Drill results from the Centre Forest prospect indicates potential intrusive related mineralisation system at Ularring

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB; the **Company** or **Breaker**) wishes to advise that it has now received all the assay results from the co-funded EIS diamond drilling program at its 100% owned Ularring project in Western Australia. This announcement contains the freshly received assay results and preliminary interpretations.

Drill holes intersected low grade copper, silver and gold mineralised zones at both the historical Centre Forest copper-gold prospect and further to the north west of the tenement at the West Target EM anomalies.
Mineralisation occurs as sulphides, mostly pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite and occasional pyrite and bornite, disseminated at the contact or within narrow granitic bodies or breccias.

Centre Forest drilling

A line of four diamond holes (BUDD0002, BUDD0003, BUDD0004 and BUDD0005) were drilled at the Centre Forest copper-gold prospect across the Meenar shear zone, directly east of the historical drilling. The aim was to test multiple historical surface metal anomalies and have a better understanding of the lithologies, structures and style of mineralisation associated with the complex geology of the Meenar shear zone. At Centre Forest, intervals such as 61m at 0.87g/t Au and 25m at 0.47g/t Au and 0.18% Cu were reported by previous explorers (WAMEX Report A64958). It is suspected that those down-hole intervals are sub-parallel to the mineralisation.

BUDD0002 was abandoned at 63.7m due to drilling issues associated with ground conditions and redrilled one meter East as BUDD0003. Silver mineralisation was intersected in BUDD0002 near the start of the hole, with **27.8m at 2.2g/t Ag** from 3.7m.

BUDD0003 intersected a sequence of gneisses and granulites intruded by a variety of granitoids and pegmatites before being abandoned at 358.8m because of drilling issues. The hole initially intersected silver mineralisation near the top with **2.7m at 4.37g/t Ag** from 1.3m, repeating similar low grade silver mineralisation in comparison to BUDD0002 but on a much shorter interval. The hole then intersected up to ~1% sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, bornite) associated with pegmatite dykes, returning **17.8m at 0.18% Cu** from 341m, including **1.13m at 0.58% Cu, 2.28g/t Au and 1.34g/t Ag** from 350m and **1m at 0.22% Cu, 1.36g/t Au and 1.5 g/t Ag** from 357m.

BUDD0004, drilled to 249.3m, intersected the same lithologies as BUDD0003. Limited mineralisation was intersected in this hole, with the best intercept being **1.1m @0.18% Cu and 1.45g/t Ag** from 213.02m.

BUDD0005 was drilled to 322.7m and intersected a sequence dominated by banded iron formations and mafic to ultramafic units before entering a package dominated by gneisses and granulites intruded by a variety of granitoids and pegmatites. Up to 2% disseminated sulphides consisting of pyrrhotite, pyrite ± chalcopyrite were intersected in foliated fine grain gneisses, returning **3.89m at 0.17% Cu** from 171.61m.
Minor sulphides up to 0.5% pyrrhotite, pyrite ± chalcopyrite were also intersected within the banded iron formations, but returning only **1m at 0.1% Cu**.

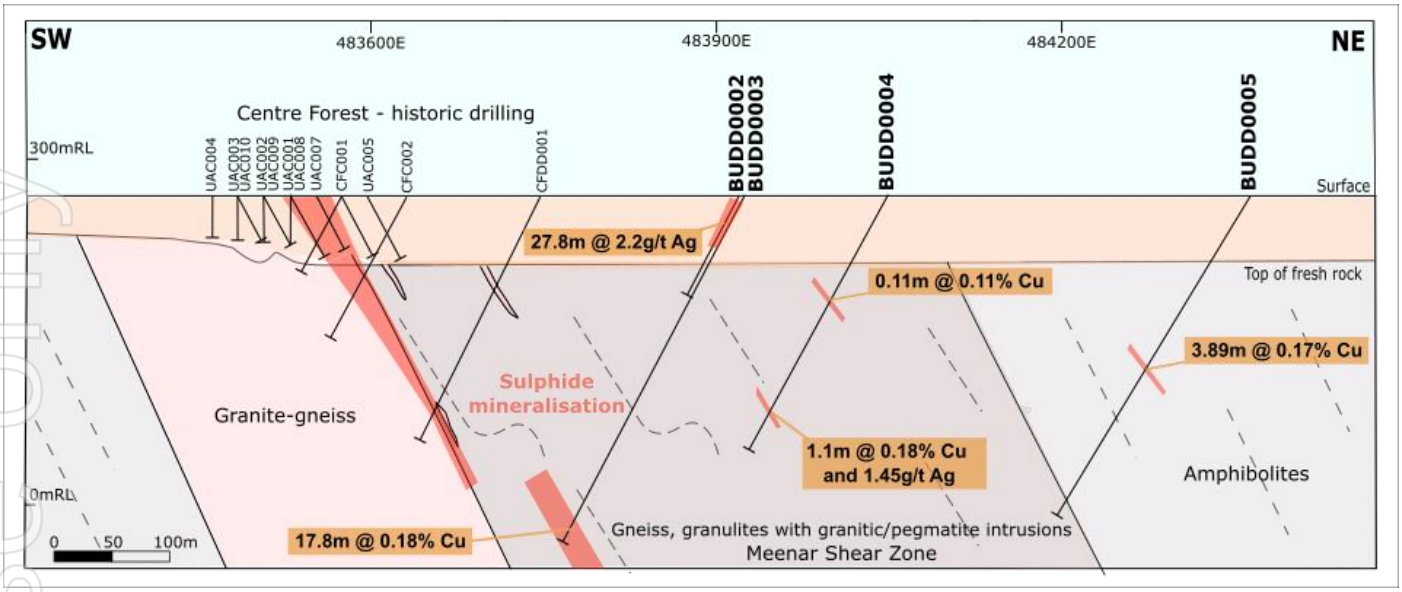

Fig 1: Schematic cross section of the drilling at Centre Forest, looking NW

Samples from the drill program were assayed by ALS laboratory in Perth for a wide range of elements using fire assay and four acid digest to cover any potential type of mineralisation.
This includes lithium and other metals of the rare element class following the intersection of numerous pegmatite bodies. Assay results did not return any lithium or other rare metals mineralisation associated with the intersected pegmatites.
A list of selected assay results and elements is located in Annexure 1.

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA94 E	MGA94 N	RL	Depth (EOH)	Dip	Azi_Mag	Prospect
BUDD0001	DD	476367	6528979	238	150.9	-59.66	78.21	West Target
BUDD0002	DD	483924	6515634	274	63.7	-60.06	238.89	Centre Forest
BUDD0003	DD	483925	6515634	274	358.9	-59.55	242.15	Centre Forest
BUDD0004	DD	484045	6515698	259	249.3	-59.28	244.87	Centre Forest
BUDD0005	DD	484360	6515854	259	322.7	-58.99	243.42	Centre Forest

Table 1: Drillhole locations

West Target drilling

The first diamond hole BUDD0001 was designed to test the "West Target", and historical geophysical anomalies (FLTEM) interpreted to be sulphidic in nature, associated with copper anomalies at surface in soil, and never drill tested. BUDD0001 intersected a package of folded and foliated mafic and felsic gneiss intruded by granitic and pegmatitic dykes. The hole successfully intersected the two historically modelled conductors at 47m and 112m respectively. Both conductors consist of similar sulphidic breccias with a pyrrhotite ± chalcopyrite ± pyrite matrix (~30%) surrounding clasts (up to several cm) of quartz-rich pegmatite dykes. The rest of the sequence consists of various gneisses and granulites as well as banded iron formations. Mineralisation associated with the sulphidic conductors consist of **1.13m at 1.83g/t Ag and 0.12% Cu** from 46.39m and **0.84m at 1.95g/t Ag and 0.12% Cu** from 111.5m.

Fig2: Photo of core from BUDD0001 showing the first sulphidic conductor returning 1.13m at 1.83g/t Ag and 0.12% Cu from 46.39m

Interpretation of assay results

The drill program, co funded by the WA government EIS program, was focusing on areas where targets and mineralisations were identified by historical exploration. The program was designed to test historical geophysical anomalies and investigate the geology and style of mineralisation associated with, and extending from, historical intersects reported by previous explorers.

Preliminary interpretation of core logging observations, XRF data analysis and assay results indicates that the presence of low level copper, silver and gold mineralisation occasionally correlate with pathfinder elements such as tungsten and bismuth. At Centre Forest, the mineralisation is spatially related to small syn-tectonic granitic to pegmatitic intrusions within or in the vicinity of the Meenar shear zone.

Details on the style of mineralisation at Ularring are yet to be fully understood. Initial results at Centre Forest support the presence of intrusive related Cu-Au-Ag mineralisation. Given the complexity of the geology at Centre Forest and the limited exploration done to date on the surrounding areas, more data is required to identify with certainty, the full potential of Ularring.

Future work

The company currently has a granted program of work for an aircore program designed to explore numerous untested areas over the project

The project is located 100km north east of Perth near the town of Northam, and 45km east of Chalice Mining's Julimar discovery. Breaker pegged this tenement in 2014, prior to the emergence of the region as a burgeoning mining jurisdiction, which also includes Caravel Mineral's 2.8Mt Bindi copper project.

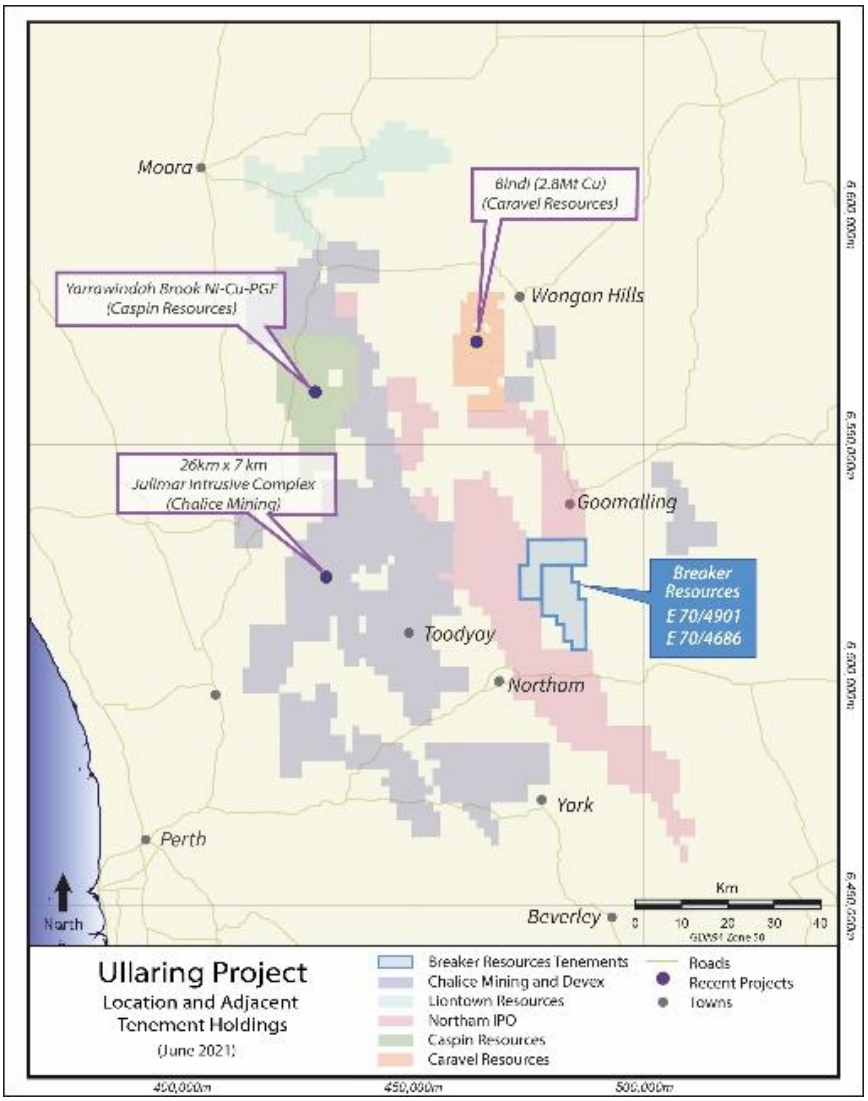

Fig 3: Ularring project location

Hole ID	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	As (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	LiO2 (%)	Mo (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Pt (ppm)	W (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
BUDD0001	U100049	46.39	47.52	1.13	**1.83**	0.026	1.6	0.3	94.6	87	**1150**	0.006	10.65	229	0.004	-0.005	0.7	104
BUDD0001	U100051	47.52	48.2	0.68	**1.08**	0.029	0.76	-0.2	40.9	48	587	0.004	2.73	102	0.001	-0.005	162.5	164
BUDD0001	U100052	48.2	48.81	0.61	**1.2**	0.023	0.56	0.5	29.4	15	476	0.003	1.66	70.4	0.001	-0.005	3.2	157
BUDD0001	U100053	48.81	49.8	0.99	**1.31**	0.024	0.84	0.4	38.6	27	604	0.002	1.18	90.6	0.002	-0.005	480	302
BUDD0001	U100067	61	61.99	0.99	**1.06**	0.019	0.69	0.7	22.9	4	485	0.002	1.22	58.7	0.001	-0.005	0.7	261
BUDD0001	U100124	111.5	112.34	0.84	**1.95**	0.022	1.76	0.5	67.6	175	**1190**	0.007	16.75	164	0.006	-0.005	0.6	145
BUDD0002	U100171	3.7	4.9	1.2	**2.48**	0.001	0.1	2.2	1.7	29	22.5	0.003	3.07	22	0.002	-0.005	5.8	55
BUDD0002	U100172	4.9	5.9	1	**2.18**	0.001	0.05	0.8	1	23	15.6	0.001	2.62	5.8	0.002	-0.005	4.9	19
BUDD0002	U100175	9.7	10.9	1.2	**1.02**	0.001	0.14	0.6	0.6	15	22.7	0.001	0.95	5.8	0.002	-0.005	4.6	12
BUDD0002	U100186	24	25	1	**20.2**	0.002	0.07	0.2	6.1	21	92.1	0.004	7.4	16.2	-0.001	-0.005	115.5	97
BUDD0002	U100187	25	26	1	**16.45**	0.002	0.06	0.4	5.2	23	72.9	0.003	6.2	14.1	-0.001	-0.005	97.6	78
BUDD0002	U100188	26	27	1	**9.37**	0.002	0.1	0.3	14.9	19	71.7	0.003	0.49	16	0.001	-0.005	123	97
BUDD0002	U100189	27	28	1	**1.74**	0.001	0.09	-0.2	6.8	17	54.2	0.004	0.67	15.6	0.001	-0.005	9	103
BUDD0002	U100192	30.7	31.5	0.8	**1.97**	0.002	0.05	0.3	2	8	18.4	0.001	1.47	5.3	0.001	-0.005	13.4	23
BUDD0002	U100196	37.02	38	0.98	0.1	**0.213**	0.3	0.7	**124.5**	171	188	0.006	0.47	150.5	0.015	0.028	0.6	206
BUDD0003	U100226	1.3	2	0.7	**11**	0.019	0.34	4.6	11.4	94	56	0.005	7.95	37.6	0.01	0.005	18.3	13
BUDD0003	U100227	2	3	1	**2.4**	0.008	0.35	3.1	9.9	88	33.4	0.005	3.74	31	0.01	-0.005	8.9	14
BUDD0003	U100228	3	4	1	**1.69**	0.004	0.18	1.2	6.2	40	24.3	0.003	1.36	23.4	0.005	-0.005	4.1	18
BUDD0003	U100237	11	12.2	1.2	**1.35**	0.003	0.14	0.8	0.8	21	23.1	0.001	1.06	3.8	0.002	-0.005	2.7	8
BUDD0003	U100263	37.9	39	1.1	0.06	0.062	0.35	0.9	**156.5**	154	216	0.008	0.7	155	0.015	0.028	0.5	257

BUDD0003	U100264	39	39.6	0.6	0.05	0.041	0.29	0.7	**115.5**	155	195	0.006	0.58	169	0.017	0.023	0.4	278
BUDD0003	U100374	133.22	134	0.78	0.51	0.034	0.35	0.5	54.1	207	**1060**	0.006	0.19	162	0.038	0.024	0.2	194
BUDD0003	U100426	179.07	179.75	0.68	0.09	**0.125**	1.03	1.2	19.9	43	138.5	0.004	0.7	39.7	0.005	0.006	1.6	30
BUDD0003	U100561	301.66	302.05	0.39	**3.11**	**0.109**	13.65	3.6	33.5	153	**2840**	0.014	0.29	105	0.026	0.01	0.6	105
BUDD0003	U100562	302.05	302.5	0.45	**1.28**	0.048	2.93	1.9	38.8	163	**1300**	0.009	0.2	113	0.027	0.01	0.8	101
BUDD0003	U100564	303.37	304	0.63	**1.3**	0.021	8.77	4.8	31.2	165	809	0.003	0.38	92.3	0.024	0.007	15.1	99
BUDD0003	U100578	315	316	1	0.89	0.075	3.15	1.2	42	60	**1510**	0.003	8.75	101	0.072	0.01	880	111
BUDD0003	U100604	338.45	339.7	1.25	0.58	0.079	35.5	24.3	78.3	185	**1380**	0.011	1.59	147	0.015	0.012	3.3	73
BUDD0003	U100605	339.7	341	1.3	0.17	**0.24**	7.18	8	57.4	164	523	0.003	0.75	121.5	0.018	0.009	4.7	71
BUDD0003	U100606	341	342	1	0.44	**0.525**	8.37	2	59.5	247	**2170**	0.013	1.26	128.5	0.009	0.008	1.8	75
BUDD0003	U100607	342	343	1	0.4	**0.192**	4.67	0.7	51.9	86	**2130**	0.004	1.38	68.6	0.003	-0.005	2.9	64
BUDD0003	U100608	343	344	1	0.31	**0.46**	7.17	1.2	54.5	132	**1725**	0.009	2.87	69.8	0.002	-0.005	2.1	75
BUDD0003	U100609	344	345	1	0.17	**1.975**	47.8	0.9	38.9	115	812	0.008	0.85	69.9	0.004	-0.005	8.6	62
BUDD0003	U100610	345	346	1	0.36	**0.261**	4.55	0.7	49.6	15	**1755**	0.005	2.97	48.6	0.002	-0.005	2.2	58
BUDD0003	U100611	346	347	1	0.33	**0.24**	4.47	1.6	43.1	10	**1305**	0.006	2.86	32.6	0.001	-0.005	1.7	53
BUDD0003	U100612	347	348	1	0.55	**0.279**	20.3	1.5	**112**	20	**2120**	0.004	9.07	110.5	0.002	-0.005	50.4	45
BUDD0003	U100613	348	349	1	0.7	**0.288**	67	1	61.1	35	**2600**	0.005	1.86	57.4	0.003	-0.005	76	73
BUDD0003	U100614	349	350	1	0.45	**0.764**	72	2.1	40.3	61	**1865**	0.006	1.34	33.4	0.004	-0.005	33	98
BUDD0003	U100615	350	351.13	1.13	**1.34**	**2.28**	116.5	1.1	65.7	40	**5790**	0.007	2.07	65.7	0.012	0.011	421	85
BUDD0003	U100617	351.13	351.68	0.55	0.18	**0.192**	10.85	0.6	12.3	7	524	0.003	12.8	11.2	0.007	0.006	12	37
BUDD0003	U100618	351.68	352.9	1.22	0.36	**0.319**	83.7	0.4	55.4	66	**1190**	0.006	2.97	68.9	0.013	0.013	196.5	86
BUDD0003	U100619	352.9	354	1.1	0.33	**0.183**	8.74	0.4	40.6	52	**1105**	0.012	1.82	40.3	0.011	0.012	28	87
BUDD0003	U100622	356	357	1	0.42	0.092	82.8	2.4	51.3	80	**1440**	0.005	0.87	79	0.012	0.014	19.5	77
BUDD0003	U100624	357	358	1	**1.5**	**1.365**	190.5	2.5	49.6	286	**2200**	0.005	0.32	87.8	0.013	0.015	36.7	103

BUDD0003	U100625	358	358.8	0.8	**1.5**	**0.618**	66.6	3.1	49.7	365	**2510**	0.005	0.58	119	0.01	0.01	540	109
BUDD0004	U100637	11	12	1	**1.07**	0.001	0.42	1.6	3.2	139	79.6	0.002	2.56	26.5	0.002	-0.005	2.9	56
BUDD0004	U100639	13	14	1	0.15	0.001	0.24	10.6	**111.5**	440	684	0.002	0.8	365	0.002	-0.005	0.5	616
BUDD0004	U100640	14	15	1	0.07	0.001	0.28	22.7	**198.5**	425	962	0.001	1.01	612	0.001	-0.005	0.5	**1025**
BUDD0004	U100641	15	16	1	0.18	0.001	0.26	12.8	**285**	329	492	0.001	0.77	931	0.001	-0.005	0.7	532
BUDD0004	U100642	16	17	1	0.18	0.001	0.29	14.4	**170.5**	332	279	0.001	0.73	591	0.001	-0.005	1.2	366
BUDD0004	U100643	17	18	1	0.15	0.001	0.27	30.1	**222**	292	247	0.001	0.55	726	0.002	0.011	0.8	408
BUDD0004	U100647	21.6	22	0.4	**1.12**	0.001	0.14	9.7	25.4	65	125.5	0.003	1.99	102.5	0.001	-0.005	5.3	179
BUDD0004	U100651	27.6	28.9	1.3	0.07	0.001	0.29	107.5	**182.5**	497	166.5	0.007	0.45	435	0.001	0.006	0.4	220
BUDD0004	U100652	28.9	30	1.1	0.13	0.001	0.26	168	**315**	495	237	0.008	0.42	425	0.002	0.006	0.5	314
BUDD0004	U100654	31	32	1	**1.27**	0.001	0.08	15.1	36	77	55.2	0.004	1.56	68.6	0.001	-0.005	3	141
BUDD0004	U100655	32	33.2	1.2	0.47	0.002	0.1	32.2	**161**	185	91	0.006	3.16	137	0.004	0.005	4.1	232
BUDD0004	U100656	33.6	34.9	1.3	0.28	0.015	0.59	20	**160.5**	921	76	0.011	2.06	459	0.008	0.009	1.5	570
BUDD0004	U100689	64.95	66	1.05	0.16	0.034	0.26	2280	**102**	179	276	0.006	1.14	239	0.006	-0.005	0.7	99
BUDD0004	U100727	98	98.91	0.91	0.49	0.044	0.21	226	42.3	389	**1145**	0.005	1.78	175.5	0.006	0.008	1	112
BUDD0004	U100853	213.02	214.12	1.1	**1.45**	0.017	2.46	5.3	77.8	360	**1820**	0.015	1.88	189.5	0.027	0.01	0.5	184
BUDD0005	U100900	27.7	29	1.3	**1.24**	**0.116**	1.23	6.5	59.4	236	92.2	0.004	4.69	40.6	0.005	0.011	5.6	26
BUDD0005	U100911	42.7	44	1.3	0.17	0.001	0.14	0.3	**131**	416	106.5	0.008	0.16	260	0.014	-0.005	8.4	151
BUDD0005	U100937	66	67	1	0.57	0.012	0.29	0.6	58.3	324	**1060**	0.004	1.07	125	0.012	-0.005	4.8	54
BUDD0005	U101054	171.61	172.9	1.29	0.85	0.003	0.47	3.7	48.2	329	**2420**	0.010	11.45	102.5	0.006	-0.005	1.6	134
BUDD0005	U101057	174.6	175.5	0.9	0.99	0.002	0.66	9.4	79.2	224	**2750**	0.006	5.8	200	0.009	-0.005	1.3	123

Annexe 1: Assay results of samples with anomalous metal contents. (Assay results reported for any value above 0.1g/t Au, 0.1ppm Pt, 0.1ppm Pd, 1.0g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu, 0.1% Ni, 0.2% Li2O, 0.1% Zn or 0.01% Co)

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Stephane Roudaut BSc (Geology); MSc (Economic Geology); MAusIMM. Mr. Roudaut is the Chief Geologist of Breaker Resources NL. Mr. Roudaut has 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. Roudaut consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement was authorised by the Board of Directors.

Enquiries:

Sam Smith
CEO & Executive Director
ssmith@breakerresources.com.au

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. Diamond core is drilled HQ3, HQ or NQ2 dependent upon ground conditions. Core is cut in half by a diamond saw and half core is submitted for analysis except duplicate samples which are submitted as quarter core. The remaining half core was delivered to the Perth core library at the Department of Mines and Petroleum as part of the co-funded EIS program agreement
	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.*	Half core samples were taken with a diamond saw generally on 1m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate (minimum 0.3m to maximum of 1.2m). The samples were sent to ALS 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.).*	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.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	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.	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	There is no significant loss of material reported in the mineralised parts of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	diamond core.
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 for exploration and initial resource evaluation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	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 as per company procedures
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 diamond core saw. Half core samples were collected for assay except duplicate samples which are quarter cut. An entire half core sample stored in core trays was delivered to the Perth core library at the Department of Mines and Petroleum.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	n/a
	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.	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. ALS'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 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.
	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 performed by ALS are: 50g fire assay with ICP_MS finish which appropriate for Au, Pt and Pd. 0.25g four-acid digestion with combination of ICP-AES and ICP-MS including ultra-trace analysis, appropriate for Ag, Al, As Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported element concentrations.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	BRB inserted CRMs and duplicates into the sample sequence, which were used at the frequency of three CRMs and three duplicates per 100 samples. Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing -75µm was being attained. Laboratory QAQC involved the use of internal lab standards using CRMs, blanks, splits and replicates.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Alternative BRB personnel have verified the significant results outlined in this report. It is considered that the Company is using industry standard techniques for sampling and using independent laboratories with the inclusion of Company standards on a routine basis.
	The use of twinned holes.	n/a
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary geological and sampling data were recorded digitally and on hard copy respectively, and are subsequently transferred to a digital database where it is validated by experienced database personnel assisted by the geological staff. Assay results are merged with the primary data using established database protocols run in house by BRB.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations were undertaken other than to average any repeated analysis for each individual sample.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars are located by handheld GPS. GPS elevation values are corrected where necessary using a digital elevation model from a LIDAR survey. Expected accuracy is +/- 3m for easting, northing and RL (GPS) and +/- 0.1m or less LIDAR elevation point data. All 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 50.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	As detailed above.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill holes are at reconnaissance variable spacings. Drilling is not located on any particular grid at this time
	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.	There is insufficient drilling to utilise for a mineral resource at this point in time.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	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 diamond drilling is oriented perpendicular to he historical modelled conductor plate target, and perpendicular to the geology interpreted from the historical drilling.
	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.	Insufficient information available to determine if there is a relationship between drilling orientation and mineralisation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Diamond drill samples submitted were systematically numbered and recorded, bagged in labelled polyweave sacks and dispatched in batches to the laboratory's Perth facility by BRB contractor. The laboratory confirms receipt of all samples on the submission form on arrival. All assay pulps are retained and stored in a Company facility for future reference if required.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No formal audits/reviews have been conducted on sampling technique or data to date. However a scanning of sample quality (recovery, wetness and contamination) as recorded by the geologist on the drill rig against assay results occurs with no obvious issues identified to date.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The diamond drill holes are located on tenement E70/4901 and E70/4686, 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.*	The area of the tenement was covered by reconnaissance scale laterite sampling undertaken by the CSIRO between 1983 and 1986. It was from this data that the Centre Forest Prospect was identified. Billiton conducted Cu-Zn exploration in the 1970's to early 1980's in the area covered by the current tenement. Billiton's work

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		consisted of soil, lag and rockchip geochemical sampling, Sirotem, RAB and diamond drilling. From 1993 to 1996, BHP Minerals targeted a Boddington-Style deposit however their regional soil sampling activities were focussed further to the west. Between 1996 and 1999, CRA Exploration undertook aircore drilling targeting kaolinite deposits. Between 2000 and 2003, exploration activities were conducted on the tenement area by Sipa Resources NL, and by Placer Dome in joint venture with Sipa between 2004 and 2006. Exploration activities by Sipa and Placer are well summarised by Sipa (A076439 WAMEX report) and Mindax Energy Pty Ltd (A078088 WAMEX report). From 2009 to 2014, Mindax Energy Pty Ltd commenced exploration fieldwork with heli VTEM and geochemical sampling program (auger, soil, rock chip) which was followed by extensive geophysical, aircore drilling and fixed-loop EM survey.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Ularring Rock Project is located within the Archaean Yilgarn Craton, in the Corrigin tectonic zone of the south-western part of the Youanmi Terrane. The terrane is known to host several economic deposits such as Boddington, the past mined Griffin's Find, Calingiri, the world-class Julimar PGE-Ni and the 2.84Mt Bindi copper deposit. The project area regolith is dominated by loose sand produced by granite gneisses weathering, and the fresh bedrock is dominated by gneisses, banded iron formations, amphibolites, and granulites belonging to the 3.2 – 2.8 Ga Jimperding Metamorphic Belt. This belt extends N-NW for over 120km and varies in width from 15-65km (Wilde and Low, 1978) and was interpreted as mixed mafic, sedimentary sequence intruded by sills of dolerite and ultramafic rocks that were all together subject to regional/granulite facies metamorphism (high temperature and pressure conditions) progressively increasing eastward. The strata dips mostly to the east at moderate to steep angles. The Meenar Shear zone separates two domains: The western domain dominated by the upper mentioned gneiss and granulite with sedimentary, mafic and ultramafic protolith. The south-western domain is dominated by banded and nebulitic migmatite and gneiss with local banded iron formation (BIF), as well as leucocratic gneiss. The eastern domain dominated by gneiss and migmatite that were intruded by equigranular to porphyritic granite. In the regional context, little is understood about the Meenar Shear zone and its potential for hosting mineralisation. BRB is currently investigating the geology

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and potential mineralisation. Preliminary interpretation suggest the presence of porphyry like style of mineralisation in the area.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar;* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar;* • *dip and azimuth of the hole;* • *down hole length and interception depth;* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to Appendix 1 for significant results from the diamond drilling. Drill hole locations are described in the body of the text, in Appendix 1 and on related Figures in this report.
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 nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.1g/t Au, 0.1ppm Pt, 0.1ppm Pd, 1.0g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu, 0.1% Ni, 0.2% Li2O, 0.1% Zn or 0.01% Co. Tabulated results are individual samples with a length ranging from 0.3 to 1.3m. A minimum intercept length of 1m applies to the intervals presented in the main body of this release. No minimum internal dilution 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 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.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Grades are reported above a nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.1g/t Au, 0.1ppm Pt, 0.1ppm Pd, 1.0g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu, 0.1% Ni, 0.2% Li2O, 0.1% Zn or 0.01% Co. Tabulated results are individual samples with a length ranging from 0.3 to 1.3m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		A minimum intercept length of 1m applies to the intervals presented in the main body of this release. No minimum internal dilution 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.