BREAKER Resources NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **30 October 2020**

Strong drill results outside 1Moz open pit Resource# at Lake Roe

Latest results will form part of planned Resource update, including maiden Resource at Kopai

Highlights

- **More strong drilling results in three areas at the Lake Roe Gold Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie in WA, point to further growth in the 1Moz Resource#**

- **<u>Bombora:</u> Two diamond holes below the northern part of the open pit Resource returned multiple intersections, including:**
  - **BBDD0107 14.6m @ 1.35g/t Au including 4m @ 3.74g/t from 336m;**
    8.8m @ 1.36g/t Au including 3.8m @ 2.39g/t from 366m;
    6.15m @ 2.00g/t Au including 2m @ 5.08g/t from 418.9m; and
    5.7m @ 1.99g/t Au from 527.9m (first half of drill hole only)
  - **BBRD1156 10.75m @ 1.02g/t Au including 2m @ 2.47g/t from 455.25m;**
    2.65m @ 2.17g/t Au including 0.65m @ 7.89g/t from 509m; and
    16.0m @ 1.75g/t Au including 1.8m @ 8.46g/t from 611m

- **<u>Claypan-Carbineer Prospect:</u> Three diamond drill holes confirm a 200m-wide flat lode, enhancing the discovery potential along the 12km-long contact of the Swan Lake Syenite:**
  - **BBDD0104 3.6m @ 2.04g/t Au including 2.6m @ 2.60g/t and 0.73m @ 5.16g/t**
  - **BBDD0105 9.2m @ 1.56g/t Au including 1.54m @ 3.56g/t**

- **<u>Kopai-Crescent Discovery:</u> Reconnaissance drilling to determine the areal extent of mineralisation indicates a 1.8km x 500m deposit that is open to the south along the west branch of the Claypan Shear Zone**

- **Two diamond drill rigs and one reverse circulation rig are running continuously with plans to ramp this up once additional manning is in place**

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BREAKER Resources NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
30 October 2020

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB) ("Breaker", the "Company") is pleased to report further strong drilling results from three areas outside the 1Moz open pit Resource# at Bombora, situated within the Company's 100%-owned Lake Roe Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

The drilling is part of a major program underway to grow the Resource, expand an extensively de-risked open pit mining option and realise the full potential of a 30km gold system outlined by regional aircore drilling.

A plan view of the new reverse circulation (**RC**) and diamond drilling is shown in Figures 1 and 2 along with comparative end-of-hole aircore drilling results over the same area, which highlight the potential of several areas still untested by any RC or diamond drilling. A full listing of significant results is provided in Appendix 1.

Breaker Executive Chairman Tom Sanders said the new results continued to demonstrate the growth potential at Lake Roe, where a pattern of drilling and consistent discovery has been established each quarter over five years. This bears all the hallmarks of new gold camp.

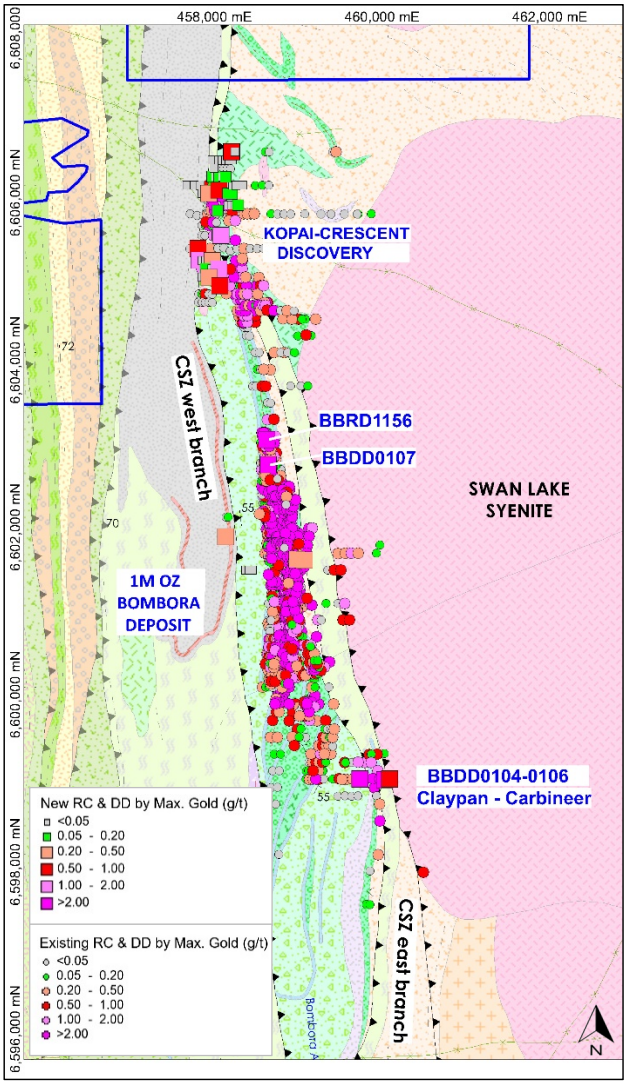


Figure 1A: Lake Roe Global RC & Diamond Drilling (maximum gold)

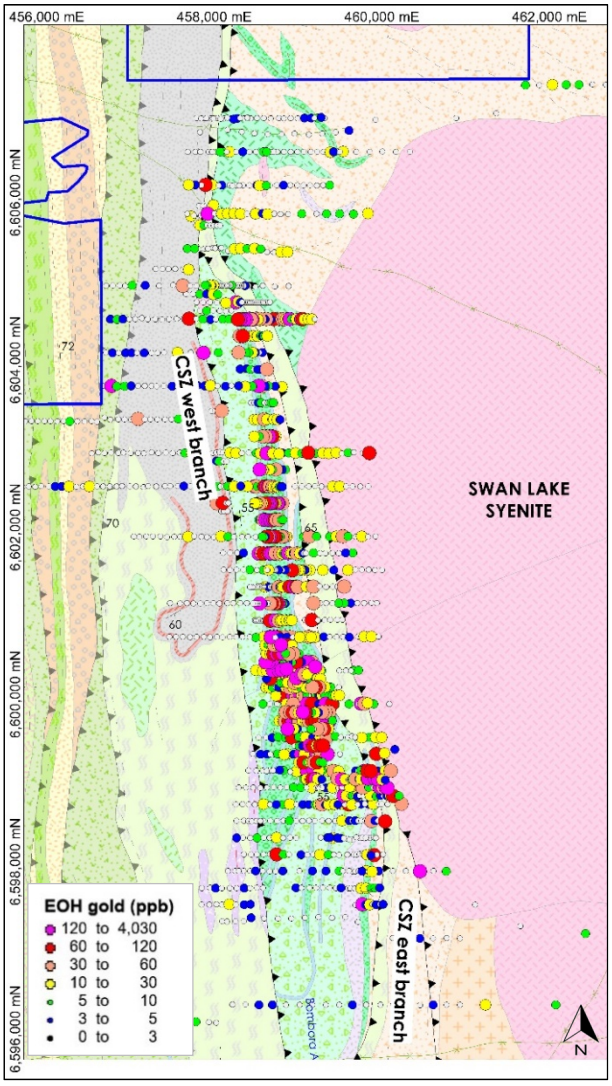


Figure 1B: Lake Roe Global Aircore Drilling (end-of-hole gold)

"We are now starting to close the drill spacing at Bombora and Kopai-Crescent in preparation for resource delineation drilling. It is too early to put a timing on the next resource update as we are still firming up the geometry and extent of the gold mineralisation in several areas."

The Company is planning to expand its manning to facilitate a scaling up of activities to test several recently identified targets without affecting any planned resource drilling. These targets include the 12km-long Carbineer Prospect along the margin of the Swan Lake Syenite (Figure 1), the west branch of the Claypan Shear Zone extending south of the recent Kopai-Crescent drilling (Figure 2), and the 30km-long gold potential indicated by aircore drilling that extends well outside the 9km extent of gold mineralisation outlined by RC and diamond drilling to date (Figure 3).

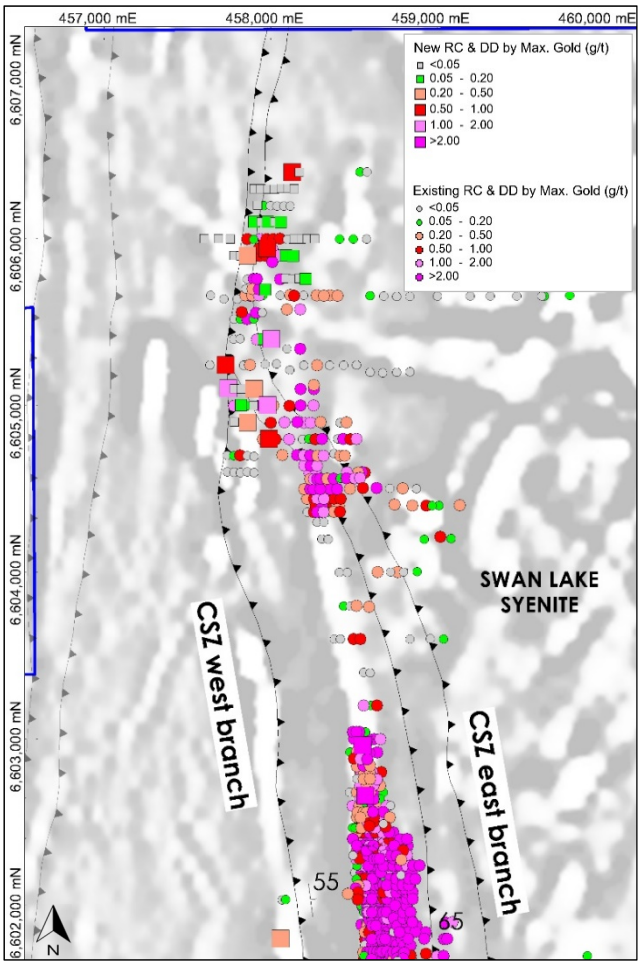


Figure 2A: Kopai-Crescent RC & Diamond Drilling (maximum gold)

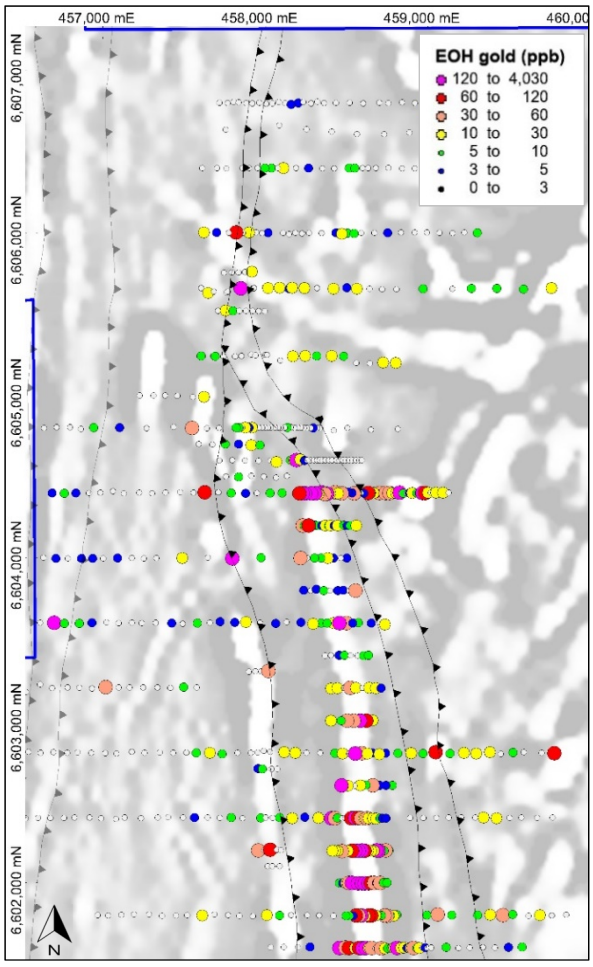


Figure 2B: Kopai-Crescent Aircore Drilling (end-of-hole gold)

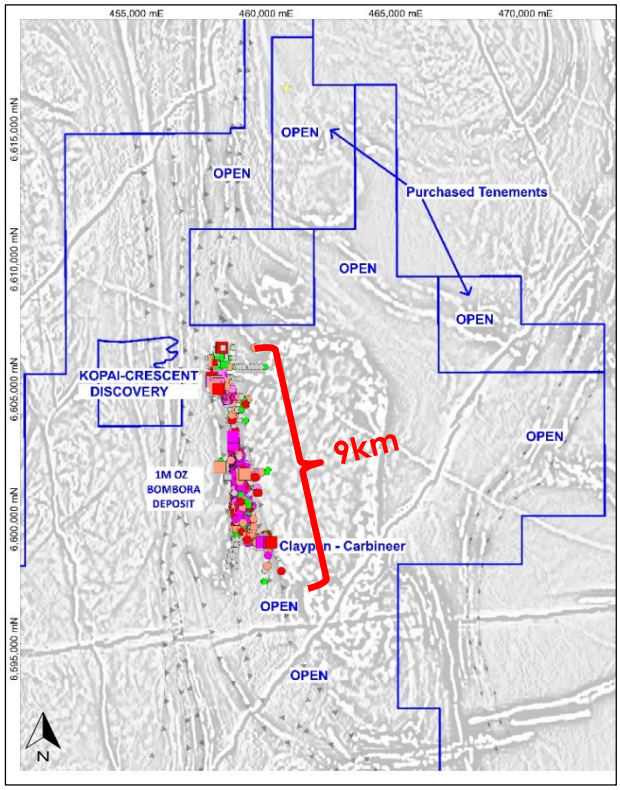


Figure 3A*: Lake Roe RC & Diamond Drilling (maximum gold)

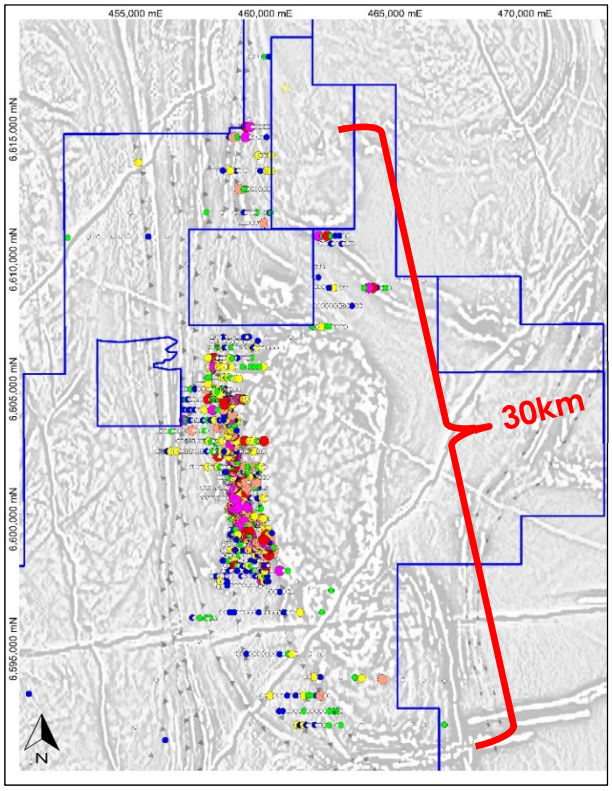


Figure 3B: Lake Roe Aircore Drilling (end-of-hole gold)

A long sectional perspective of the Bombora diamond drilling is provided in Figure 4. Several photos of visible gold in diamond drill core from BBRD1156 are shown in Photos 1 to 3. A schematic cross-section of the diamond drilling at Claypan/Carbineer is provided in Figure 4, with photos of visible gold in BBDD0104 shown in Photos 4 and 5.

Further details of the drilling are provided in Annexure 1.

** Two Exploration Licences, E28/2748 and E28/2817, purchased for total consideration of $50,000 expanding the overall project area to approximately 680km²*

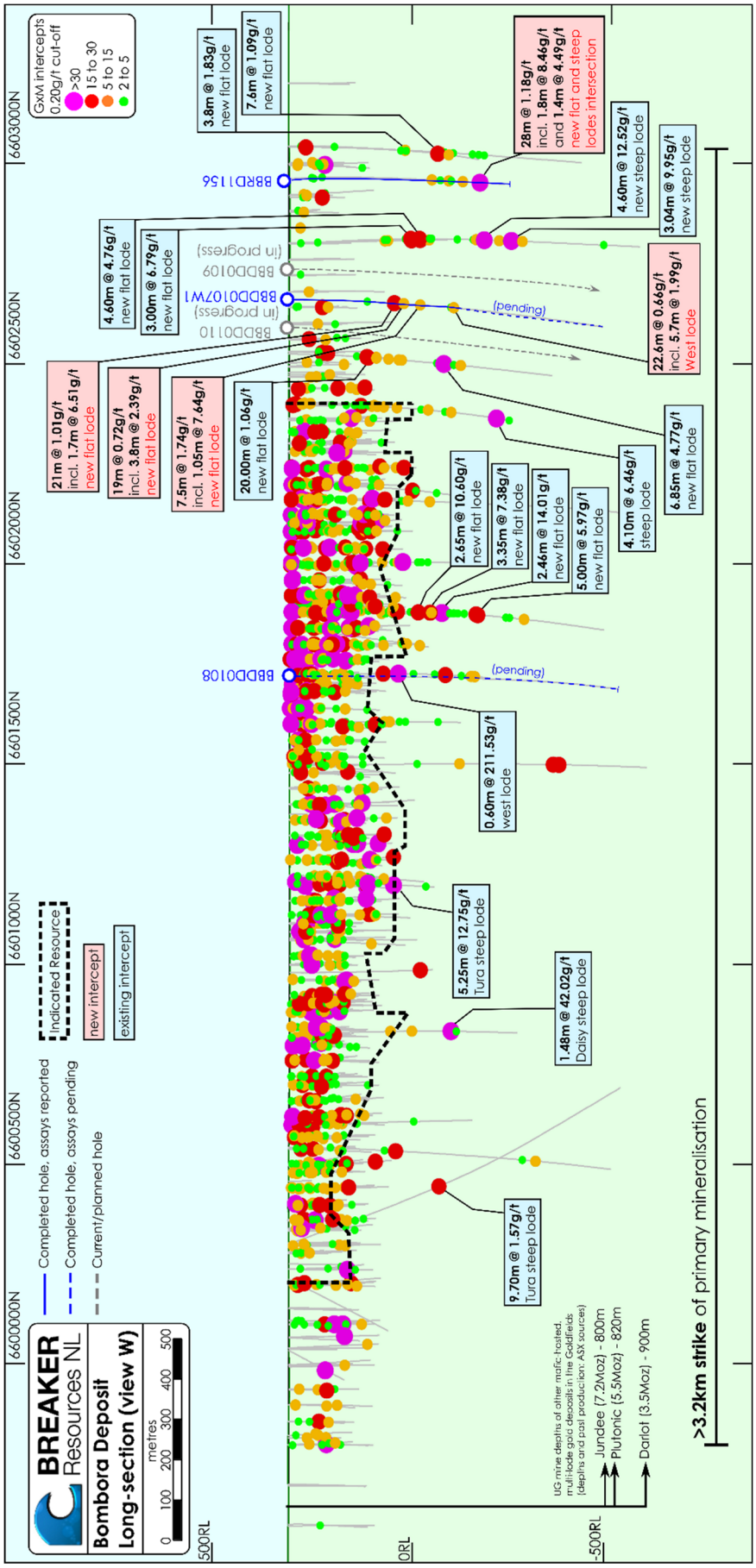


Figure 4: Bombora Deposit: Long-section looking west showing selected new and previous drill intersections (all intersections by down-hole length)

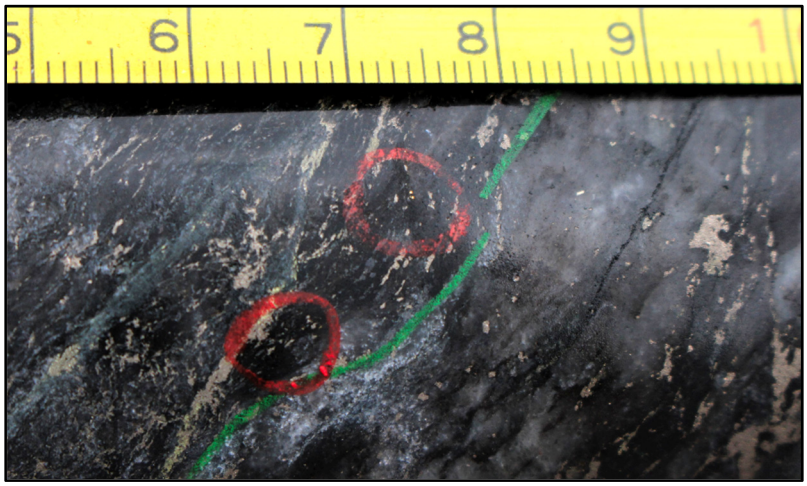


Photo 1: Bombora - visible gold in BBRD1156 at 615.85m (within 1.8m @ 8.46g/t Au from 615.5m)

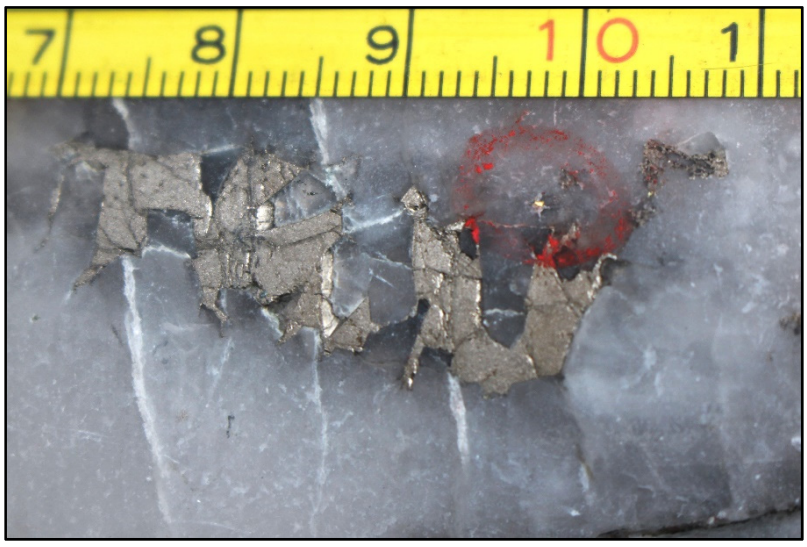


Photo 2: Bombora - visible gold in BBRD1156 at 616.22m (within 1.8m @ 8.46g/t Au from 615.5m)

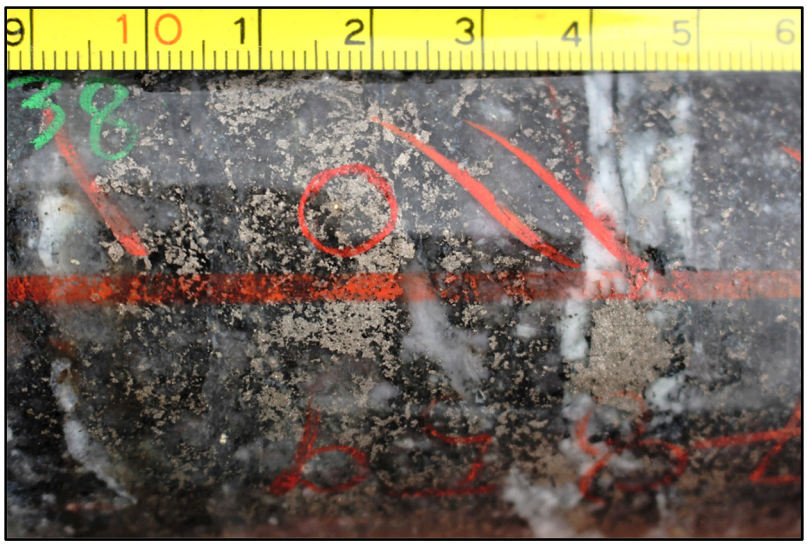


Photo 3: Bombora - visible gold in BBRD1156 at 633.37m (within 0.3m @ 4.67g/t Au from 633.25m)

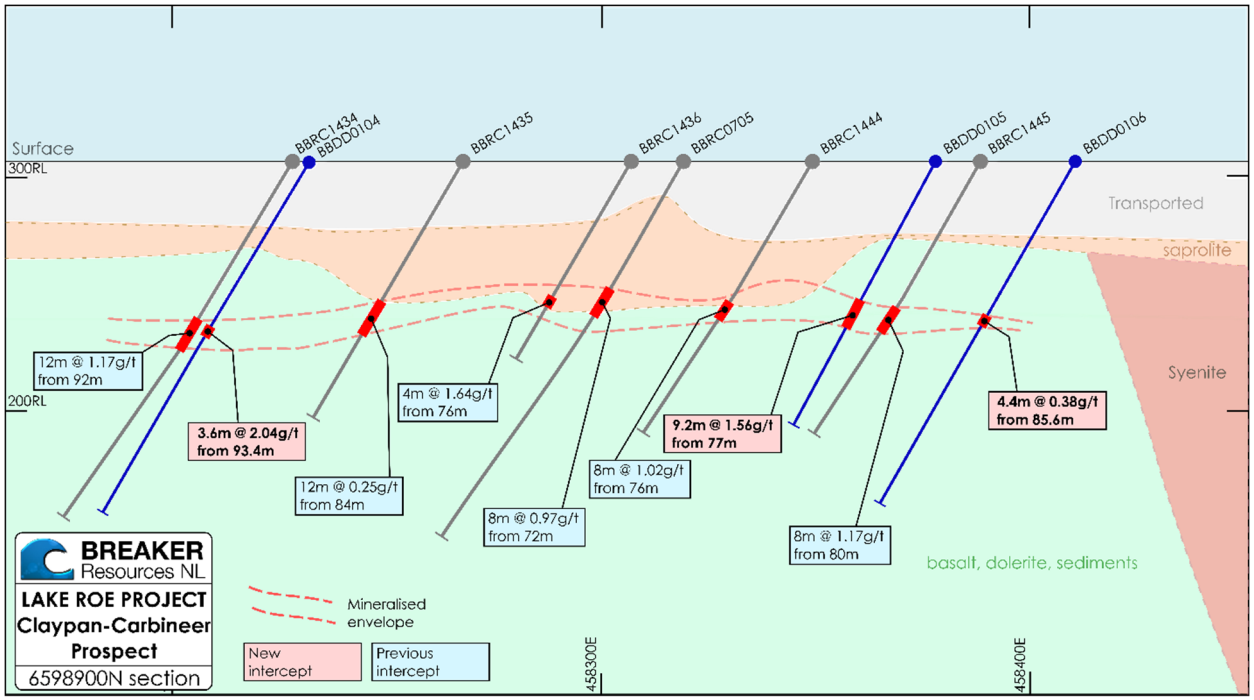
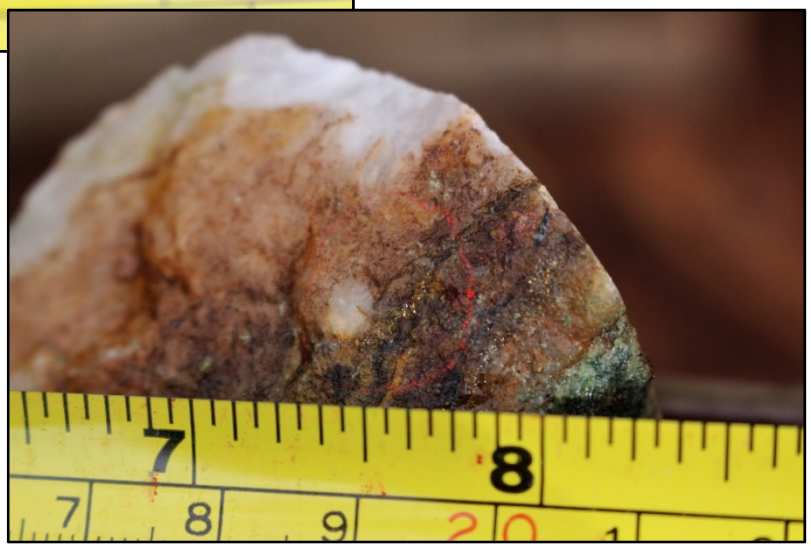


Figure 5: Claypan-Carbineer Prospect: Schematic cross-section of 200m-wide flat lode

Photo 4: Claypan-Carbineer - visible gold in BBDD0105 at 78.9m (within 1.54m @ 3.56g/t Au from 78.46m)

Photo 5: Claypan-Carbineer - visible gold in BBDD0105 at 78.8m (within 1.54m @ 3.56g/t Au from 78.46m)



About Breaker Resources NL/Lake Roe Gold Project

Breaker Resources NL (ASX BRB) is focused on a rare new greenfields gold camp at its 100%-owned Lake Roe Gold Project, situated in a Tier 1 jurisdiction, 100km east of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. The Company is well-funded following completion of recent capital raisings, and is well supported with Electrum Strategic Opportunities Fund II and Paulson and Co holding 20% of the company, the Directors 8% and Franklin Templeton approximately 6%.

Following the discovery of Bombora in 2015, the Company completed 250,000m of RC and diamond drilling to establish a 1Moz open pit Resource# and create an extensively de-risked development option in a single pit configuration.

The deposit is a typical Archean, multi-lode gold deposit hosted by dolerite 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 Bombora deposit remains open in all directions.

Since the start of material step-out drilling in 2020, the Company has identified three large areas of discovery targeted for ongoing resource growth, and has confirmed the underground mining potential. Importantly, the pattern of drilling and consistent discovery established each quarter over a five year period bears all the hallmarks of new gold camp and regional drilling indicates scope for a 30km-long gold system.

The Company is currently running three drill rigs continuously and is planning to ramp this up. Breaker's strategy is to build value by expanding the Resource, and increasing and further de-risking the Company's development options in the process.

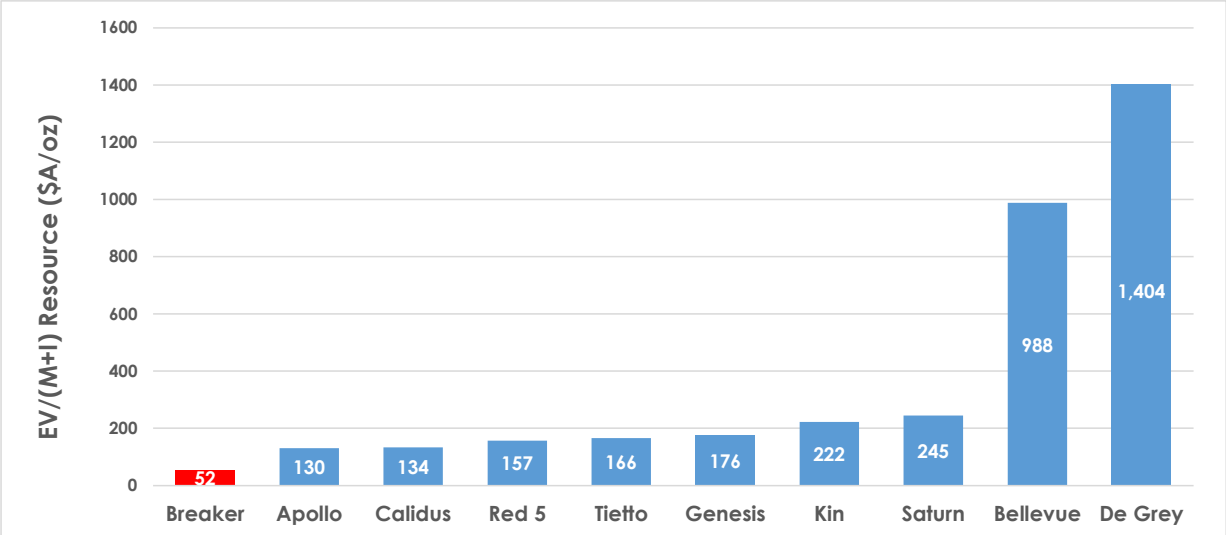


Figure 6: Enterprise Value per Measured plus Indicated Resource Ounce (A$/oz) for Breaker and its Peer Group Companies as at 21 September 2020 (Source data provided in Appendix 2)

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Authorised by the Board of Directors

Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL

30 October 2020

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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.	Prospect	North	East	RL	Depth	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	Gold g/t	Sample
BBDD0107	**Bombora**	6602659	458568	312	1006	-56	90	31	32	1	0.20	Half core
BBDD0107W1								60.83	61.63	0.8	0.60	Half core
Assay Results to 534m only				including				60.83	61.63	0.8	0.60	Half core
								249	251	2	2.04	Half core
				including				249	250.5	1.5	2.67	Half core
				including				249	250.2	1.2	3.17	Half core
								336	357	21	1.01	Half core
				including				336	350.6	14.6	1.35	Half core
				including				337	341	4	3.74	Half core
				including				338.3	340	1.7	6.51	Half core
				and				344.5	344.8	0.3	1.18	Half core
								352	353	1	0.49	Half core
								356	357	1	0.69	Half core
								363	382	19	0.72	Half core
				including				365.1	374.8	9.7	1.25	Half core
				including				366	374.8	8.8	1.36	Half core
				including				371	374.8	3.8	2.39	Half core
				including				373	373.55	0.55	6.48	Half core
				and				374.15	374.8	0.65	3.60	Half core
								377.1	381	3.9	0.25	Half core
				including				377.1	378.2	1.1	0.35	Half core
								393	394	1	0.23	Half core
								400	401	1	0.28	Half core
								418.85	426	7.15	1.74	Half core
				including				418.85	425	6.15	2.00	Half core
				including				421.9	423.9	2	5.08	Half core
				including				422.85	423.9	1.05	7.64	Half core
								470	475.4	5.4	0.23	Half core
				including				470	471	1	0.71	Half core
				and				475	475.4	0.4	1.00	Half core
								483	484	1	0.26	Half core
								489	490	1	0.65	Half core
								511	533.6	22.6	0.66	Half core
				including				527.9	533.6	5.7	1.99	Half core
				including				529	530	1	3.98	Half core
				and				533	533.6	0.6	2.99	Half core
BBRD1156	**Bombora**	6602960	458551	312	691	-60	86	31	35	4	0.47	Riffle Split
				including				31	34	3	0.58	Riffle Split
				including				32	34	2	0.73	Riffle Split
				including				32	33	1	1.04	Riffle Split
								63	64	1	0.48	Riffle Split
								69	71	2	1.91	Riffle Split
				including				70	71	1	2.10	Riffle Split
								107	109	2	0.19	Riffle Split
				including				108	109	1	0.21	Riffle Split
								113	114	1	0.36	Riffle Split
								169	171	2	0.21	Riffle Split
				including				169	170	1	0.30	Riffle Split
								284	285	1	0.21	Half core
								378	379	1	0.28	Half core
								402	404	2	0.19	Half core
				including				402	403	1	0.28	Half core
								451	474	23	0.56	Half core
				including				454	466	12	0.94	Half core
				including				455.25	466	10.75	1.02	Half core
				including				455.25	456	0.75	2.51	Half core
				and				459	461.6	2.6	2.14	Half core
				including				459	461	2	2.47	Half core
								482.55	490	7.45	0.41	Half core
				including				482.55	483.25	0.7	1.52	Half core
				and				489.15	490	0.85	1.62	Half core
								509	511.65	2.65	2.17	Half core
				including				511	511.65	0.65	7.89	Half core
								518	526.9	8.9	0.48	Half core
				including				518	525	7	0.58	Half core
				including				518	518.6	0.6	1.85	Half core
				and				524	525	1	2.42	Half core
								554.5	568	13.5	0.43	Half core
				including				554.5	563	8.5	0.62	Half core
				including				556.4	563	6.6	0.72	Half core
				including				556.4	556.8	0.4	4.99	Half core
				and				560.35	560.85	0.5	1.74	Half core
								573.3	574	0.7	0.33	Half core

Hole No.	Prospect	North	East	RL	Depth	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	Gold g/t	Sample
BBRD1156 (continued)								586	586.4	0.4	3.42	Half core
								597	600	3	0.26	Half core
								611	639	28	1.18	Half core
		including						611	627	16	1.75	Half core
		including						615.5	619.6	4.1	4.50	Half core
		including						615.5	617.3	1.8	8.46	Half core
		and						625	626.4	1.4	4.49	Half core
		including						625.9	626.4	0.5	6.52	Half core
		and						632	635	3	1.19	Half core
		including						633.25	635	1.75	1.70	Half core
		including						633.25	633.55	0.3	4.67	Half core
								663.27	664	0.73	0.35	Half core
BBDD0104	**Carbineer/Claypan**	6598902	459662	317	190	-60	269	93.4	97	3.6	2.04	Half core
		including						93.4	96	2.6	2.60	Half core
		including						95.27	96	0.73	5.16	Half core
BBDD0105	**Carbineer/Claypan**	6598893	459956	317	140	-60	270	77	86.2	9.2	1.56	Half core
		including						77.46	86.2	8.74	1.61	Half core
		including						78.46	80	1.54	3.56	Half core
		and						84	86.2	2.2	2.74	Half core
BBDD0106	**Carbineer/Claypan**	6598902	460017	317	181	-60	272	85.6	90	4.4	0.38	Half core
		including						85.6	88.55	2.95	0.50	Half core
		including						85.6	87.2	1.6	0.71	Half core
		and						87.75	88.55	0.8	0.38	Half core
BBRC1600	**Kopai-Crescent**	6605399	457960	311	108	-60	269					
BBRC1701	**Kopai-Crescent**	6605399	458002	311	102	-60	267	76	80	4	1.04	Composite
BBRC1702	**Kopai-Crescent**	6605696	457965	311	96	-60	271	64	68	4	0.19	Composite
BBRC1703	**Kopai-Crescent**	6606000	457600	311	96	-60	268					
BBRC1704	**Kopai-Crescent**	6606001	457685	311	84	-60	271					
BBRC1705	**Kopai-Crescent**	6605998	457757	311	96	-60	269					
BBRC1706	**Kopai-Crescent**	6605900	457779	311	102	-61	268					
BBRC1707	**Kopai-Crescent**	6605898	457819	311	102	-60	268					
BBRC1708	**Kopai-Crescent**	6605900	457860	311	102	-60	273	60	68	8	0.26	Composite
		including						60	64	4	0.34	Composite
BBRC1709	**Kopai-Crescent**	6605942	457979	311	120	-60	271	32	36	4	0.83	Composite
								64	68	4	0.13	Composite
BBRC1710	**Kopai-Crescent**	6605900	458090	311	96	-60	268					
BBRC1711	**Kopai-Crescent**	6605898	458133	311	90	-60	271					
BBRC1712	**Kopai-Crescent**	6605761	458091	311	84	-60	270					
BBRC1713	**Kopai-Crescent**	6605760	458129	311	84	-60	269					
BBRC1714	**Kopai-Crescent**	6605762	458170	311	84	-61	268					
BBRC1715	**Kopai-Crescent**	6605760	458210	311	84	-61	269					
BBRC1716	**Kopai-Crescent**	6605999	458141	311	84	-60	269					
BBRC1717	**Kopai-Crescent**	6605998	458183	311	84	-59	271					
BBRC1718	**Kopai-Crescent**	6606000	458220	311	84	-59	269					
BBRC1719	**Kopai-Crescent**	6606000	458262	311	84	-60	270					
BBRC1720	**Kopai-Crescent**	6606102	457900	311	96	-61	274	36	40	4	0.13	Composite
BBRC1721	**Kopai-Crescent**	6606103	457943	311	84	-60	272					
BBRC1722	**Kopai-Crescent**	6606102	457983	311	90	-60	271	36	40	4	0.19	Composite
BBRC1723	**Kopai-Crescent**	6606101	458023	311	84	-60	271					
BBRC1724	**Kopai-Crescent**	6606100	458060	311	84	-61	271					
BBRC1725	**Kopai-Crescent**	6606201	457921	311	84	-60	270					
BBRC1726	**Kopai-Crescent**	6606300	457900	311	84	-60	272					
BBRC1727	**Kopai-Crescent**	6606300	457940	311	84	-60	270					
BBRC1728	**Kopai-Crescent**	6606299	457980	311	84	-60	270					
BBRC1729	**Kopai-Crescent**	6606297	458021	311	84	-60	269					
BBRC1730	**Kopai-Crescent**	6606302	458062	311	84	-60	269					
BBRC1731	**Kopai-Crescent**	6606302	458102	311	84	-60	269					
BBRC1732	**Kopai-Crescent**	6606300	458140	311	84	-61	268					
BBRC1733	**Kopai-Crescent**	6606400	458129	311	84	-60	272	48	56	8	0.35	Composite
		including						52	56	4	0.56	Composite
BBRC1734	**Kopai-Crescent**	6606400	458170	311	84	-61	270					
BBRC1735	**Kopai-Crescent**	6605242	457729	312	120	-60	271	36	44	8	0.39	Composite
		including						36	40	4	0.62	Composite
								92	96	4	0.18	Composite
BBRC1736	**Kopai-Crescent**	6605102	457745	312	80	-60	270	60	64	4	1.90	Composite
BBRC1737	**Kopai-Crescent**	6605100	457781	311	103	-60	272					
BBRC1738	**Kopai-Crescent**	6605098	457821	312	109	-60	270					
BBRC1739	**Kopai-Crescent**	6605098	457900	311	97	-60	270	36	40	4	0.30	Composite
BBRC1740	**Kopai-Crescent**	6605001	457821	311	115	-60	271					
BBRC1741	**Kopai-Crescent**	6604999	457896	311	109	-60	270					
BBRC1742	**Kopai-Crescent**	6605001	457980	311	103	-61	270	44	48	4	1.12	Composite
BBRC1743	**Kopai-Crescent**	6604901	457781	311	84	-59	269					
BBRC1744	**Kopai-Crescent**	6604898	457861	311	84	-60	269	12	16	4	0.22	Composite
BBRC1745	**Kopai-Crescent**	6604800	457990	311	102	-61	268	20	28	8	0.16	Composite
								40	44	4	0.56	Composite
BBRC1594	**Reconnaissance**	6601526	458914	312	150	-61	269	54	60	6	0.20	Riffle Split
		including						54	56	2	0.31	Riffle Split
								108	116	8	0.23	Composite
		including						112	116	4	0.29	Composite
BBRC1595	**Reconnaissance**	6601520	458997	312	180	-60	272	112	116	4	0.25	Composite
BBRC1596	**Reconnaissance**	6601399	458300	312	84	-60	271					
BBRC1597	**Reconnaissance**	6601399	458339	312	96	-61	271					
BBRC1598	**Reconnaissance**	6601399	458379	312	90	-60	268					
BBRC1599	**Reconnaissance**	6601800	458059	312	102	-61	270	12	20	8	0.25	Composite
		including						16	20	4	0.35	Composite

APPENDIX 2: Source Data (Figure 6)

	AOP	BGL	BRB	CAI	DEG	GMD	KIN	RED	STN	TIE
Shares (Appendix 2A/3B)	28/02/2020	18/08/2020	24/09/2020	2/09/2020	18/09/2020	8/09/2020	29/09/2020	11/09/2020	22/09/2020	26/10/2020
Price (ASX Closing Price)	28/10/2020	28/10/2020	28/10/2020	28/10/2020	28/10/2020	28/10/2020	28/10/2020	28/10/2020	28/10/2020	28/10/2020
Debt (Quarterly Cashflow Report)	28/10/2020	29/10/2020	30/10/2020	26/10/2020	31/07/2020	20/10/2020	9/10/2020	22/10/2020	31/07/2020	16/07/2020
Cash (Quarterly Cashflow Report)	28/10/2020	29/10/2020	30/10/2020	26/10/2020	31/07/2020	20/10/2020	9/10/2020	22/10/2020	31/07/2020	16/07/2020
Resources (ASX Announcement)	29/04/2020	7/07/2020	11/06/2020	26/10/2020	2/04/2020	24/06/2020	20/05/2020	12/05/2020	8/05/2020	26/10/2020

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		moisture content. Diamond drillers measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using either three or six metre core barrels. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core samples were cut in half using a conventional diamond core saw. Half core samples were collected for assay except duplicate samples which are quarter cut. An entire half core sample is retained and stored in core trays.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were split 87.5%-12.5% by a stand-alone multi-tiered riffle splitter. The majority of the samples were recorded as dry and minimal wet samples were encountered. Sample duplicates were obtained by re-splitting the remaining bulk sample contained in a plastic bag in the field using the multi-tier riffle splitter. RC composite samples were collected via spear sampling of the riffle split bulk sample contained in green plastic bags.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The samples were sent to an accredited laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. All samples were sorted, dried pulverised to -75µm to produce a homogenous representative 50g sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing -75µm has been established.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	RC samples were collected at 1m intervals and composited into 4m samples using a spear to sample individual metre bagged samples. Diamond core sample intervals are based on geological intervals typically less than a nominal 1m. Quality control procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (**CRM**) along with sample duplicates (submitted as quarter core). Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results. MinAnalytical's QAQC included insertion of certified standards, blanks, check replicates and fineness checks to ensure grind size of 85% passing -75µm as part of their own internal procedures.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Sample duplicates for RC and diamond drilling (quarter core) are taken at least three times in every 100 samples. All samples submitted were selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage. Duplicate sample results are reviewed regularly for both internal and external

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		reporting purposes.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly give an accurate indication of mineralisation given the qualitative nature of the technique and the style of gold mineralisation sought.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The analytical technique used a 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*	Drill hole collars are initially located by handheld GPS and then picked up by an accredited surveyor. GPS elevation values are corrected where necessary

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation.	using a digital elevation model from a LIDAR survey. Expected accuracy is +/- 4m for easting, northing and RL (GPS) and +/- 0.1m or less for surveyed and LIDAR elevation point data. All RC and diamond holes are gyro surveyed for rig alignment and downhole at the completion of the hole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is GDA94 MGA, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	As detailed above.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 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.*	Grades are reported above a lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/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*	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.*	Grades are reported above a lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/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.