BREAKER Resources NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **31 July 2018**

Continued drilling success at Bombora paves way for upgrade of Mineral Resource

Three-D modelling proves continuity and upgrades the mining potential

Highlights

- **Grades up to 257g/t gold in latest infill and extensional drilling continue to upgrade and extend the Bombora gold deposit at the Lake Roe Project in WA**

- **Latest infill and extensional drilling results include:**
  - **2m @ 25.93g/t Au**
  - **1m @ 257.33g/t Au**
  - **9m @ 3.76g/t Au**
  - **4.72m @ 5.4g/t Au**
  - **6m @ 4.31g/t Au**

- **The drilling continues to identify new lodes to the east, and to extend known lodes at depth and to the south, significantly upgrading the resource potential**

- **Three-D modelling of the gold mineralisation in preparation for a revised Resource has emphatically confirmed continuity of mineralisation, significantly upgrading the mining potential with individual lodes up to 500m in length**

- **Resource and exploratory drilling continues with 3-4 rigs**

Photo 1: BBDD0064 visible gold mineralisation (257.33g/t)

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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
31 July 2018

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB) is pleased to announce another round of very positive infill and extensional drilling results with individual assays up to 257.33g/t gold which continue to upgrade and extend the 624,000oz Bombora gold deposit# at the Lake Roe Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie, WA.

The new drilling results relate to 8,493m of drilling (52 drill holes) completed in the main 2.2km-long discovery zone. This drilling is the fourteenth round of drill results since the commencement of resource drilling in February 2017 and forms part of an ongoing program of resource definition 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.

A revised Mineral Resource is currently in preparation. The Company is aiming to delineate 700-800,000oz of high-grade open pit gold mineralisation over the next 5-9 months and plans to tackle the deeper mining potential in the longer term.

Breaker Executive Chairman Tom Sanders said the latest drilling and modelling results are an important milestone.

"The three-D modelling and infill drilling has unequivocally confirmed continuity and geometry, the foundations for successful mining and this is a very important landmark for Breaker.

"The drilling is also establishing a very clear pattern – we drill outside the Mineral Resource and we find more gold. In line with other recent announcements, we are still discovering new gold lodes when we step-out to the east and we are also extending the known lodes at depth," Mr Sanders said.

"The overall drilling is still quite shallow but the results already indicate sound potential for an early large, high-grade open pit development. The results to date indicate that Bombora is a major greenfields gold discovery in the early stages of delineation and I expect that we will be drilling and building value at the Lake Roe Project for many years to come."

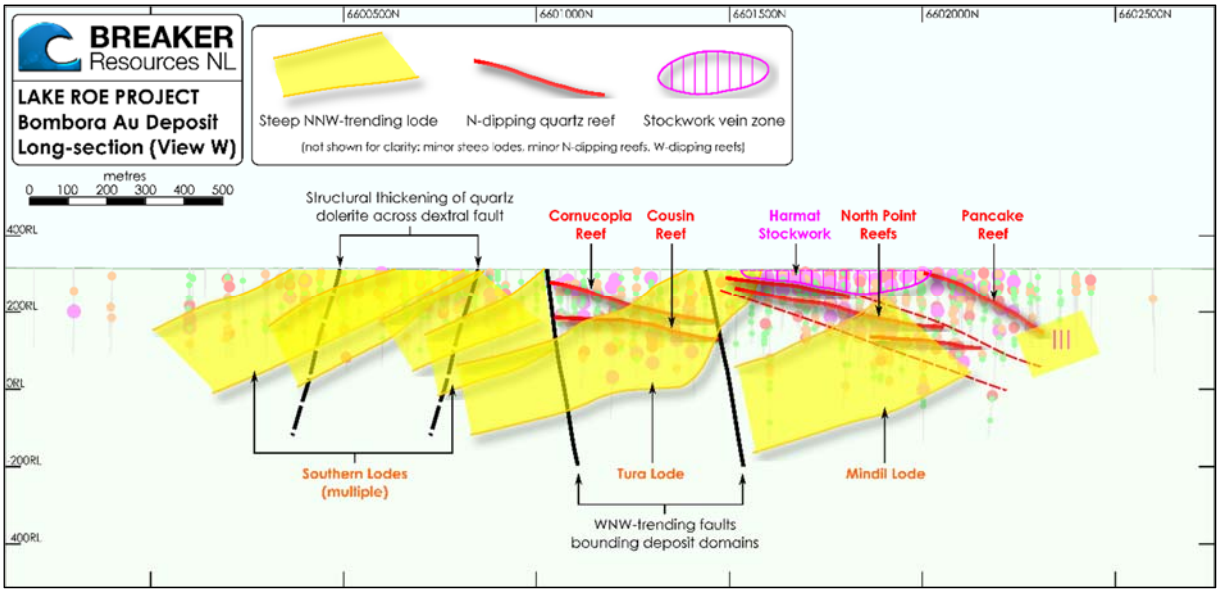

Figure 1: Bombora gold deposit: Structural summary (see related Figures 5-9)

RC & Diamond Drill Program

The drilling comprised 35 reverse circulation (**RC**) drill holes (4,325m), 7 diamond drill holes (1,158m) and 10 RC-precollared diamond drill holes (3,010m). Sixty percent of the drilling was extensional in nature with the balance aimed at upgrading the Resource category.

The drill holes are located in plan on Figure 2 and in long-section on Figures 3 and 4. Further details of the drilling are provided in Appendix 1 and Annexure 1.

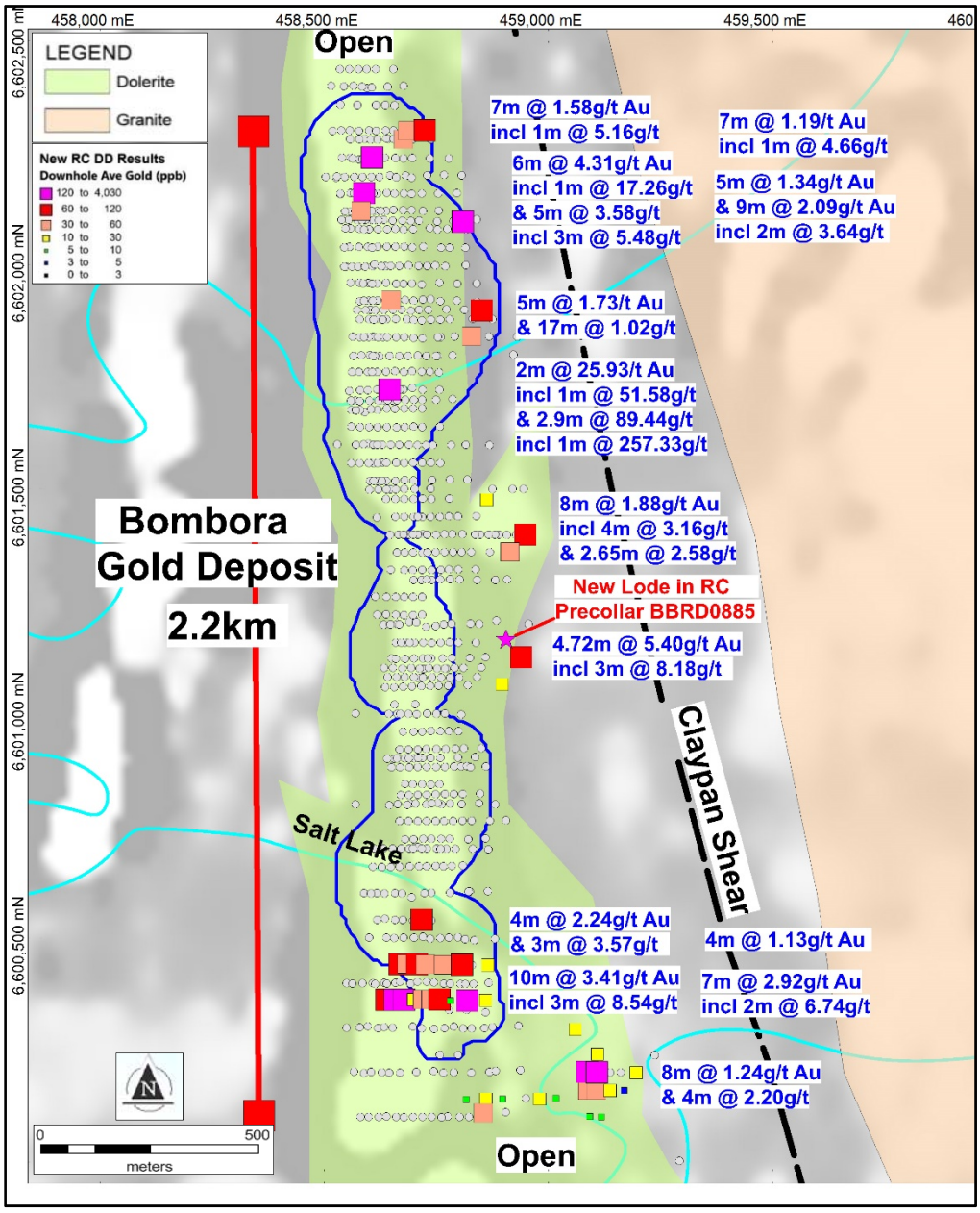

Figure 2: Bombora RC and diamond drill hole location plan with selected intersections colour-coded by average downhole gold over aeromagnetic image with interpreted geology (previous RC and diamond drilling as grey dots)

Results

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

Hole No.	Interval @ g/t gold (0.2g/t lower cut)	From	To		Interval @ g/t gold (0.5-3.0g/t lower cut)	From
BBDD0064	**2m @ 25.93g/t**	42	44	incl	**1m @ 51.58g/t**	43
	2.9m @ 89.44g/t	72.11	75	incl	**1.65m @ 156.83g/t**	72.11
				incl	**1m @ 257.33g/t**	72.75
BBRC0794	**10m @ 3.41g/t**	82	92	incl	**9m @ 3.76g/t**	83
				incl	**3m @ 8.54g/t**	83
BBDD0060	**4.72m @ 5.4g/t**	246.4	251.12	incl	**4.12m @ 6.12g/t**	247
				incl	**3m @ 8.18g/t**	247
BBRD0784	**6m @ 4.31g/t**	230	236	incl	**1m @ 17.26g/t**	230
				incl	**2m @ 4.02g/t**	234
				incl	**1m @ 6.55g/t**	234
	5m @ 3.58g/t	247	252	incl	**3m @ 5.48g/t**	248
BBDD0063	**10.8m @ 0.78g/t**	58.2	69	incl	**5m @ 1.34g/t**	59
	11m @ 1.77g/t	80	91	incl	**9m @ 2.09g/t**	82
				incl	**2m @ 3.64g/t**	83
				incl	**1m @ 4.16g/t**	87
BBRC0793	**8m @ 2.59g/t**	48	56	incl	**7m @ 2.92g/t**	48
				incl	**2m @ 6.74g/t**	52
BBRC0798	**8m @ 1.31g/t**	136	144			
BBRC0800	**8m @ 1.34g/t**	40	48	incl	**4m @ 2.24g/t**	44
	5m @ 2.44g/t	179	184	incl	**3m @ 3.57g/t**	180
BBRD0180	**8m @ 1.88g/t**	95	103	incl	**6m @ 2.37g/t**	96
				incl	**4m @ 3.16g/t**	98
	2.65m @ 2.58g/t	224	226.65			
BBRD0783	**7m @ 1.39g/t**	252	259	incl	**5m @ 1.73g/t**	254
	21m @ 0.9g/t	266	287	incl	**17m @ 1.02g/t**	266
BBRD0786	**7m @ 1.58g/t**	200	207	incl	**1m @ 5.16g/t**	201
BBRD0885	**12m @ 0.88g/t**	36	48	incl	**4m @ 1.41g/t**	40
(RC Precollar)	**8m @ 0.93g/t**	56	64	incl	**4m @ 1.58g/t**	60

Table 1: Selected Drill Results

Photo 2: Lake Roe Coreyard

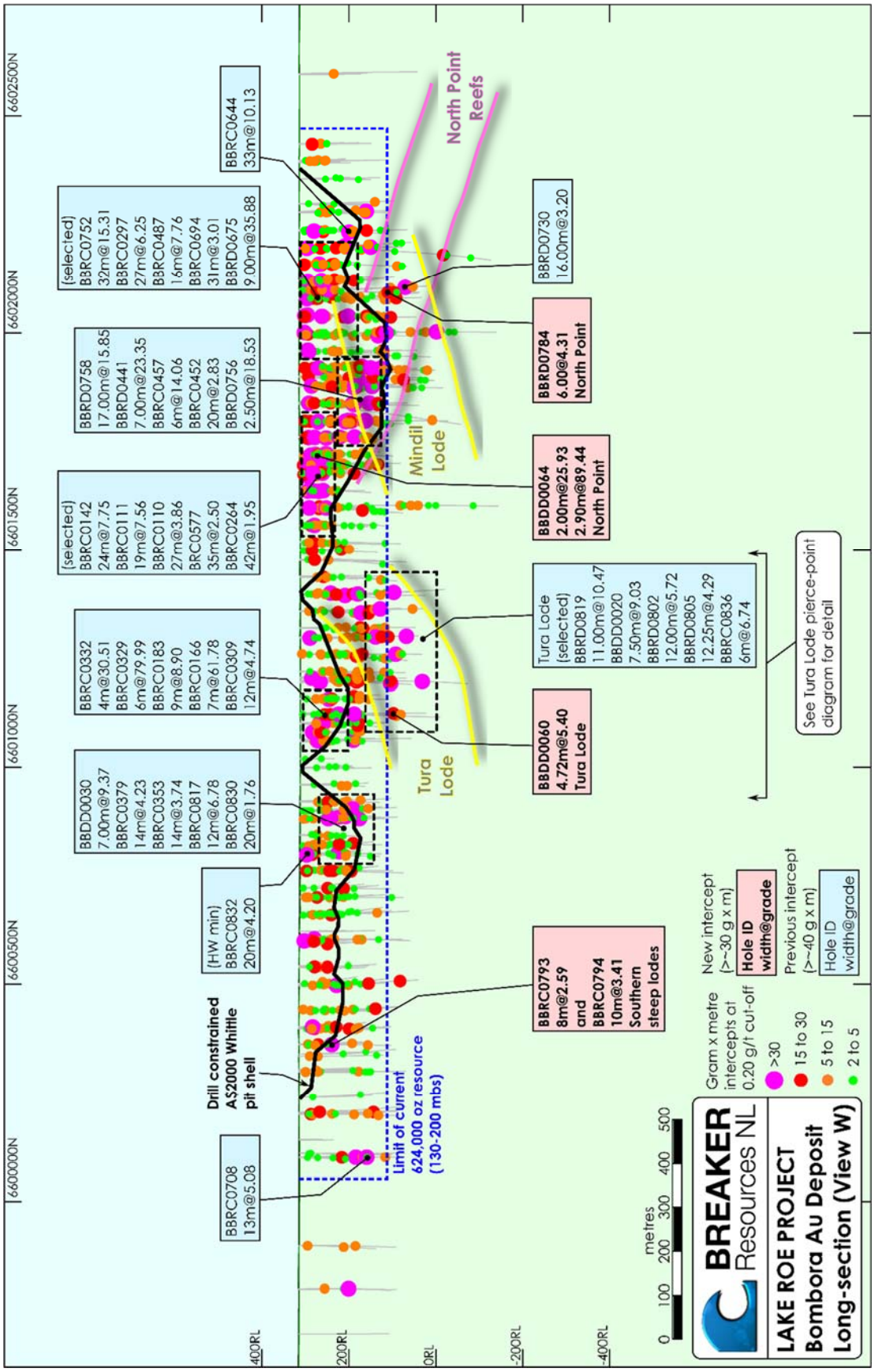

Figure 3: Long Section looking west showing selected new and previous drill intersections with (drill-constrained) A$2,000/oz open pit shell as utilised to assess sensitivity of Mineral Resource of 18 April 2018# (all intersections by down-hole length)

Analysis

The results continue to enhance the scope to extend the recently announced Mineral Resource below the variable depth limit of drilling (130m to 200m below surface) which constrains it.

The step-out drilling described in this and other recent announcements continues to upgrade the resource potential by intersecting new steep lodes to the east (eg. BBRD0885 RC pre-collar), by extending known steep lodes at depth (eg. BBDD0060 and BBRD0784), and by extending the "linking" flat and west-dipping lodes to the east where present.

BBDD0060 (4.72m at 5.40g/t Au) extended high-grade mineralisation on the steeply-dipping Tura Lode by a further 60m along strike/plunge to the south (Figure 4). This takes the high-grade zone of this structure (regular 20 to 60+ gram x metre intercepts) to >300m strike/plunge, unconstrained to the south. New holes are planned to continue incrementally extending mineralisation on this structure.

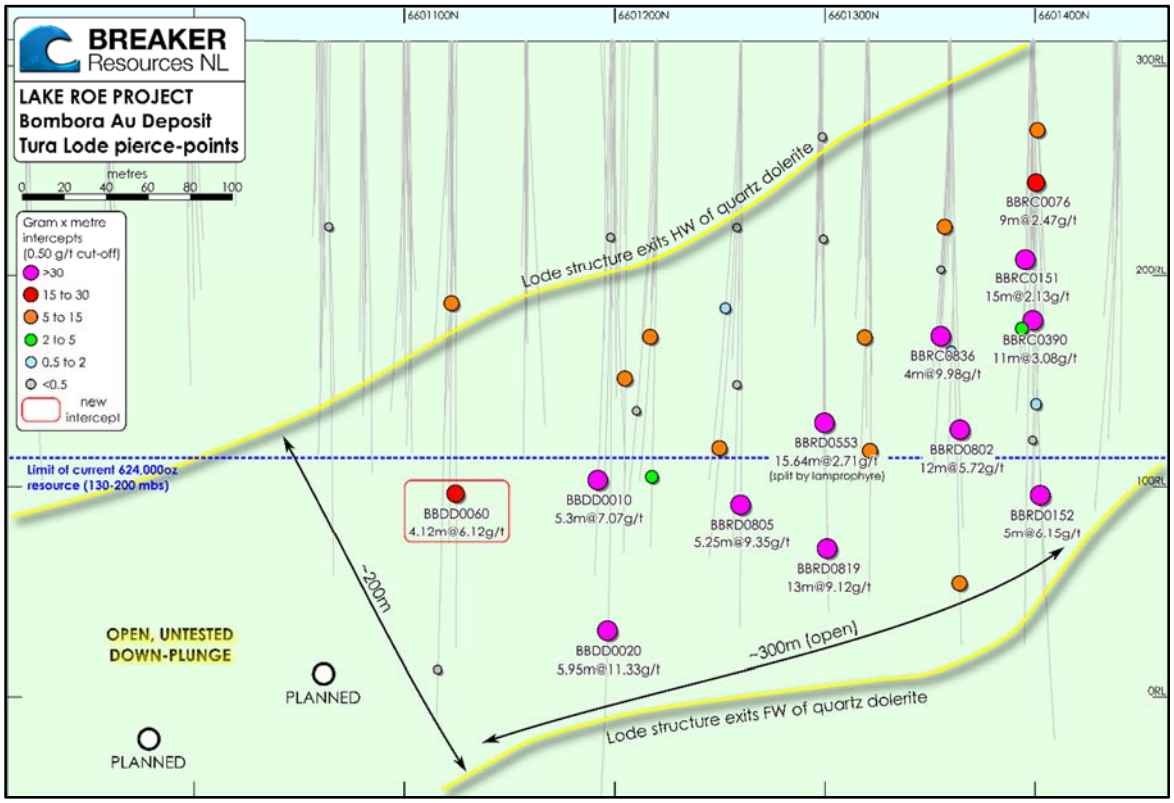

Figure 4: Long section looking west of Tura Lode with intersections, Bombora gold deposit (see Figure 1)

The infill drilling yielded positive results where undertaken (eg. BBRC0794 and BBDD0064) and continues to upgrade the continuity of the gold mineralisation in conjunction with other recent drilling.

Modelling of the gold mineralisation in preparation for a revised Resource has emphatically confirmed continuity of mineralisation, significantly upgrading the mining potential in either an open pit or underground mining scenarios. The modelling has confirmed that 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.

The geometry of the steep, flat and west-dipping mineralised structures shown together is depicted in Figure 5. The geometry of the individual steep, flat and west-dipping lodes is shown in Figures 6 to 9 respectively.

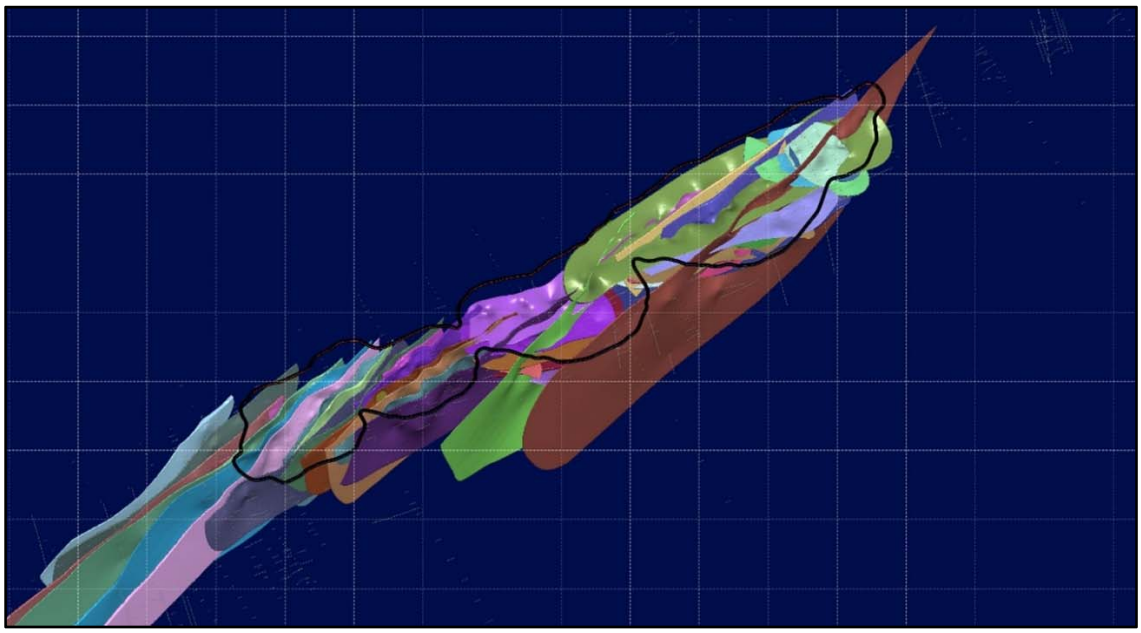

Figure 5: Three-D model of Bombora gold deposit showing steep, flat and west-dipping lodes looking down and to the northwest (Boundary of preliminary A$2,000 Whittle open pit shell in black)

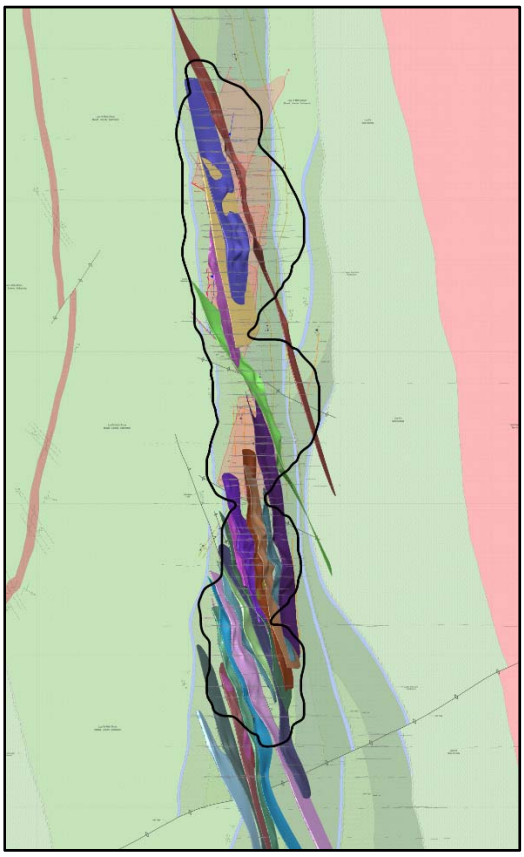

Figure 6: Three-D model of steep lodes, Bombora gold deposit looking down over geology (Boundary of preliminary A$2,000 Whittle open pit shell in black)

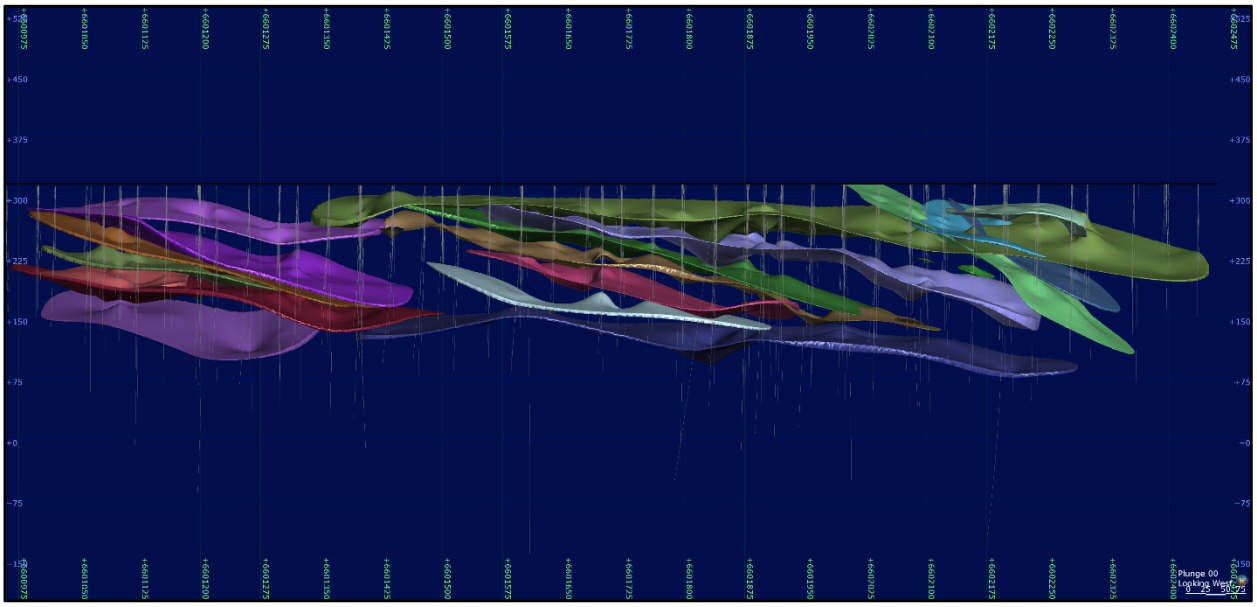

Figure 7: Three-D model of flat lodes, Bombora gold deposit looking to the west

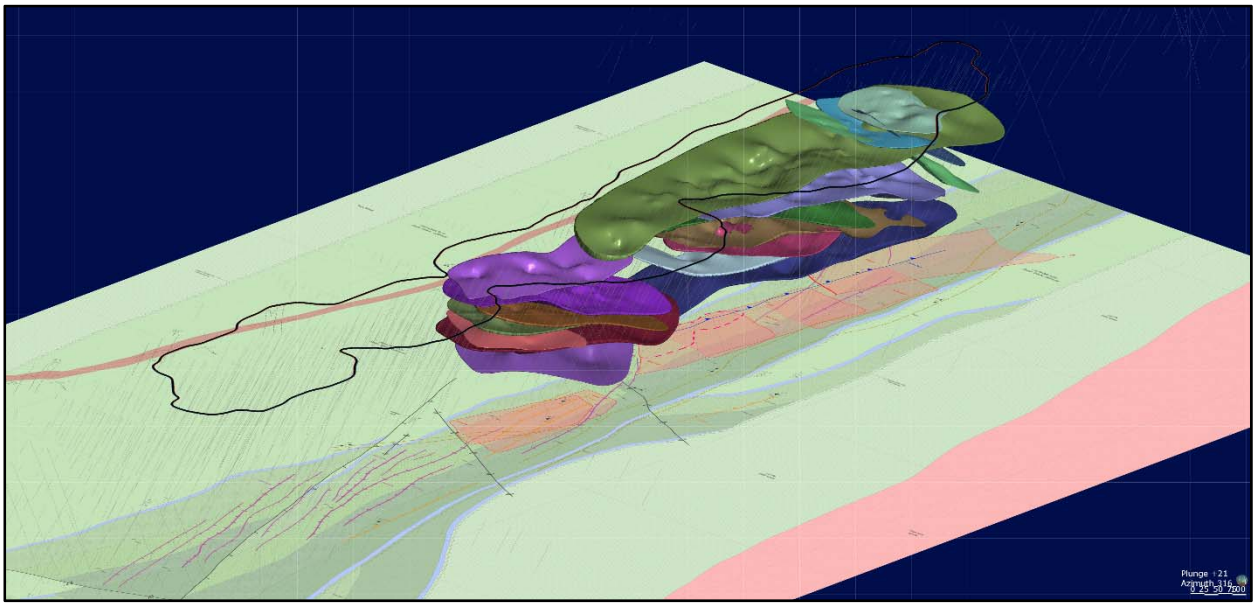

Figure 8: Three-D model of steep lodes, Bombora gold deposit looking down to the northwest and down over geology (Boundary of preliminary A$2,000 Whittle open pit shell in black)

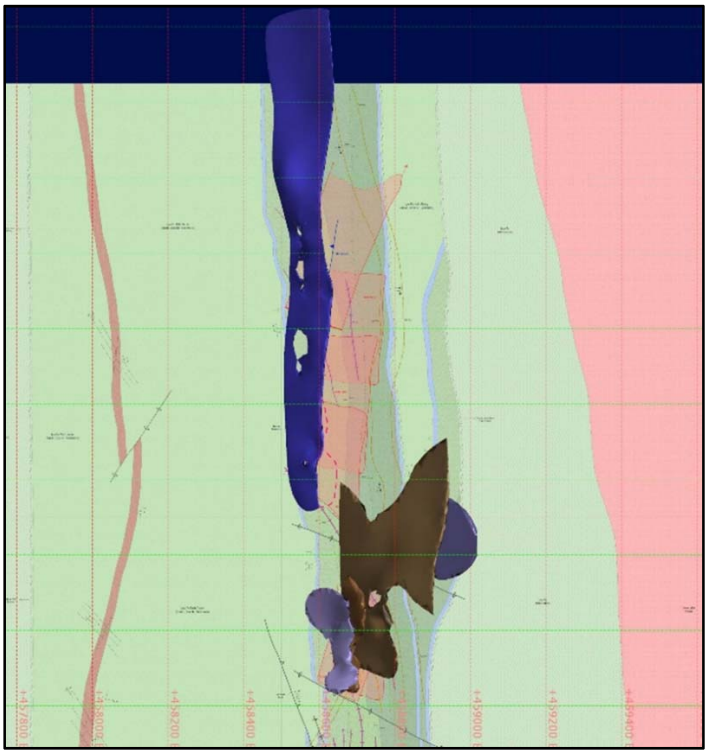

Figure 9: Three-D model of steep lodes, Bombora gold deposit looking down over geology

Next Steps

Infill and extensional drilling will continue with two diamond rigs and one to two RC rigs. The Company's objective is to increase the current Mineral Resource of 624,000oz at 1.6g/t Au (11.8Mt)#, delineate 700-800,000oz of shallow open pit mineralisation over the next 5-9 months, and ongoing discovery.

The Company is also taking steps to create value in 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 mineralisation at Bombora is largely stratabound, occurring preferentially in quartz dolerite in three dominant "stacked" mineralised geometries in a "textbook" structural framework over the entire area which has had detailed drilling. Similar controls and geometries are apparent in many other deposits, including the Golden Mile in Kalgoorlie.

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

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

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

Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL 31 July 2018

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.

#The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resources and Exploration Targets is based on information announced to the ASX on 18 April 2018 and 26 April 2018. Breaker confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

JORC Mineral Resource[1]			
Classification	**Tonnes**	**g/t gold**	**Ounces**
Indicated	5,276,000	1.6	264,000
Inferred	6,600,000	1.7	360,000
Total	**11,876,000**	**1.6**	**624,000**

[1] Lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au reported above 0.5g/t Au; Variable top cuts used; All figures rounded to reflect the appropriate level of confidence (apparent differences may occur due to rounding)

APPENDIX 1

Hole No.	Extensional or Infill	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t Au	Sample
BBDD0059	**Infill**	159.66	6601921	458649	315	-60	271	57	58	1	0.24	Half Core
								91	93	2	2.63	Half Core
				including				92	93	1	3.22	Half Core
								95	96	1	0.25	Half Core
								115	116	1	0.69	Half Core
BBDD0060	**Extensional**	335.6	6601125	458939	312	-61	270	136	139	3	0.38	Half Core
				including				138	139	1	0.55	Half Core
								246.4	251.12	4.72	5.40	Half Core
				including				247	251.12	4.12	6.12	Half Core
				including				247	250	3	8.18	Half Core
BBDD0061	**Infill**	198.69	6602281	458677	313	-60	270	64	65	1	0.21	Half Core
								135	137	2	0.30	Half Core
								143	145	2	0.57	Half Core
				including				143	144	1	0.79	Half Core
								161	168.03	7.03	0.59	Half Core
				including				161	162	1	0.87	Half Core
								163	166	3	0.81	Half Core
				including				164	165	1	1.01	Half Core
								195	196	1	0.65	Half Core
BBDD0062	**Infill**	134.83	6602240	458607	313	-61	271	9	10	1	0.31	Half Core
								11	15	4	0.35	Half Core
				including				12	13	1	0.53	Half Core
								19	20	1	0.22	Half Core
								23	26.44	3.44	0.53	Half Core
				including				25.15	26.44	1.29	0.94	Half Core
								29	30	1	0.28	Half Core
								51	52	1	0.42	Half Core
								55	56	1	0.67	Half Core
								59	61	2	0.36	Half Core
								64	71	7	1.19	Half Core
				including				69	70	1	4.66	Half Core
								83	84	1	0.45	Half Core
								105	106	1	1.58	Half Core
								110	111	1	0.45	Half Core
				including				50	51	1	0.41	Half Core
								55	56	1	1.04	Half Core
BBDD0063	**Infill**	105.73	6602160	458589	314	-61	270	58.2	69	10.8	0.78	Half Core
				including				59	64	5	1.34	Half Core
				including				59	60.35	1.35	1.60	Half Core
								61.3	64	2.7	1.63	Half Core
								71	72	1	0.45	Half Core
								80	91	11	1.77	Half Core
				including				80	81	1	0.58	Half Core
				and				82	91	9	2.09	Half Core
				including				83	85	2	3.64	Half Core
				and				87	88	1	4.16	Half Core
BBDD0064	**Infill**	126.6	6601722	458646	314	-60	270	42	44	2	25.93	Half Core
								43	44	1	51.58	Half Core
								67	68	1	0.30	Half Core
								72.11	75	2.9	89.44	Half Core
				including				72.11	73.75	1.65	156.83	Half Core
				including				72.75	73.75	1	257.33	Half Core
								78	79	1	0.64	Half Core
								94	96	2	0.86	Half Core
								95	96	1	1.51	Half Core
								100	101	1	0.32	Half Core
								105	106	1	1.47	Half Core
								112	114	2	2.27	Half Core

Hole No.	Extensional or Infill	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t Au	Sample
BBDD0066	**Infill**	96.5	6602121	458582	315	-60	272	24	25	1	0.50	Half Core
								44	45	1	0.25	Half Core
								54	55	1	0.22	Half Core
								62	63	1	0.36	Half Core
BBRC0788	**Extensional**	72	6600139	458817	314	-60	272					
BBRC0789	**Extensional**	72	6600139	458860	313	-61	271					
BBRC0790	**Extensional**	90	6600139	458898	313	-60	271					
BBRC0791	**Extensional**	72	6600295	459060	314	-61	271	56	60	4	0.26	Composite/Split
BBRC0792	**Infill**	102	6600361	458639	314	-60	272	16	32	16	0.43	Composite/Split
		including						16	20	4	0.67	Composite
								40	44	4	0.32	Composite
								60	64	4	0.39	Composite
BBRC0793	**Infill**	126	6600361	458658	315	-59	271	48	56	8	2.59	Composite/Split
		including						48	55	7	2.92	Composite/Split
		including						52	54	2	6.74	Split
BBRC0794	**Infill**	144	6600361	458678	314	-60	268	24	28	4	0.58	Composite
								32	36	4	0.81	Composite
								82	92	10	3.41	Composite/Split
		including						83	92	9	3.76	Composite/Split
		including						83	86	3	8.54	Split
BBRC0795	**Infill**	168	6600361	458699	314	-60	272					
BBRC0796	**Infill**	81	6600361	458719	314	-61	272	68	72	4	0.30	Composite
BBRC0797	**Infill**	192	6600362	458738	314	-61	270	72	76	4	0.62	Composite
								92	96	4	0.48	Composite
BBRC0798	**Infill**	180	6600362	458757	314	-61	271	104	108	4	0.38	Composite
								136	144	8	1.31	Composite
BBRC0799	**Extensional**	84	6600359	458781	315	-60	272					
BBRC0800	**Extensional**	240	6600359	458820	316	-61	271	24	32	8	0.39	Composite
		including						24	28	4	0.50	Composite
								40	48	8	1.34	Composite
		including						44	48	4	2.24	Composite
								179	184	5	2.44	Split
		including						180	183	3	3.57	Split
		including						180	182	2	4.02	Split
								204	208	4	0.25	Composite
								224	228	4	0.31	Composite
BBRC0889	**Extensional**	90	6600101	459092	312	-59	267					
BBRC0890	**Extensional**	132	6600100	459118	312	-59	269					
BBRC0891	**Extensional**	78	6600160	459088	312	-60	269	36	44	8	0.28	Composite
BBRC0892	**Extensional**	102	6600159	459108	312	-60	269	56	60	4	1.01	Composite
BBRC0893	**Extensional**	126	6600159	459138	312	-59	269	44	48	4	0.29	Composite
BBRC0894	**Extensional**	150	6600158	459169	312	-59	270					
BBRC0895	**Extensional**	84	6600140	458981	313	-60	266	28	32	4	0.27	Composite
BBRC0896	**Extensional**	150	6600142	459017	312	-61	267					
BBRC0897	**Extensional**	78	6600200	459086	312	-59	269	32	40	8	0.39	Composite
								48	60	12	0.58	Composite
BBRC0898	**Extensional**	96	6600200	459109	312	-59	271	24	32	8	1.24	Composite
		including						28	32	4	2.20	Composite
								36	40	4	0.24	Composite
BBRC0899	**Extensional**	174	6600199	459196	312	-60	273	124	128	4	0.30	Composite
BBRC0900	**Extensional**	102	6600239	459110	312	-60	266					
BBRC1001	**Extensional**	72	6600360	458860	317	-61	271					
BBRC1002	**Infill**	132	6600441	458669	315	-60	271	8	16	8	0.74	Composite
		including						8	12	4	1.12	Composite
								20	24	4	0.22	Composite
								78	79	1	0.41	
								116	120	4	0.20	Composite
BBRC1003	**Infill**	120	6600441	458685	316	-60	270	16	20	4	0.21	Composite
								40	41	1	0.22	Split
								43	45	2	0.39	Split

Hole No.	Extensional or Infill	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t Au	Sample
BBRC1004	**Infill**	156	6600441	458707	316	-58	271	64	68	4	0.20	Split
								70	75	5	0.93	Split
				including				72	74	2	1.67	Split
BBRC1005	**Infill**	156	6600440	458726	317	-59	271	8	12	4	0.39	Composite
	Infill			including				92	94	2	1.69	Split
								93	94	1	2.48	Split
BBRC1006	**Infill**	192	6600439	458767	316	-59	271	112	116	4	1.33	Composite
				including				128	132	4	0.21	Composite
								141	143	2	0.67	Split
BBRC1007	**Infill**	110	6600439	458807	316	-60	268	32	36	4	0.33	Composite
								44	48	4	1.13	Composite
								64	68	4	0.62	Composite
BBRC1008	**Infill**	72	6600439	458865	315	-60	270					
BBRC1009	**Infill**	180	6600539	458718	314	-61	270	24	32	8	0.39	Composite
								80	84	4	0.21	Composite
								136	140	4	0.35	Composite
BBRD0007	**Extensional**	279.54	6600109	458855	313	-58	272	23	29	6	0.71	Split
				including				24	29	5	0.80	Split
				including				24	26	2	1.25	Split
								38	39	1	0.87	Split
								42	43	1	1.17	Split
								47	48	1	0.36	Split
								206	208	2	0.40	Half Core
				including				206	207	1	0.57	Half Core
BBRD0180	**Extensional**	357.62	6601398	458949	312	-59	270	68	74	6	0.43	Split
				including				69	70	1	0.54	Split
								71	73	2	0.70	Split
								84	85	1	1.73	Split
								95	103	8	1.88	Split
				including				96	102	6	2.37	Split
				including				98	102	4	3.16	Split
				including				99	100	1	3.38	Split
								101	102	1	4.20	Split
								110	111	1	0.27	Split
								122	123	1	0.21	Split
								131	132	1	1.42	Split
								143	149	6	0.33	Split
				including				147	148	1	0.67	Split
								153	154	1	0.55	Half Core
								183	185	2	0.76	Half Core
								191	192	1	0.42	Half Core
								203	204	1	0.23	Half Core
								224	226.65	2.65	2.58	Half Core
								332	333.05	1.05	0.71	Half Core
BBRD0640	**Extensional**	201.7	6602299	458687	314	-60	269	110	111	1	0.62	Split
								150	151	1	0.29	Half Core
								164	165	1	0.40	Half Core
								171	174	3	0.63	Half Core
				including				171	172	1	0.65	Half Core
								173	174	1	1.15	Half Core
BBRD0781	**Extensional**	321.82	6601840	458829	313	-60	270	135	136.68	1.68	0.59	Split
				including				135.61	136.68	1.07	0.81	Half Core
								143	144	1	0.20	Half Core
								163	164	1	0.30	Half Core
								191	192	1	0.39	Half Core
								194	195	1	1.63	Half Core
								219	220	1	2.70	Half Core
								248	249	1	1.43	Half Core
								259	260	1	0.38	Half Core
								261	262	1	0.21	Half Core
								266	267	1	0.23	Half Core
								280	281	1	0.24	Half Core

Hole No.	Extensional or Infill	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t Au	Sample
BBRD0783	**Extensional**	357.7	6601899	458851	314	-61	269	216	217.26	1.26	1.97	Half Core
								252	259	7	1.39	Half Core
				including				254	259	5	1.73	Half Core
				including				257	258	1	3.33	Half Core
								264	265	1	0.24	Half Core
								266	287	21	0.90	Half Core
				including				266	283	17	1.02	Half Core
				including				266	270	4	1.61	Half Core
								274	277	3	1.33	Half Core
								280	281	1	1.27	Half Core
								282	283	1	1.97	Half Core
								286	287	1	0.79	Half Core
								322	323	1	2.29	Half Core
								327	328	1	0.22	Half Core
								331	332	1	0.22	Half Core
								335	337	2	2.49	Half Core
				including				335	336	1	4.14	Half Core
BBRD0784	**Extensional**	315.7	6602097	458809	314	-60	270	230	236	6	4.31	Half Core
				including				230	231	1	17.26	Half Core
				and				234	235	1	6.55	Half Core
								242	243	1	0.76	Half Core
								247	252	5	3.58	Half Core
				including				248	251	3	5.48	Half Core
								255	259	4	0.82	Half Core
				including				256	257	1	1.41	Half Core
								274	275	1	0.27	Half Core
BBRD0786	**Extensional**	255.7	6602300	458725	314	-60	271	135	136	1	0.57	Half Core
								139	140	1	0.83	Half Core
								159	163	4	0.35	Half Core
				including				159	160	1	0.67	Half Core
								185	186	1	0.29	Half Core
								195	197	2	0.56	Half Core
				including				196	197	1	0.72	Half Core
								200	207	7	1.58	Half Core
								201	202	1	5.16	Half Core
								205	207	2	1.43	Half Core
BBRD0829	**Extensional**	297.6	6601065	458897	312	-61	268	100	101.7	1.7	0.32	Composite
								126	129	3	0.72	Half Core
								144	145	1	0.66	Half Core
								156	157	1	0.41	Half Core
BBRD0835	**Extensional**	334.4	6601359	458915	312	-60	270	165	167	2	0.67	Half Core
				including				165	166	1	1.13	Half Core
								297	298	1	0.24	Half Core
								299.85	301.45	1.6	3.55	Half Core
								302	303	1	0.24	Half Core
BBRD0839	**Extensional**	288.5	6601477	458863	313	-61	267	169	170	1	0.38	Half Core
								215.93	217	1.07	0.32	Half Core
								232	233	1	0.45	Half Core
BBRD0885	**Extensional**	150	6601158	458903	312	-60	271	16	20	4	0.37	Composite
Precollar								36	48	12	0.88	Composite
				including				40	44	4	1.41	Composite
								56	64	8	0.93	Composite
				including				60	64	4	1.58	Composite
								72	76	4	0.83	Composite
								144	148	4	0.40	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 and drilling in some areas does not adequately "see" mineralisation that is angled sub-parallel to the drill direction.
- Further details are provided in Annexure 1.

ANNEXURE 1: JORC Code (2012 Edition) Table 1

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Holes were drilled to variable depth dependent upon observation from the supervising geologist. 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 50g charge for fire assay analysis for gold.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (eg. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 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	All drill holes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	relevant intersections logged.	
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 50g sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing -75µm has been established.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	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 preparation at the pulverisation stage. Duplicate sample results are reviewed regularly for both internal and external reporting purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down*	All drill hole intercepts are measured in downhole metres (criteria for detailed estimate of true width not yet at hand unless otherwise stated). At this stage the main primary mineralised structural orientation(s) are still being ascertained and are inconclusive.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	hole length, true width not known').	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.