



KEY FEATURES

General Location	The Tshikapa property is located in the southern part of the Kasai Occidental and Bandundu Provinces, DRC, near the town of Tshikapa.
Licence Status	The Tshikapa Project consists of 15 Prospecting Licences ("PR") covering an area of 3,812.5km ² . This includes 10 PRs held by Acacia, covering an area of 3,196km ² , 1 PR held by Kwango Mines SPRL ("Kwango Mines"), covering 395km ² , 1 PR held by Ilunga and 3 by King's Mines and Petroleum Ltd. The Tshikapa PRs were issued for both gold and diamonds (except for one which is for diamonds only), acquired under option to BRC since February 2005. The option agreements require BRC to pay all licence fees, including surface fees, and to conduct and pay for all exploration.
Climate	The climate in the Tshikapa area is tropical. Average temperatures range from 18°C to 32°C, while the average rainfall ranges from 115 to 153cm. Heavy rains with thunderstorms are common during the wet season from October to May. The dry season is from June to September.
Infrastructure & Accessibility	Access to Tshikapa is by plane on daily flights from Kinshasa to the local airport. Access to the various PRs is by gravel road, helicopter and by foot.
Deposit Types	Alluvial and possible kimberlite diamond occurrences.
Royalties and Fees	The total amount payable by BRC on the 11 Acacia and Kwango Mines PRs from 2007 until 2008 is a maximum of USD251,354. A 4% royalty on production of precious stones and a 2.5% royalty on precious metals will be payable to the state if viable deposits are exploited.
Qualified Persons	Fabrice Gilbert Matheys, B.Sc. (Hons) Geology, Economic Geology (Masters).

SUMMARY

The Tshikapa properties are located within the kimberlite emplacement corridor which extends from known kimberlite pipes located in Angola. The Tshikapa property also occurs directly north of the Angolan diamond fields. Although the Tshikapa diamond fields are riddled with alluvial excavations, BRC is currently prospecting for primary kimberlitic sources.

The Tshikapa area has many artisanal diggers and mining companies exploiting secondary alluvial deposits along the river courses. BRC's interests lie within a 3,812.5km² area in the southern Kasai Occidental and Bandundu Provinces of the DRC near the town of Tshikapa. The 15 PRs that constitute BRC's interest also fall within the kimberlite emplacement corridor extending from Angola.

Ownership of 10 PRs lies with Acacia SPRL, while Kwango Mines SPRL holds the rights to a single of these PRs. 1 PR is held by Ilunga and 3 by King's Mines and Petroleum Ltd. BRC holds option agreements with these companies and may exercise the options at any time. The Acacia and Kwango Mines PRs will be initiated by a fee of USD350,000 which will entitle BRC to a 55% share in the PRs. All funding for exploration is provided by BRC.

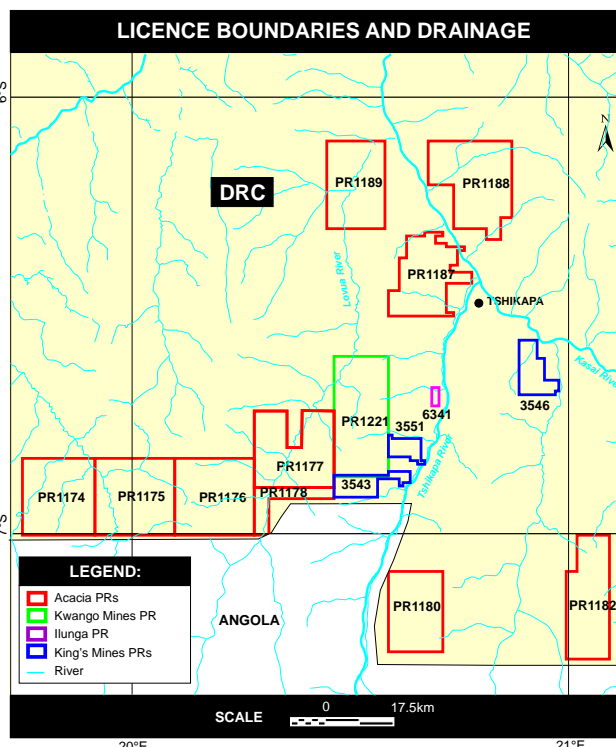
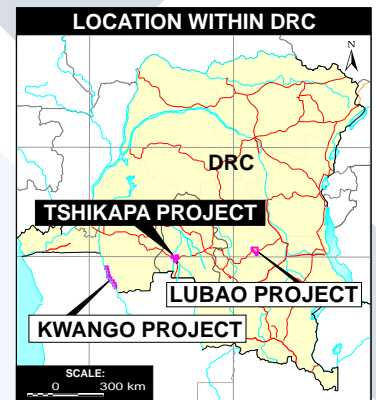
The main aim of BRC's prospecting work in the area is to identify a primary kimberlitic source, although the alluvial potential is being investigated. Bugeco Exploration RDC SPRL was retained by BRC to conduct and report on exploration work in Tshikapa for the field period 9th June 2005 to 31st March 2007. Exploration has included:-

- Landsat imagery interpretation;
- regional and detailed aeromagnetic surveys; and
- a stream sediment sampling programme including follow-up sampling.



HISTORY

The Tshikapa Diamond Field is situated within the West Kasai Region of the DRC in the Kasai-Occidental Province and within the Congo-Angola diamond province. The diamonds occurring within it were initially believed to have been eroded from kimberlite occurrences concentrated within the Lucapa Graben. More recently it has been suggested that local sources are present near Tshikapa. The Tshikapa Diamond Field is separated from and lies downstream of the alluvial diamond fields of northeastern Angola.



Diamonds were first discovered in West Kasai in 1907, when a small stone was found in the Tshiminina River, a tributary of the Kasai River.

Production from the Tshikapa field commenced in 1912, and the total recorded production until 1961 amounted to 21Mcts at a grade of 0.9ct/m³, 65% of which were gem quality.

Production from the Tshikapa diamond field was dominated by the Belgian company Société Internationale Forestière et Minière du Congo (Forminière) until independence in the early 1960s. Since then official records of production are sketchy and unreliable as artisanal miners took control of mining in the area but it is estimated that more than 60 million carats have been extracted from the Tshikapa diamond fields so far.

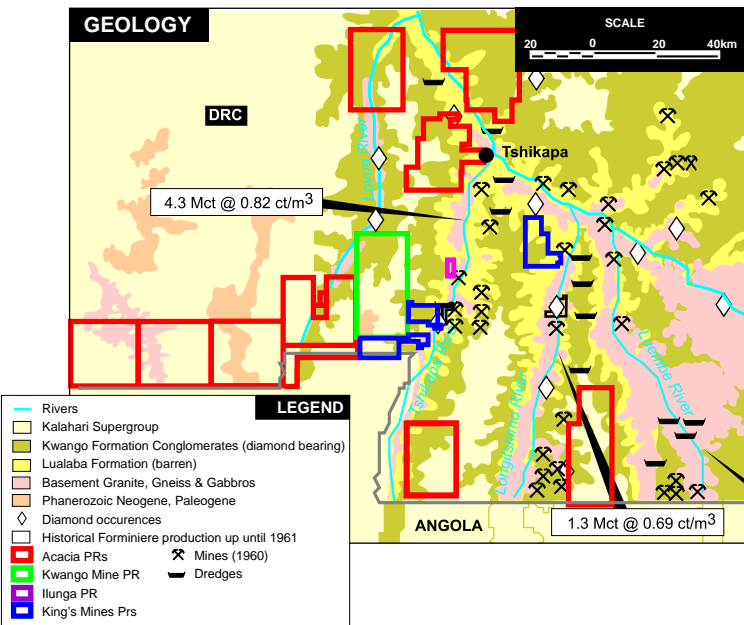
Historical production from the diamond field was primarily sourced from active rivers and alluvial terraces along the riverbanks and, to a lesser extent, from the Kwango Formation conglomerates.



GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The area is underlain by gneisses and migmatites of Archean age which form the regional basement to the DRC Tshikapa triangle. At least three ages of basic dykes cut this basement. The basement is exposed mainly in larger river valleys where the associated rivers have incised more than about 80m into the bedrock in response to the local base level formed by the Kasai River. Apart from the area downstream of Tshikapa town where the Kasai River flows over sandstone, the Kasai itself flows in basement rock over much of its length. Jurassic age basalts have since been weathered away yielding only clay and resistant agate clasts that commonly populate the Kwango basal layer. Significantly, these agates display little evidence of fluvial abrasion.

The Cretaceous age Kwango Formation is equivalent to parts of the Angolan Calonda Group. The Calonda gravels are considered coeval with Early Cretaceous kimberlite emplacement such that their palaeo-placers are strong indicators of proximity to primary source. Hence, it may be feasible to propose that the bulk of the DRC Tshikapa triangle diamonds are derived from kimberlites of a similar age. Early to Mid Cenozoic sands, arenites and gravels as well as Late Cenozoic river alluvium, terraces and hill slope deposits overlay the Cretaceous sediments.



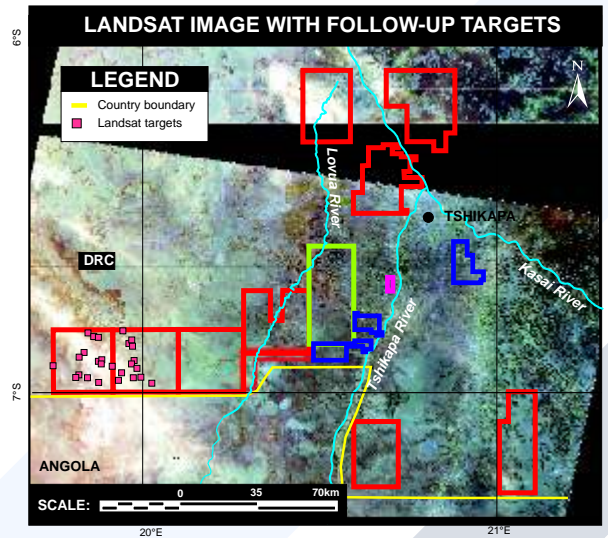
The local geology of the Tshikapa area comprises of flat-lying Cretaceous sediments unconformably overlying the basement rocks. The Cretaceous sediments are comprised of the Loia and Bukungu Series. The Loia is an upward-fining sequence comprising a basal conglomerate dominated by basement clasts, followed by arkoses and fine orange-brown sandstones, the overlying Bukungu being made up of sandstones with local conglomerates. These formations are not diamondiferous. The diamondiferous Kwango Formation overlies the Loia and Bukungu. The alluvial diamond deposits that occur in the Tshikapa project are mainly associated with gravels deposited within modern active river channels and adjacent young (Quaternary) floodplain and Tertiary terrace deposits. They are located to the west and southwest of the Tshikapa area.

EXPLORATION

Initially the exploration programme on the Tshikapa properties was conducted by Bugeco under contract with BRC but after March 2007 BRC has been conducting this themselves. The exploration programme consisted of the following components: landsat imagery interpretation; regional aeromagnetic flying; detailed aeromagnetic follow-up blocks; stream sediment sampling programme; and follow-up sampling.

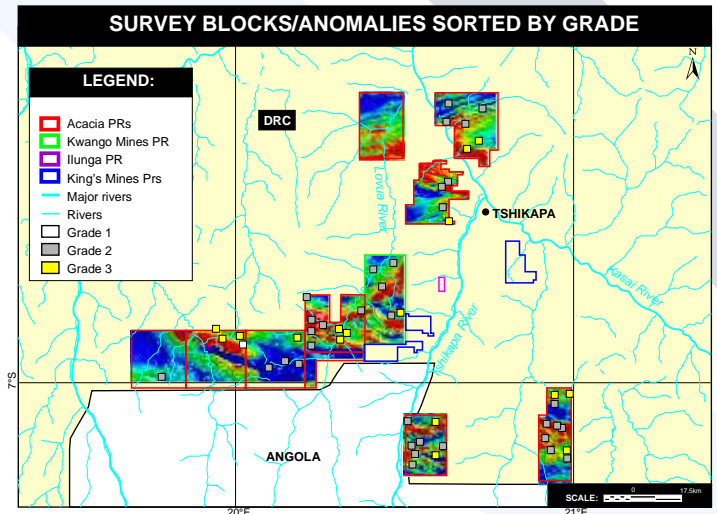
Landsat Imagery

In April 2007, a Landsat image for the Tshikapa region was provided and interpreted by Mr. P. Linton of Southern Spectral (Linton, 2007) for BRC. Follow-up targets based on the interpretation include both secondary alluvial targets selected on the basis of fluvial landforms, and possible primary kimberlitic targets. It was also used as a basis for the stream sampling programme.



Aeromagnetic Survey

In May 2006 an aeromagnetic survey was completed over the Tshikapa property for BRC by UTS using a Cessna 208 Caravan fixed wing survey single engine turbine aircraft. The survey area was contained within south UTM zone 34 with a central meridian of 21°. The total coverage of the survey block amounted to 20,569 line kilometres flown at 200m line intervals. A total of 51 magnetic targets were identified as being of interest. Many of these targets have subsequently been followed up with detailed airborne surveys flown at 50m line spacing intervals.



Stream Sediment Sampling

Bugeco carried out for BRC the stream sediment sampling programme between June 2006 and March 2007. The reconnaissance phase consisted of 265 samples. A screened volume of 20 litres was collected using a minimum screen size of 0.3mm and a maximum screen size of 2.0mm. In addition, a 1kg sample of the -0.3mm size fraction was collected for geochemical analyses. Abundant unabraded kimberlitic indicator minerals, including diamond, were recovered and the mineral chemical analyses of the garnets have shown that many of these plot in Gurney's G10 field.

FUTURE EXPLORATION

BRC plans to start drilling the selected airborne magnetic targets in January 2008. The drilling program will be done with a helicopter to move the drill rig in the field. BRC will continue with the follow-up stream sampling programme on the reconnaissance anomalies. A total of 5 out of the 20 anomalies have already been sampled, while 15 anomalies remain to be sampled (3 months of work in total). The sample spacing should be reduced to ± one sample for every 500m of drainage and the sample volume should remain at 20 litres. The size fraction collected should remain -2.00 to +0.30mm and the best possible trap sites should be selected.