

Wide, shallow, high-grade gold results in gap between Bombora and Bombora North discoveries

Drill hits of up to 15g/t upgrade scope for continuous 2.2km zone of gold mineralisation

- ✦ Wide, high-grade gold intersections identified by reconnaissance RC drilling between the Bombora and Bombora North gold discoveries, 100km east of Kalgoorlie. Preliminary results include:
 - 26m @ 2.55g/t Au from 19m including 9m @ 4.45g/t in BBRC0070;
 - 12m @ 4.41g/t Au from 48m including 9m @ 5.70g/t or 3m @ 12.15g/t in BBRC0071;
 - 17m @ 1.59g/t Au from 28m including 8m @ 3.16g/t or 3m @ 9.71g/t in BBRC0063;
 - 4m @ 10.08g/t Au from 156m in BBRC0065
- ✦ The results come from a 600m zone directly north of the Bombora gold discovery
- ✦ RC drilling is in progress over the remaining 600m gap with the objective of linking the two Bombora discoveries and establishing a continuous 2.2km zone of mineralisation in preparation for resource delineation drilling
- ✦ The results reinforce the potential for open pit and underground mining and highlight the scale of the project
- ✦ RC drilling is also planned to test a 2.2km zone to the north of Bombora North, where wide-spaced aircore drilling returned intersections up to 7.61g/t Au accompanied by strong alteration and strike-continuous gold pathfinder elements



Photo 1: Lake Roe RC Drilling (looking north from Bombora towards Bombora North)

Overview

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB, **Breaker**) is pleased to advise that wide, shallow, high-grade gold mineralisation has been encountered by reconnaissance reverse circulation (RC) drilling between the Bombora and Bombora North discoveries at the Lake Roe Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie.

The objective of the RC drilling, which is still underway, is to test the 1.2km gap between the Bombora and Bombora North gold discoveries on 200m-spaced drill lines to establish a continuous 2.2km zone of gold mineralisation (Figure 1). Assay results have been received for the initial three drill lines covering a 600m zone directly north of the Bombora discovery (17 drill holes; BBRC0057-0073). Many of the results are preliminary 4m composite samples.

Significant gold was intersected on each of the three drill lines tested. More significant drill results include:

- ✦ 26m at 2.55g/t Au from 19m including 9m at 4.45g/t in BBRC0070;
- ✦ 12m at 4.41g/t Au from 48m including 9m at 5.70g/t and 3m at 12.15g/t in BBRC0071;
- ✦ 17m at 1.59g/t Au from 28m including 8m at 3.16g/t and 3m at 9.71g/t in BBRC0063; and
- ✦ 4m at 10.08g/t Au from 156m in BBRC0065.

An infill drill hole was also completed at Bombora North. This hole (BBRC0057) intersected 11m at 3.11g/t Au from 8m, including 7m at 4.55g/t Au.

A full listing of assay results above a nominal 0.2g/t Au cut-off is provided in Appendix 1. Full details of the RC drilling are provided in Annexure 1. Drill holes are shown on Figures 1, 2 and 3. A cross-section of drill line 6601200N is provided in Figure 2.

Gold mineralisation occurs in the upper, iron-rich part of a quartz dolerite unit, a significant component of which is granophyric in nature. Mineralisation occurs mainly as sulphide-impregnated fault zones (lodes) with up to 5% pyrite and pyrrhotite accompanied by silica, biotite, chlorite and carbonate alteration and quartz-pyrite veinlets. Mineralised quartz stockwork mineralisation has also been identified.

Synopsis of Results

The new RC results indicate that the Bombora and Bombora North discoveries may link up, establishing a continuous zone of mineralisation up to 2.2km long that is open to the north and at depth. The large strike and width dimensions in the gold mineralised areas outlined to date at Lake Roe suggest that the open pit and underground tonnage potential is substantial.

The persistent occurrence of high-grade gold mineralisation in the current and previous RC drill programs is also encouraging. Sulphide-lode styles of gold mineralisation generally extend to substantial depths based on similar gold deposits in other parts of WA's Eastern Goldfields.

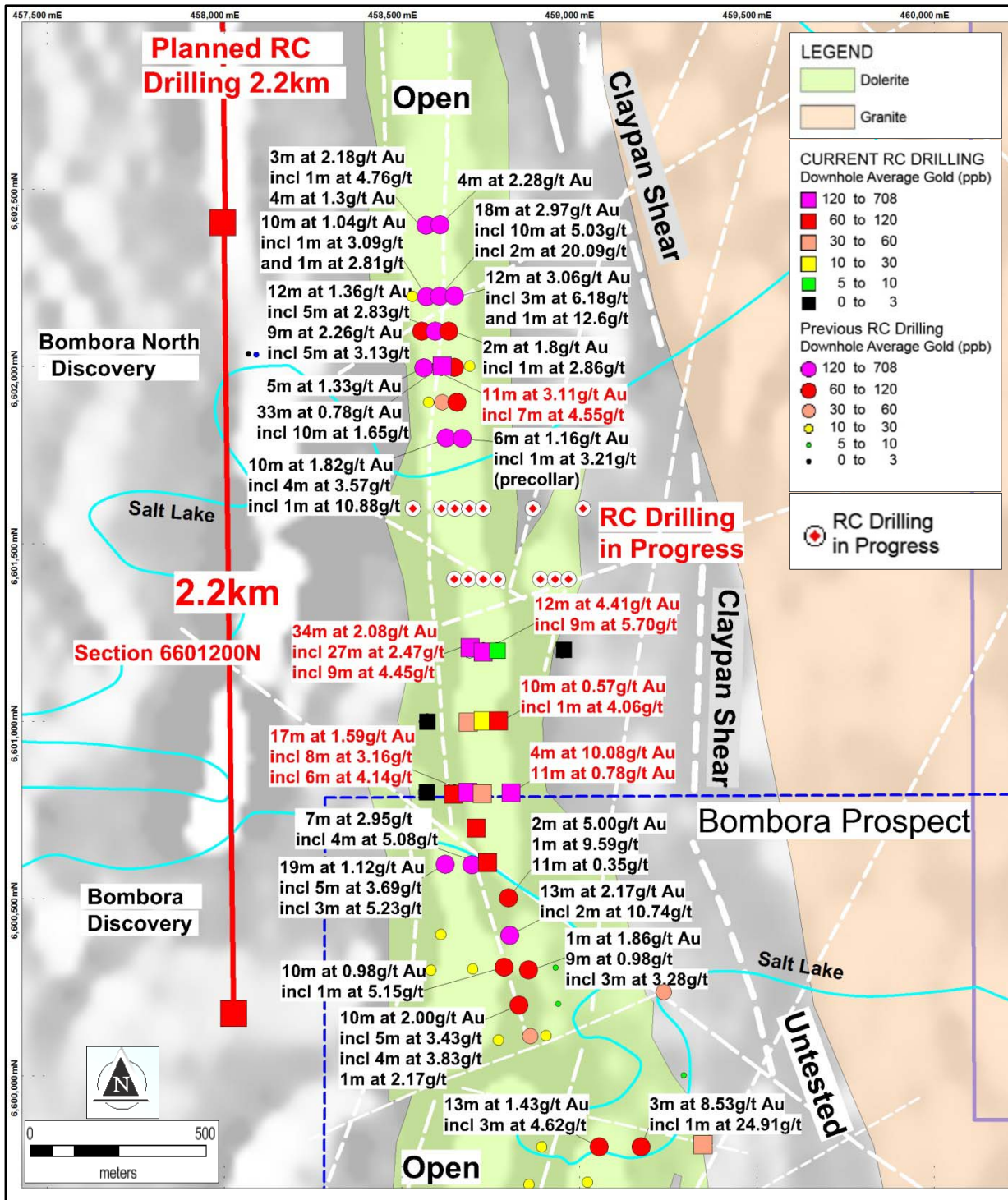


Figure 1: RC Drill Holes Colour-Coded on Average Downhole Gold on Aeromagnetics with Interpreted Geology and Selected RC Drill Intersections. Major Shear Zone and Faults as White Dashed Lines (New Results in Red Caption).

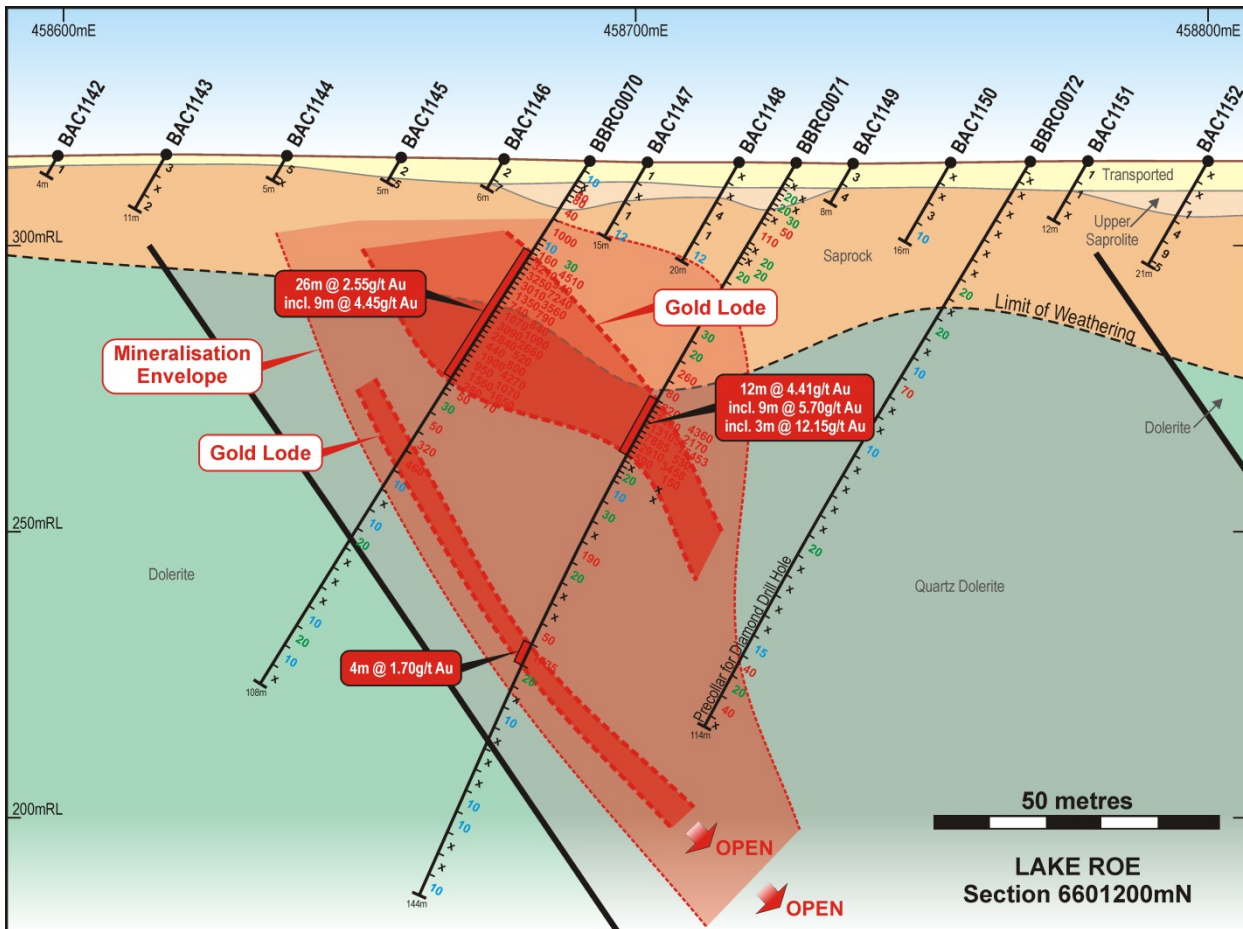


Figure 2: Bombora Cross Section 6601200N (assay results in ppb Au except where captioned)

Follow-up

RC drilling on the two remaining drill lines (6601400N and 6601600N) is nearly complete with preliminary assay results expected in two to three weeks. RC drilling will then progressively close the drill line spacing to 100m in the area just drilled starting from the south in preparation for resource delineation drilling.

RC drilling is also planned to scope the primary gold mineralisation over a 2.2km-long zone extending north of the Bombora North discovery, where wide-spaced aircore drilling previously returned intersections up to 7.61g/t gold accompanied by strong alteration and strike-continuous gold pathfinder elements (Figure 3; ASX Release 25 July 2016).

Assay results are pending for recently completed diamond drilling at Bombora and Bombora North.

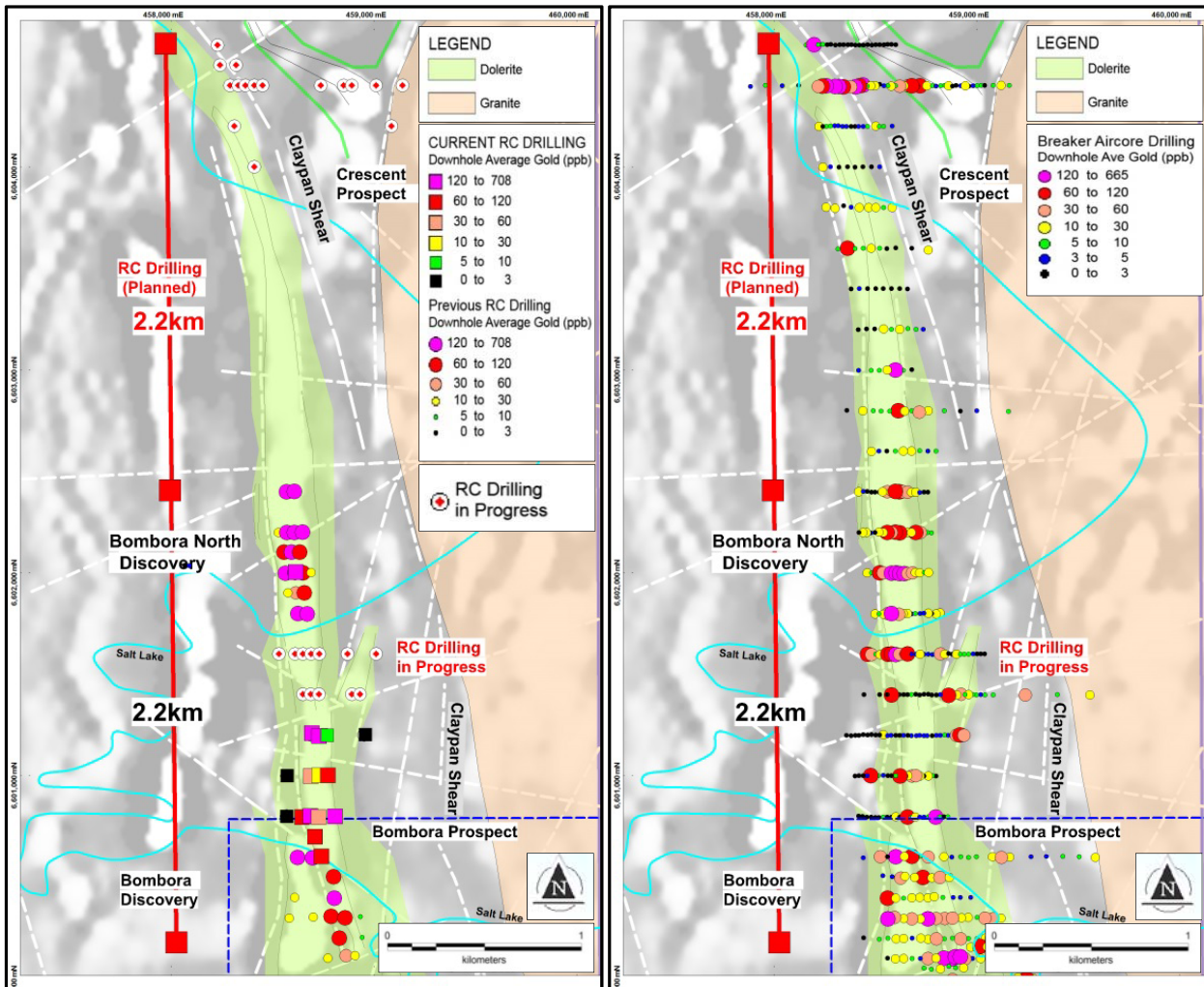



Figure 3: RC and Aircore Downhole Average Gold Comparison on Aeromagnetics with Interpreted Geology



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About Breaker

Breaker Resources NL is a significant tenement holder in WA's Eastern Goldfields Superterrane in the Yilgarn Craton. The Company's exploration strategy focuses on the use of structural analysis and innovative multi-element geochemical techniques to identify large new gold systems concealed by transported cover. Under-cover areas in WA's high-endowment Eastern Goldfields Superterrane are largely unexplored and represent a new and highly prospective search space that is now amenable to exploration using modern geochemical techniques not available 20 years ago. The Company's research and development project activities augment this strategy.

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 – RC Drill Results

Hole No.	Prospect	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0057	Bombora	72	6602002	458613	315.9	-90	0	8	19	11	3.11	Split
												including
								8	18	10	3.40	Split
								8	17	9	3.72	Split
								10	17	7	4.55	Split
								11	16	5	5.44	Split
								22	23	1	0.28	Split
								25	26	1	0.22	Split
								30	32	2	0.82	Split
								35	36	1	0.24	Split
								45	46	1	0.25	Split
								53	54	1	2.00	Split
								55	56	1	0.26	Split
								59	63	4	0.60	Split
												including
								59	60	1	0.81	Split
												and
								62	63	1	1.31	Split
								65	66	1	0.46	Split
BBRC0058	Bombora	66	6599806	459348	316.7	-90	0	0	4	4	0.29	Composite
BBRC0059	Bombora	108	6600698	458709	315.0	-60	268	8	16	8	0.31	Composite
												including
								8	12	4	0.37	Composite
								24	28	4	0.39	Composite
								31	36	5	0.64	Split
												including
								31	32	1	1.05	Split
												and
								34	36	2	1.04	Split
												including
								34	35	1	1.15	Split
BBRC0060	Bombora	162	6600601	458741	315.2	-60	268	40	44	4	0.22	Composite
								87	88	1	0.63	Split
								93	94	1	0.59	Split
								98	101	3	0.52	Split
												including
								99	101	2	0.68	Split
								102	103	1	0.24	Split
								152	156	4	0.90	Composite
BBRC0062	Bombora	96	6600795	458645	314.9	-60	268	4	16	12	0.48	Composite
												including
								8	16	8	0.58	Composite
												including
								8	12	4	0.68	Composite
BBRC0063	Bombora	72	6600800	458685	314.7	-60	268	28	36	8	3.17	Split
												including
								28	35	7	3.59	Split
												including
								29	35	6	4.13	Split
												including
								29	33	4	5.75	Split
												including
								30	32	2	9.71	Split
								41	45	4	0.26	Split
												including
								41	42	1	0.41	Split
												and
								43	44	1	0.30	Split
BBRC0064	Bombora	126	6600796	458726	314.8	-60	268	40	42	2	0.71	Split
												including
								40	41	1	1.21	Split

Hole No.	Prospect	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0065	Bombora	186	6600798	458807	314.4	-60	268	104	108	4	0.54	Composite
								118	129	11	0.76	Split/Composite
			including					118	120	2	1.53	Split
			including					118	119	1	2.56	Split
			and					127	129	2	1.56	Split
								156	160	4	10.08	Composite
BBRC0067	Bombora	96	6600997	458687	314.2	-60	268	17	18	1	0.36	Split
BBRC0068	Bombora	108	6601001	458729	314.3	-60	268	76	80	4	0.20	Composite
BBRC0069	Bombora	144	6601001	458772	314.3	-60	268	8	16	8	0.24	Composite
								122	124	2	2.21	Split
			including					123	124	1	4.06	Split
								129	130	1	0.62	Split
BBRC0070	Bombora	108	6601208	458692	314.8	-60	268	12	16	4	1.00	Composite
								19	46	27	2.47	Split
			including					19	45	26	2.55	Split
			including					19	28	9	4.46	Split
			including					19	27	8	4.84	Split
			and					31	36	5	2.15	Split
			including					33	34	1	3.09	Split
			and					39	45	6	1.90	Split
			including					40	41	1	4.27	Split
								56	64	8	0.39	Composite
BBRC0071	Bombora	144	6601193	458724	314.3	-60	268	40	44	4	0.26	Composite
								48	59	11	4.79	Split
			including					49	58	9	5.70	Split
			including					49	50	1	4.36	Split
			and					52	55	3	12.15	Split
			and					57	58	1	3.46	Split
								96	100	4	1.74	Composite

Appendix 1 Notes:

- ✘ Mineralised widths shown are downhole distances. The estimated true width is interpreted to be approximately 90% of the downhole interval but this is provisional and subject to change given the preliminary nature of the drilling. The primary mineralised structural orientations have yet to be confirmed by diamond drilling and is still inconclusive. Secondary mineralisation geometries may be present.
- ✘ Cut-off grade of 0.2g/t (200ppb Au) applied due to the greenfields nature of the drilling (details 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	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	<p>17 reverse circulation (RC) holes were completed by Breaker Resources NL. Holes were drilled to variable depth dependent upon observation from the supervising geologist.</p> <p>RC samples were collected from a trailer mounted cyclone by a green plastic bag in 1m intervals and the dry sample was riffle split to produce a 3kg representative sample which was placed on the ground with the remaining bulk sample in rows of 20. Any damp or wet samples were kept in the green plastic bag, placed in the rows of samples and a representative spear or scoop sample taken.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>Sampling was undertaken using Breaker Resources' (BRB) sampling protocols and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice, including standard and duplicate samples.</p> <p>Drill hole collars were picked up using handheld GPS and corrected/checked for elevation using elevation data from a detailed aeromagnetic survey.</p>
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	<p>RC samples were composited at 4m to produce a bulk 3kg sample.</p> <p>The 3kg composite samples were sent to MinAnalytical in Perth. Samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverised to -75µm and split to produce a 25g charge for fire assay analysis for gold.</p>
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (eg. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (eg. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	RC drilling was undertaken using a face-sampling percussion hammer with 5½" bits.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	RC drilling recoveries were visually estimated as a semi-qualitative range and recorded on the drill log along with moisture content.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	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.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias in the RC drilling at this stage.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	Drill holes were logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, weathering, wetness and obvious contamination by a geologist. Data is then captured in a database appropriate for mineral resource estimation.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	RC logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature and captures downhole depth, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration and other features of the samples.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	n/a
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	RC samples were split 87.5%-12.5% by a stand-alone multi-tiered riffle splitter. The majority of the samples were recorded as dry and minimal wet samples were encountered. Sample duplicates were obtained by re-splitting the remaining bulk sample contained in a plastic bag in the field using the multi-tier riffle splitter. RC composite samples were collected via spear sampling of the riffle split bulk sample contained in green plastic bags.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	The samples were sent to an accredited laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. All samples were sorted, dried pulverised to -75µm to produce a homogenous representative 25g sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing -75µm has been established.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	RC samples were collected at 1m intervals and composited into 4m samples using a spear to sample individual metre bagged samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Quality control procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM) along with field sample duplicates.</p> <p>MinAnalytical's QAQC included insertion of certified standards, blanks, check replicates and fineness checks to ensure grind size of 85% passing -75µm as part of their own internal procedures.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	<p>Sample duplicates were taken three times in every 100 samples.</p> <p>All samples submitted were selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.</p>
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	The analytical technique used a 25g fire assay and is appropriate to detect gold mineralisation. The use of fire assay is considered a total assay.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported element concentrations.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<p>BRB inserted CRMs and duplicates into the sample sequence, which were used at the frequency of three CRMs and three duplicates per 100 samples.</p> <p>Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm was being attained. Laboratory QAQC involved the use of internal lab standards using CRMs, blanks, splits and replicates.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	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.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	None undertaken in this program.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary geological and sampling data were recorded digitally and on hard copy respectively, and are subsequently transferred to a digital database where it

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		is validated by experienced database personnel assisted by the geological staff and assay results are merged with the primary data using established database protocols.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments were undertaken.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Drill hole collars were located by handheld GPS. Elevation values are in AHD and were corrected using a digital elevation model from a 100m line spaced aeromagnetic survey. Expected accuracy is +/- 4m for easting, northing and +/- 2 elevation data.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system is GDA94 MGA, Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Hole pickups were undertaken using a handheld GPS (see comments above). This is considered acceptable for these regional style exploration activities.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	RC holes were spaced a nominal 40m apart on a nominal line spacing of 200m.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	The drill density is not adequate at this stage to define grade continuity and geological continuity to support classification as a Mineral Resource.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Four metre composite samples were taken for all holes via spearing. One metre samples were riffle split when dry or by a representative spear or scoop sample when wet/damp.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Angled RC drilling (-60° towards 270°/grid west) has confirmed the interpreted east dipping stratigraphy (based from field mapping) minimising lithological bias. At this stage the primary mineralised structural orientations have yet to be confirmed by diamond drilling and is still inconclusive.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No conclusive orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data to this point.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	RC samples submitted were systematically numbered and recorded, bagged in labelled polyweave sacks and dispatched in batches to the laboratory via Ausdrill Limited (internal freight) or 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		required.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits/reviews have been conducted on sampling technique to date.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	<p>The RC drill holes were located on tenement E28/2515, which is held 100% by BRB.</p> <p>There are no material interests or issues associated with the tenement.</p>
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Historical holders of the Project area include Poseidon Gold, WMC, Mt Kersey Mining and Great Gold Mines.</p> <p>Vertical rotary air blast and aircore drilling undertaken in the period 1991 to 1998 identified a zone of strong gold anomalism that extends over a potential distance of 4km under thin (5-10m) cover (maximum grade of 4m at 0.71 g/t Au).</p> <p>Although the prospectivity of the trend was recognised by previous explorers, rigorous anomaly definition and appropriate follow-up of encouraging results did not occur, apparently due to "non-geological" factors, including inconvenient tenement boundaries at the time of exploration and changes in company priorities and market conditions.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>BRB is targeting Archean orogenic gold mineralisation near major faults.</p> <p>Gold is associated with subsidiary faults of the Claypan Shear Zone and occurs preferentially on the sheared and altered internal and outer contacts of a wide fractionated dolerite in an area of shallow (5m to 20m) transported cover. The dolerite is folded into a domal geometry between two major shear zones ("domain" boundaries) that converge and bend in the vicinity of the project.</p> <p>The main exploration target is high-grade lode, stockwork, disseminated and</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		quartz vein gold mineralisation hosted by different phases of the fractionated dolerite.
Drill hole Information	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar;</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar;</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole;</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth;</i> <i>hole length.</i> <p><i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	<p>Refer to Appendix 1 for significant results from the RC drilling.</p> <p>Drill hole locations are described in the body of the text and on related Figures.</p> <p>The use of low level geochemical information to identify anomalous trends and "footprints" rather than reporting of individual values is considered appropriate in some cases to map and locate geological and geochemical anomalous trends that potentially identify target areas for follow up drilling.</p> <p>A nominal 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off is reported as being material in the context of the grassroots geological setting.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	All reported RC assays have been length weighted. No top-cuts have been applied.
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	Arithmetic length weighting used.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	None undertaken.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	<p>At this stage the main primary mineralised structural orientation(s) are still being ascertained and are inconclusive.</p> <p>The angled orientation of RC drilling may introduce some sampling bias (increasing the intercept width of flat lying or vertical mineralisation).</p> <p>All drill hole intercepts are measured in downhole metres.</p>
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All significant results above a 0.2g/t lower cut-off are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	There is no other substantive exploration data.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Further work is planned as stated in this announcement.