

New high-grade lodes show strong potential to grow Resource laterally and at depth

Intersections include 12m @ 6.78g/t Au and 12.25m @ 4.29g/t in step-out drilling

Highlights

- ✘ The latest drilling results, nearly all of which are from extensional drill holes, materially extend known gold mineralisation beyond the maiden Mineral Resource at the Lake Roe Project, WA
- ✘ Extensional drilling results include:

Hole No.	Interval @ g/t gold (0.2g/t lower cut)	From	To		Interval @ g/t gold (0.5-1.0g/t lower cut)	From
BBRC0817	12m @ 6.78g/t	152	164	incl	8m @ 9.72g/t	152
				incl	4m @ 17.75g/t	156
BBRD0805	9.6m @ 2.36g/t 12.25m @ 4.29g/t	170	179.6 264	incl	1m @ 19.81g/t	175
				incl	5.25m @ 9.35g/t	271
				incl	2.25m @ 14.84g/t	274
	1m @ 13.57g/t	282	283			
BBRD0756	2.5m @ 18.53g/t 3.8m @ 1.22g/t	200	202.5 206.2	incl	1.7m @ 27.14g/t	200
BBRD0772	10m @ 2.94g/t	172	182	incl	4.6m @ 6.1g/t	175.4
				incl	1.44m @ 12.02g/t	176.2
				and	1m @ 8.21g/t	179
BBRD0760	21m @ 1.45g/t	226	247	incl	2.8m @ 6.33g/t	229.2
				and	5m @ 1.75g/t	242

- ✘ The drilling identified new lode positions to the east, and extended known lode positions below the Resource which extends to a variable depth of 130m to 200m below surface
- ✘ All but one of the 14 diamond drill holes completed in the current round of results were extensional in nature; all intersected significant gold mineralisation, typically between 40m and 120m east and below the current Resource
- ✘ The results materially enhance both the open pit and underground mining potential over a significant area of the Bombora discovery
- ✘ Breaker plans to start a fourth drill rig as it steps up activities aimed at delineating 700-800,000oz of mineable mineralisation in a single open pit

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB) is pleased to announce significant drill results that materially enhance the resource potential to the east and below the recently announced maiden Mineral Resource at the Lake Roe Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie, WA.

The results highlight the potential to expand the Company's maiden Mineral Resource of 624,000oz grading 1.6g/t Au (ASX Release 18 April 2018). The Resource contains a high-grade component of 306,000oz grading 4.2g/t Au (ASX Release 26 April 2018), defined to a depth of 130m-200m below surface (**mbs**), the current limit of resource drilling over the 2.2km long Bombora discovery.

The maiden Mineral Resource represents the near-surface part of a 2km-long greenfields discovery which forms part of an 8km-long greenfields gold system, the remainder of which has yet to be systematically drill-tested.

The new results relate to 5,791m of drilling (23 drill holes) completed in the northern and central-southern parts of the 2.2km-long Bombora discovery zone. The new drill holes are located in plan on Figure 1 which also summarises selected drill results.

This is the twelfth round of drill results since the commencement of resource drilling in February 2017 and form part of an ongoing program of resource drilling that is progressively closing the drill hole spacing to a nominal 40m x 20m over the full length of the 2.2km-long Bombora discovery using a combination of reverse circulation (**RC**) and diamond drilling.

Breaker Executive Chairman Tom Sanders said the latest results are highly significant.

"The vast majority of results are outside the existing Resource and are therefore a big step towards meeting our aim of delineating 700-800,000oz of mineable mineralisation in a single open pit," Mr Sanders said.

"We have also delivered some key deep diamond drill hole intersections that continue to build a picture of high-grade, cohesive mineralisation below 200mbs, which is not included in the Resource and which has long-term potential for underground mining.

"The results are further evidence of the quality and growth potential of the Bombora discovery."



Photo 1: Lake Roe Landscape

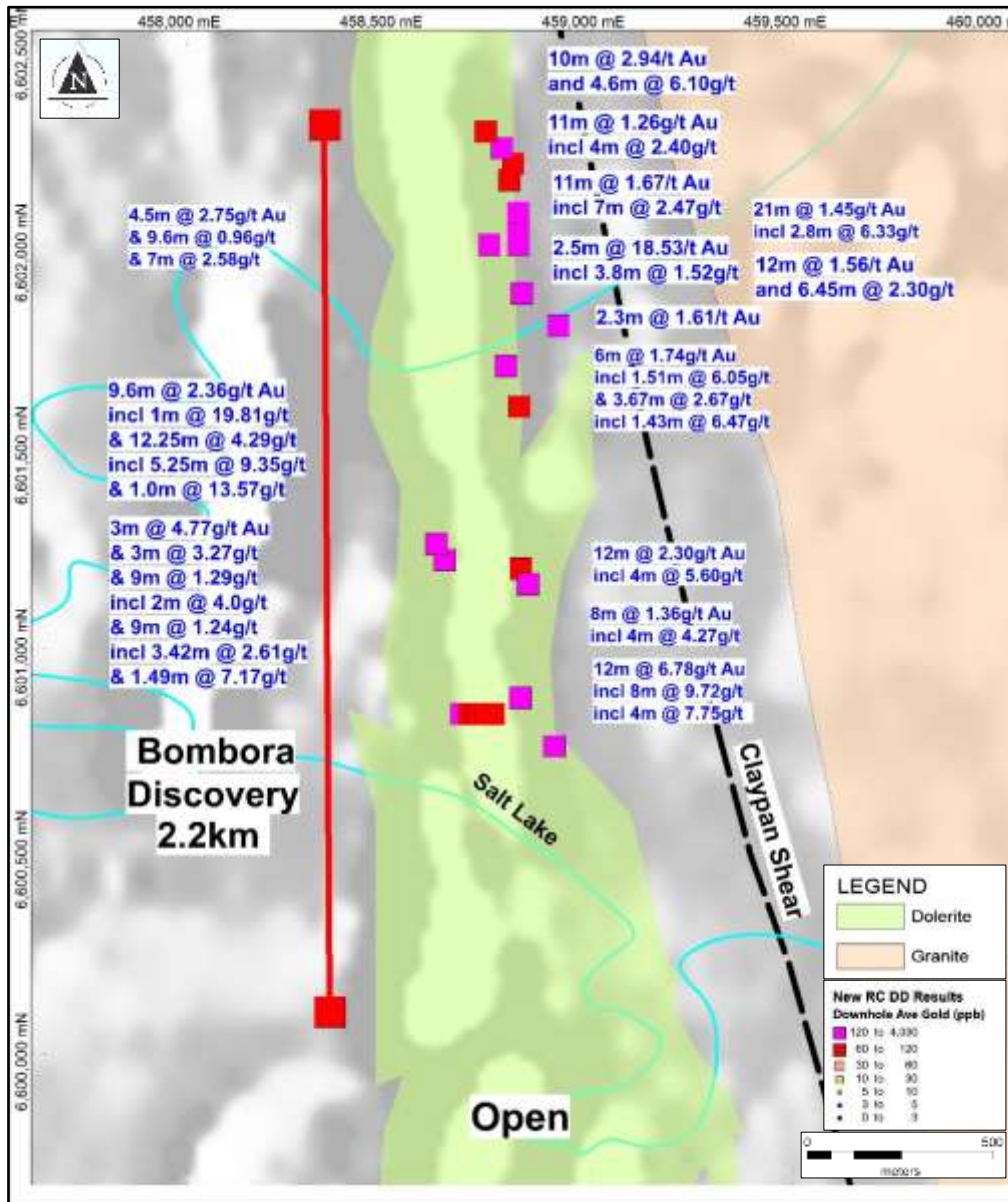


Figure 1: Bombora RC and diamond drill hole location plan with selected intersections colour-coded by average downhole gold over aeromagnetic image with interpreted geology



Photo 2: BBRD0756 Drill Core with Visible Gold at 201.5m (Mindil lode; see Figure 2)

Hole No.	Interval @ g/t gold (0.2g/t lower cut)	From	To		Interval @ g/t gold (0.5-1.0g/t lower cut)	From
BBRC0807	8m @ 1.36g/t	148	156	incl	4m @ 2.47g/t	148
BBRC0809	12m @ 2.3g/t	140	152	incl	4m @ 5.6g/t	140
BBRC0817	12m @ 6.78g/t	152	164	incl	8m @ 9.72g/t	152
				incl	4m @ 17.75g/t	156
BBRD0323	3m @ 4.77g/t	80	83	incl	1m @ 13.53g/t	80
	3m @ 3.27g/t	112	115	incl	2m @ 4.62g/t	113
	9m @ 1.29g/t	157	166	incl	2.4m @ 4g/t	157
	9m @ 1.24g/t	189	198	incl	3.42m @ 2.61g/t	190
	1.49m @ 7.17g/t	237.61	239.1			
BBRD0598	6m @ 1.74g/t	185	191	incl	1.51m @ 6.05g/t	188.49
	3.67m @ 2.67g/t	207	210.67	incl	1.43m @ 6.17g/t	209.24
BBRD0754	1m @ 4.59g/t	101	102			
	4.5m @ 2.75g/t	108	112.5			
	9.6m @ 0.96g/t	197	206.6	incl	1m @ 2.57g/t	197
	8m @ 2.36g/t	213	221	incl	7m @ 2.58g/t	214
BBRD0756	2.5m @ 18.53g/t	200	202.5	incl	1.7m @ 27.14g/t	200
	3.8m @ 1.22g/t	206.2	210			
BBRD0760	21m @ 1.45g/t	226	247	incl	2.8m @ 6.33g/t	229.2
				and	5m @ 1.75g/t	242
BBRD0761	1m @ 4.55g/t	190	191			
	2m @ 3.79g/t	232	234			
	12m @ 1.56g/t	241	253	incl	6.45m @ 2.3g/t	242.55
				incl	1m @ 5.56g/t	248
				and	2.5m @ 1.25g/t	250
BBRD0763	2.5m @ 2.3g/t	233	235.5	incl	2m @ 2.77g/t	233
	11m @ 1.67g/t	251	262	incl	7m @ 2.47g/t	254
				incl	1m @ 5.46g/t	255
BBRD0769	11m @ 1.26g/t	254	265	incl	4m @ 2.4g/t	255
BBRD0770	1.5m @ 3.57g/t	186	187.5	incl	1m @ 5.18g/t	186
BBRD0772	10m @ 2.94g/t	172	182	incl	4.6m @ 6.1g/t	175.4
				incl	1.44m @ 12.02g/t	176.2
				and	1m @ 8.21g/t	179
BBRD0773	2.5m @ 2.95g/t	171.7	174.2	incl	1.8m @ 3.93g/t	171.7
	1.8m @ 3.55g/t	176.7	178.5	incl	1.3m @ 4.81g/t	176.7
BBRD0805	7m @ 1.93g/t	3	10	incl	4m @ 3.16g/t	4
				incl	1m @ 8.13g/t	5
	7m @ 1.47g/t	97	104	incl	1m @ 4.77g/t	97
				and	1m @ 3.73g/t	102
	2m @ 1.24g/t	110	112	incl	1m @ 1.93g/t	111
	4.1m @ 1.72g/t	157.9	162			
	9.6m @ 2.36g/t	170	179.6	incl	1m @ 19.81g/t	175
	12.25m @ 4.29g/t	264	276.25	incl	1m @ 1.61g/t	266.1
				incl	5.25m @ 9.35g/t	271
				incl	2.25m @ 14.84g/t	274
	1m @ 13.57g/t	282	283			
	1.4m @ 1.94g/t	288.6	290			
BBRD0818	2.3m @ 1.61g/t	294.7	297			

Table 1: Selected Drill Results

RC & Diamond Drill Program

The drilling comprised eight RC drill holes (1,266m), 14 RC-precollared diamond drill holes (4,251.6m) and one diamond drill hole (273m).

All but one of the reported diamond drill holes (BBRD0754) was extensional in nature, typically between 40m and 120m east of the eastern-most hole on the relevant drill section. The objective of the drilling was to extend the resource below the current limits of drilling, 130m-200m below surface.

Five of the RC drill holes, BBRC0811-0815, were drilled on a new section (6600840N) to fill a 60m-long gap in the resource drilling. Two of the three remaining RC drill holes, BBRC0809 and BBRC0817, were extensional, while BBRC0807 was an infill drill hole.

Further details of the RC and diamond drilling are provided in Appendix 1 and Annexure 1. Selected results are shown in plan on Figure 1 and in long-section on Figure 2.

Results

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

Many of the RC results are based on preliminary (4m) composite samples. The down-hole intersections reported do not represent true width as the geometry of the mineralised structures is still being assessed in several areas. Similarly, drilling in some areas does not adequately “see” mineralisation that is angled sub-parallel to the drill direction.

Analysis

All RC and diamond drill holes intersected significant mineralisation, and all but one of the 14 diamond drill holes intersected significant gold mineralisation generally between 40m and 120m east and below the recently announced maiden Mineral Resource with a best intersection of 12.25m @ 4.29g/t (BBRD0805).

The current round of drilling identified new lode positions, and extended known lode positions, to the east and at depth over a very substantial (~50%) portion of the Bombora discovery.

The results materially enhance the scope to extend the recently announced Mineral Resource below the current limit of drilling, which varies from 130m to 200m below surface.

Several of the deeper diamond holes intersected the recently defined, steeply dipping Tura and Mindil lodes (eg. BBRD0756 2.5m @ 18.53g/t Au, Figure 2), indicating good cohesive geometry, thereby upgrading the resource potential, and the long-term underground mining potential, below the maiden Resource. Several other new lode positions are yet to be named.

The RC drill holes on the 6600840N drill section confirmed significant gold mineralisation upgrading continuity in this area.

Next Steps/Strategic Direction

The latest results will be used to continue systematically extending gold mineralisation beyond the current Mineral Resource of 624,000oz @ 1.6g/t Au (11.8Mt) which has been defined to a variable depth of 130-200mbs.

Extensional and infill drilling is currently in progress using two diamond rigs and one RC rig. The Company is taking steps to start a fourth (RC) drill rig to accelerate its objective of increasing the Resource and delineating 700-800,000oz of mineable mineralisation in a single open pit over the next 8-12 months.

The Company is also taking steps to create value in the ~500km² of Breaker tenure situated outside the known Bombora gold system.

Background

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

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

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

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



Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL

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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.

APPENDIX 1

Hole No.	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t	Sample
BBRD0048	273.5	6600760	458910	312.0	-60.00	269.8	33	34	1	0.39	Half Core
							38.1	42.8	4.7	0.52	Half Core
							39	40	1	1.12	Half Core
							60.7	64.2	3.5	0.68	Half Core
							63	64.2	1.2	1.09	Half Core
BBRC0807	234.0	6601200	458827	311.6	-60.11	269.5	119	128	9	0.65	Half Core
							124	128	4	0.69	Composite
							148	156	8	1.36	Composite
							148	152	4	2.47	Composite
BBRC0809	210.0	6601160	458805	311.7	-60.00	269.8	140	152	12	2.30	Composite
							140	144	4	5.60	Composite
							148	152	4	1.06	Composite
							160	164	4	1.64	Composite
BBRC0811	90.0	6600840	458680	311.6	-62.08	271.4	20	24	4	0.24	Composite
							28	33	5	0.65	Split
							28	29	1	2.33	Split
							34	35	1	0.33	Split
							44	45	1	6.46	Split
BBRC0812	102.0	6600840	458700	311.6	-59.97	271.3	32	40	8	0.27	Composite
							45	46	1	0.66	Split
							64	68	4	0.26	Composite
BBRC0813	120.0	6600840	458720	311.7	-61.19	266.2	44	49	5	1.65	Split
							44	46	2	2.99	Split
							48	49	1	1.64	Split
BBRC0814	132.0	6600840	458740	311.6	-60.00	269.8	30	31	1	1.62	Split
							68	76	8	0.92	Composite
							68	72	4	1.31	Composite
							100	104	4	0.23	Composite
							116	120	4	0.23	Composite
BBRC0815	150.0	6600840	458760	311.6	-62.50	267.2	40	44	4	0.80	Composite
							76	84	8	0.39	Composite
							92	96	4	0.86	Composite
							104	116	12	0.37	Composite
BBRC0817	222.0	6600880	458826	311.6	-59.90	266.2	92	96	4	0.44	Composite
							108	116	8	0.38	Composite
							152	164	12	6.78	Composite
							152	160	8	9.72	Composite
							156	160	4	17.75	Composite
BBRD0323	297.4	6601221	458638	312.3	-58.51	89.8	36	38	2	0.61	Split
							36	37	1	1.01	Split
							45	47	2	0.49	Split
							80	83	3	4.77	Split
							80	81	1	13.53	Split
							112	115	3	3.27	Split
							113	115	2	4.62	Split
							143	144	1	0.51	Split
							152	154	2	0.27	Half Core
							157	166	9	1.29	Half Core
							157	159.4	2.4	4.00	Half Core
							181	182	1	0.70	Half Core
							189	198	9	1.24	Half Core
							190	193.42	3.42	2.61	Half Core
							223	225	2	0.48	Half Core
						232	234	2	0.86	Half Core	
						237.61	239.1	1.49	7.17	Half Core	
						240	241	1	0.31	Half Core	
						255	256.3	1.3	2.21	Half Core	

Hole No.	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t	Sample							
BBRD0597	280.3	6601600	458823	311.7	-59.19	266.9	55	56	1	0.25	Split							
							69	70	1	0.33	Split							
							72	75	3	0.71	Split							
							including						74	75	1	1.38	Split	
							96	97	1	0.27	Split							
							171	172	1	0.28	Half Core							
							198.9	201.4	2.5	1.31	Half Core							
							216	217	1	0.29	Half Core							
							218.5	221	2.5	1.09	Half Core							
							223	225	2	0.30	Half Core							
BBRD0598	270.5	6601700	458790	311.7	-59.34	268.8	229	235	6	0.75	Half Core							
							including						229	230	1	2.78	Half Core	
							86	87	1	0.23	Half Core							
							116	117	1	1.27	Half Core							
							185	191	6	1.74	Half Core							
							including						188.49	190	1.51	6.05	Half Core	
							207	210.67	3.67	2.67	Half Core							
							including						209.24	210.67	1.43	6.17	Half Core	
							BBRD0754	261.8	6602000	458750	314.7	-60.49	270.9	101	102	1	4.59	Half Core
														108	112.5	4.5	2.75	Half Core
115	116	1	0.38	Half Core														
120	121	1	2.27	Half Core														
180	182	2	1.24	Half Core														
197	206.6	9.6	0.96	Half Core														
including						197								198	1	2.57	Half Core	
and						199								202	3	1.13	Half Core	
and						205.6								206.6	1	2.27	Half Core	
210	211	1	0.48	Half Core														
213	221	8	2.36	Half Core														
including						214								221	7	2.58	Half Core	
including						215.6								216.75	1.15	6.54	Half Core	
227	231	4	0.81	Half Core														
BBRD0756	140.0	6601880	458830	313.6	-60.28	268.6								148	150	2	0.36	Half Core
							151	152	1	0.23	Half Core							
							153	155	2	1.80	Half Core							
							200	202.5	2.5	18.53	Half Core							
							including						200	201.7	1.7	27.14	Half Core	
							206.2	210	3.8	1.22	Half Core							
							including						206.9	208	1.1	2.76	Half Core	
							268	271	3	0.55	Half Core							
							285	286	1	0.63	Half Core							
							BBRD0760	132.0	6602000	458820	314.8	-59.82	271.7	96	97	1	0.36	Split
168	169	1	0.40	Half Core														
182	183	1	0.65	Half Core														
190	191	1	1.26	Half Core														
226	247	21	1.45	Half Core														
including						229.2								232	2.8	6.33	Half Core	
and						242								247	5	1.75	Half Core	
287	290	3	0.32	Half Core														
BBRD0761	150.0	6602040	458820	314.9	-60.60	268.8								130	131	1	0.46	Split
														190	191	1	4.55	Half Core
							224	225	1	0.38	Half Core							
							232	234	2	3.79	Half Core							
							241	253	12	1.56	Half Core							
							including						242.55	249	6.45	2.30	Half Core	
							including						248	249	1	5.56	Half Core	
							and						250	252.5	2.5	1.25	Half Core	
							254	255	1	0.29	Half Core							
							257	258	1	0.23	Half Core							
265	268	3	0.47	Half Core														

Hole No.	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t	Sample							
BBRD0763	321.7	6602080	458820	314.6	-59.99	268.6	138	139	1	0.79	Split							
							167	168	1	0.21	Half Core							
							233	235.5	2.5	2.30	Half Core							
							including						233	235	2	2.77	Half Core	
													251	262	11	1.67	Half Core	
							including						254	261	7	2.47	Half Core	
							including						255	256	1	5.46	Half Core	
													310.9	312	1.1	0.20	Half Core	
							BBRD0769	283.9	6602160	458798	314.5	-60.28	268.7	37	38	1	0.24	Split
														136	137	1	0.30	Split
161	165	4	0.50	Half Core														
including						164								165	1	1.29	Half Core	
						205								209	4	0.40	Half Core	
						226								227	1	0.27	Half Core	
						249								251	2	0.47	Half Core	
						254								265	11	1.26	Half Core	
including						255								259	4	2.40	Half Core	
and						264								265	1	1.08	Half Core	
						267								268	1	0.24	Half Core	
						272								275	3	0.73	Half Core	
including						274								275	1	1.23	Half Core	
BBRD0770	303.7	6602200	458808	314.5	-60.34	271.6								165	166	1	0.68	Half Core
														186	187.5	1.5	3.57	Half Core
							including						186	187	1	5.18	Half Core	
													198.8	199.8	1	0.61	Half Core	
													218	219	1	0.58	Half Core	
													229	230	1	0.93	Half Core	
													233	234	1	0.22	Half Core	
													242	243	1	0.21	Half Core	
													254	255	1	0.28	Half Core	
													256	257	1	0.29	Half Core	
													263	266.25	3.25	0.77	Half Core	
							including						263	264	1	1.65	Half Core	
													269	270	1	0.31	Half Core	
													276.5	282	5.5	0.37	Half Core	
							BBRD0772	282.8	6602240	458780	314.0	-60.42	269.3	58	59	1	0.20	Split
81	86	5	0.70	Split														
including						84								85	1	1.34	Split	
						110								113	3	0.61	Split	
including						111								112	1	1.01	Split	
						166								167	1	0.38	Half Core	
						172								182	10	2.94	Half Core	
including						175.4								180	4.6	6.10	Half Core	
including						176.2								177.64	1.44	12.02	Half Core	
and						179								180	1	8.21	Half Core	
						210.5								217	6.5	0.59	Half Core	
including						213								214	1	1.14	Half Core	
						226								231	5	0.53	Half Core	
						253								255	2	0.39	Half Core	
						256								257	1	0.26	Half Core	
BBRD0773	242.2	6602280	458740	313.7	-58.98	269.2	107	109.1	2.1	0.38	Half Core							
							153.5	155	1.5	0.74	Half Core							
							167	169	2	0.30	Half Core							
							171.7	174.2	2.5	2.95	Half Core							
							including						171.7	173.5	1.8	3.93	Half Core	
													176.7	178.5	1.8	3.55	Half Core	
							including						176.7	178	1.3	4.81	Half Core	
						186	188	2	0.27	Half Core								

ANNEXURE 1: JORC Code (2012 Edition) Table 1
SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	<p>8 reverse circulation (RC) holes and 15 diamond drill holes were completed by Breaker Resources NL. Holes were drilled to variable depth dependent upon observation from the supervising geologist.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Sampling was undertaken using Breaker Resources' (BRB) sampling protocols and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice, including standard and duplicate samples.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	<p>RC samples were composited at 4m to produce a bulk 3kg sample.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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 25g charge for fire assay analysis for gold.</p>
Drilling techniques	<i>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.).</i>	<p>RC drilling was undertaken using a face-sampling percussion hammer with 5½" bits.</p> <p>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.</p>

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Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p>RC drilling recoveries were visually estimated as a semi-qualitative range and recorded on the drill log along with moisture content.</p> <p>Diamond drillers measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using either three or six metre core barrels. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every "run". Core recovery is calculated as a percentage recovery.</p> <p>Core recovery is confirmed by BRB staff during core orientation activities on site and recorded into the database.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>Various diamond drilling additives (including muds and foams) have been used to condition the drill holes to maximise recoveries and sample quality.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<p>There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias in the RC drilling at this stage.</p> <p>There is no significant loss of material reported in the mineralised parts of the diamond core to date.</p>
Logging	<i>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.</i>	<p>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.</p>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	<p>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.</p>

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		All cores are photographed in the core tray, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry and wet.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	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.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	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.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	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 25g sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing -75µm has been established.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	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

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		<p>preparation at the pulverisation stage.</p> <p>Duplicate sample results are reviewed regularly for both internal and external reporting purposes.</p>
	<p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p>	<p>The analytical technique used a 25g or 50g fire assay and is appropriate to detect gold mineralisation. The use of fire assay is considered a total assay.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported element concentrations.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>BRB inserted CRMs and duplicates into the sample sequence, which were used at the frequency of three CRMs and three duplicates per 100 samples.</p> <p>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.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p>	<p>None undertaken.</p>
	<p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>No adjustments or calibrations were undertaken other than to average any repeated analysis for each individual sample.</p>

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Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Drill hole collars are initially located by handheld GPS and then picked up by an accredited surveyor. GPS elevation values are corrected where necessary using a digital elevation model from a LIDAR survey. Expected accuracy is +/- 4m for easting, northing and RL (GPS) and +/- 0.1m or less for surveyed and LIDAR elevation point data. All RC and diamond holes are gyro surveyed for rig alignment and downhole at the completion of the hole.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system is GDA94 MGA, Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	As detailed above.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	The infill drilling is being conducted provide enough data to support estimation of Mineral Resource.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	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	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	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).
	<i>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.</i>	Sample bias arising from orientation is discussed above.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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

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		<p>submission form on arrival.</p> <p>All assay pulps are retained and stored in a Company facility for future reference if required.</p>
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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	<i>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.</i>	<p>The RC and diamond drill holes are located on tenement E28/2515, which is held 100% by BRB.</p> <p>There are no material interests or issues associated with the tenement.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Historical holders of the Project area include Poseidon Gold, WMC, Mt Kersey Mining and Great Gold Mines.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>BRB is targeting Archean orogenic gold mineralisation near major faults.</p> <p>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</p>

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		<p>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.</p> <p>The main exploration target is high-grade lode, stockwork, disseminated and quartz vein gold mineralisation hosted by different phases of the fractionated dolerite.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>Refer to Appendix 1 for significant results from the RC and diamond drilling.</p> <p>Drill hole locations are described in the body of the text, in Appendix 1 and on related Figures.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p>	<p>A nominal 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off is used for grade calculations. No top-cuts have been applied.</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>All reported RC and diamond drill assay results have been length weighted (arithmetic length weighting).</p>
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>None undertaken.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down</p>	<p>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.</p>

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	hole length, true width not known').	The orientation of the drilling may introduce some sampling bias (positive or negative).
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	A nominal 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off is used for grade calculations. No top-cuts have been applied.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	There is no other substantive exploration data.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Further work is planned as stated in this announcement.