BREAKER Resources NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **7 August 2017**

Breaker confirms potential for underground mine with hits of up to 12g/t

High-grade gold lodes intersected up to 300m deep; Plus more strong infill RC results extend open pit potential

Highlights

- **High-grade gold lodes intersected 300m below surface (~100m below previous deepest intersection) in central part of 2.2km-long Bombora discovery at Lake Roe Gold Project in WA**

Hole No.	Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)	Includes Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)
BBDD0020	7.5m @ 9.03	315.75	5.25m @ 12.71	315.75
	2.5m @ 10.24	236.50	-	
	5.7m @ 3.53	152.30	4m @ 4.83	153.00

- **These deeper lodes have the potential to extend any resource outlined by the RC drilling currently underway to well below the limit of open pit mining**

- **Infill RC drilling in the southern part of the Bombora discovery has identified strong gold mineralisation in a new part of the discovery (drill hole spacing still 40m). Results include:**

Hole No.	Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)	Includes Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)
BBRC0379	14m @ 4.23	95	3m @ 15.65	95
	7m @ 5.2	117	5m @ 7.03	119
	-		4m @ 8.29	120
	-		1m @ 20.78	120
BBRC0390	24m @ 2.24	132	7m @ 4.29	145
	-		2m @ 9.41	149
BBRC0370	12m @ 2.31	64	3m @ 8.21	69
	3m @ 8.21	69	2m @ 11.35	69

- **Infill RC drilling in the central part of the Bombora discovery extends the depth extent and upgrades continuity of mineralisation, further upgrading the mining potential. Results include:**

Hole No.	Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)	Includes Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)
BBRC0444	44m @ 1.04	16	4m @ 3.15	28
BBRC0443	22m @ 1.88	134	9m @ 2.44	135
			4m @ 3.97	148
BBRC0440	16m @ 1.76	24	10m @ 2.63	24
BBRC0442	20m @ 1.36	168	1m @ 11.05	179

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- **Maiden JORC Resource planned for late 2017. Resource drilling underway with two RC drill rigs and one diamond drill rig**

- **Fourth drill rig scheduled to commence today targeting multiple areas outside the main Bombora discovery. Initial RC drilling will target recently discovered sulphide lodes at Bombora South followed by inaugural drilling at North Hinge, South Hinge and Claypan South**

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB) is pleased to announce more outstanding high-grade drilling results from ongoing infill reverse circulation (**RC**) and diamond drilling at its Bombora gold discovery. The Bombora discovery forms part of an 8km-long greenfields gold system identified at the 100%-owned Lake Roe Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie, WA.

The latest results continue to extend the known mineralisation at Bombora while also providing more evidence of its continuity and mining potential. These results will feed into a maiden Resource estimate planned for release in the late 2017. The new results relate to 58 RC holes (9,485m) and three diamond drill holes (946m) focused mainly in the southern and central parts of the 2.2km Bombora discovery zone (Figures 1 and 2).

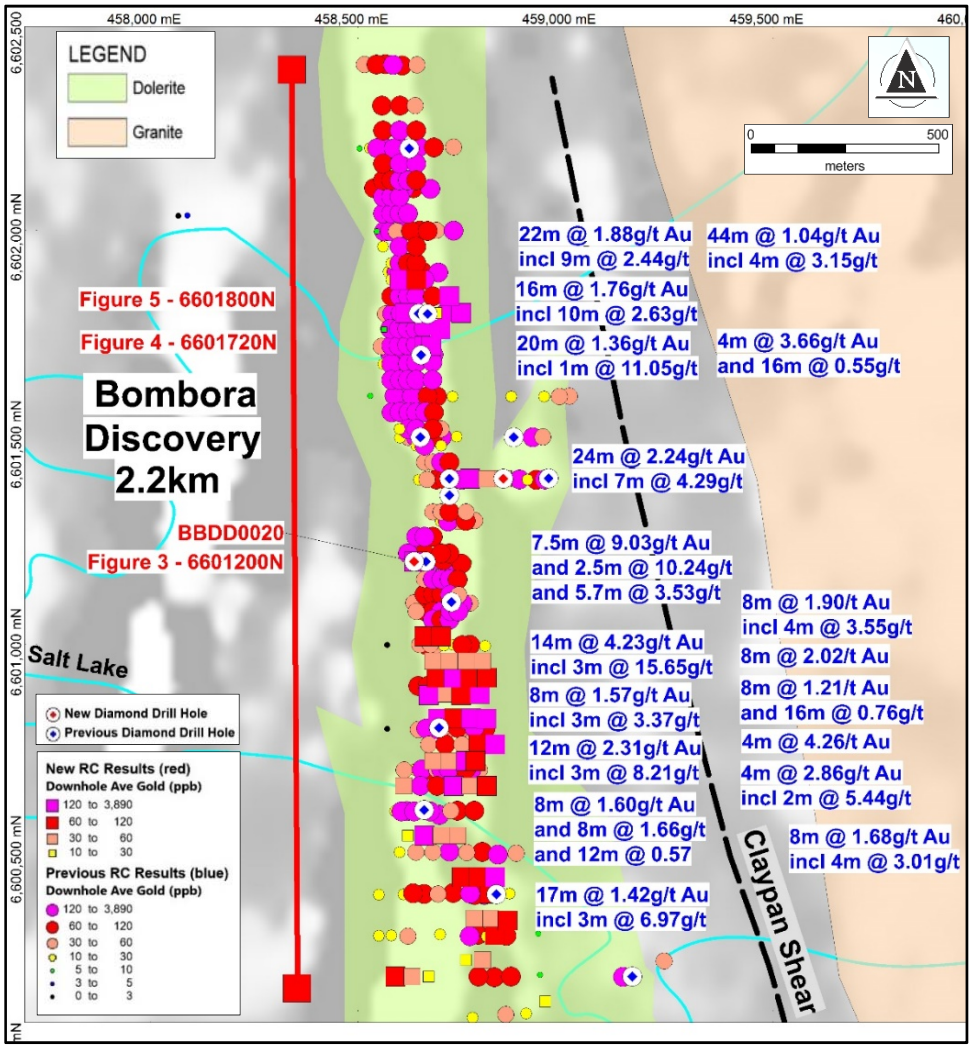

Figure 1: Bombora discovery RC and diamond drill hole plan: Selected RC and diamond drill hole intersections; RC holes colour-coded by average downhole gold over aeromagnetic image with interpreted geology

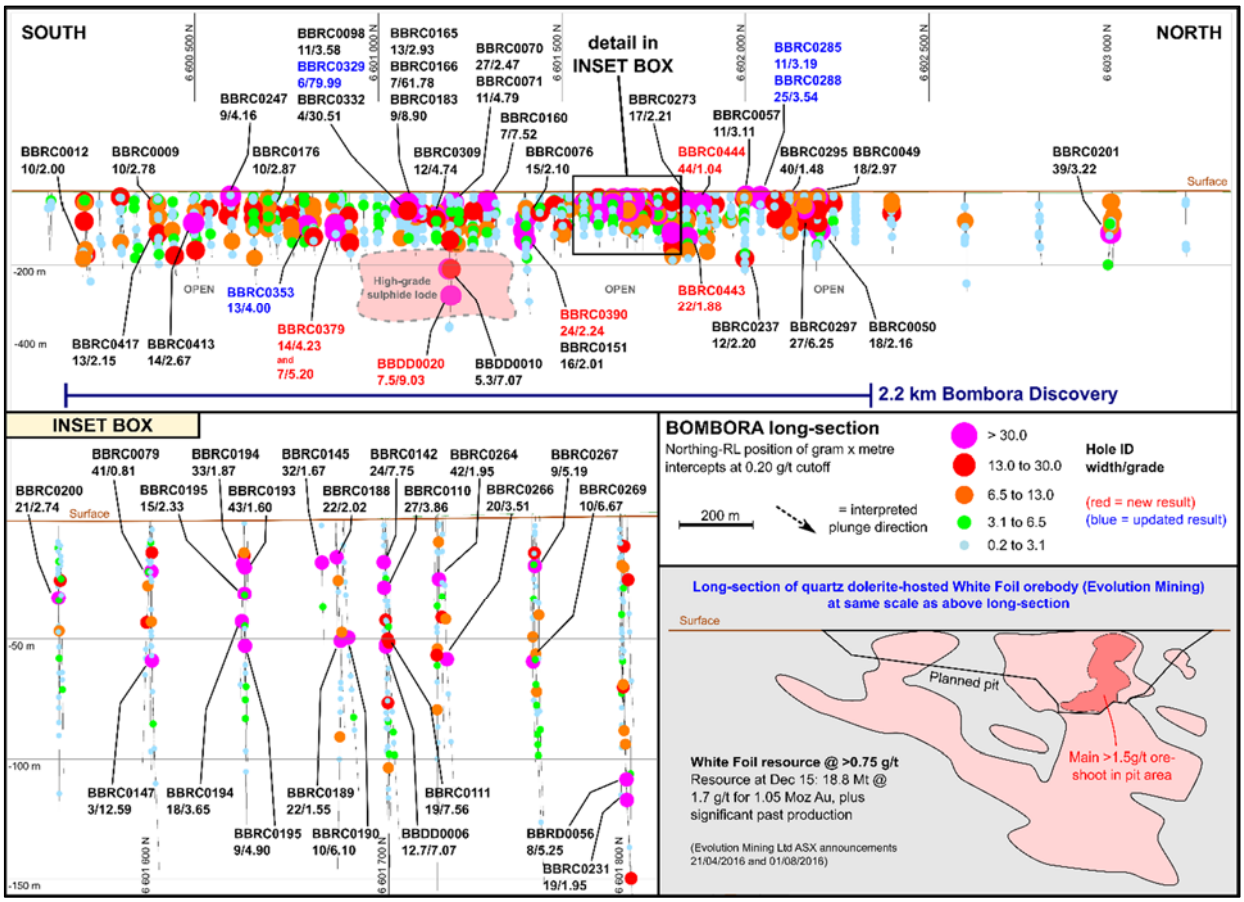

Figure 2: (Top) Gram x metre long section of the 2.2km Bombora discovery and immediate extensions showing location of significant down-hole intercepts in relation to Northing and depth (no adjustment for true width; (Inset) Long section view of White Foil Resource at the same scale as above long section

The diamond and RC components of the drilling both returned highly significant results. Diamond drill hole BBDD0020 intersected multiple high-grade gold lodes up to 300m below surface, and up to 100m below the previous deepest intersection (5.3m @ 7.07g/t Au in BBDD0010) in the central part of the 2.2km long Bombora discovery (Figure 2).

Infill RC drilling in the southern part of the Bombora discovery returned the strongest results yet from an area where the drill hole spacing is still 40m and therefore semi-reconnaissance in nature. Infill RC drilling in the central part of the Bombora discovery has outlined good continuity of mineralisation and extended its depth extent, further upgrading the potential for open pit mining.

Breaker's Executive Chairman, Mr Tom Sanders, said the results have very positive implications.

"The grade and indicative continuity of the deep diamond drill results extend the resource and mining potential at Bombora to well below the likely limits of open pit mining. Assuming ongoing exploration success, this has the potential to add multiples to any gold inventory constrained by the economic limits of open pit mining, " Mr Sanders said.

"The RC results are also very encouraging. We have identified good gold in the southern part of the discovery and have extended it in the central part of the discovery. In addition, the progressive increase in the density of the drilling has upgraded the continuity of mineralisation.

"The stacked nature of the lodes, their overall dimensionality, and their continuity clearly enhance the mining economics in an open pit or underground mining scenario. As a result we are planning to extend the RC drilling to approximately 200m vertical and plan to undertake deep diamond drilling on 200m-spaced sections along the Bombora discovery.

"We have now completed more than 96,000m of drilling and the quality and dimensions of the results continue to be consistent with the early stages of a large, new greenfields gold camp in a premier mining jurisdiction."

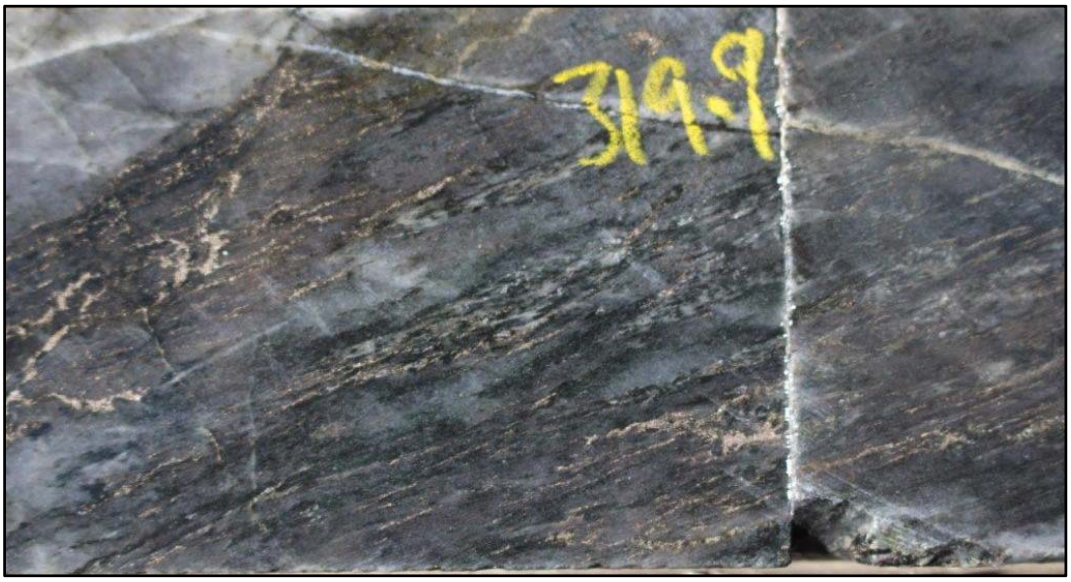

Photo 1: BBDD0020 sulphide lode 7.5m @ 9.03g/t Au

Photo 2: Lake Roe Sickle Moon Rise

RC & Diamond Drill Program

The RC component of the drilling is progressively reducing the drill hole spacing to 40m x 20m (from 100m x 20m or wider) to facilitate Resource estimation.

The main aim of the diamond drilling is structural orientation and validation but some diamond drill holes are selectively extended to provide a preliminary indication of the depth potential below the expected limit of open pit mining.

New drill holes are shown in plan, long section and cross-section on Figures 1 to 5 (BBRC0359-0362; 0366-0391; 0418-0445 and BBDD0019-0021). A listing of assay results above a nominal 0.5g/t Au (calculated using a 0.2g/t lower cut-off grade) is provided in Appendix 1. Many of the RC results are based on preliminary (4m) composite samples. More significant RC and diamond drill intersections are highlighted in plan, long section and cross-section in Figures 1 to 5.

Further details of the RC and diamond drilling are provided below and in Annexure 1. The down-hole intersections reported do not represent true width as the geometry of the mineralised structures is still being resolved in several areas. Similarly, drilling in some areas does not adequately "see" mineralisation that is angled sub-parallel to the drill direction.

Results/Analysis

The diamond and RC components of the drilling both returned highly significant results that influence the underground and open pit mining potential.

Underground Potential

Diamond drill hole BBDD0020 was drilled in a relatively weakly mineralised area to test below the Company's deepest intersection to date (BBDD0010, Figure 3).

Diamond drill hole BBDD0020 intersected multiple high-grade gold lodes up to 300m below surface, and up to 100m below the previous deepest intersection of 5.3m @ 7.07g/t Au in BBDD0010 in the central part of the 2.2km long Bombora discovery (Figure 3; ASX Release 30 May 2017).

Hole No.	Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)	Includes Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)
BBDD0020	7.5m @ 9.03	315.75	5.25m @ 12.71	315.75
	2.5m @ 10.24	236.50	-	
	5.7m @ 3.53	152.30	4m @ 4.83	153.00

The flat and steep lodes intersected display good continuity with adjoining intersections and have grade characteristics suitable for potential underground mining. This significantly extends the resource potential at Bombora to below the limits of open pit mining. Assuming ongoing exploration success, this has the potential to add multiples to any gold inventory constrained by the economic limits of open pit mining. Deep diamond drilling on 200m-spaced drill sections is planned as follow-up.

The steep eastern-most lode intersected in BBDD0020 (7.5m @ 9.03g/t Au, Figure 3), trends upward into the eastern part of the gold-prospective quartz dolerite, expanding the open pit potential in this area. This is largely untested by RC drilling completed to date and more RC drilling is planned as follow-up.

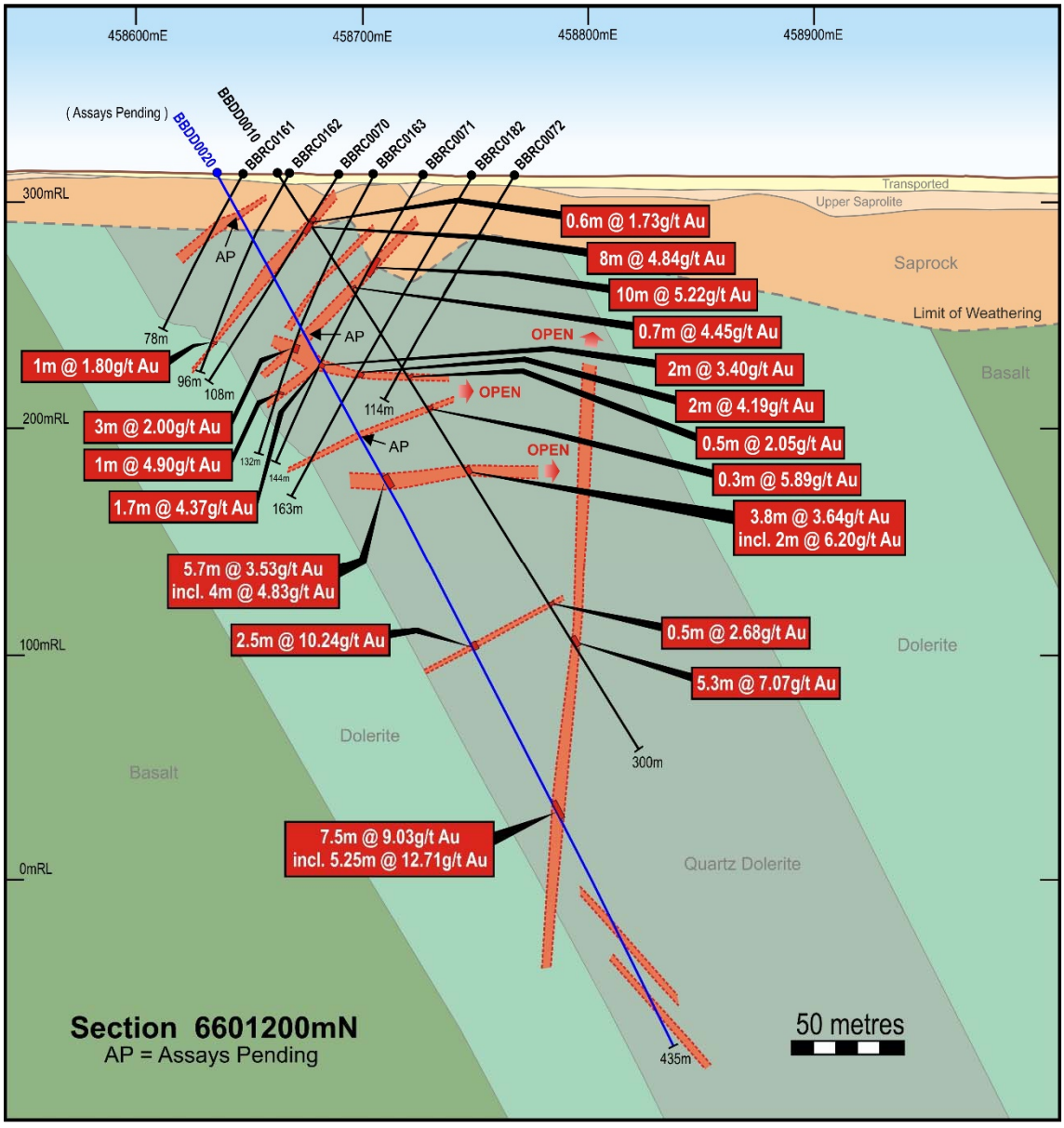

Figure 3: Bombora Cross Section 6601200N

Open Pit Potential

The infill RC drilling focused on the southern and central areas of the 2.2km Bombora discovery, returning excellent results from each area (Figures 1 and 2).

The progressive increase in the density of the RC and diamond drilling has also upgraded the definition and continuity of the sulphide lodes as shown in cross section on Figures 4 and 5.

The general pattern is multiple, "stacked" *steep* lodes with grade enrichment on intersecting "stacked" *flat* faults some of which are mineralised in their own right (Figures 4 and 5). The stacked nature of the lodes, their overall dimensionality, and their continuity clearly enhance the mining economics in an open pit or underground mining scenario.

Southern Area

The RC drilling returned the strongest results yet from the southern part of the Bombora discovery, where the drill hole spacing is still 40m and semi-reconnaissance in nature.

More significant results from the southern part of the Bombora discovery include:

Hole No.	Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)	Includes Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)
BBRC0379	14m @ 4.23	95	3m @ 15.65	95
	7m @ 5.2	117	5m @ 7.03	119
	-		4m @ 8.29	120
	-		1m @ 20.78	120
BBRC0390	24m @ 2.24	132	7m @ 4.29	145
	-		2m @ 9.41	149
BBRC0370	12m @ 2.31	64	3m @ 8.21	69
	3m @ 8.21	69	2m @ 11.35	69

The results confirm the potential for open pit mining in a new part of the Bombora discovery and follow-up infill RC drilling and orientated diamond drilling is planned in preparation for resource estimation.

Central Area

Infill RC drilling in the central part of the Bombora discovery extended the depth extent and continuity of mineralisation further upgrading its mining potential (Figures 4 and 5).

Better results from the central part of the Bombora discovery include:

Hole No.	Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)	Includes Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)
BBRC0444	44m @ 1.04	16	4m @ 3.15	28
BBRC0443	22m @ 1.88	134	9m @ 2.44	135
			4m @ 3.97	148
BBRC0440	16m @ 1.76	24	10m @ 2.63	24
BBRC0442	20m @ 1.36	168	1m @ 11.05	179

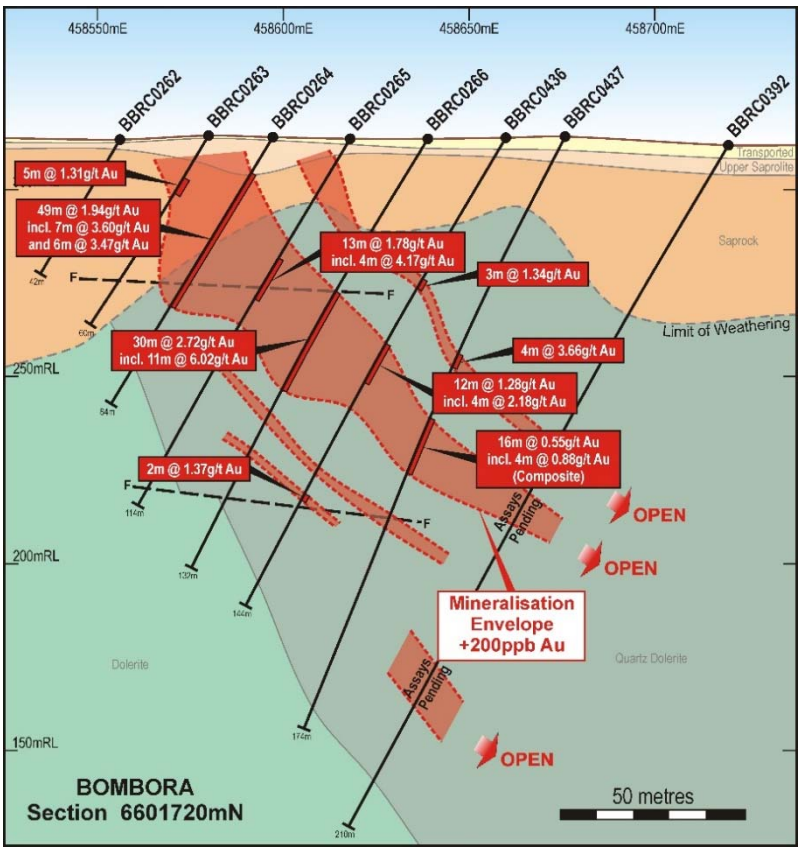

Figure 4: Bombora Cross Section 6601720N

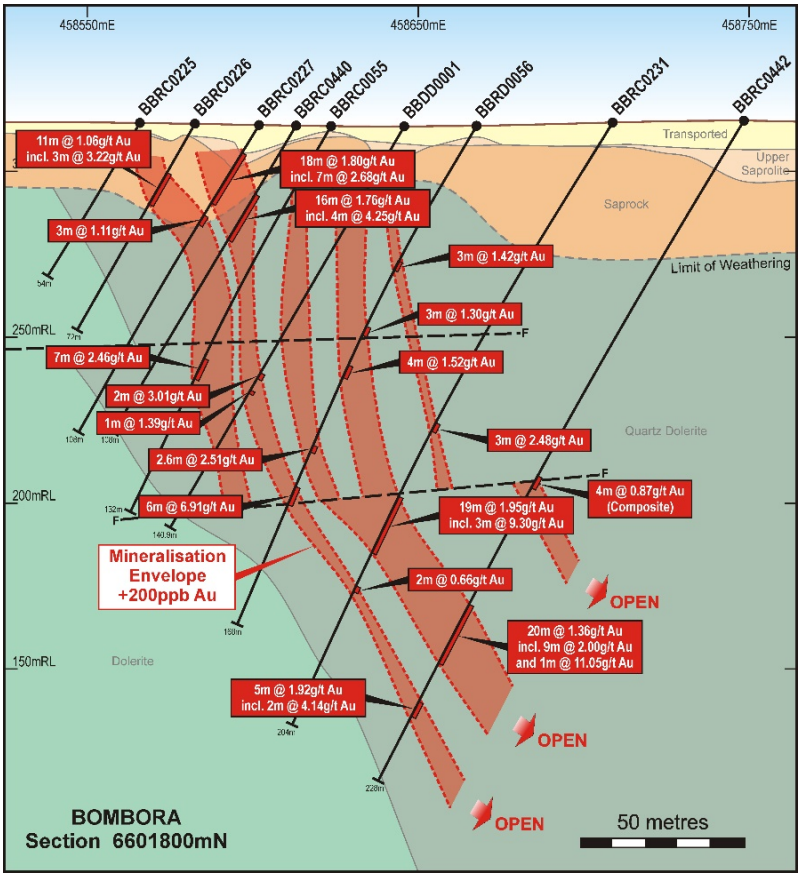

Figure 5: Bombora Cross Section 6601800N

Next Steps

Resource drilling over the 2.2km-long Bombora discovery area will continue with at least two RC rigs and one diamond drill rig progressively closing the drill hole spacing to a 40m x 20m pattern.

A fourth (RC) drill rig is scheduled to commence 7 August 2017 targeting multiple areas outside the main Bombora discovery where numerous high-grade RC drill intercepts are "floating in space"due to the wide-spaced nature of earlier reconnaissance drilling (Figure 6).

Initial RC drilling will target the recently discovered west-dipping sulphide lodes at Bombora South. Maiden RC drilling will then be undertaken at the North Hinge, South Hinge and Claypan South Prospects identified by recent aircore drilling (ASX Release 26 June 2017). Exploration success will lead to additional resource-focused drilling outside the main Bombora discovery zone.

The focus of the diamond drilling will gradually shift from structural orientation and validation to deeper testing to further evaluate the underground mining potential. Deep diamond drilling along the Bombora discovery is planned on 200m-spaced sections.

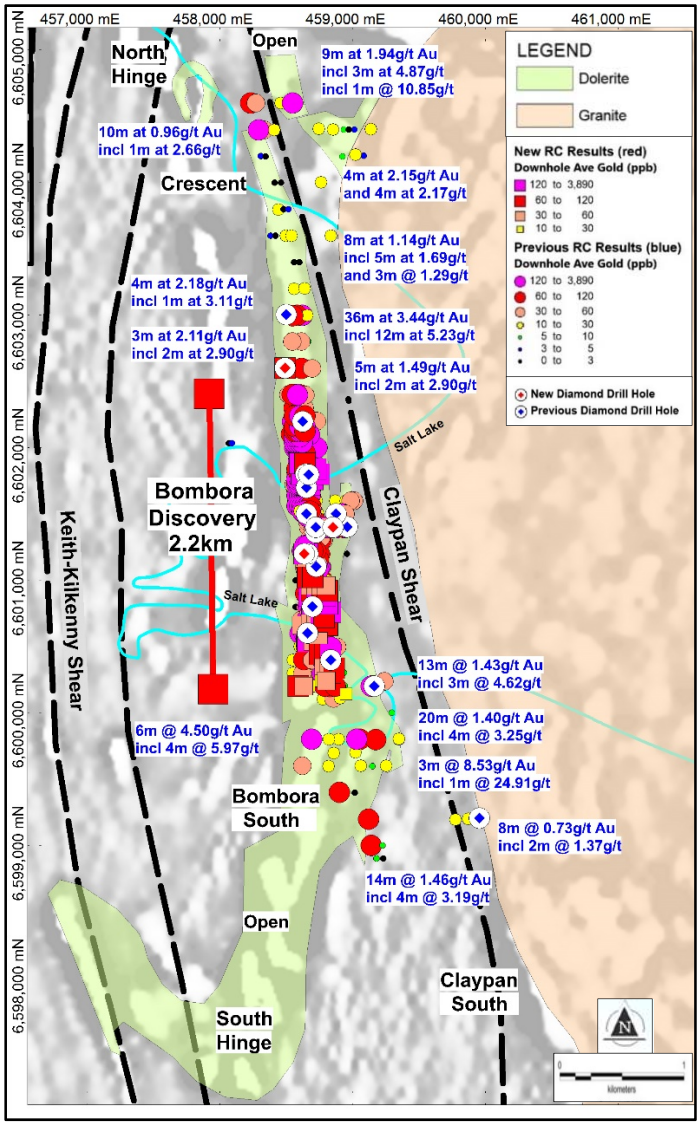

Figure 6: Lake Roe Gold System showing RC and diamond drill holes over aeromagnetic image with interpreted geology: RC holes colour-coded by downhole average gold

Background

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

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

Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL 7 August 2017

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.	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBDD0019	204.19	6601400	458850	313.0	-75.6	89.5	11.00	13.00	2	0.57	Diamond Core
							57.00	58.50	1.5	0.62	Diamond Core
							157.00	159.00	2	1.15	Diamond Core
							183.00	184.00	1	0.26	Diamond Core
BBDD0020	435.45	6601200	458635	312.3	-60.9	89.6	50.00	51.00	1	0.62	Diamond Core
							54.00	55.00	1	0.30	Diamond Core
							86.00	87.00	1	0.73	Diamond Core
							95.29	**97.00**	**1.71**	**4.37**	Diamond Core
	including						95.29	96.4	1.11	5.38	Diamond Core
							102.00	104.00	2	0.29	Diamond Core
							152.30	**158.00**	**5.7**	**3.53**	Diamond Core
	including						**153.00**	**157.00**	**4**	**4.83**	Diamond Core
							236.50	**239.00**	**2.5**	**10.24**	Diamond Core
	including						**236.50**	**237.50**	**1**	**25.28**	Diamond Core
							314.00	315.00	1	0.20	Diamond Core
							315.75	**323.25**	**7.5**	**9.03**	Diamond Core
	including						**315.75**	**321.00**	**5.25**	**12.71**	Diamond Core
							318.90	**321.00**	**2.1**	**22.53**	Diamond Core
							412.00	417.00	5	0.40	Diamond Core
	including						418.00	419.00	1	0.22	Diamond Core
BBDD0021	306.43	6602600	458490	311.8	-60.8	88.9	280.00	281.42	1.42	0.77	Diamond Core
BBRC0359	186	6600660	458730	311.7	-61.1	269.6	16	20	4	0.39	Composite
							28	**36**	**8**	**1.60**	Composite
	including						**32**	**36**	**4**	**2.84**	Composite
							48	**56**	**8**	**1.66**	Composite
	including						**48**	**52**	**4**	**2.69**	Composite
							104	**116**	**12**	**0.57**	Composite
							152	156	4	0.36	Composite
BBRC0360	236	6600660	458770	311.7	-61.8	269.9	60	68	8	0.45	Composite
							84	96	12	0.31	Composite
BBRC0361	96	6600660	458610	312.1	-60.8	268.8	4	16	12	0.30	Composite
BBRC0362	276	6600660	458810	311.7	-62.0	269.9	100	104	4	1.03	Composite
							112	116	4	0.51	Composite
							196	200	4	1.65	Composite
BBRC0366	174	6600760	458790	311.7	-61.7	270.5	73	75	2	0.99	Split
	including						73	74	1	1.70	Split
							100	**108**	**8**	**1.57**	Composite/Split
	including						**105**	**108**	**3**	**3.37**	Split
BBRC0367	210	6600760	458830	311.8	-61.1	271.2	32	36	4	0.83	Composite
							52	**60**	**8**	**0.89**	Composite
	including						52	56	4	1.48	Composite
							64	**80**	**16**	**0.83**	Composite/Split
	including						64	65	1	1.24	Split
	including						**66**	**69**	**3**	**2.36**	Split
							112	116	4	0.69	Composite
							124	**132**	**8**	**0.91**	Composite
	including						124	128	4	1.55	Composite
							156	160	4	0.94	Composite
BBRC0368	132	6600720	458680	311.7	-62.0	278.4	6	12	6	0.57	Composite/Split
	including						9	10	1	2.26	Split
							56	60	4	0.24	Composite
							107	108	1	0.26	Split
BBRC0369	162	6600720	458720	311.7	-61.3	269.2	12	16	4	0.21	Composite
							36	40	4	0.66	Composite
							71	74	3	0.38	Split
							137	138	1	0.26	Split
							141	142	1	0.20	Split

Hole No.	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0370	204	6600720	458760	311.7	-61.4	269.2	**64**	**76**	**12**	**2.31**	Composite/Split
	including						**69**	**72**	**3**	**8.21**	Split
	including						**69**	**71**	**2**	**11.35**	Split
							81	88	7	0.53	Composite/Split
	including						81	83	2	1.13	Split
BBRC0371	168	6600720	458782	311.7	-61.6	269.7	64	68	4	0.39	Composite
							84	92	8	0.56	Composite
							106	111	5	0.44	Split
							112	116	4	0.24	Composite
BBRC0372	90	6600821	458692	311.6	-61.8	271.1	32	36	4	0.38	Composite
							44	**52**	**8**	**1.13**	Composite
							72	80	8	0.25	Composite
BBRC0373	120	6600822	458731	311.7	-61.6	270.5	28	32	4	0.65	Composite
							48	**64**	**16**	**0.44**	Composite
BBRC0374	168	6600822	458772	311.6	-61.9	271.4	**36**	**44**	**8**	**1.21**	Composite/Split
	including						37	38	1	5.75	Split
							80	**96**	**16**	**0.76**	Composite/Split
	including						85	86	1	2.86	Split
							92	96	4	1.46	Composite
							104	108	4	0.21	Composite
							112	116	4	0.97	Composite
BBRC0375	192	6600821	458809	311.6	-61.0	270.3	112	116	4	0.34	Composite
							124	128	4	0.22	Composite
							136	**140**	**4**	**4.26**	Composite
							148	149	1	0.44	Split
BBRC0376	95	6600879	458670	311.7	-60.0	269.5	11	19	8	0.72	Composite/Split
	including						15	17	2	1.69	Split
							34	**36**	**2**	**3.39**	Split
	including						34	35	1	5.11	Split
BBRC0377	120	6600881	458712	311.7	-61.1	269.6	9	11	2	0.31	Split
							58	60	2	0.60	Split
BBRC0378	170	6600879	458748	311.6	-63.8	270.1	84	88	4	1.69	Composite
							112	116	4	0.28	Composite
BBRC0379	192	6600881	458793	311.6	-60.6	269.7	**95**	**109**	**14**	**4.23**	Composite/Split
	including						**95**	**98**	**3**	**15.65**	Split
	including						**96**	**97**	**1**	**38.75**	Split
	and						103	104	1	1.04	Split
	and						**106**	**109**	**3**	**3.13**	Split
	including						**107**	**108**	**1**	**6.46**	Split
							117	**124**	**7**	**5.20**	Split
	including						**119**	**124**	**5**	**7.03**	Split
	including						**120**	**124**	**4**	**8.29**	Split
	including						**120**	**121**	**1**	**20.78**	Split
							128	132	4	0.64	Composite
BBRC0380	84	6600920	458689	311.7	-60.9	269.4	44	48	4	1.55	Composite
BBRC0381	156	6600920	458730	311.6	-60.4	269.1	52	56	4	0.66	Composite
							69	**77**	**8**	**2.02**	Composite/Split
	including						69	70	1	3.64	Split
	and						74	75	1	3.98	Split
							92	96	4	0.24	Composite
							100	104	4	0.47	Composite
BBRC0382	186	6600920	458770	311.6	-60.4	269.5	**123**	**127**	**4**	**2.86**	Split
							123	**125**	**2**	**5.44**	Split
BBRC0383	234	6600920	458810	311.6	-61.3	270.3	**152**	**160**	**8**	**1.90**	Composite
	including						**156**	**160**	**4**	**3.55**	Composite
							184	188	4	0.50	Composite

Hole No.	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0384	72	6600960	458680	311.6	-60.8	270.3	12	16	4	0.27	Composite
BBRC0386	150	6600960	458760	311.7	-60.7	270.6	36	40	4	1.14	Composite
BBRC0387	180	6600960	458800	311.6	-60.9	271.9	116	120	4	0.30	Composite
							144	148	4	0.69	Composite
							156	160	4	0.37	Composite
BBRC0388	60	6601020	458660	311.7	-60.4	268.7	12	16	4	0.64	Composite
							44	48	4	0.32	Composite
BBRC0389	90	6601020	458700	311.7	-62.3	269.1	52	56	4	1.24	Composite
							64	68	4	0.46	Composite
BBRC0390	186	6601400	458770	311.8	-65.0	270.9	**132**	**156**	**24**	**2.24**	Composite
	including						**132**	**136**	**4**	**4.63**	Composite
	and						**145**	**152**	**7**	**4.29**	Split
	including						145	146	1	3.32	Split
	and						**149**	**151**	**2**	**9.41**	Split
	including						**149**	**150**	**1**	**11.93**	Split
BBRC0391	240	6601400	458810	313.2	-64.5	276.7	144	152	8	0.41	Composite
							156	164	8	0.36	Composite
							172	176	4	0.33	Composite
							192	196	4	0.25	Composite
BBRC0418	234	6600400	458818	316.8	-59.9	269.9	**36**	**40**	**4**	**2.40**	Composite
							144	148	4	0.35	Composite
							180	184	4	0.29	Composite
							192	193	1	0.43	Split
							195	197	2	1.72	Split
	including						195	196	1	2.51	Split
							224	228	4	0.20	Composite
BBRC0419	246	6600300	458830	314.5	-60.4	270.0	16	20	4	0.77	Composite
							52	56	4	0.29	Composite
							180	184	4	0.59	Composite
							189	192	3	0.98	Split
	including						189	191	2	1.36	Split
							196	200	4	0.38	Composite
BBRC0420	90	6600200	458590	314.5	-60.4	270.8	16	24	8	0.25	Composite
							28	**43**	**15**	**0.48**	Composite/Split
	including						42	43	1	2.09	Split
BBRC0422	130	6600200	458630	314.0	-58.8	271.0	20	32	12	0.40	Composite
BBRC0424	132	6600540	458660	314.7	-60.1	267.9	**48**	**56**	**8**	**1.68**	Composite
	including						**52**	**56**	**4**	**3.01**	Composite
BBRC0425	174	6600540	458700	314.6	-60.0	268.5	12	16	4	0.21	Composite
							56	60	4	0.34	Composite
							76	80	4	0.23	Composite
							96	100	4	0.22	Composite
							104	108	4	0.49	Composite
BBRC0426	204	6600540	458740	313.9	-60.1	270.9	60	64	4	0.28	Composite
							128	136	8	0.40	Composite
							166	167	1	0.30	Split
BBRC0427	204	6600440	458750	316.7	-59.9	270.3	**120**	**124**	**4**	**2.16**	Composite
BBRC0428	258	6600440	458790	316.2	-60.3	269.3	40	44	4	0.50	Composite
							68	76	8	0.68	Composite
							140	152	12	0.51	Composite
							180	184	4	0.34	Composite
							188	192	4	0.45	Composite

Hole No.	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0429	270	6600440	458830	315.3	-60.1	270.0	28	36	8	0.68	Composite
							64	68	4	0.26	Composite
							76	80	4	0.35	Composite
							168	172	4	0.25	Composite
							192	196	4	0.54	Composite
							200	**217**	**17**	**1.42**	Composite/Split
	including						**205**	**208**	**3**	**6.97**	Split
	including						**206**	**207**	**1**	**10.96**	Split
BBRC0430	204	6600340	458780	314.4	-60.0	268.9	16	20	4	0.21	Composite
							116	120	4	0.48	Composite
							156	160	4	0.29	Composite
BBRC0431	252	6600340	458820	315.2	-59.7	273.0	172	180	8	0.51	Composite
BBRC0432	228	6600335	458860	315.7	-59.4	272.8	28	32	4	1.20	Composite
							48	56	8	0.75	Composite
	including						48	52	4	1.06	Composite
							210	215	5	0.86	Split
	including						213	214	1	2.04	Split
BBRC0433	198	6600240	458760	314.4	-59.4	269.6	148	152	4	0.48	Composite
BBRC0434	234	6600240	458800	314.6	-59.6	272.3	36	40	4	0.55	Composite
							164	168	4	0.71	Composite
BBRC0436	144	6601720	458660	314.0	-60.1	270.8	16	20	4	0.20	Composite
							44	46	2	1.93	Split
	including						45	46	1	3.56	Split
							56	60	4	0.24	Composite
							64	**68**	**4**	**2.18**	Composite
							72	76	4	1.47	Composite
							80	84	4	0.26	Composite
							103	104	1	0.40	Split
							110	112	2	1.37	Split
	including						111	112	1	2.50	Split
BBRC0437	174	6601720	458676	314.3	-63.3	269.9	52	56	4	0.25	Composite
							65	**69**	**4**	**3.66**	Split
	including						**66**	**69**	**3**	**4.75**	Split
	including						**67**	**68**	**1**	**9.54**	Split
							84	**100**	**16**	**0.55**	Composite
							112	116	4	0.42	Composite
BBRC0439	180	6601760	458698	314.5	-59.7	272.1	68	76	8	0.44	Composite
							80	88	8	0.47	Composite
							92	96	4	0.83	Composite
							104	112	8	0.77	Composite
	including						108	112	4	1.29	Composite
							116	120	4	1.06	Composite
							148	152	4	0.27	Composite
BBRC0440	108	6601800	458613	313.9	-59.6	271.8	**24**	**40**	**16**	**1.76**	Composite/Split
	including						**24**	**34**	**10**	**2.63**	Composite/Split
	including						**24**	**28**	**4**	**4.25**	Composite
	and						30	31	1	3.71	Split
							48	50	2	0.76	Split
							56	60	4	0.22	Composite
							80	84	4	0.59	Composite

Hole No.	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0442	228	6601800	458748	315.4	-60.0	271.6	124	132	8	0.62	Composite
							168	**188**	**20**	**1.36**	Composite/Split
	including						172	174	2	2.79	Split
	including						173	174	1	3.96	Split
	and						**179**	**180**	**1**	**11.05**	Split
	and						184	188	4	1.47	Composite
							192	196	4	0.37	Composite
							201	**206**	**5**	**1.92**	Split
	including						**204**	**205**	**1**	**7.79**	Split
							212	216	4	0.31	Composite
BBRC0443	210	6601840	458720	314.5	-59.2	270.3	76	80	4	0.57	Composite
							108	116	8	0.40	Composite
							134	**156**	**22**	**1.88**	Composite/Split
	including						**135**	**144**	**9**	**2.44**	Split
	including						**135**	**139**	**4**	**3.70**	Split
	and						**148**	**152**	**4**	**3.97**	Split
							160	164	4	1.35	Composite
							168	172	4	0.57	Composite
							180	188	8	0.83	Composite
	including						180	184	4	1.08	Composite
							204	210	6	0.41	Composite
BBRC0444	100	6601880	458600	315.1	-60.2	271.4	**16**	**60**	**44**	**1.04**	Composite
	including						20	24	4	1.27	Composite
	and						**28**	**36**	**8**	**2.34**	Composite
	including						**28**	**32**	**4**	**3.15**	Composite
							39	**42**	**3**	**2.52**	Split
							47	48	1	1.11	Split
							64	76	12	0.40	Composite
							80	84	4	0.20	Composite
BBRC0445	138	6601880	458640	314.8	-60.4	270.9	52	56	4	0.28	Composite
							80	84	4	0.54	Composite
							92	96	4	0.33	Composite
							104	108	4	0.46	Composite

Appendix 1 Notes

- Mineralised widths shown are downhole distances. The estimated true width is unclear due to the early, nature of the drilling and the geological complexity. Several mineralisation geometries have been confirmed by diamond drilling.
- One metre results are pending for all composite samples.
- Nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au applied due to the early (pre-resource) nature of the drilling. Grades reported are above a nominal 0.5g/t Au. No top assay cut has been used.
- 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.*	58 reverse circulation (**RC**) holes and three diamond drill hole 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 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 -75um 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.vf 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 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.	None undertaken in this program.
	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.*	RC holes were spaced on a variable nominal 40m x 20m, 40m x 40m or wider reconnaissance drill patterns. Diamond drill holes are drilled selectively, mainly to clarify structure.
	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 drill density is not yet sufficient to adequately clarify the detailed geometry and support classification as a 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 via Ausdrill (internal freight) or BRB personnel. The laboratory confirms receipt of all samples on the submission form on arrival.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 shallow (5m to 20m) transported cover. The dolerite is folded into a domal

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 with reporting of any grades above a nominal 0.5g/t Au. 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 hole length, true width not known').*	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. The orientation of the drilling may introduce some sampling bias (positive or negative).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 with reporting of any grades above a nominal 0.5g/t Au. 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.