BREAKER Resources NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **28 March 2018**

Exceptional new high-grade lodes confirm underground mining potential at Bombora

Intersections up to 9m @ 25.55g/t gold in step-out drilling

Highlights

- **Latest drilling identifies several new high-grade gold lodes which continue to highlight the underground mining potential at the 2.2km Bombora gold discovery at the Lake Roe Project in WA**
- **The latest drilling results include:**

Hole No.	Interval @ g/t gold (0.2g/t lower cut)	From	To		Interval @ g/t gold (0.5-1.0g/t lower cut)	From
BBRD0758	**17m @ 13.68g/t**	181	198	**incl**	**9m @ 25.55g/t**	184
	25m @ 1.23g/t	204	229	**incl**	**12m @ 2.18g/t**	208
				incl	**2.5m @ 5.03g/t**	210.5
	3m @ 4.77g/t	237	240	**incl**	**1m @ 13.34g/t**	237
BBRD0441	**7m @ 23.72g/t**	121	128	**incl**	**5.36m @ 30.85g/t**	122
	3m @ 8.92g/t	136	139	**incl**	**1m @ 25.89g/t**	138
BBRD0730	**5.4m @ 1.58g/t**	242.2	247.6	**incl**	**1m @ 7.2g/t**	242.2
	16m @ 3.18g/t	278	294	**incl**	**15m @ 3.37g/t**	278
				incl	**1.35m @ 14.12g/t**	287
				and	**2m @ 8.47g/t**	291
	4.28m @ 3.1g/t	303.7	308	**incl**	**1.78m @ 7.08g/t**	303.72
				incl	**1.28m @ 9.05g/t**	303.72
BBRC0696	**10m @ 3.14g/t**	9	19	**incl**	**1m @ 27.18g/t**	15
	1m @ 5.01g/t	64	65			
BBRC0749	**16m @ 2.96g/t**	32	48	**incl**	**7m @ 6.26g/t**	37
				incl	**4m @ 9.2g/t**	37
				and	**1m @ 3.91g/t**	42
BBRD0802	**11m @ 1.11g/t**	202	213	**incl**	**1.2m @ 6.1g/t**	203.4
	12m @ 6.31g/t	219	231	**incl**	**2.45m @ 5.24g/t**	219
				and	**2.3m @ 25.46g/t**	227.9

- **Two of these newly designated gold lodes, the Tura and Mindil lodes, are open along strike and at depth; Follow-up drilling on each of these two lodes has returned visible gold and assay results are pending**
- **The new results upgrade both the open pit potential and the resource potential at depth**
- **Latest results will be incorporated into the maiden JORC Resource scheduled for release in mid-April 2018; Resource drilling will continue well after release of this estimate to continue expanding it**

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Photo 1: BBRD0758 Drill Core with Visible Gold at 188.5m (Mindil Lode)

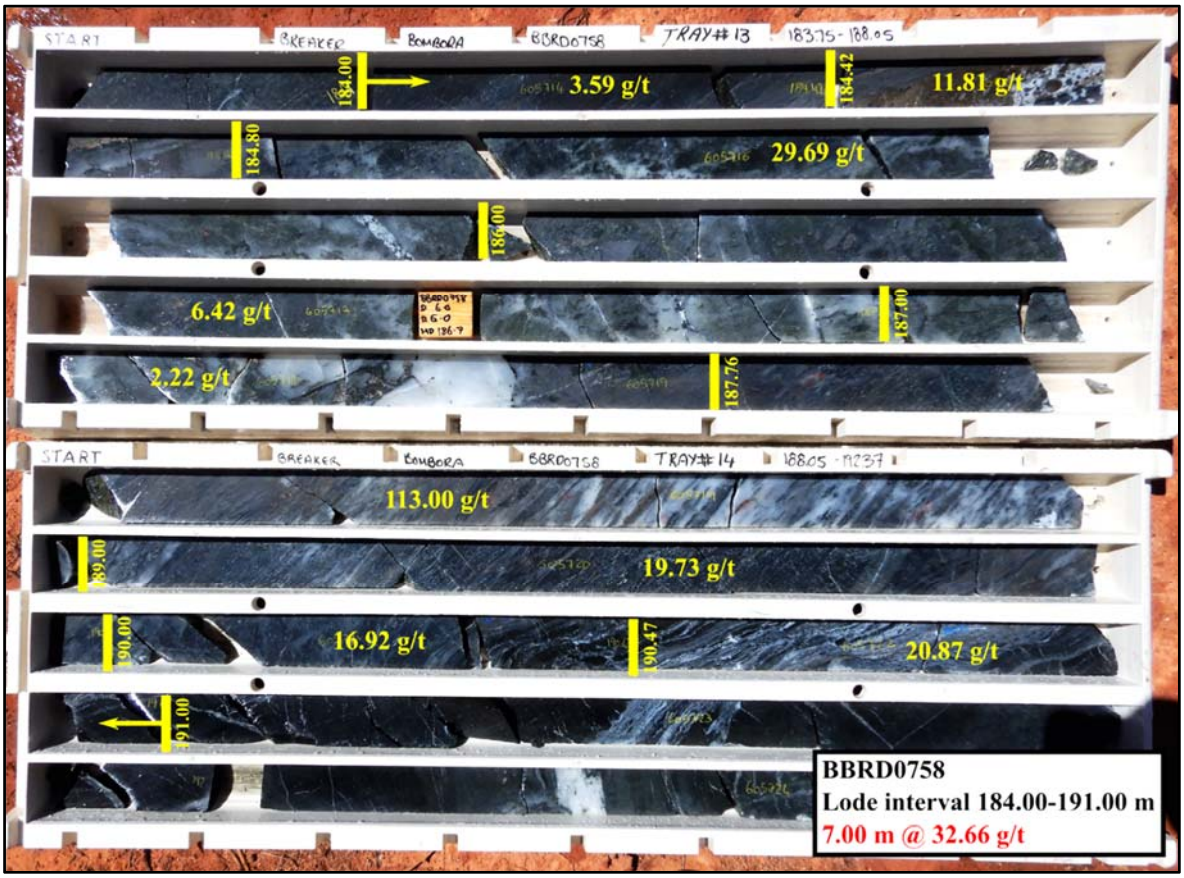

Photo 2: BBRD0758 Diamond Core with Annotated Gold Grades

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
28 March 2018

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB) is pleased to announce that the latest drilling at the Bombora gold discovery within the Lake Roe Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie, WA, has returned more outstanding results which continue to boost both the open pit and underground mining potential.

The new drill holes are located in plan on Figure 1 which also summarises selected drill results.

The new results relate to 6,881m of drilling completed in the northern, central and southern parts of the 2.2km-long Bombora discovery zone (Figure 1). The drilling comprised 20 reverse circulation (**RC**) drill holes (2,892m), 14 RC-precollared diamond drill holes (3,607.4m) and two diamond drill holes (381.1m). This is the eleventh round of results from resource delineation drilling, which commenced in February 2017.

Breaker Executive Chairman Tom Sanders said the latest results were significant for a number of reasons.

"We are starting to see several new high-grade reconnaissance gold intersections 150-300m vertically below surface which display excellent indicative continuity," Mr Sanders said.

"This materially upgrades the underground mining potential at Bombora, which is noteworthy because it has potential to add multiples to any shallow gold resource constrained by the economic limits of open pit mining.

"Our latest drilling also continues to extend the main known mineralised zone to the east and at depth in several parts of the main discovery zone, materially increasing its width, depth, strike extent and consequently its resource potential.

"Importantly, we are seeing excellent continuity of gold mineralisation in plan, section and long-section in areas where the resource drilling has been completed, an aspect that significantly de-risks any future mining."

Mr Sanders said the fact Breaker is still discovering high-grade gold lodes after 12 months of resource drilling demonstrates the quality and growth potential of the Bombora discovery.

"We plan to include the latest drilling results in our maiden JORC Resource planned for release in mid-April 2018," he said. "Once this is done, we will continue with the resource drilling while ramping up the pre-development activities to keep building value and to expand the range and scope of possible development scenarios. We also plan to accelerate our regional exploration."

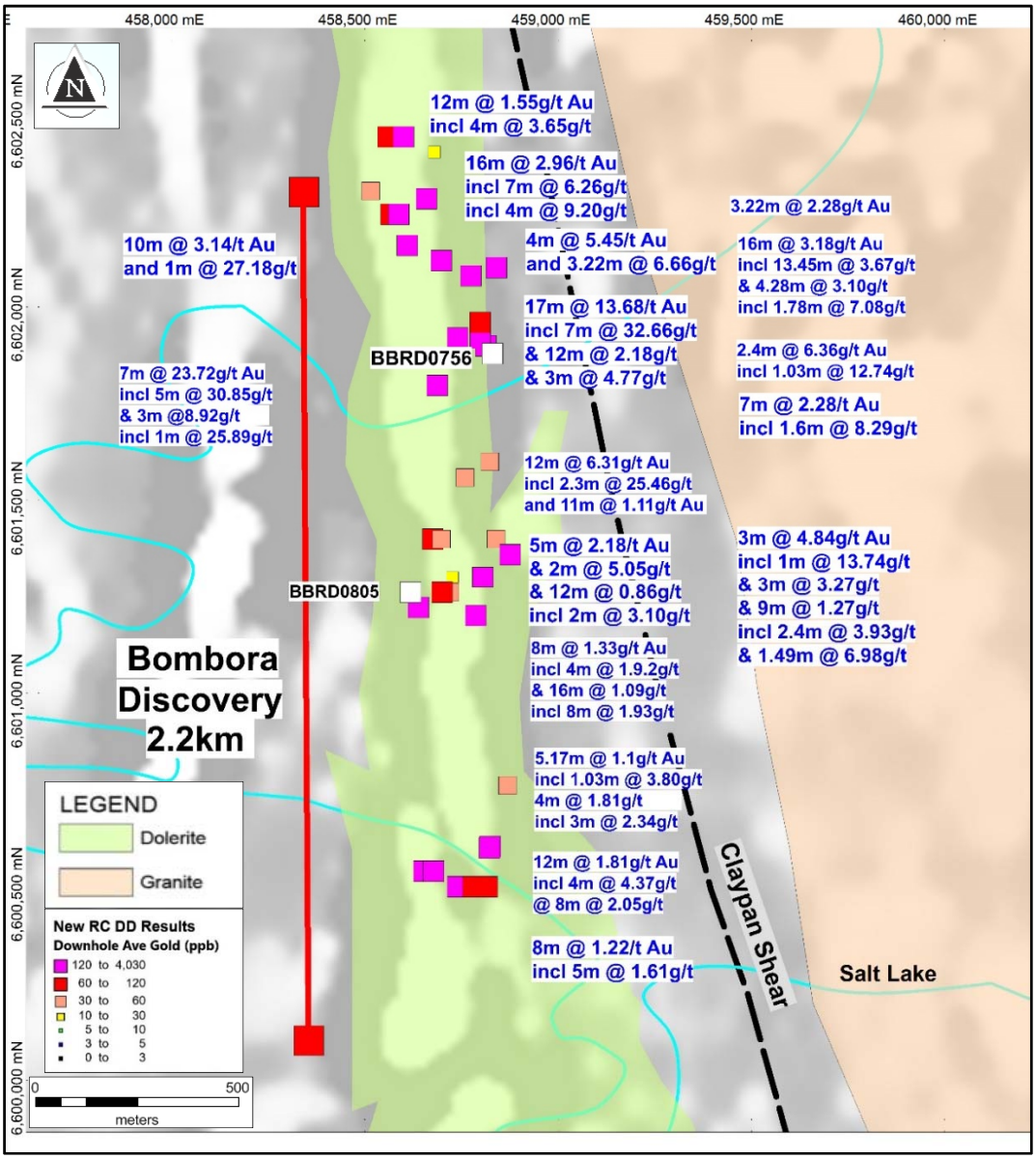

Figure 1: Bombora RC and diamond drill hole location plan with selected intersections colour-coded by average downhole gold over aeromagnetic image with interpreted geology

Photo 3: Lake Roe Landscape

RC & Diamond Drill Program

These reported results are part of an ongoing program of resource drilling that is progressively closing the drill hole spacing to a nominal 40m x 20m over the full length of the 2.2km-long Bombora discovery using a combination of RC and diamond drilling.

Further details of the RC and diamond drilling are provided in Appendix 1 and Annexure 1.

Results

Selected drill hole intersections are summarised in Table 1 below. A full listing of assay results above a nominal 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off grade is provided in Appendix 1.

Hole No.	Interval @ g/t gold (0.2g/t lower cut)	From	To		Interval @ g/t gold (0.5-1.0g/t lower cut)	From
BBDD0046	**2.5m @ 12.69g/t**	36.5	39	**incl**	**1.5m @ 20.79g/t**	37.5
				incl	**1m @ 30.66g/t**	38
	5.8m @ 1.39g/t	87.2	93	**incl**	1.3m @ 3.41g/t	87.9
BBRD0323	**3m @ 4.84g/t**	80	83	**incl**	**1m @ 13.74g/t**	80
	3m @ 3.27g/t	112	115	**incl**	**2m @ 4.62g/t**	113
	9m @ 1.27g/t	157	166	**incl**	**2.4m @ 3.93g/t**	157
	9m @ 0.77g/t	189	198			
	1.49m @ 6.98g/t	237.6	239.1			
BBRD0441	1.15m @ 5.87g/t	82	83.15			
	7m @ 23.72g/t	121	128	**incl**	**5.36m @ 30.85g/t**	122
	3m @ 8.92g/t	136	139	**incl**	**1m @ 25.89g/t**	138
BBRD0729	**12m @ 0.87g/t**	214	226	**incl**	**1m @ 2.66g/t**	214
				and	**1m @ 4.8g/t**	223.5
	3m @ 2.63g/t	229.8	232.8			
	3m @ 1.27g/t	238	241	**incl**	1m @ 2.36g/t	238
BBRD0730	**5.4m @ 1.58g/t**	242.2	247.6	**incl**	**1m @ 7.2g/t**	242.2
	16m @ 3.18g/t	278	294	**incl**	**13.45m @ 3.67g/t**	279.55
				incl	**1.35m @ 14.12g/t**	287
				and	**2m @ 8.47g/t**	291
	4.28m @ 3.1g/t	303.7	308	**incl**	**1.78m @ 7.08g/t**	303.72
				incl	**1.28m @ 9.05g/t**	303.72
BBRD0751	5m @ 1.62g/t	149	154	**incl**	3.22m @ 2.28g/t	150
BBRD0753	**8m @ 1.51g/t**	96	104	**incl**	**4m @ 2.09g/t**	96
	1m @ 4.82g/t	121	122			
	1m @ 2.92g/t	132	133			
	16m @ 0.79g/t	**140**	**156**	**incl**	**2m @ 2.9g/t**	144
				incl	**1m @ 4.06g/t**	144
				and	2m @ 2.03g/t	149.8
	2.4m @ 6.36g/t	161	163.4	**incl**	**1.03m @ 12.74g/t**	161.62
BBRD0757	7m @ 2.28g/t	194	201	**incl**	**1.6m @ 8.29g/t**	195
BBRD0758	**17m @ 13.68g/t**	181	198	**incl**	**7m @ 32.66g/t**	184
	25m @ 1.23g/t	204	229	**incl**	**12m @ 2.18g/t**	208
				incl	**2.5m @ 5.03g/t**	210.5
	3m @ 4.77g/t	237	240	**incl**	**1m @ 13.34g/t**	237
BBRD0759	1.28m @ 3.57g/t	162.8	164	**incl**	3m @ 2.22g/t	217
	9m @ 1.17g/t	212	221	**incl**	1m @ 4.66g/t	219

Table 1: Selected Drill Results

Hole No.	Interval @ g/t gold (0.2g/t lower cut)	From	To		Interval @ g/t gold (0.5-1.0g/t lower cut)	From
BBRD0765	**4m @ 5.45g/t**	146	150	**incl**	**3.22m @ 6.66g/t**	146.78
	9m @ 0.45g/t	162	171	**incl**	1m @ 1.85g/t	170
BBRD0802	**11m @ 1.11g/t**	202	213	**incl**	1.2m @ 6.1g/t	203.4
	12m @ 6.31g/t	219	231	**incl**	**2.45m @ 5.24g/t**	219
				and	**2.3m @ 25.46g/t**	227.9
BBRC0592	**5m @ 2.18g/t**	124	129	**incl**	1m @ 4.05g/t	125
	2m @ 5.05g/t	146	148	**incl**	**1m @ 8.51g/t**	146
	12m @ 0.86g/t	156	168	**incl**	2m @ 3.1g/t	166
				incl	1m @ 5.08g/t	167
BBRC0696	**10m @ 3.14g/t**	9	19	**incl**	**1m @ 27.18g/t**	15
	1m @ 5.01g/t	64	65			
	13m @ 0.67g/t	89	102	**incl**	1m @ 2.46g/t	99
BBRC0743	**8m @ 1.22g/t**	128	136	**incl**	5m @ 1.61g/t	130
BBRC0747	**12m @ 1.81g/t**	36	48	**incl**	**4m @ 4.37g/t**	40
	8m @ 2.05g/t	72	80			
BBRC0749	**16m @ 2.96g/t**	32	48	**incl**	**7m @ 6.26g/t**	37
				incl	**4m @ 9.2g/t**	37
				and	1m @ 3.91g/t	42
BBRC0777	**12m @ 1.55g/t**	28	40	**incl**	**4m @ 3.65g/t**	32
BBRC0804	**17m @ 0.74g/t**	155	172	**incl**	5m @ 1.25g/t	164
BBRC0806	**8m @ 1.33g/t**	124	132	**incl**	4m @ 1.92g/t	124
	16m @ 1.09g/t	144	160	**incl**	**8m @ 1.93g/t**	148

Table 1: Selected Drill Results (continued)

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

Photo 4: Lake Roe Landscape

Analysis

Infill and step-out drilling in the northern, central and southern parts of the 2.2km Bombora gold discovery continues to upgrade, extend and discover steep and flat high-grade gold lodes, commonly with visible gold, which further enhance the open pit potential and significantly upgrade the long-term underground mining potential.

Selected results are shown in long-section on Figures 2 to 3 and in cross-section on Figures 4 to 5.

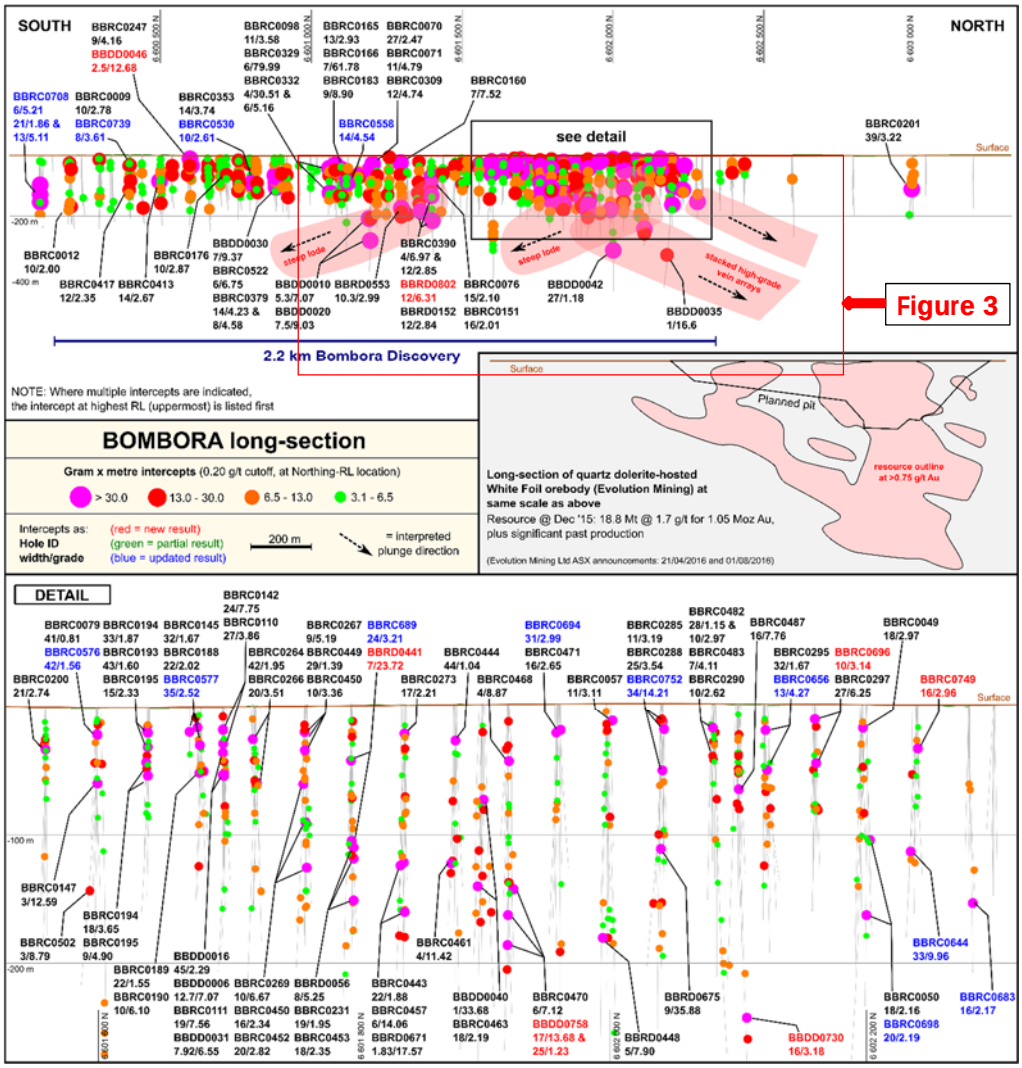

Figure 2: (Top) Gram x metre long section of the 2.2km Bombora discovery and immediate extensions showing location of significant down-hole intercepts in relation to Northing and depth (no adjustment for true width); (Inset) Long section view of White Foil Resource at the same scale as above long section

In the northern part of the main discovery zone, **BBRD0758 intersected 9m @ 25.55g/t gold** in a new south-plunging steep lode designated the **Mindil lode** (Figure 3). The gold mineralisation intersected is situated 120m to the south of previously reported **BBRD0675 (3.88m @ 83.19g/t gold)**.

Follow-up drilling 200m north and 80m deeper of BBRD0758, intersected strong gold mineralisation in **BBRD0730 (13.45m @ 3.67g/t gold, including 1.35m @ 14.12g/t gold)** at the confluence of the steep Mindil lode and an associated flat lode. Follow-up drilling to the south of BBRD0758 has since identified visible gold in BBRD0756 (Figure 3; Photo 5; assay results pending; details in Appendix 1).

Photo 5: BBRD0756 Drill Core with Visible Gold at 201.5m (Mindil Lode; assays pending)

The Mindil lode is open along strike and at depth and is "blind" towards the surface due to its gentle south plunge, controlled by the intersection of the mineralised shear with the favourable (upper) iron-rich component of the quartz dolerite host rock (Figures 3 and 4).

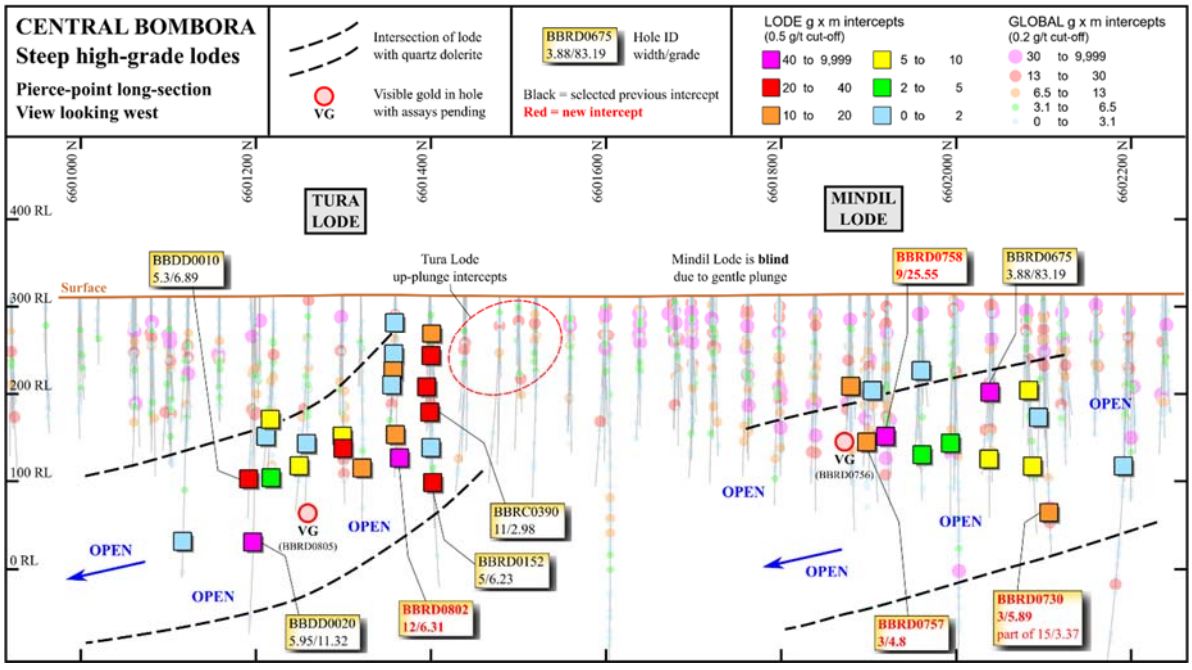

Figure 3: Long section of Tura and Mindil Lodes with selected drill hole intercepts

Drilling in the central part of the main discovery zone, highlighted by **BBRD0802 (12m @ 6.31g/t gold)** continues to upgrade the gold potential of other steep mineralised shears including the newly designated, south-plunging **Tura lode** (Figure 3). Follow-up drilling 100m to the south of BBRD0802 has since identified significant visible gold in BBRD0805 (Figure 3; assay results pending; details in Appendix 1).

The Tura lode is open along strike and at depth and, like the Mindil lode, is controlled by the intersection of a steep mineralised shear with the (chemically favourable) western part of the quartz dolerite host.

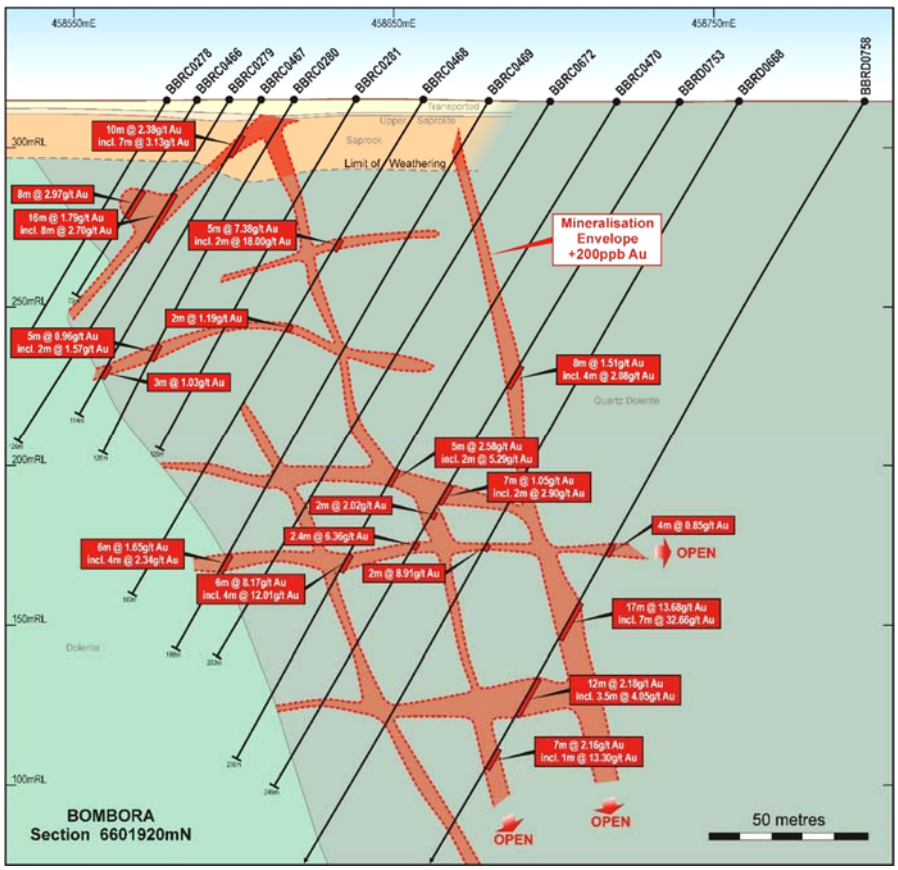

Figure 4: Cross Section 6601920N

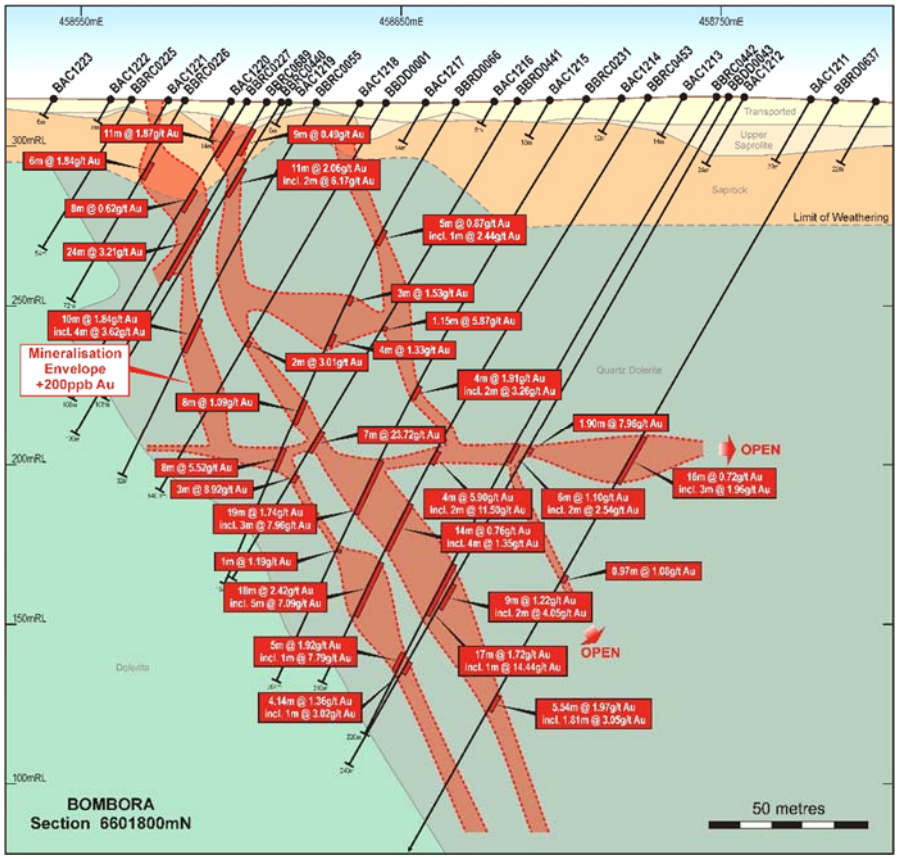

Figure 5: Cross Section 6601800N

Drilling on 6601800N intersected **5.36m @ 30.85g/t gold and 3m @ 8.92g/t (BBRD0441)**, in the southern part of the northern area.

Step-out and infill drilling *in the southern part of the Bombora discovery* continued to deliver significant intersections, including 12m @ 1.81g/t gold, including 4m @ 4.37g/t gold, and 8m @ 2.05g/t gold (BBRD0747) which will be the subject of ongoing follow-up drilling.

Collectively the new results continue to upgrade the continuity and potential mineability of the Bombora gold mineralisation. The continuity is defined by multiple, stacked, steep NNW-trending mineralised faults with "linking" flat and west-dipping mineralised faults that are also stacked. (Figure 5).

Next Steps

The latest results will be incorporated into a maiden JORC Resource scheduled for release in mid-April 2018.

Infill and extensional drilling is in progress and will continue well after the maiden JORC Resource together with baseline pre-development studies.

The Company is also taking steps to open up the exploration potential of the ~500km^2 of Breaker tenure situated outside the known Bombora gold system.

Background

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

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

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

Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL

28 March 2018

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For further information on Breaker Resources NL please visit the Company's website at www.breakerresources.com.au, or contact:

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Tom Sanders and Alastair Barker, Competent Persons, who are Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Sanders and Mr Barker are executives of Breaker Resources NL and their services have been engaged by Breaker on an 80% of full time basis; they are also shareholders in the Company. Mr Sanders and Mr Barker have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Sanders and Mr Barker consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1

Hole No.	Prospect	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t Au	Sample
BBDD0046	Bombora	108	6600603	458824	312	-60	270	**36.5**	**39**	**2.5**	**12.69**	Half Core
	including							**37.5**	**39**	**1.5**	**20.79**	Half Core
	including							**38**	**39**	**1**	**30.66**	Half Core
								67	71	4	0.4	Half Core
								81.7	84.61	2.9	1.06	Half Core
	including							82.7	83.7	1	2.60	Half Core
								87.2	**93**	**5.8**	**1.39**	Half Core
	including							**87.9**	**89.2**	**1.3**	**3.41**	Half Core
	and							92	93	1	2.08	Half Core
BBDD0047	Bombora	273	6600600	458822	312	-60	270	62	65	3	0.99	Half Core
	including							64	65	1	2.15	Half Core
								75.3	**76.3**	**1**	**4.04**	Half Core
								82	**87.17**	**5.17**	**1.1**	Half Core
	including							82	83	1	1.14	Half Core
	and							**85.22**	**86.25**	**1.03**	**3.80**	Half Core
								102.5	103.8	1.3	0.21	Half Core
								112	113	1	1.16	Half Core
								155	156	1	0.46	Half Core
								162	166	4	1.81	Half Core
	including							**163**	**166**	**3**	**2.34**	Half Core
								210	212	2	1.71	Half Core
BBRD0323	Bombora	297	6601221	458638	312	-59	90	36	38	2	0.61	Split
	including							36	37	1	1.01	Split
								45	47	2	0.53	Split
								80	**83**	**3**	**4.84**	Split
	including							**80**	**81**	**1**	**13.74**	Split
								112	**115**	**3**	**3.27**	Split
	including							**113**	**115**	**2**	**4.62**	Split
								143	144	1	0.51	Split
								152	154	2	0.27	Half Core
								157	**166**	**9**	**1.27**	Half Core
	including							**157**	**159.4**	**2.4**	**3.93**	Half Core
								181	182	1	0.7	Half Core
								189	**198**	**9**	**0.77**	Half Core
	including							**190**	**191**	**1**	**2.73**	Half Core
								223	225	2	0.48	Half Core
								232	234	2	1.17	Half Core
	including							233	234	1	1.49	Half Core
								237.6	**239.1**	**1.49**	**6.98**	Half Core
								240	241	1	0.22	Half Core
								255	256.3	1.3	2.31	Half Core
BBRD0441	Bombora	174	6601797	458687	314	-60	270	51	52	1	0.24	Split
								79	80	1	0.24	Half Core
								82	**83.15**	**1.15**	**5.87**	Half Core
								121	**128**	**7**	**23.72**	Half Core
	including							**122**	**127.4**	**5.36**	**30.85**	Half Core
								136	**139**	**3**	**8.92**	Half Core
	including							**138**	**139**	**1**	**25.89**	Half Core
BBRD0597	Bombora	280	6601600	458823	312	-59	267	55	56	1	0.24	Split
								69	70	1	0.32	Split
								72	75	3	0.74	Split
	including							74	75	1	1.47	Split

Hole No.	Prospect	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t Au	Sample
BBRD0729	Bombora	313	6602081	458775	314	-60	273	123	126	3	0.31	Half Core
								133	134	1	0.25	Half Core
								153	154	1	0.56	Half Core
								192	193	1	3.13	Half Core
								211	212	1	0.21	Half Core
								214	**226**	**12**	**0.87**	Half Core
	including							**214**	**215**	**1**	**2.66**	Half Core
	and							**223.5**	**224.5**	**1**	**4.80**	Half Core
								229.8	**232.8**	**3**	**2.63**	Half Core
								238	241	3	1.27	Half Core
	including							238	239	1	2.36	Half Core
	and							240	241	1	1.42	Half Core
BBRD0730	Bombora	352	6602102	458840	314	-60	270	126	127	1	0.35	Half Core
								242.2	**247.6**	**5.4**	**1.58**	Half Core
	including							**242.2**	**243.2**	**1**	**7.20**	Half Core
								251	252	1	0.28	Half Core
								264	265	1	0.22	Half Core
								278	**294**	**16**	**3.18**	Half Core
	including							**278**	**293**	**15**	**3.37**	Half Core
	including							**279.6**	**293**	**13.45**	**3.67**	Half Core
	including							**287**	**288.4**	**1.35**	**14.12**	Half Core
	and							291	293	**2**	**8.47**	Half Core
								300	301	1	0.89	Half Core
								303.7	**308**	**4.28**	**3.1**	Half Core
	including							**303.7**	**305.5**	**1.78**	**7.08**	Half Core
	including							**303.7**	**305**	**1.28**	**9.05**	Half Core
								325.52	327	1.48	0.44	Half Core
BBRD0751	Bombora	180	6602280	458660	313	-60	272	52	56	4	0.34	Composite
								84	90	6	0.49	Half Core
	including							88	89.11	1.1	1.05	Half Core
								112	113	1	0.23	Half Core
								137	138.21	1.21	0.29	Half Core
								145	146	1	0.21	Half Core
								149	154	5	1.62	Half Core
	including							**150**	**153.2**	**3.22**	**2.28**	Half Core
BBRD0753	Bombora	249	6601920	458740	314	-60	270	60	68	8	0.33	Composite
								96	**104**	**8**	**1.51**	Composite
	including							**96**	**100**	**4**	**2.09**	Composite
								121	**122**	**1**	**4.82**	Half Core
								132	133	1	2.92	Half Core
								140	**156**	**16**	**0.79**	Half Core
	including							**144**	**146**	**2**	**2.90**	Half Core
	including							**144**	**145**	**1**	**4.06**	Half Core
	and							**149.8**	**151.8**	**2**	**2.03**	Half Core
								161	**163.4**	**2.4**	**6.36**	Half Core
	including							**161.6**	**162.7**	**1.03**	**12.74**	Half Core
								164	165	1	0.2	Half Core
								183	187	4	0.57	Half Core
								204	205	1	0.3	Half Core
								217.95	220	2.05	0.35	Half Core
								234.75	237.82	3.07	0.31	Half Core
BBRD0756[1]	Bombora	327.8	6601880	458830	313.6	-60.3	268.6					**Assays Pending**

Hole No.	Prospect	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t Au	Sample
BBRD0757	Bombora	331	6601900	458813	314	-60	270	135.1	136.1	1	0.31	Half Core
								167	169	2	0.75	Half Core
								194	**201**	**7**	**2.28**	Half Core
	including							**195**	**198**	**3**	**4.8**	Half Core
	including							**195**	**196.6**	**1.6**	**8.29**	Half Core
								244	245	1	0.32	Half Core
								251	253	2	0.9	Half Core
	including							252	253	1	1.58	Half Core
								255	256.5	1.5	0.3	Half Core
								257	258	1	0.23	Half Core
								283	284	1	2.58	Half Core
BBRD0758	Bombora	313	6601920	458798	315	-60	270	124	128	4	0.86	Composite
								160	163.28	3.28	1.02	Half Core
								181	**198**	**17**	**13.68**	Half Core
	including							**184**	**193**	**9**	**25.55**	Half Core
	including							**184**	**191**	**7**	**32.66**	Half Core
								204	**229**	**25**	**1.23**	Half Core
	including							**208**	**220**	**12**	**2.18**	Half Core
	including							**210.5**	**213**	**2.5**	**5.03**	Half Core
	and							**219**	**220**	**1**	**3.19**	Half Core
	and							223	224	1	1.42	Half Core
								233	234	1	0.38	Half Core
								235	236	1	0.38	Half Core
								237	**240**	**3**	**4.77**	Half Core
	including							**237**	**238**	**1**	**13.34**	Half Core
								249	250	1	0.27	Half Core
								261	262	1	1.3	Half Core
BBRD0759	Bombora	313	6601960	458798	315	-60	271	**162.8**	**164**	**1.28**	**3.57**	Half Core
								197	199	2	0.47	Half Core
								212	**221**	**9**	**1.17**	Half Core
	including							**217**	**220**	**3**	**2.22**	Half Core
	including							219	220	1	4.66	Half Core
								223	224	1	0.3	Half Core
								228	231	3	0.5	Half Core
	including							228	229	1	1.01	Half Core
								256	257	1	0.61	Half Core
								258	259	1	0.22	Half Core
BBRD0765	Bombora	199	6602120	458698	314	-60	271	12	20	8	0.33	Composite
								146	**150**	**4**	**5.45**	Half Core
	including							**146.8**	**150**	**3.22**	**6.66**	Half Core
								152	153	1	0.23	Half Core
								156	157.57	1.57	0.27	Half Core
								162	171	9	0.45	Half Core
	including							170	171	1	1.85	Half Core
								174	175	1	0.34	Half Core
BBRD0801	Bombora	257	6601400	458840	313	-60	272	159	163	4	0.94	Half Core
								184	185	1	0.23	Half Core
								194	197	3	0.41	Half Core
								222	224	2	0.46	Half Core
BBRD0802	Bombora	282	6601360	458876	313	-58	271	63	64	1	1.73	Split
								76	80	4	0.21	Composite
								202	**213**	**11**	**1.11**	Half Core
	including							**203.4**	**204.6**	**1.2**	**6.10**	Half Core
								219	**231**	**12**	**6.31**	Half Core
	including							**219**	**221.5**	**2.45**	**5.24**	Half Core
	and							**227.9**	**230.2**	**2.3**	**25.46**	Half Core
								234	235	1	0.32	Half Core

Hole No.	Prospect	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t Au	Sample
BBRD0805[1]	Bombora	**IP**	6601260	458618	312.7	-57.4	89.18					**Assays Pending**
BBRC0590	Bombora	222	6601559	458759	312	-60	270	132	136	4	0.32	Composite
								170	171	1	0.31	Split
								176	180	4	0.24	Composite
								190	196	6	0.48	Split/Composite
	including							190	191	1	1.21	Split
BBRC0591	Bombora	150	6601300	458727	312	-60	270	36	37	1	0.65	Split
BBRC0592	Bombora	204	6601300	458805	313	-61	271	52	56	4	0.34	Composite
								124	**129**	**5**	**2.18**	**Split**
	including							125	126	1	4.05	Split
								146	**148**	**2**	**5.05**	**Split**
	including							**146**	**147**	**1**	**8.51**	Split
								156	**168**	**12**	**0.86**	**Composite/Split**
	including							**166**	**168**	**2**	3.10	Split
	including							167	168	1	5.08	Split
								171	172	1	0.22	Split
BBRC0594	Bombora	90	6601400	458676	312	-60	271	20	28	8	0.44	Composite
								36	48	12	0.38	Composite
BBRC0595	Bombora	108	6601400	458698	312	-60	270	12	16	4	0.22	Composite
BBRC0696	Bombora	126	6602159	458610	314	-59	270	**9**	**19**	**10**	**3.14**	Split
	including							**15**	**16**	**1**	**27.18**	Split
								23	24	1	0.24	Split
								33	34	1	0.28	Split
								37	39	2	0.47	Split
								48	49	1	0.62	Split
								64	65	1	5.01	Split
								85	86	1	0.33	Split
								89	102	13	0.67	Split
	including							93	94	1	1.49	Split
	and							99	100	1	2.46	Split
BBRC0743	Bombora	192	6600500	458740	315	-61	271	36	40	4	0.78	Composite
								96	104	8	0.51	Composite
								108	112	4	0.88	Composite
								128	136	8	1.22	Split
	including							130	135	5	1.61	Split
BBRC0744	Bombora	102	6600500	458780	315	-60	270	40	44	4	0.25	Composite
								68	76	8	0.91	Composite
BBRC0745	Bombora	198	6600500	458817	314	-60	272	20	24	4	0.22	Composite
								52	60	8	0.34	Composite
								64	68	4	0.3	Composite
								92	96	4	0.91	Composite
								160	161	1	0.37	Split
								165	166	1	0.46	Split
								172	176	4	0.31	Composite
								196	198	2	0.21	Composite
BBRC0746	Bombora	84	6600540	458653	315	-61	267	32	36	4	0.55	Composite
								40	48	8	0.74	Composite
BBRC0747	Bombora	108	6600540	458678	315	-60	269	**36**	**48**	**12**	**1.81**	Composite
	including							**40**	**44**	**4**	**4.37**	Composite
								72	**80**	**8**	**2.05**	Composite
BBRC0748	Bombora	90	6602240	458568	314	-60	271	12	16	4	0.55	Composite
								32	36	4	0.29	Composite

Hole No.	Prospect	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t Au	Sample
BBRC0749	Bombora	72	6602240	458588	314	-59	270	12	16	4	0.36	Composite
								20	28	8	0.37	Composite
								32	**48**	**16**	**2.96**	Composite/Split
	including							**37**	**44**	**7**	**6.26**	Split
	including							**37**	**41**	**4**	**9.2**	Split
	and							**42**	**43**	**1**	**3.91**	Split
								60	64	4	0.64	Composite
BBRC0775	Bombora	228	6602400	458680	315	-60	270	108	112	4	0.3	Composite
BBRC0776	Bombora	108	6602440	458560	314	-59	270	72	80	8	0.57	Composite
BBRC0777	Bombora	144	6602440	458600	315	-60	270	**28**	**40**	**12**	**1.55**	Composite
	including							**32**	**36**	**4**	**3.65**	Composite
								96	100	4	0.33	Composite
BBRC0778	Bombora	54	6602300	458515	314	-60	269	20	24	4	0.2	Composite
BBRC0803	Bombora	174	6601260	458720	312	-60	90	100	104	4	0.26	Composite
								164	168	4	0.21	Composite
BBRC0804	Bombora	246	6601260	458700	312	-59	92	24	28	4	1.12	Composite
								116	120	4	0.42	Composite
								123	124	1	1.27	Split
								150	151	1	1.02	Split
								155	**172**	**17**	**0.74**	Split
	including							162	163	1	1.53	Split
	and							**164**	**169**	**5**	**1.25**	Split
								180	181	1	0.29	Split
								235	236	1	0.31	Split
BBRC0806	Bombora	192	6601200	458787	312	-60	271	108	112	4	0.34	Composite
								124	**132**	**8**	**1.33**	Composite
	including							**124**	**128**	**4**	**1.92**	Composite
								144	**160**	**16**	**1.09**	Composite
	including							**148**	**156**	**8**	**1.93**	Composite

Appendix 1 Notes

- One metre assay results are pending for all composite samples. Composite samples are pending for some drill holes as tabled.
- Grades reported above a nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au applied in grade calculation as a conservative measure which enhances geological continuity. No top assay cut has been used.
- Mineralised widths shown are downhole distances. The estimated true width is unclear in many cases. Several mineralisation geometries have been confirmed by diamond drilling.
- Further details are provided in Annexure 1.
- Note 1:
  BBDD0046 was abandoned at 108m. BBDD0047 is a re-drill slightly to the south and west of BBDD0046. The assay correlation between BBDD0046 and BBDD0047 is relatively poor due to the west-dipping orientation of the mineralisation (largely parallel to drill orientation).
- Note 2:

Hole No	Lithology	From	To	Sulphide %	Visible Gold
BBRD0756	Altered Dolerite	197.55	199.6	1	-
	Altered Dolerite	199.6	200.1	2	-
	Altered Dolerite	200.1	201.2	5	-
	Quartz/Shear	201.2	201.53	2	15+ gold specks
	Altered Dolerite	201.53	201.7	5	-
	Altered Dolerite	201.7	202	2	-
BBRD0805	Altered Dolerite	271.81	271.83	20	Few gold specks
	Altered Dolerite	274.36	274.38	10	-
	Altered Dolerite	275.06	275.07	10	Abundant gold specks
	Altered Dolerite	275.25	275.27	1	Several gold specks

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.*	20 reverse circulation (**RC**) holes and 16 diamond drill holes were completed by Breaker Resources NL. Holes were drilled to variable depth dependent upon observation from the supervising geologist. RC samples were collected from a trailer or rig mounted cyclone by a green plastic bag in 1m intervals and the dry sample riffle split to produce a 3kg representative sample which was placed on the ground with the remaining bulk sample in rows of 20. Any damp or wet samples were kept in the green plastic bag, placed in the rows of samples and a representative spear or scoop sample taken. Diamond core is drilled HQ3, HQ2 or NQ2 dependent upon ground conditions. Core is cut in half by a diamond saw on site and half core is submitted for analysis except duplicate samples which are submitted as quarter core.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling was undertaken using Breaker Resources' (**BRB**) sampling protocols and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice, including standard and duplicate samples.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	RC samples were composited at 4m to produce a bulk 3kg sample. Half core samples were taken with a diamond saw generally on 1m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate (minimum 0.4m to maximum of 1.2m). The 3kg composite samples were sent to MinAnalytical in Perth. Samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverised to -75µm and split to produce a 25g charge for fire assay analysis for gold.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (eg. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	RC drilling was undertaken using a face-sampling percussion hammer with 5½" bits. Diamond core is HQ3, HQ2 or NQ2. Core is orientated using Reflex orientation tools, with core initially cleaned and pieced together at the drill site, and fully orientated by BRB field staff at Lake Roe.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	RC drilling recoveries were visually estimated as a semi-qualitative range and recorded on the drill log along with moisture content. Diamond drillers measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using either three or six metre core barrels. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every "run". Core recovery is calculated as a percentage recovery. Core recovery is confirmed by BRB staff during core orientation activities on site and recorded into the database.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC holes were collared with a well-fitting stuff box to ensure material to the outside return was minimised. Drilling was undertaken using auxiliary compressors and boosters to keep the hole dry and lift the sample to the sampling equipment. Drill cyclone and splitter were cleaned regularly between rod-changes if required and after each hole to minimise down hole or cross-hole contamination. Various diamond drilling additives (including muds and foams) have been used to condition the drill holes to maximise recoveries and sample quality. Diamond drilling by nature collects relatively uncontaminated core samples. These are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias in the RC drilling at this stage. There is no significant loss of material reported in the mineralised parts of the diamond core to date.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Drill holes were logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, weathering, wetness and obvious contamination by a geologist. Data is then captured in a database appropriate for mineral resource estimation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	RC and diamond core logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature and captures downhole depth, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration and other features of the samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core samples were cut in half using a conventional diamond core saw. Half core samples were collected for assay except duplicate samples which are quarter cut. An entire half core sample is retained and stored in core trays.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were split 87.5%-12.5% by a stand-alone multi-tiered riffle splitter. The majority of the samples were recorded as dry and minimal wet samples were encountered. Sample duplicates were obtained by re-splitting the remaining bulk sample contained in a plastic bag in the field using the multi-tier riffle splitter. RC composite samples were collected via spear sampling of the riffle split bulk sample contained in green plastic bags.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The samples were sent to an accredited laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. All samples were sorted, dried pulverised to -75µm to produce a homogenous representative 25g sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing -75µm has been established.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	RC samples were collected at 1m intervals and composited into 4m samples using a spear to sample individual metre bagged samples. Diamond core sample intervals are based on geological intervals typically less than a nominal 1m. Quality control procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (**CRM**) along with sample duplicates (submitted as quarter core). Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results. MinAnalytical's QAQC included insertion of certified standards, blanks, check replicates and fineness checks to ensure grind size of 85% passing -75µm as part of their own internal procedures.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Sample duplicates for RC and diamond drilling (quarter core) are taken at least three times in every 100 samples. All samples submitted were selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 style of gold mineralisation sought.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The analytical technique used a 25g or 50g fire assay and is appropriate to detect gold mineralisation. The use of fire assay is considered a total assay.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported element concentrations.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	BRB inserted CRMs and duplicates into the sample sequence, which were used at the frequency of three CRMs and three duplicates per 100 samples. Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing -75µm was being attained. Laboratory QAQC involved the use of internal lab standards using CRMs, blanks, splits and replicates.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Alternative BRB personnel have verified the significant results outlined in this report. It is considered that the Company is using industry standard techniques for sampling and using independent laboratories with the inclusion of Company standards on a routine basis.
	The use of twinned holes.	BBDD0046 was abandoned at 108m. BBDD0047 is a re-drill slightly to the south and west of BBDD0046. The assay correlation between BBDD0046 and BBDD0047 is relatively poor due to the west-dipping orientation of the mineralisation (largely parallel to drill orientation).
	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 initially located by handheld GPS and then picked up by an accredited surveyor. GPS elevation values are corrected where necessary using a digital elevation model from a LIDAR survey. Expected accuracy is +/- 4m for easting, northing and RL (GPS) and +/- 0.1m or less for surveyed and LIDAR elevation point data. All RC and diamond holes are gyro surveyed for rig alignment and downhole at the completion of the hole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is GDA94 MGA, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	As detailed above.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill holes are on a nominal spacing of 40m x 20m with wider patterns in areas of reconnaissance drilling. Diamond drill holes are drilled selectively, mainly to clarify structure or to assess the depth potential.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The infill drilling is being conducted provide enough data to support estimation of Mineral Resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Four metre composite samples were taken for all RC holes via spearing. One metre samples were riffle split when dry or by a representative spear or scoop sample when wet/damp. No sample compositing has been applied to diamond drill core.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Angled RC drilling and diamond drilling has so far confirmed three mineralisation orientations. The extent, geometry and plunge of the various structural "domains" and how they interact is still being resolved. Further detailed drilling is needed to confidently quantify the degree of sample bias arising from drill orientation (positive or negative).
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Sample bias arising from orientation is discussed above.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	RC and diamond drill samples submitted were systematically numbered and recorded, bagged in labelled polyweave sacks and dispatched in batches to the laboratory's Kalgoorlie facility by BRB personnel. The laboratory confirms receipt of all samples on the submission form on arrival. All assay pulps are retained and stored in a Company facility for future reference if required.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No formal audits/reviews have been conducted on sampling technique or data to date. However a scanning of sample quality (recovery, wetness and contamination) as recorded by the geologist on the drill rig against assay results occurs with no obvious issues identified to date.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The RC and diamond drill holes are located on tenement E28/2515, which is held 100% by BRB. There are no material interests or issues associated with the tenement.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical holders of the Project area include Poseidon Gold, WMC, Mt Kersey Mining and Great Gold Mines. Vertical rotary air blast and aircore drilling undertaken in the period 1991 to 1998 identified a zone of strong gold anomalism that extends over a potential distance of 4km under thin (5-10m) cover (maximum grade of 4m at 0.71g/t Au). Although the prospectivity of the trend was recognised by previous explorers, rigorous anomaly definition and appropriate follow-up of encouraging results did not occur, apparently due to "non-geological" factors, including inconvenient tenement boundaries at the time of exploration and changes in company priorities and market conditions.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	BRB is targeting Archean orogenic gold mineralisation near major faults. Gold is associated with subsidiary faults of the Claypan Shear Zone and occurs preferentially in the Fe-rich part of a fractionated dolerite in an area of shallow (5m to 20m) transported cover. The dolerite is folded into a domal geometry between two major shear zones ("domain" boundaries) that converge and bend in the vicinity of the project. The main exploration target is high-grade lode, stockwork, disseminated and quartz vein gold mineralisation hosted by different phases of the fractionated dolerite.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar;* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar;* • *dip and azimuth of the hole;* • *down hole length and interception depth;* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to Appendix 1 for significant results from the RC and diamond drilling. Drill hole locations are described in the body of the text, in Appendix 1 and on related Figures.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	A nominal 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off is used for grade calculations. No top-cuts have been applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	All reported RC and diamond drill assay results have been length weighted (arithmetic length weighting).
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	None undertaken.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	All drill hole intercepts are measured in downhole metres (criteria for detailed estimate of true width not yet at hand unless otherwise stated). At this stage

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*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').*	the main primary mineralised structural orientation(s) are still being ascertained and are inconclusive. The orientation of the drilling may introduce some sampling bias (positive or negative).
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole 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.*	A nominal 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off is used for grade calculations. No top-cuts have been applied.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	There is no other substantive exploration data.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further work is planned as stated in this announcement.