311	103	-60	271	12.5	13.7	1.2	0.64	Half core
							14	17.25	3.25	0.37	Half core
	including						16.5	17.25	0.75	1.14	Half core
							20.4	21.3	0.9	0.11	Half core
							21.6	22	0.4	0.22	Half core
							25.5	35	9.5	0.70	Half core
	including						25.5	26	0.5	4.23	Half core
	and						30.5	34.4	3.9	0.80	Half core
BBRC1528	6604797	458480	314	180	-59	270	152	156	4	0.34	Composite
BBRC1529	6604698	458447	313	162	-60	269	128	129	1	0.20	Riffle Split
							139	141	2	0.24	Riffle Split
	including						139	140	1	0.35	Riffle Split
BBRC1530	6604565	458507	314	96	-60	267	65	84	19	0.34	Composite/Split
	including						68	80	12	0.45	Composite/Split
	including						69	74	5	0.79	Riffle Split
	including						70	71	1	1.48	Riffle Split
BBRC1531	6604564	458538	314	108	-61	270	60	66	6	0.56	Riffle Split
	including						61	64	3	0.85	Riffle Split
	including						62	64	2	1.13	Riffle Split
	including						62	63	1	1.58	Riffle Split
	and						65	66	1	0.40	Riffle Split
BBRC1532	6604506	458553	313	120	-59	269	40	52	12	0.27	Riffle Split
	including						40	43	3	0.61	Riffle Split
	including						41	42	1	0.95	Riffle Split
BBRC1533	6604506	458636	314	120	-60	270	29	30	1	0.42	Riffle Split
							44	56	12	0.81	Composite/Split
	including						48	56	8	1.15	Composite/Split
	including						48	55	7	1.28	Riffle Split
	including						48	53	5	1.67	Riffle Split
	including						48	52	4	1.95	Riffle Split
BBRC1534	6604503	458714	317	120	-61	271					
BBRC1535	6604502	458793	317	138	-61	276	120	122	2	0.23	Riffle Split
	including						120	121	1	0.34	Riffle Split
BBRC1536	6604501	458875	315	132	-60	271					
BBRC1537	6604703	458067	311	84	-60	269	36	40	4	0.10	Composite
BBRC1538	6604800	458032	311	84	-60	270	30	35	5	0.41	Riffle Split
	including						30	31	1	0.45	Riffle Split
	and						32	34	2	0.63	Riffle Split
							42	48	6	0.36	Riffle Split
	including						43	46	3	0.57	Riffle Split
	including						43	45	2	0.75	Riffle Split
BBRC1539	6604799	458111	311	90	-59	270	16	20	4	0.15	Riffle Split
							33	34	1	0.15	Riffle Split
							36	43	7	1.07	Riffle Split
	including						37	42	5	1.40	Riffle Split
BBRC1540	6604803	458517	315	150	-60	269	136	140	4	0.58	Composite
BBRC1541	6604903	458201	311	120	-60	268	48	67	19	0.33	Composite/Split
	including						52	59	7	0.67	Riffle Split
	including						52	58	6	0.74	Riffle Split
	including						52	57	5	0.80	Riffle Split
	including						55	56	1	1.59	Riffle Split
BBRC1542	6604899	458241	311	108	-61	270	58	74	16	0.39	Riffle Split
	including						58	59	1	0.99	Riffle Split
	and						66	74	8	0.58	Riffle Split
	including						66	71	5	0.80	Riffle Split
	including						67	68	1	1.16	Riffle Split
	and						69	70	1	1.14	Riffle Split

APPENDIX 1: Significant Drilling Results (continued)

Hole No.	North	East	RL	Depth	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	Gold g/t	Sample
BBRC1543	6605560	457828	311	108	-61	273	4	8	4	0.24	Composite
BBRC1544	6605556	457910	312	162	-61	270	72	78	6	2.94	Riffle Split
	including						73	78	5	3.49	Riffle Split
	including						73	77	4	4.30	Riffle Split
	including						74	76	2	7.92	Riffle Split
							75	76	1	9.90	Riffle Split
BBRC1545	6605700	457850	311	108	-59	272					
BBRC1546	6605702	457891	311	114	-61	270	16	20	4	0.10	Composite
BBRC1547	6605700	457931	311	120	-60	270	8	12	4	1.74	Composite
							30	36	6	1.27	Composite
	including						31	35	4	1.84	Riffle Split
	including						31	34	3	2.34	Riffle Split
	including						32	34	2	3.17	Riffle Split
BBRC1548	6605760	457924	311	11	-60	270					
BBRC1549	6605940	457930	311	90	-61	269	40	44	4	0.33	Composite
BBRC1550	6605944	458015	311	120	-60	271	28	32	4	0.12	Composite
							56	60	4	0.33	Composite
							80	84	4	0.74	Composite
BBRC1551	6605901	458047	311	150	-60	270	86	89	3	0.56	Riffle Split
	including						86	88	2	0.79	Riffle Split
	including						86	87	1	1.28	Riffle Split
BBRC1552	6605860	458010	311	156	-59	268	95	96	1	0.73	Riffle Split
	including						95	102	7	1.32	Riffle Split
	including						95	101	6	1.51	Riffle Split
	including						97	100	3	2.58	Riffle Split
	including						97	99	2	3.37	Riffle Split
	including						98	99	1	4.12	Riffle Split
BBRC1553	6605579	458101	311	180	-60	265	40	44	4	0.11	Composite
							147	148	1	0.12	Riffle Split
BBRC1554	6605578	458178	311	174	-60	270	168	171	3	0.73	Riffle Split
	including						168	169	1	1.35	Riffle Split
BBRC1555	6605761	457917	311	120	-60	272	22	36	14	0.45	Riffle Split
	including						23	24	1	0.60	Riffle Split
	and						30	32	2	2.14	Riffle Split
	including						30	31	1	3.60	Riffle Split
BBRC1556	6605560	457950	311	180	-60	269					Riffle Split
BBRC1557	6605342	458098	315	192	-60	268					Riffle Split
BBRC1558	6605341	458177	313	180	-60	269	110	126	16	0.80	Riffle Split
	including						110	118	8	1.43	Riffle Split
	including						110	117	7	1.58	Riffle Split
							152	156	4	0.65	Riffle Split
	including						152	155	3	0.82	Riffle Split
	including						152	154	2	1.03	Riffle Split
	including						152	153	1	1.17	Riffle Split
BBRC1559	6604898	458001	311	156	-60	267	20	28	8	0.21	Composite
	including						24	28	4	0.28	Composite
							32	36	4	0.12	Composite
BBRC1560	6604902	458085	311	126	-60	268	36	44	8	0.58	Composite
	including						40	44	4	0.86	Composite
BBRC1561	6604905	458159	311	126	-60	271	48	60	12	1.23	Composite
	including						52	60	8	1.35	Composite
BBRC1562	6604798	457954	311	156	-58	271	16	20	4	0.10	Composite
							28	32	4	0.15	Composite
BBRC1563	6605099	458178	312	156	-59	270	84	88	4	1.68	Composite
BBRC1564	6605101	458258	312	97	-59	269	88	92	4	1.85	Composite
BBRC1565	6605123	458257	312	186	-59	268	96	100	4	0.14	Composite
BBRC1566	6604996	458112	313	114	-61	270	64	68	4	0.15	Composite
BBRC1567	6604903	458301	312	108	-61	265	80	84	4	0.18	Composite

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.
- Further details are provided in Annexure 1.

APPENDIX 2: Source Data (Figure 3)

	AOP	BGL	BRB	CAI	CYL	DEG	GMD	KIN	RED	STN	TIE
Shares (Appendix 2A/3B or HY Report)	28/02/2020	18/08/2020	5/08/2020	13/08/2020	7/07/2020	13/08/2020	20/07/2020	21/07/2020	20/07/2020	26/06/2020	21/08/2020
Price (ASX Closing Price)	21/08/2020	21/08/2020	21/08/2020	21/08/2020	21/08/2020	21/08/2020	21/08/2020	21/08/2020	21/08/2020	21/08/2020	21/08/2020
Debt (Quarterly Cashflow Report)	30/07/2020	31/07/2020	27/07/2020	27/07/2020	31/07/2020	31/07/2020	29/07/2020	13/07/2020	16/07/2020	31/07/2002	16/07/2020
Cash (Quarterly Cashflow Report)	30/07/2020	31/07/2020	27/07/2020	27/07/2020	31/07/2020	31/07/2020	29/07/2020	13/07/2020	16/07/2020	31/07/2020	16/07/2020
Resources (ASX Announcement)	29/04/2020	7/07/2020	11/06/2020	27/07/2020	n/a	2/04/2020	24/06/2020	20/05/2020	12/05/2020	8/05/2020	10/06/2020

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, HQ 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, HQ 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.	As discussed in text.
	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 variable spacings. 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 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.
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 data to date. However a scanning of sample quality (recovery, wetness and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 tenements M28/388 or E28/2515, 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 (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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	Grades are reported above a lower cut-off grade of 0.1g/t Au in areas of reconnaissance drilling. In known mineralisaed areas grades are reported above a nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au. 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 collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Grades are reported above a lower cut-off grade of 0.1g/t Au in areas of reconnaissance drilling. In known mineralisaed areas grades are reported above a nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/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.
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.