

Outstanding results at depth to further strengthen upcoming maiden resource at Lake Roe gold project, WA

**Resource drilling coverage extended to 200m vertical depth in light of recent high-grade intersections;
Mining Lease application lodged**

Highlights

- ✦ Strong results with increasing depth upgrade potential for open pit mining and deliver third consecutive best-ever quarter
- ✦ Results from the quarter include:

Hole No.	Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)	Includes Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)
BBRC0644	27m @ 12.37	120	13m @ 24.48	132
BBRC0452	20m @ 3.29	140	16m @ 4.06	140
BBRC0379	14m @ 4.23	95	3m @ 15.65	95
	7m @ 5.2	117	5m @ 7.03	119
BBRC0390	24m @ 2.24	132	7m @ 4.29	145
BBRC0487	44m @ 3.37	60	13m @ 9.00	72
BBRC0456	20m @ 1.81	24	4m @ 3.88	24
	12m @ 7.15	140	4m @ 20.95	144
BBRC0449	29m @ 1.39	17	7m @ 2.78	20
BBRC0370	12m @ 2.31	64	3m @ 8.21	69
BBRC0444	44m @ 1.04	16	4m @ 3.15	28
BBRC0443	22m @ 1.88	134	9m @ 2.44	135
BBRC0453	4m @ 6.87	128	-	
	20m @ 1.79	168	8m @ 3.18	180
BBRC0450	10m @ 3.36	37	5m @ 6.31	41
	16m @ 2.23	100	8m @ 3.97	108
BBRC0471	16m @ 2.65	16	6m @ 4.85	25
BBRC0482	44m @ 1.42	8	4m @ 5.89	48
BBRC0530	32m @ 1.38	76	8m @ 3.22	84
BBRC0461	8m @ 5.77	136	3m @ 15.01	141
	8m @ 2.33	148	4m @ 4.25	152
BBRC0468	8m @ 6.61	48	4m @ 12.95	52
BBRC0470	6m @ 7.12	165	4m @ 10.43	165
BBDD0020	5.7m @ 3.53	152.30	4m @ 4.83	153.00
	2.5m @ 10.24	236.50	-	
	7.5m @ 9.03	315.75	5.25m @ 12.71	315.75
BBDD0031	7.92m @ 6.55	58.58	4.25m @ 11.82	61.5

- ✦ Maiden JORC Resource estimate rescheduled to March 2018 quarter to facilitate completion of resource drilling to 200m vertical depth
- ✦ Initial deep diamond drilling intersects high-grade gold up to 300m below surface confirming potential for long-term underground mining (BBDD0020 – 7.5m @ 9.03g/t Au) (Photo 1)

Board of Directors

Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman

Mark Edwards
Non-executive Director

Mike Kitney
Non-executive Director

Senior Management

Alastair Barker
Exploration Manager

Michelle Simson
Manager Corporate Affairs/Company Secretary

Corporate

Issued Securities:

145.1 million ordinary shares
5.7 million partly paid shares
8.4 million unlisted options

Cash:

\$15.5 million

Market Capitalisation:

\$87.1 million @ \$0.60/share

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Highlights (continued)

- ✦ Resource drilling to continue beyond maiden resource in March 2018 quarter
- ✦ Preliminary metallurgical testwork indicates high gold recoveries and low-cost processing options
- ✦ Increase in drill density upgrades continuity of mineralisation, significantly de-risking potential mining
- ✦ Mining Lease application submitted
- ✦ Resource drilling continues with two RC and two diamond drill rigs
- ✦ Working capital of \$15.5m following oversubscribed placement and Share Purchase Plan

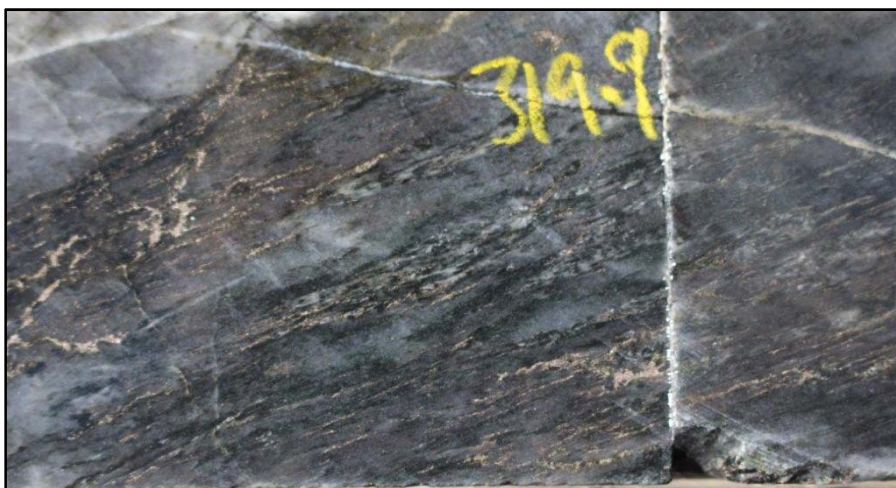


Photo 1: BBDD0020 sulphide lode 7.5m @ 9.03g/t Au



Photo 2: Lake Roe Sickle Moon Rise

Exploration Overview (September 2017 Quarter)

Breaker Resources NL (**Breaker**; ASX: BRB) is pleased to report on another quarter of outstanding results which continue to increase the size and quality of the 2.2km-long Bombora gold discovery at the Lake Roe gold project, located 100km east of Kalgoorlie in WA.

The results, which were the best achieved at Bombora so far, further strengthen the economics of a potential open pit operation and also highlight the scope for long-term underground mining.

In light of the strong results being achieved at depth, Breaker has decided to extend its delivery of a maiden resource until the March 2018 quarter. This will provide more time to establish the extent of Bombora's potential at depth.

Drilling continued throughout the September 2017 quarter with up to three reverse circulation (**RC**) drill rigs and up to two diamond drill rigs. A second diamond drill rig was introduced in mid-September.

The three rounds of strong infill drilling results in the quarter identified wide, high-grade gold mineralisation with increasing depth and areal extent which increase the potential for open pit mining towards 200m vertical depth (from surface). As a result of this positive development, the maiden JORC Resource estimate has been rescheduled for completion during the March 2018 quarter. This will provide enough time to extend the resource drilling to 200m vertical and incorporate all areas of potential open pit mineralisation in the main discovery zone.

The Company's initial deep reconnaissance diamond drilling in the quarter intersected multiple high-grade gold lodes up to 300m below surface. Significantly, the width, grade and continuity of the results, indicates potential for long-term underground mining of sulphide lode and stockwork mineralisation below a conceptual open pit. This is very important because it has potential to multiply any shallow gold resource constrained by the economic limits of open pit mining assuming ongoing exploration success.

Metallurgical results and an increase in drill density in the September 2017 quarter have significantly de-risked the project and boosted the likelihood of a potential mining development of the Bombora discovery.

Preliminary metallurgical results indicate strong gold recoveries, moderate ore hardness, good gravity recoveries, low reagent consumptions and no deleterious elements. This indicates potential for conventional milling with modest energy requirements at moderate cost.

Secondly, the progressive increase in drill density has significantly clarified the geometry and upgraded the continuity of mineralisation, improving the understanding of the factors controlling the distribution of the gold. This infill drilling not only de-risks potential mining but also assists in projecting the location of mineralisation in order to find more at depth or along strike.

Resource drilling on a 40m x 20m pattern began in February 2017 and now incorporates seven rounds of results. Based on the results, resource delineation drilling is planned to extend well beyond the maiden resource in the March 2018 quarter.

Once the maiden resource is completed, the Company will continue drilling with the aim of expanding the resource at depth and along strike to assess the overall size of the gold system to facilitate the preparation and optimisation of a preferred mine development strategy (subject to successful feasibility studies).

In the coming quarter, the main focus will continue to be on resource drilling at Lake Roe where we will look to enlarge what is already a rare, high-quality gold discovery of scale and obvious mining potential situated within a 556km² project area with limited historical exploration.

Lake Roe Gold Project September 2017 Quarter Exploration Activities

Drilling activities were focused mainly on *resource development drilling* in the Bombora discovery zone comprising 157 RC drill holes for 25,045m, and 13 diamond drill holes for 2,221m (Figure 1).

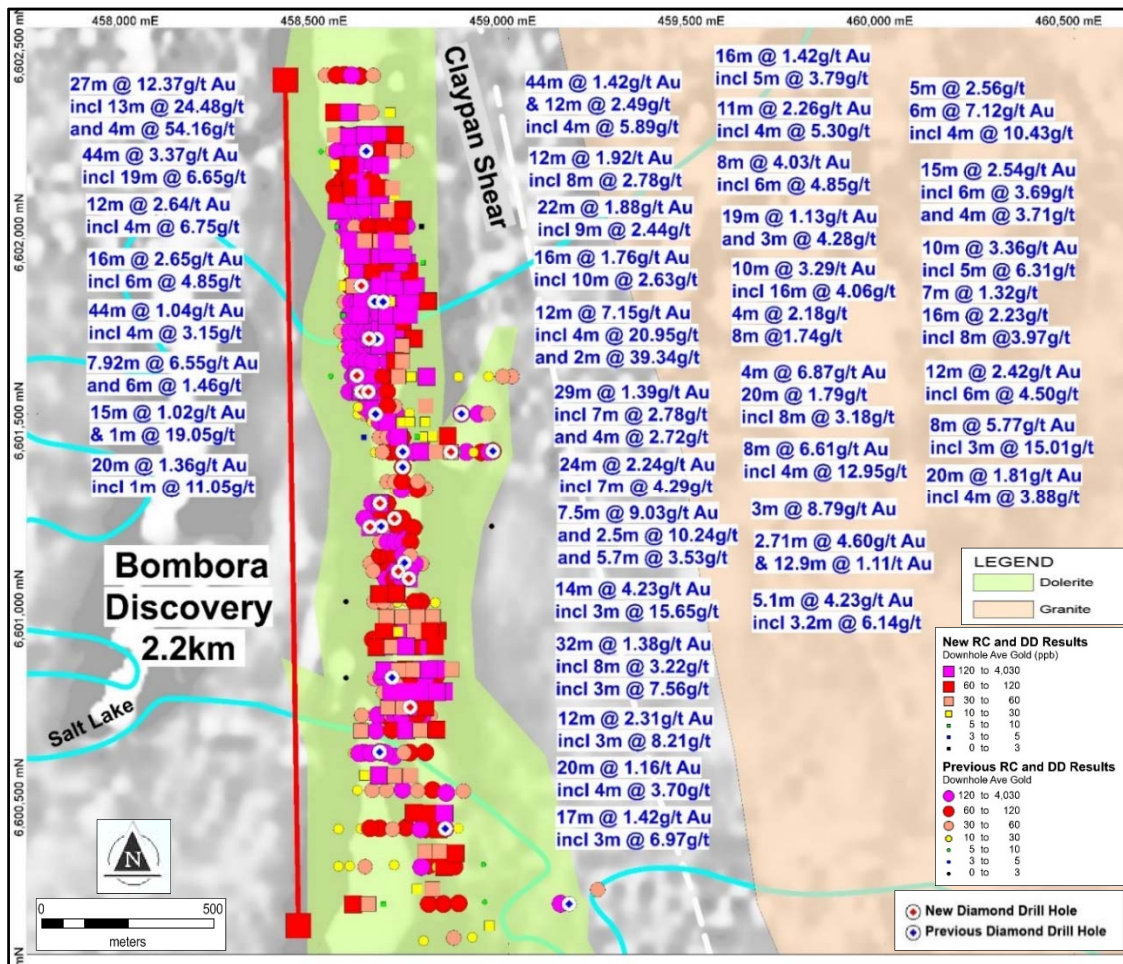


Figure 1: Selected September 2017 Quarter RC and Diamond drill holes colour-coded by average downhole gold over aeromagnetic image with interpreted geology

Preliminary metallurgical testwork was also undertaken on whole diamond core to assess the hardness and comminution (grain size reduction) characteristics. Estimates of the gravity recoverable gold (GRG) and cyanide leach recoverable gold following gravity extraction were also conducted on oxide/transition and fresh material from RC samples.

Reconnaissance drilling outside the Bombora discovery zone was undertaken at the Bombora South, North Hinge, South Hinge, Claypan South and Crescent Prospects. This work comprised 36 RC holes for 4,212m (BBRC0601-0636) and two diamond drill holes (BBDD0021-0022).

The resource drilling, preliminary metallurgy and reconnaissance drilling activities are discussed below.

Bombora Resource Drilling

Resource delineation drilling is underway with two RC and two diamond drill rigs and is progressively reducing the drill hole spacing to a 40m x 20m pattern to facilitate resource estimation. The main objective of the diamond drilling is structural orientation and validation, but some diamond drill holes have been selectively extended to provide a preliminary indication of the gold potential at depth.

New drill holes are shown in plan on Figure 1 and selectively in long section and cross-section on Figure 2 and Figures 3 to 5 respectively (BBRC0359-0362; BBRC0366-0400; BBRC0418-0489; BBRC0501-0531; BBRC0601-0651; BBDD0019-0029; BBDD0031-0032; BBRD0322 and BBRD0327).

Results/Analysis

The September 2017 quarter drilling delivered the best results to date at Bombora.

Full details of the three rounds of drill results are provided in ASX Releases of 7 August 2017, 4 September 2017 and 17 October 2017. The down-hole intersections reported do not represent true width as the geometry of the mineralised structures is still being resolved in several areas. Similarly, drilling in some areas is not adequately “seeing” mineralisation angled sub-parallel to the drill direction. More significant drill results from each of these ASX Releases are tabled below:

Significant Drill Results ASX Release 7 August 2017

Hole No.	Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)	Includes Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)
BBDD0020	5.7m @ 3.53	152.30	4m @ 4.83	153.00
	2.5m @ 10.24	236.50	-	
	7.5m @ 9.03	315.75	5.25m @ 12.71	315.75
BBRC0379	14m @ 4.23	95	3m @ 15.65	95
	7m @ 5.2	117	5m @ 7.03	119
	-		4m @ 8.29	120
	-		1m @ 20.78	120
BBRC0390	24m @ 2.24	132	7m @ 4.29	145
	-		2m @ 9.41	149
BBRC0370	12m @ 2.31	64	3m @ 8.21	69
BBRC0429	17m @ 1.42	200	3m @ 6.97	205
BBRC0375	4m @ 4.26	136	-	
BBRC0444	44m @ 1.04	16	4m @ 3.15	28
BBRC0443	22m @ 1.88	134	9m @ 2.44	135
			4m @ 3.97	148
BBRC0440	16m @ 1.76	24	10m @ 2.63	24
BBRC0442	20m @ 1.36	168	1m @ 11.05	179
	5m @ 1.92	201	1m @ 7.79	204

Significant Drill Results ASX Release 4 September 2017

Hole No.	Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)	Includes Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)
BBRC0452	20m @ 3.29	140	16m @ 4.06	140
	4m @ 2.18	168	-	
	8m @ 1.74	180	-	
BBRC0456	20m @ 1.81	24	4m @ 3.88	24
	12m @ 7.15	140	4m @ 20.95	144
BBRC0461	8m @ 5.77	136	3m @ 15.01	141
	8m @ 2.33	148	4m @ 4.25	152
BBRC0395	12m @ 2.42	52	6m @ 4.5	56
BBRC0446	19m @ 1.13	145	3m @ 4.28	147
BBRC0449	29m @ 1.39	17	7m @ 2.78	20
	4m @ 2.72	32	-	
BBRC0450	10m @ 3.36	37	5m @ 6.31	41
	16m @ 2.23	100	8m @ 3.97	108
BBRC0453	4m @ 6.87	128	-	
	20m @ 1.79	168	8m @ 3.18	180
BBRC0459	3m @ 4.87	201	1m @ 12.21	202
	12m @ 0.91	208	-	
BBRC0463	15m @ 2.54	156	6m @ 3.69	157
BBRC0466	11m @ 2.26	32	4m @ 5.3	37
BBRC0467	12m @ 1.92	12	4m @ 3.62	12
BBRC0468	8m @ 6.61	48	4m @ 12.95	52
BBRC0471	8m @ 4.03	24	6m @ 4.85	25
BBRC0502	3m @ 8.79	165	-	
BBDD0023	5.1m @ 4.23	46.9	3.2m @ 6.14	46.9

Significant Drill Results ASX Release 17 October 2017

Hole No.	Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)	Includes Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)
BBRC0644	27m @ 12.37	120m	13m @ 24.48	132m
	-		4m @ 54.16	139m
BBRC0470	6m @ 7.12	165m	4m @ 10.43	165m
	-		2m @ 16.72	166m
BBRC0471	16m @ 2.65	16m	6m @ 4.85	25m
	-		1m @ 8.37	29m
BBRC0476	8m @ 3.03	12m	4m @ 5.80	12m
	-		2m @ 9.94	12m
BBRC0482	44m @ 1.42	8m	12m @ 2.49	40m
	-		4m @ 5.89	48m
BBRC0483	12m @ 2.64	40m	4m @ 6.75	48m
	-		1m @ 23.35	48m
BBRC0487	44m @ 3.37	60m	23m @ 5.61	64m
	-		13m @ 9.00	72m
BBRC0526	12m @ 1.83	100m	4m @ 3.15	104m
BBRC0530	32m @ 1.38	76m	8m @ 3.22	84m
	-		3m @ 7.56	85m
BBDD0027	14m @ 0.90	7m	-	
	15m @ 1.02	44m	-	
	1m @ 19.09	305m	-	
BBDD0028	2.71m @ 4.6	37.29m	1.91m @ 6.36	37.29m
	-		1.21m @ 9.65	37.29m
BBDD0029	0.36m @ 34.16	36m	-	
BBDD0031	7.92m @ 6.55	58.58m	5.75m @ 8.89	60m
	-		4.25m @ 11.82	61.5m

The three rounds of strong drilling results throughout the quarter within the 2.2km Bombora discovery zone have progressively upgraded the areal extent of mineralisation and extended its depth towards 200m vertical (from surface). As a result, the maiden JORC Resource estimate has been rescheduled to the March 2018 quarter to provide enough time to extend resource drilling to 200m vertical and incorporate all areas of potential open pit mineralisation.

Deeper reconnaissance diamond drilling intersected high-grade mineralisation up to 300m below surface indicating potential for underground mining (Figure 2). This is very significant as it has potential to add multiples to any shallow gold resource constrained by the economic limits of open pit mining (assuming continued exploration success). Deeper drilling below the likely limit of open pit mining is planned.

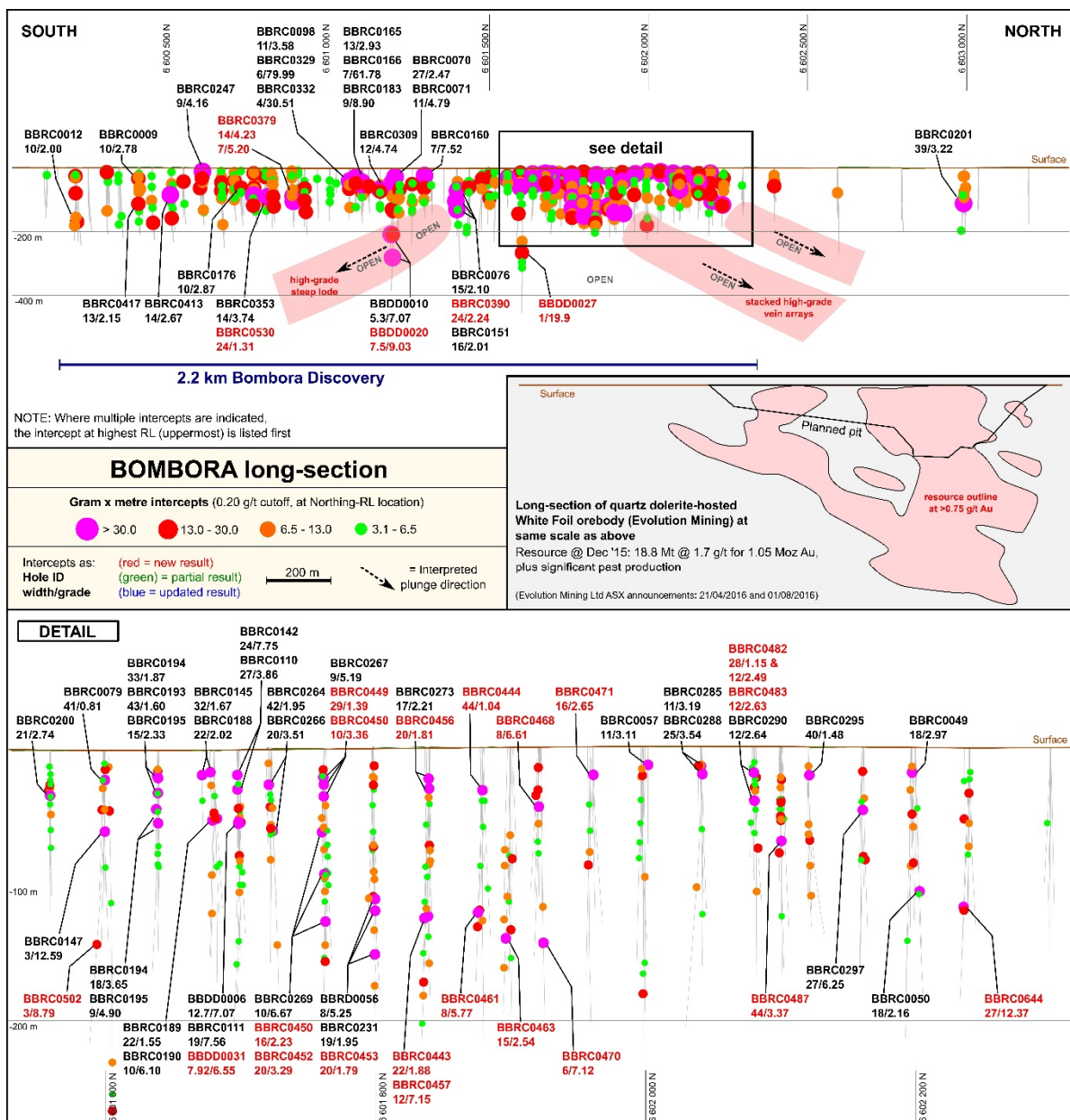


Figure 2: (Top) Gram x metre long section of the 2.2km Bombora discovery and immediate extensions showing location of significant down-hole intercepts in relation to Northing and depth (no adjustment for true width) - September 2017 quarter results in red; (Inset) Long section view of White Foil Resource at the same scale as above long section

The progressive increase in drill density has significantly clarified the geometry and continuity of the mineralisation, significantly de-risking its potential mining (Figures 3- 5).

The stacked nature of the sulphide lodes at Bombora, their overall dimensionality and their evident continuity offer the potential to enhance mining economics in an open pit or underground mining scenario. Collectively, the results have added significant value to the project and significantly de-risked it, while boosting its long-term potential.

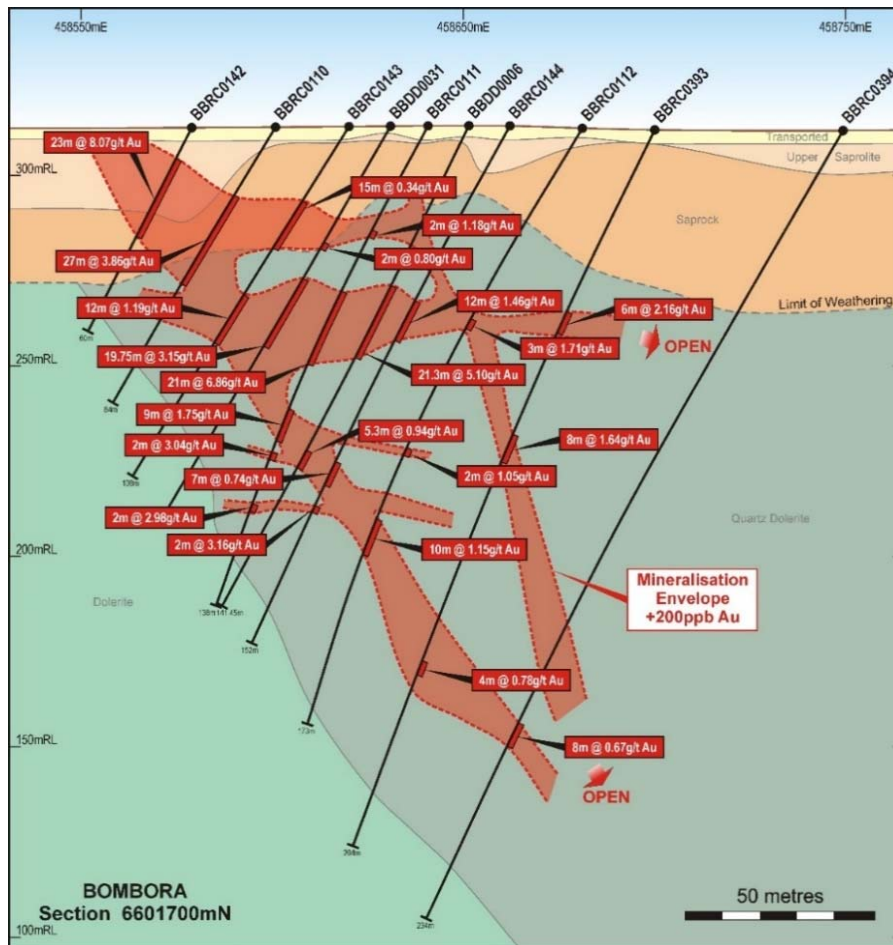


Figure 3: Bombora Cross Section 6601700N

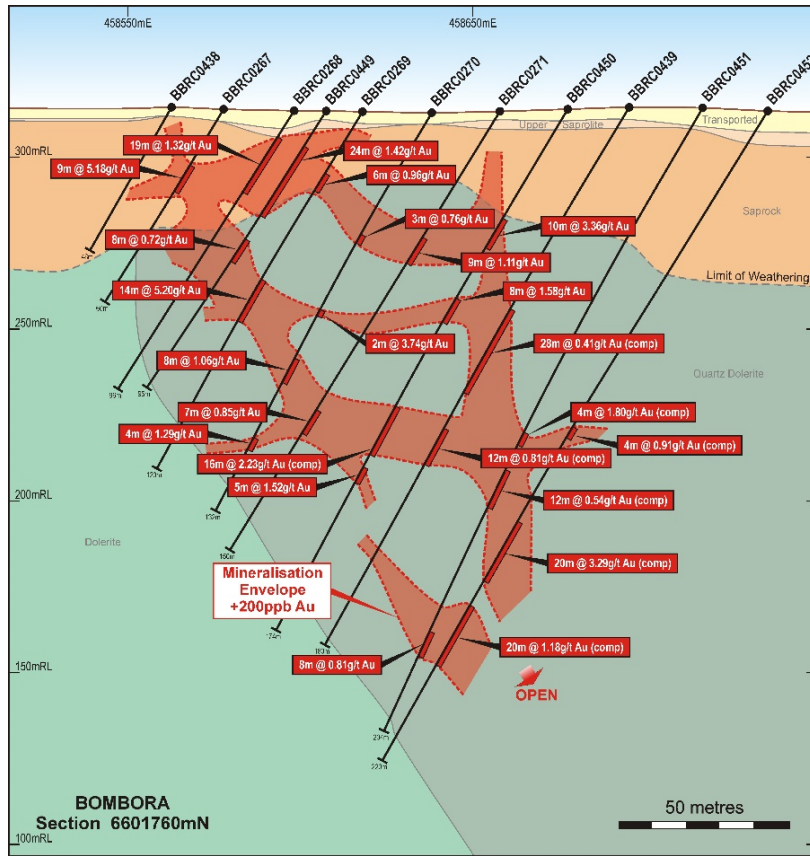


Figure 4: Bombora Cross Section 6601760N

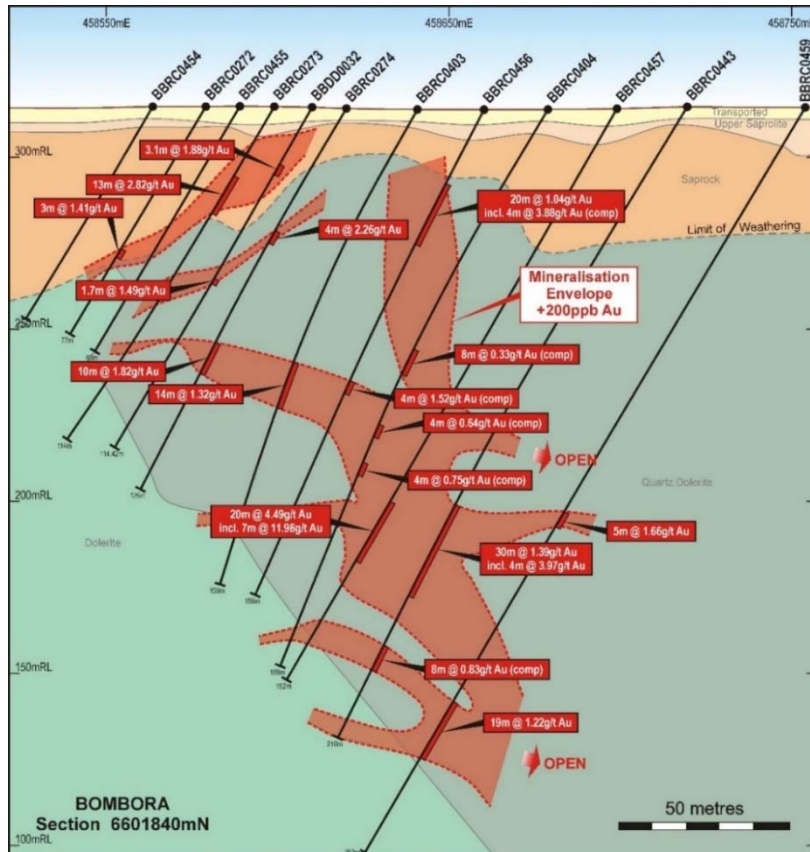


Figure 5: Bombora Cross Section 6601840mN

Preliminary Metallurgy

Preliminary metallurgical testwork was undertaken in two parts by Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Perth and is described in the Company's ASX Release of 18 October 2017.

The initial part of the testwork consisted of an assessment of the comminution characteristics using HQ diamond core from oxide/transition and fresh gold mineralisation. The second (ongoing) part of the testwork involved an assessment of the gravity recoverable gold, and cyanide leach recoverable gold following gravity extraction. This work was undertaken on two composite samples of oxide/transition and fresh gold mineralisation from RC drilling.

Results/Analysis

The preliminary metallurgical testwork results point to low processing costs underpinned by amenability to conventional milling, modest energy requirements and no deleterious elements.

The results indicate:

- ✦ gold recoveries of 95% for weathered and fresh mineralisation at the Bombora gold discovery;
- ✦ up to 39% of the gold is recoverable via gravity concentration prior to leaching; leach testwork exhibits rapid leach kinetics with 90% of total gold extraction achieved within four hours on weathered and fresh RC drill samples following gravity gold recovery;
- ✦ the mineralisation is of modest hardness with a bond ball mill work index of <16kWh/t for fresh mineralisation, indicating amenability to milling by conventional means with modest energy requirements; and
- ✦ low reagent consumptions and no deleterious elements indicating no obvious processing issues and favourable treatment economics.

Further metallurgical testwork is now underway with results expected in the December 2017 quarter.

Reconnaissance Drilling Outside 2.2km Bombora Discovery

Reconnaissance drilling was undertaken at the Bombora South, North Hinge, South Hinge, Claypan South and Crescent Prospects, and comprised 36 RC holes for 4,212m (BBRC0601-0636) and two diamond drill holes (BBDD0021-0022).

Results in relation to BBRC0601-0607 and BBDD0021-0022 are detailed in ASX Releases of 7 August 2017 and 4 September 2017.

Drill holes completed in the quarter outside the Bombora discovery are located in plan on Figure 6. New results in relation to drill holes BBRC0608-0636 at the Bombora South, South Hinge, Claypan South, North Hinge and Crescent Prospects are discussed below.

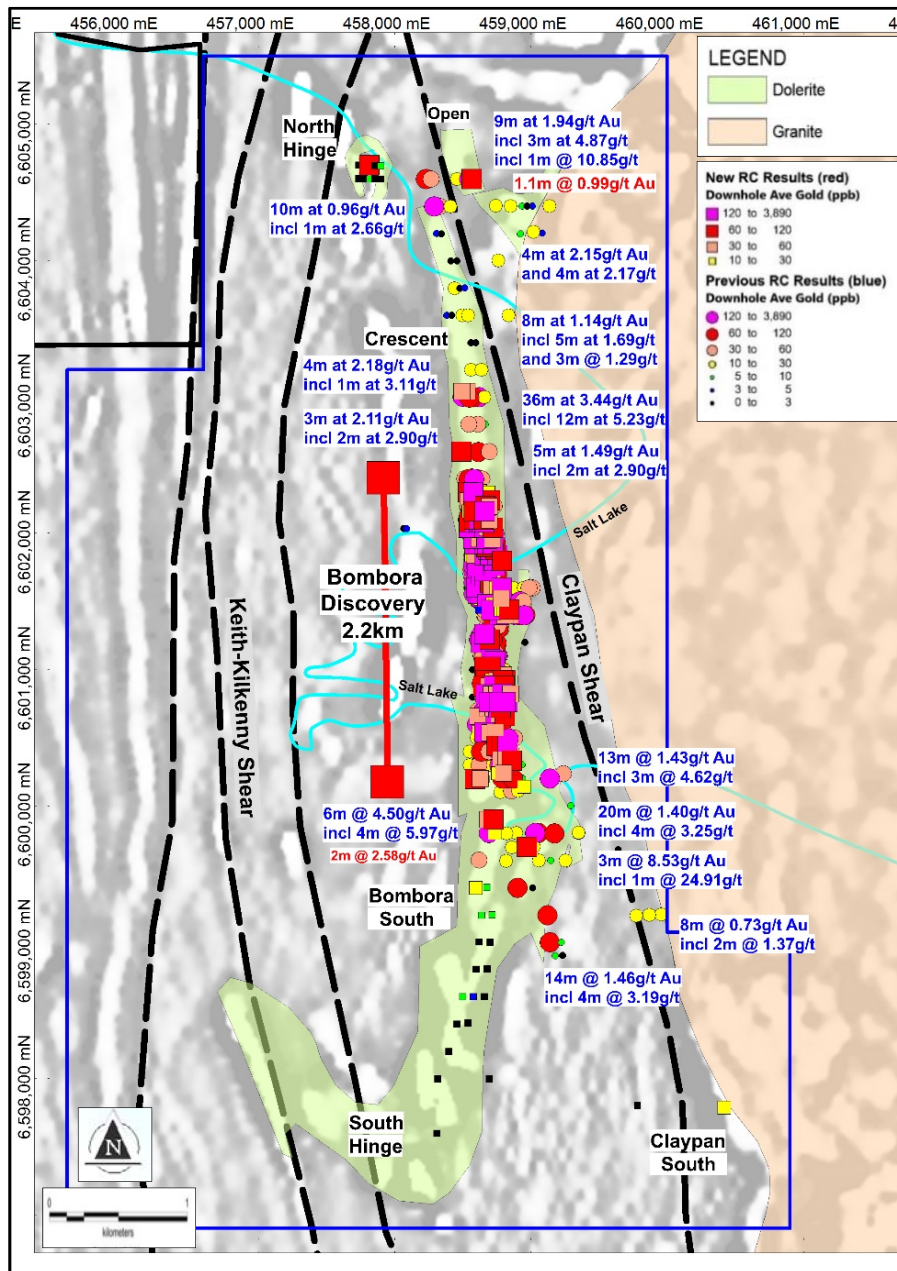


Figure 6: Bombora Regional RC drill hole plan: RC holes colour-coded by downhole average gold over aeromagnetic image with interpreted geology (MLA28/388 shown in blue)

Results – Bombora South, South Hinge, Claypan South, North Hinge and Crescent Prospects

The new results relate to 29 reconnaissance RC holes (2,974m) completed at the Bombora South/South Hinge (BBRC0608-0621), Claypan South (BBRC0622-0623), North Hinge (BBRC0624-0633) and Crescent (BBRC0634-0636) Prospects located on Figure 6.

Drill holes are located on Figure 6. The results are provided in Table 1 below and further details of the program are provided in Annexure 1.

Table 1: Reconnaissance Drill Results

HoleID	Prospect	Depth	MGA94 N	MGA94 E	RL	Dip	Azi_MGA	From	To	Length	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0623	Claypan Sth	96	6597787	460417	320.0	-61.0	271.0	44	60	16	0.16	Composite
BBRC0626	North Hinge	60	6604700	457816	315.0	-61.0	270.0	20	36	16	0.22	Composite
BBRC0635	Crescent	150	6603041	458532	315.0	-61.0	89.0	24	32	8	0.18	Composite
								36	44	8	0.37	Composite
								124	128	4	0.25	Composite
BBRC0636	Crescent	154	6603041	458493	314.0	-60.0	89.0	124	128	4	0.22	Composite
								132	136	4	0.27	Composite
								141	148	7	0.43	Composite

Notes

- ✦ *Cut-off grade of 0.1g/t (100ppb Au) applied due to the reconnaissance nature of the drilling.*
- ✦ *The mineralised length are downhole distances. The orientation of the mineralisation is not conclusive due to the wide-spaced, preliminary nature of the drilling.*
- ✦ *One metre results pending for all composite samples.*

Analysis

RC drilling at the Bombora South, South Hinge, Claypan South, North Hinge and Crescent Prospects did not produce any high-grade (>1g/t Au) intersections but the drilling is reconnaissance in nature and it identified anomalous (>0.1g/t Au) results in each area that warrant follow-up.

The drilling at Claypan South identified gold-prospective quartz dolerite in this area for the first time, an aspect that may partially explain widespread, very strongly anomalous results from initial aircore drilling in the area that have not yet been followed up (ASX Release 29 January 2016).

Anomalous mineralisation encountered in the North Hinge area appears to be part of a more widespread gold "cell" that potentially opens up to the north.

Next Steps Upcoming Quarter at Lake Roe

The main focus in the December 2017 quarter will continue to be on resource drilling within the main Bombora discovery zone using two RC and two diamond drill rigs. This drilling will continue into the March 2018 quarter in preparation for a maiden JORC later in the quarter.

Resource drilling is planned to continue well beyond the March 2018 quarter with the aim of expanding the resource at depth and along strike to establish a preliminary view of the ultimate size of the Lake Roe gold system prior to formulating a development strategy. The focus of diamond drilling currently underway will gradually shift from structural orientation and validation to deeper testing of the underground potential.

Further metallurgical testwork results are expected in the December 2017 quarter to provide sufficient information for input to scoping-level project assessment. This work will look to:

- (i) Complete initial GRG and cyanidation testing of three more oxide/transition and three more fresh samples;
- (ii) Prepare oxide/transition ore composites from RC001, RC003, RC005 and RC007;
- (iii) Prepare fresh ore composites from RC002, RC004, RC006 and RC008;
- (iv) Determine optimum grind size (sample characteristics permitting) for cyanidation;
- (v) Determine GRG response for each composite;

- (vi) Determine optimum reagent consumption and oxygen uptake rates for each composite; and,
- (vii) Determine response to carbon-in-leach treatment.

We will also look to enlarge what is already a rare, high-quality gold discovery of scale that has obvious mining potential via further discovery. The Company's 556km² of tenure at the Lake Roe Project has limited historical exploration.

Background/Mineralisation Style

Breaker's exploration strategy focuses on the use of structural analysis and modern multi-element geochemical techniques to identify large new gold deposits hidden by transported cover in WA's high-endowment Eastern Goldfields Superterrane. These areas are largely unexplored and are amenable to exploration using innovative geochemical techniques that were not available 20 years ago.

The 2.2km Bombora discovery is open along strike and depth and forms part of an 8km-long gold system that is itself open along strike.

The Bombora discovery is hidden below thin transported cover (typically 5-10m). Gold typically occurs as sulphide-rich lode and stockwork mineralisation in an upper, iron-rich part of a fractionated dolerite, the Bombora Dolerite. The sulphide lodes have three dominant orientations and represent sulphide-impregnated fault zones (fluid pathways) with up to 10% pyrrhotite and pyrite accompanied by silica, albite, biotite and carbonate alteration and (tensional) quartz-pyrite veinlets that can form stockwork-style mineralisation commonly associated with the sulphide lodes.

Ularring Rock Project September 2017 Quarter Exploration Activities

The main Ularring Rock tenement E70/4686 is located 100km east of Perth. The tenement covers the Centre Forest and Southern Brook gold-copper prospects, where historic RC drill intercepts of copper-gold mineralisation include 61m @ 0.83g/t Au, and 37m @ 0.72g/t Au and 0.26% Cu (WAMEX Report A75117).

An assessment of this project has highlighted considerable potential. The available data indicates a district scale mineralisation system best developed in the western sector of the tenement where remnant high-grade metamorphosed greenstone is present. The historical drill coverage is limited.

Multiple structural and geochemical targets are apparent including a large bullseye groundwater tungsten anomaly. Further work, including private landholder access negotiations and soil sampling, is progressing to advance these targets to the drilling stage.

CORPORATE

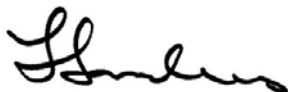
On 25 August 2017 the Company announced the conduct of a capital raising comprising a placement and share purchase plan. Within the capital raising, a total of 16,237,193 fully paid ordinary shares in the Company were issued at a price of 70 cents, raising a total of \$11.36 million before costs, as outlined below:

Security	Number of Shares	Amount Raised
Placement	14,285,715	\$10,000,000.50
Share Purchase Plan	1,951,478	\$1,366,000.00

Other movements in equity during the reporting period were the issue of 1,036,167 fully paid ordinary shares to a nominee of Ausdrill Limited as part consideration for drilling services undertaken at the Company's Lake Roe Gold Project and the lapse of 400,000 unlisted options. As at the date of this report, the Company's capital structure comprises:

- ✦ 145,095,344 fully paid ordinary shares (ASX: BRB)
- ✦ 5,671,623 partly paid ordinary shares (ASX: BRBCA)
- ✦ 8,400,000 unlisted options at various exercise prices and expiry dates

The Company was represented at the Diggers & Dealers conference in Kalgoorlie during August. Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, the Company released its 2017 Annual Report, 2017 Corporate Governance Statement (and Appendix 4G) and the Notice of Meeting for the 2017 annual general meeting which will be held on Thursday, 23 November 2017 from 1pm.



Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL

31 October 2017

APPENDIX 1: Tenement Schedule

In line with obligations under ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3, Breaker provides the following information relating to its mining tenement holdings as at 30 September 2017.

Project	Tenement Number	Status at 30/09/17	% Held/ Earning	Changes during the Quarter
Lake Roe	E28/2515	Granted	100	
	E28/2522	Granted	100	<i>Tenement granted 14/09/2017</i>
	E28/2551	Granted	100	
	E28/2555	Granted	100	
	E28/2556	Granted	100	
	E28/2559	Granted	100	
	M28/388	Application	100	<i>Tenement application 14/09/2017</i>
Pinjin	E28/2629	Granted	100	
Ularring Rock	E70/4686	Granted	100	
	E70/4901	Granted	100	

No tenements are subject to any farm-in or farm-out agreements.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Tom Sanders, Competent Person, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Sanders is an executive of Breaker Resources NL and his services have been engaged by Breaker on an 80% of full time basis; he is also a shareholder and option holder in the Company. Mr Sanders 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 Sanders consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this report relates to metallurgical results based on information compiled by Mr Mike Kitney. Mr Kitney is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Kitney is a non-executive Director of Breaker Resources NL engaged as consultant to Breaker; he is also a shareholder in the Company. Mr Kitney has sufficient experience which is relevant to the nature of work and style of mineralisation under consideration 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 Kitney consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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>29 reverse circulation (RC) 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 mounted cyclone by a green plastic bag in 1m intervals and the dry sample was 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>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>Sampling was undertaken using Breaker Resources' (BRB) sampling protocols and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice, including standard and duplicate samples.</p> <p>Drill hole collars were picked up using handheld GPS and corrected/checked for elevation using elevation data from a detailed aeromagnetic survey.</p>
	<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>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>	RC drilling was undertaken using a face-sampling percussion hammer with 5½" bits.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	RC drilling recoveries were visually estimated as a semi-qualitative range and recorded on the drill log along with moisture content.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample</i>	RC holes were collared with a well-

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	<i>recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	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.
	<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>	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias in the RC drilling at this stage.
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>	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.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	RC logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature and captures downhole depth, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration and other features of the samples.
	<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>	n/a
	<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</i>	RC samples were collected at 1m intervals and composited into 4m

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	<i>representivity of samples.</i>	<p>samples using a spear to sample individual metre bagged samples.</p> <p>Quality control procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM) along with field sample duplicates.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<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>	<p>Sample duplicates were taken three times in every 100 samples.</p> <p>All samples submitted were selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.</p>
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<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	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<p>The analytical technique used a 25g fire assay and is appropriate to detect gold mineralisation. The use of fire assay is considered a total assay.</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>No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported element concentrations.</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>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	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<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>

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	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	None undertaken in this program.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	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 and assay results are merged with the primary data using established database protocols.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments were undertaken.
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 were located by handheld GPS. Elevation values are in AHD and were corrected using a digital elevation model from a LIDAR survey. Expected accuracy is +/- 4m for easting, northing and +/- 0.1m elevation data.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system is GDA94 MGA, Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Hole pickups were undertaken using a handheld GPS (see comments above). This is considered acceptable for these regional style exploration activities.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	RC holes were spaced on a variable nominal 200m x 80m spacing (Bombora South, South Hinge Prospects), a 100m x 40m spacing (North Hinge) or were drilled as isolated holes.
	<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 drill density is not yet adequate to define grade continuity to support classification as a Mineral Resource.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Four metre composite samples were taken for all holes via spearing. One metre samples were riffle split when dry or by a representative spear or scoop sample when wet/damp.
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>	The sample bias is unclear as the geometry of any primary structures is unclear due to the early reconnaissance nature of the drilling. Most holes were inclined 60 degrees to the west. The Crescent drilling was orientated 60 degrees to the east.
	<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>	The orientations of the mineralised structures is unclear so some orientation-based sampling bias is possible.
Sample	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample</i>	RC samples submitted were systematically numbered and

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security	<i>security.</i>	<p>recorded, bagged in labelled polyweave sacks and dispatched in batches to the laboratory via Ausdrill (internal freight) or BRB personnel. The laboratory confirms receipt of all samples on the 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 audits/reviews have been conducted on sampling technique 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 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</p>

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		<p>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.</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><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar;</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar;</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole;</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth;</i> • <i>hole length.</i> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Refer to Table 1 for significant results from the RC drilling.</p> <p>Drill hole locations are described in the body of the text and on related Figures.</p> <p>The use of low level geochemical information to identify anomalous trends and "footprints" rather than reporting of individual values is considered appropriate in some cases to map and locate geological and geochemical anomalous trends that potentially identify target areas for follow up drilling.</p> <p>A nominal 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off is reported as being material in the context of the grassroots geological setting.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>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.</i></p>	All reported RC assays have been length weighted. No top-cuts have been applied.
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	Arithmetic length weighting used.
	<p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	None undertaken.

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Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	<p>At this stage the main primary mineralised structural orientation(s) are still being ascertained and are inconclusive.</p> <p>The angled orientation of RC drilling may introduce some sampling bias (increasing the intercept width of flat lying or vertical mineralisation).</p> <p>All drill hole intercepts are measured in downhole metres.</p>
Diagrams	<p><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></p>	<p>Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.</p>
Balanced reporting	<p><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></p>	<p>All significant results above a 0.1g/t lower cut-off are reported.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p><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></p>	<p>There is no other substantive exploration data.</p>
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><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></p>	<p>Further work is planned as stated in this announcement.</p>