

Receipt of more strong assays paves way for Breaker to finalise Resource update and PFS

Latest results, including 14m @ 18.86g/t from the Tura lode, continue to extend Bombora deposit

Highlights

- ✖ High-grade intersections continue to extend 1.1Moz# Bombora gold deposit along strike and at depth; BBRD1135 returned a stunning intercept of 14m @ 18.86g/t from the Tura lode, the highest gram-metre result recorded from the lode to date
- ✖ Seventy percent of the drill holes (14,248m) were extensional in nature, with 70% of them recording significant mineralisation above 0.50g/t gold; Extensional drill results include:

Hole No.	Lode	Extensional or Infill		Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)
BBRD1135	Tura	Extensional		14m @ 18.86g/t	245
			incl	6.82m @ 36.87g/t	246.18
BBRD1261	Mindil	Extensional		29m @ 1.69g/t	258
			incl	14m @ 2.61g/t	258
			incl	8m @ 3.81g/t	258
				1m @ 15.37g/t	261
BBRD1111	Tura	Extensional		9.6m @ 1.43g/t	185.4
			incl	4m @ 2.96g/t	190
				3.2m @ 8.48g/t	300
				2.4m @ 11.11g/t	300.8
				1.2m @ 19.58g/t	302
BBRC1269	Nth Extension	Extensional		12m @ 2.31g/t	228
				4m @ 6.3g/t	236
BBRC1284	Nth Extension	Extensional		12m @ 1.98g/t	104
			incl	4m @ 2.73g/t	104
			and	4m @ 2.54g/t	112
BBRC1406	Sth Extension	Extensional		4m @ 4.57g/t	96
BBRC1279	Sth Extension	Extensional		8m @ 4.44g/t	64
			incl	4m @ 8g/t	64

- ✖ Resource update re-scheduled for July 2019 to allow for inclusion of all latest and upcoming drilling results and to ensure the resource model has the necessary flexibility for the upcoming PFS
- ✖ Breaker will now temporarily suspend its two-year-long resource drilling program to focus on analysing and integrating all available data in preparation for the Resource update and PFS and to enable efficient planning of the next phase of resource drilling
- ✖ Ongoing exploration drilling with an aircore and RC drill rig is planned with the aim of further expanding the discovery footprint

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB) is pleased to report more strong drilling results which continue to extend the 1.1Moz# Bombora gold deposit at the Lake Roe Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie in WA.

The latest results relate to 14,248m of drilling (82 holes) which successfully returned significant results to the north, the south and at depth of the Bombora gold deposit, which remains open in all directions.

The results continue to enhance the open pit potential, which is the subject of an ongoing pre-feasibility study (**PFS**). Much of the drilling was designed to identify the outer limit of open pit mining in preparation for finalising the open pit PFS, or to reassess the Resource classification in several areas. Some of the deeper drilling, aimed at further assessing the scope for underground mining, encountered a best intersection of 6.82m @ 36.87g/t Au (BBRD1135), further enhancing the potential at depth.

Breaker Executive Chairman Tom Sanders said that preparation for the revised resource model was taking longer than anticipated due to the scale and geometry of the deposit and the volume of data.

"It is vital that we get the modelling and geological domaining right to build a solid technical foundation in preparation for the open pit PFS," Mr Sanders said. "It is well worth taking a little more time to get this right and ensure we maximise the opportunity that we have.

"We also need to build flexibility into the open pit PFS, such as the use of variable lower cut-off grades, to gauge the effect on mineable ounces. And we need to do this for three lode orientations and zones of stockwork mineralisation extending over three kilometres.

"The pause in the resource drilling will give us time to reset and plan the next phase, although this pause is likely to be short-lived as the Bombora deposit is still open in all dimensions.

"In the meantime, ongoing exploration with an aircore and reverse circulation (**RC**) drill rig is planned to open up new work areas and further expand the discovery footprint."

RC and Diamond Drill Program

The drilling is part of an ongoing program designed to extend and upgrade the 1.1Moz# Bombora gold deposit in preparation for an open pit PFS.

Seventy percent of the drilling was extensional or exploratory in nature, primarily targeting extensions to the north and south and at depth. The 14,248m of drilling currently reported consists of 82 drill holes comprising two diamond drill holes (259m), 65 RC drill holes (14,258m) and 15 RC-precollared diamond drill holes (4,658m).

The drill holes are located in plan view on Figure 1. Further details of the drilling are provided in Appendix 1 and Annexure 1.

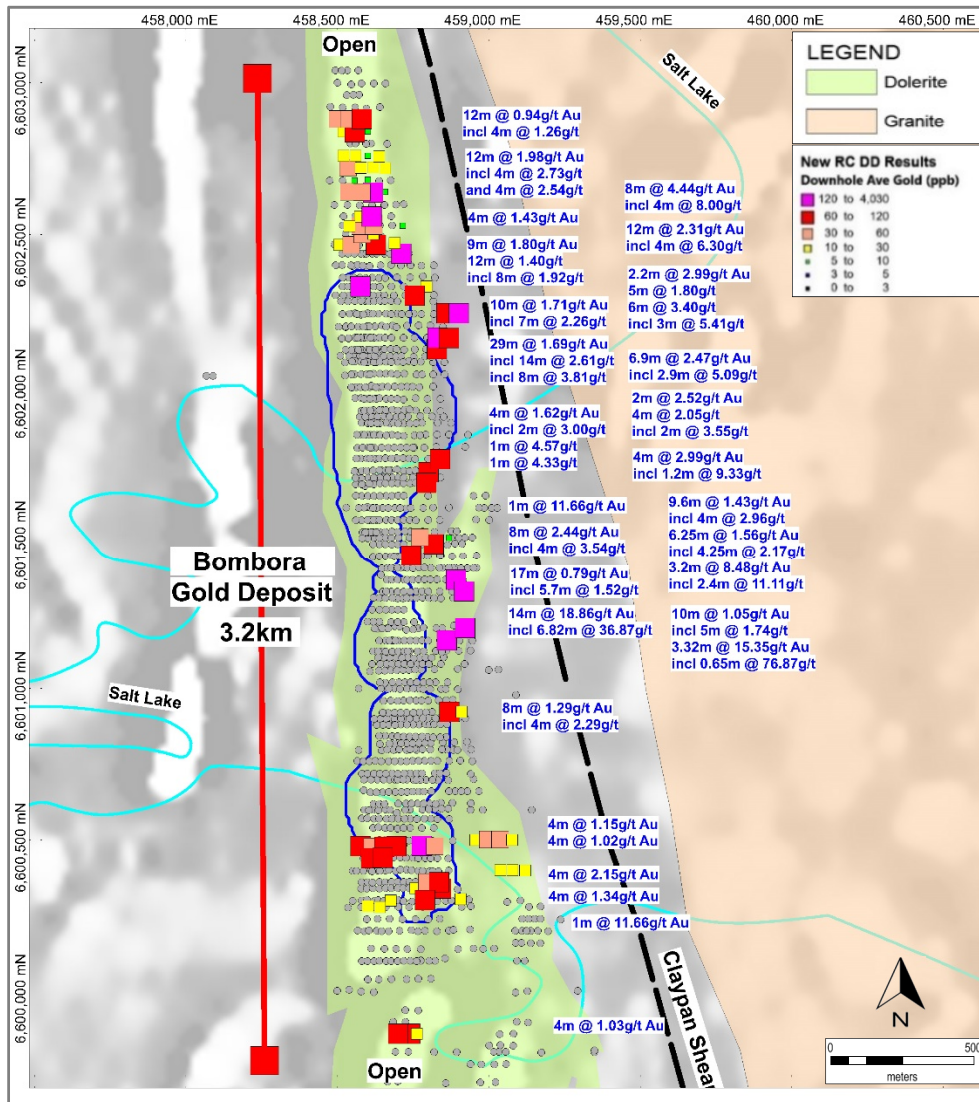


Figure 1: New Bombora RC and diamond drill holes with selected intersections colour-coded by average downhole gold over the entire drill hole on aeromagnetic image with interpreted geology (previous RC and diamond drilling as grey dots; A\$2,000 Whittle open pit shell from ASX Release 18 April 2018 in blue)
Note: an average downhole gold grade of 120ppb equates with 12 grams of gold in a 100m drill hole

Results

Seventy percent of all drill holes intersected significant gold mineralisation defined above a nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.50g/t Au (Appendix 1).

Significant drill results were returned in several parts of the Bombora deposit highlighted above.

Selected drill hole intersections are shown in plan on Figure 1, in long-section on Figure 2, and are listed in Table 1 below. A full list of all significant results is provided in Appendix 1 which includes many 4m composite sample results for which 1m riffle-split samples are pending.

Hole No.	Northing	Extensional or Infill		From	To	Interval @ g/t gold	gram metres Au
BBRC1269	6602437	Infill		228	240	12m @ 2.31g/t	27.7
				236	240	4m @ 6.3g/t	25.2
BBRC1279	6602559	Infill		64	72	8m @ 4.44g/t	35.5
			incl	64	68	4m @ 8g/t	32.0
BBRC1280	6602329	Infill		77	87	10m @ 1.64g/t	16.4
			incl	77	86	9m @ 1.8g/t	16.2
			incl	83	84	1m @ 3.33g/t	3.3
				96	108	12m @ 1.4g/t	16.7
			incl	100	108	8m @ 1.92g/t	15.3
BBRC1284	6602639	Extensional		104	116	12m @ 1.98g/t	23.8
			incl	104	108	4m @ 2.73g/t	10.9
			and	112	116	4m @ 2.54g/t	10.2
BBRC1301	6601479	Infill		180	188	8m @ 2.44g/t	19.6
			incl	180	184	4m @ 3.54g/t	14.2
BBRC1406	6599860	Extensional		96	100	4m @ 4.57g/t	18.3
BBRD0884	6601158	Infill		155	165	10m @ 1.05g/t	10.5
			incl	155	160	5m @ 1.74g/t	8.7
				237.68	241	3.32m @ 15.35g/t	51.0
			incl	240	240.65	0.65m @ 76.87g/t	50.0
BBRD1111	6601321	Extensional		185.4	195	9.6m @ 1.43g/t	13.8
			incl	190	194	4m @ 2.96g/t	11.8
				300	303.2	3.2m @ 8.48g/t	27.1
			incl	300.8	303.2	2.4m @ 11.11g/t	26.7
			incl	302	303.2	1.2m @ 19.58g/t	23.5
BBRD1135	6601199	Extensional		245	259	14m @ 18.86g/t	264.0
			incl	246.18	253	6.82m @ 36.87g/t	251.4
BBRD1144	6601681	Extensional		171	175	4m @ 2.99g/t	11.9
			incl	171.5	172.7	1.2m @ 9.33g/t	11.2
BBRD1261	6602160	Extensional		258	287	29m @ 1.69g/t	48.9
			incl	258	272	14m @ 2.61g/t	36.5
			incl	258	266	8m @ 3.81g/t	30.5
			incl	261	262	1m @ 15.37g/t	15.4
BBRD1262	6602159	Extensional		308.1	315	6.9m @ 2.47g/t	17.1
			incl	308.1	311	2.9m @ 5.09g/t	14.8
			incl	308.1	310.1	2m @ 6.93g/t	13.9
BBRD1263	6602240	Extensional		288	298	10m @ 1.71g/t	17.1
			incl	291	298	7m @ 2.26g/t	15.8
			incl	296	297	1m @ 8.55g/t	8.5
BBRD1264	6602240	Extensional		337	342	5m @ 1.8g/t	9.0
			incl	340	342	2m @ 3.52g/t	7.0
				357	363	6m @ 3.4g/t	20.4
				359	363	4m @ 4.75g/t	19.0
BBRD1288	6602299	Infill		188.85	192	3.15m @ 4.57g/t	14.4
			incl	190	191.2	1.2m @ 9.09g/t	10.9

Table 1: Selected drill results: Bombora gold deposit

Tura Lode

Results were received from two new diamond tails into the high-grade, sub-vertical Tura lode, in the central part of Bombora (Figure 2). BBRD1111 returned 3.20m @ 8.48g/t Au from 300.00m (0.20g/t Au cut-off), including 0.60m @ 34.30g/t. BBRD1135 returned a stunning intercept of 14.00m @ 18.86g/t Au from 245.00m (0.20g/t Au cut-off), including **6.82m @ 36.87g/t**. The BBRD1135 intercept is the highest gram-metre result recorded from the lode to date.

These results continue to highlight the continuity and grade of the Tura lode, which has clear underground mining potential. Current diamond drill hole, BBDD0086 (collar 6600820N/458690E; orientation 60→090), is projected to intercept the lode a further 160m down-plunge of the previous southernmost intercept (Figure 3).

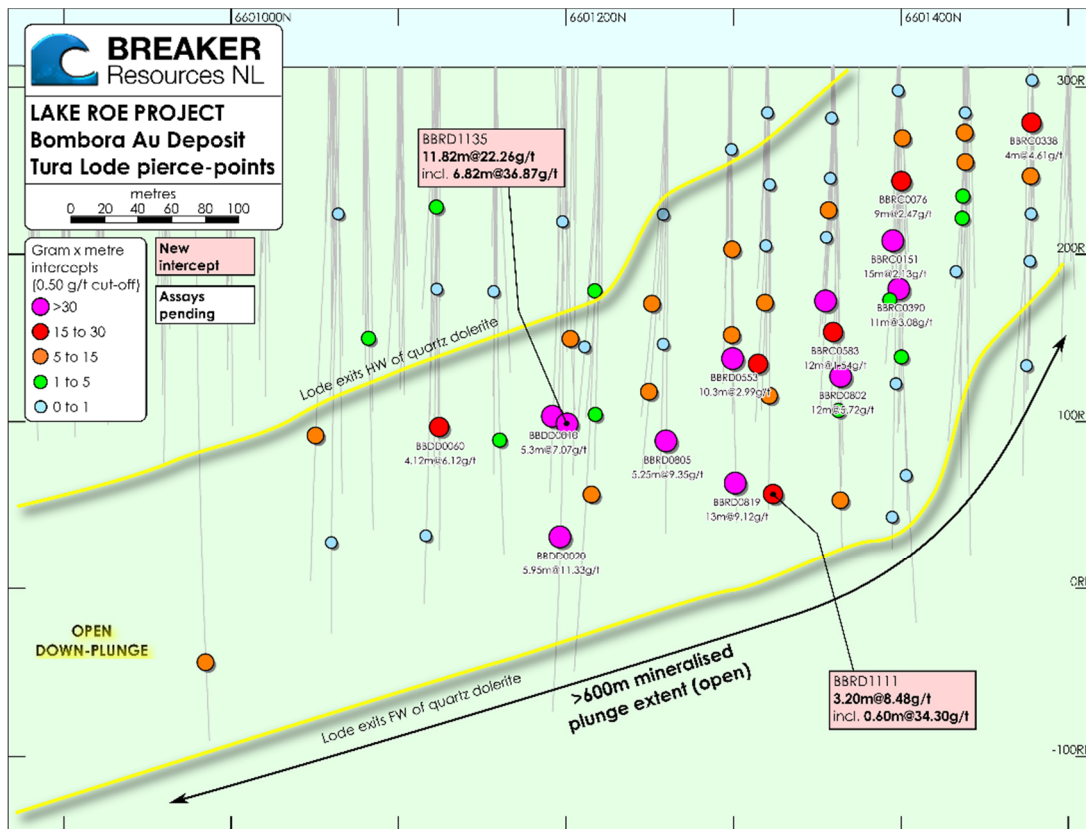


Figure 2: Tura Lode pierce-point diagram (long-sectional view)



Photo 1: Typical silica-albite-sulphide Tura Lode mineralisation in BBDD1135 at 246.70m (assaying 184.64g/t Au). Multiple clusters of fine visible gold are circled in red. Core diameter is 47.60mm.

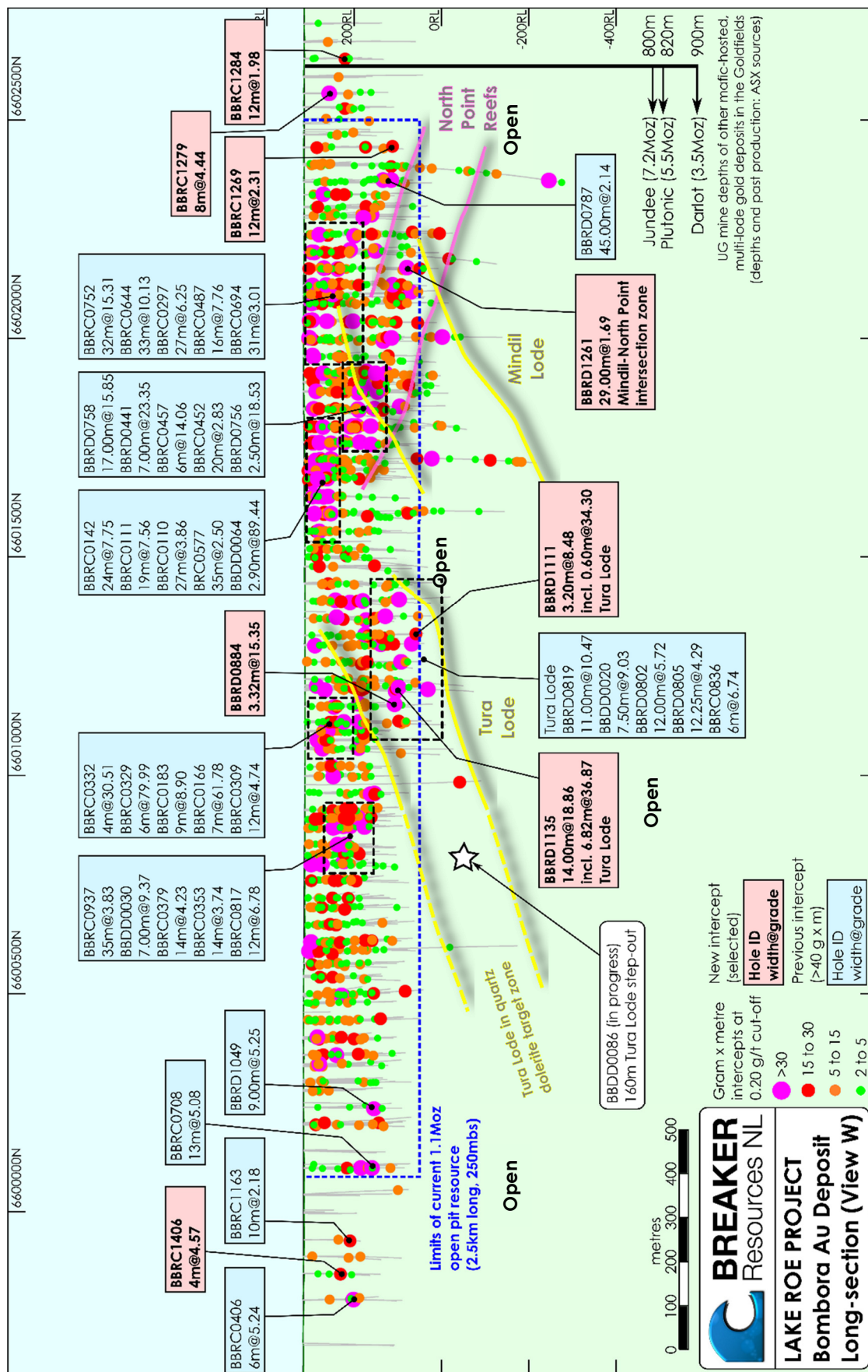


Figure 3: Long-section looking west showing selected new and previous drill intersections (all intersections by down-hole length)

Mindil-North Point Intersection Zone

Significant widths of mineralisation were recorded from deeper diamond tails into the northern end of Bombora, around the base of the existing open pit Resource. BBRD1261 returned 29.00m @ 1.69g/t Au from 258.00m (0.20g/t Au cut-off; Figure 3), including 8.00m @ 3.81g/t, and BBRD1262 returned 6.90m @ 2.47g/t Au from 308.10m (0.20g/t Au cut-off).

These results occur at the intersection of the sub-vertical Mindil lode, and the sub-horizontal North Point 3 reef. The deposit-scale long-section (Figure 3) shows a cluster of significant intercepts in this intersection area, which has potential to host a significant volume of mineralisation. This will be a focus of future drilling.

North-south Strike Extensions

Shallow drilling at the north and south limits of the Bombora Resource continues to intercept significant mineralisation (Figure 3), following on from similar results previously released (ASX Release 21 March 2019). New shallow intercepts outside the current Resource limits include (0.20g/t Au cut-off):

- ✦ 8m @ 4.44g/t Au from 64m in BBRC1279 (160m north of current Resource);
- ✦ 12m @ 1.98g/t Au from 96m in BBRC1284 (240m north of current Resource); and
- ✦ 4m @ 4.57g/t Au from 96m in BBRC1406 (240m south of current Resource).

Infill drilling in these areas is currently being planned.

Background

The 3.20km-long 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.

Most of the gold at Bombora is stratabound, occurring preferentially in quartz dolerite in three dominant, typically "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.

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 occurs in sulphide-rich lodes and in quartz-sulphide stockwork zones situated preferentially in the upper, iron-rich part of a fractionated dolerite.

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.



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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 Competent Persons 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 consents 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 Resource and Exploration Target is based on information announced to the ASX on 6 September 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.

Classification	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ounces
Indicated	12,549,000	1.5	624,000
Inferred	12,050,000	1.2	460,000
Total	24,599,000	1.4	1,084,000

Notes:

- Reported at 0.50g/t Au cut-off
- 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
BBDD0084	Infill	119.9	6601359	458891	312	-59	274	82	99	17	0.79	Half Core
				including				82.5	88.2	5.7	1.52	Half Core
				and				96	99	3	0.99	Half Core
				including				96	98	2	1.21	Half Core
BBDD0085	Infill	139.1	6601440	458743	312	-59	268	99	100	1	0.53	Half Core
								129	130	1	11.66	Half Core
BBRC1192	Extensional	120.0	6600501	458995	312	-60	269	20	24	4	0.49	Composite
								68	72	4	0.22	Composite
BBRC1193	Extensional	120.0	6600500	459037	312	-60	269	32	36	4	0.38	Composite
								92	96	4	0.24	Composite
BBRC1194	Extensional	120.0	6600500	459076	312	-59	270	84	88	4	0.28	Composite
BBRC1197	Extensional	120.0	6600399	459119	312	-61	271	52	56	4	0.20	Composite
BBRC1199	Infill	204.0	6600923	458869	312	-61	269	120	128	8	1.29	Composite
				including				120	124	4	2.29	Composite
								132	144	12	0.32	Composite
BBRC1269	Extensional	245.0	6602437	458711	315	-61	272	188	192	4	0.28	Composite
								228	240	12	2.31	Composite
				including				236	240	4	6.30	Composite
BBRC1272	Extensional	174.0	6602466	458627	315	-60	274	128	134	6	1.11	Composite/Split
								130	134	4	1.43	Split
BBRC1273	Extensional	138.0	6602501	458582	314	-61	272	84	88	4	0.32	Composite
								92	100	8	0.47	Composite
				including				92	96	4	0.57	Composite
BBRC1274	Extensional	171.0	6602502	458619	315	-61	271	124	128	4	0.22	Composite
BBRC1275	Extensional	138.0	6602528	458575	314	-60	272	93	96	3	0.87	Split
BBRC1276	Extensional	174.0	6602528	458620	315	-61	271	100	104	4	0.44	Composite
								152	156	4	0.75	Composite
BBRC1279	Extensional	168.0	6602559	458613	314	-60	272	64	72	8	4.44	Composite
				including				64	68	4	8.00	Composite
BBRC1280	Infill	120.0	6602329	458576	313	-65	270	4	9	5	0.22	Composite/Split
								14	16	2	0.42	Split
								68	72	4	0.54	Composite
								77	87	10	1.64	Split
				including				77	86	9	1.80	Split
				including				83	84	1	3.33	Split
								96	108	12	1.40	Composite
				including				100	108	8	1.92	Composite
BBRC1281	Extensional	234.0	6602472	458689	315	-60	270	132	136	4	0.27	Composite
BBRC1284	Extensional	180.0	6602639	458618	313	-60	272	104	116	12	1.98	Composite
				including				104	108	4	2.73	Composite
				and				112	116	4	2.54	Composite
								120	124	4	0.74	Composite
BBRC1286	Extensional	180.0	6602721	458618	313	-60	270	124	128	4	0.45	Composite
BBRC1287	Extensional	204.0	6602757	458638	313	-60	272	64	68	4	0.49	Composite
BBRC1289	Infill	48.0	6600479	458575	315	-60	271	8	12	4	0.61	Composite
BBRC1290	Infill	90.0	6600478	458615	315	-61	273	12	16	4	0.21	Composite
BBRC1291	Infill	108.0	6600477	458655	316	-60	272	24	32	8	0.76	Composite/Split
				including				24	26	2	2.05	Split
				and				27	28	1	0.62	Split
BBRC1292	Infill	150.0	6600479	458695	316	-60	272	12	24	12	0.39	Composite
				including				16	20	4	0.55	Composite
								72	76	4	0.67	Composite
								93	99	6	0.67	Split
				including				94	96	2	1.20	Split
				including				95	96	1	1.61	Split
				and				97	98	1	0.53	Split
								128	136	8	0.28	Composite

APPENDIX 1 (continued)

Hole No.	Extensional or Infill	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t Au	Sample
BBRC1293	Infill	84.0	6600480	458778	315	-60	273	32	36	4	0.69	Composite
								44	48	4	0.30	Composite
								64	80	16	0.69	Composite
								64	68	4	1.15	Composite
								76	80	4	1.02	Composite
BBRC1294	Extensional	132.0	6600479	458821	314	-60	272	24	28	4	0.23	Composite
								52	60	8	0.21	Composite
								64	68	4	0.24	Composite
BBRC1295	Infill	150.0	6600340	458757	314	-60	272	116	120	4	0.21	Composite
BBRC1297	Infill	100.0	6600339	458842	315	-60	272	36	44	8	0.77	Composite
								40	44	4	1.34	Composite
BBRC1298	Infill	228.0	6600360	458795	315	-61	273	60	64	4	0.30	Composite
								145	147	2	0.66	Split
								145	146	1	1.04	Split
								152	154	2	0.32	Split
								163	168	5	1.24	Split
								165	168	3	1.88	Split
								165	167	2	2.54	Split
BBRC1299	Infill	100.0	6600360	458835	316	-60	271	32	36	4	2.15	Composite
BBRC1300	Infill	78.0	6600439	458611	314	-60	271	12	28	16	0.29	Composite
BBRC1301	Infill	282.0	6601479	458818	312	-61	270	160	164	4	0.38	Composite
								180	188	8	2.44	Composite
								180	184	4	3.54	Composite
BBRC1302	Extensional	240.0	6601502	458773	311	-60	268	156	160	4	1.13	Composite
								168	172	4	0.57	Composite
								192	196	4	0.26	Composite
								208	212	4	0.30	Composite
BBRC1303	Extensional	96.0	6602641	458538	312	-60	271	24	32	8	0.50	Composite
								28	32	4	0.74	Composite
BBRC1304	Extensional	102.0	6602721	458536	312	-60	271	32	40	8	0.48	Composite
BBRC1307	Extensional	120.0	6602760	458560	312	-59	270	44	48	4	0.21	Composite
BBRC1310	Extensional	132.0	6602837	458557	312	-60	269	32	44	12	0.94	Composite
								36	40	4	1.26	Composite
BBRC1312	Extensional	150.0	6602640	458580	313	-60	271	20	28	8	0.32	Composite
BBRC1314	Extensional	90.0	6602880	458500	312	-60	271	24	28	4	0.27	Composite
								32	36	4	0.39	Composite
BBRC1315	Extensional	92.0	6602880	458540	312	-60	274	28	32	4	0.55	Composite
BBRC1316	Extensional	150.0	6602880	458580	312	-60	270	44	52	8	0.90	Composite
								44	47	3	1.82	Split
BBRC1401	Infill	96.0	6600441	458649	315	-61	269	12	20	8	0.36	Composite
								16	20	4	0.50	Composite
								28	36	8	0.36	Composite
								32	36	4	0.51	Composite
								52	56	4	0.27	Composite
								61	62	1	1.30	Split
BBRC1405	Infill	209.0	6600300	458905	314	-60	271	44	48	4	0.22	Composite
BBRC1406	Extensional	176.0	6599860	458740	313	-60	92	96	100	4	4.57	Composite
BBRC1407	Extensional	174.0	6599860	458700	313	-60	91	32	40	8	0.47	Composite
								32	36	4	0.57	Composite
								64	68	4	0.55	Composite
								124	128	4	1.03	Composite
BBRD0005	Infill	225.9	6600301	458789	314	-61	270	16	17	1	0.67	Split
								46	47	1	5.15	Split
								50	55	5	0.83	Split
								51	52	1	1.16	Split
								53	54	1	1.08	Split
								148.9	149.8	0.9	0.37	Half Core
								165	165.7	0.7	1.03	Half Core

APPENDIX 1 (continued)

Hole No.	Extensional or Infill	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t Au	Sample
BBRD0847	Extensional	267.8	6601716	458800	312	-61	269	84	85	1	0.42	Half Core
								113	115	2	2.52	Half Core
				including				114	115	1	4.00	Half Core
								159	161	2	1.48	Half Core
				including				159.3	161	1.7	1.70	Half Core
								176	180	4	2.05	Half Core
				including				177	180	3	2.61	Half Core
				including				177	179	2	3.55	Half Core
				including				177	178	1	5.66	Half Core
								188.1	189.3	1.2	0.48	Half Core
								195	196	1	0.50	Half Core
				including				214	219	5	0.50	Half Core
				including				214	215	1	0.69	Half Core
				and				218	219	1	1.43	Half Core
BBRD0849	Extensional	316.8	6601759	458839	312	-60	271	107	110	3	1.26	Half Core
				including				107.8	109	1.2	2.61	Half Core
								196	197	1	0.62	Half Core
								217	221	4	1.62	Half Core
				including				219	221	2	3.00	Half Core
								239	240	1	4.57	Half Core
								248	249	1	4.33	Half Core
								275	276	1	1.20	Half Core
								289	293	4	0.42	Half Core
BBRD0884	Infill	261.8	6601158	458861	312	-60	270	140	142	2	1.80	Half Core
								141	142	1	2.68	Half Core
								155	165	10	1.05	Half Core
				including				155	160	5	1.74	Half Core
								221	222	1	0.57	Half Core
								237.68	241	3.32	15.35	Half Core
				including				237.68	238.47	0.79	0.84	Half Core
				and				240	240.65	0.65	76.87	Half Core
BBRD1111	Extensional	321.8	6601321	458918	312	-60	270	64	65	1	1.89	Half Core
								155	156	1	0.75	Half Core
								185.4	195	9.6	1.43	Half Core
				including				185.4	187	1.6	0.58	Half Core
								190	194	4	2.96	Half Core
				including				190	192	2	3.35	Half Core
								198	204.25	6.25	1.56	Half Core
				including				200	204.25	4.25	2.17	Half Core
				including				201	204.25	3.25	2.60	Half Core
				including				201	202.2	1.2	3.37	Half Core
								300	303.2	3.2	8.48	Half Core
				including				300.8	303.2	2.4	11.11	Half Core
				including				302	303.2	1.2	19.58	Half Core
				including				302.6	303.2	0.6	34.30	Half Core
BBRD1115	Extensional	346.0	6601500	458868	312	-60	266	40	41	1	0.25	Split
BBRD1135	Extensional	316.0	6601199	458922	312	-60	272	24	27	3	0.98	Split
				including				25	26	1	1.15	Split
								224	227	3	0.39	Half Core
				including				224	225	1	0.59	Half Core
								245	259	14	18.86	Half Core
				including				246.18	258	11.82	22.26	Half Core
				including				246.18	253	6.82	36.87	Half Core
				or				246.18	247.57	1.39	133.13	Half Core
				and				247.88	258	10.12	7.72	Half Core
								267	267.5	0.5	0.58	Half Core
								279	281	2	1.82	Half Core
BBRD1144	Extensional	267.8	6601681	458794	312	-60	271	105.5	106.5	1	2.09	Half Core
								130	132	2	1.13	Half Core
				including				130	131	1	1.28	Half Core
								171	175	4	2.99	Half Core
				including				171.5	172.7	1.2	9.33	Half Core
				and				172	172.7	0.7	15.50	Half Core

APPENDIX 1 (continued)

Hole No.	Extensional or Infill	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t Au	Sample
BBRD1260	Extensional	324.8	6602122	458828	314	-60	270	40	44	4	0.66	Composite
								166	167	1	0.63	Half Core
								211.7	213.62	1.92	3.08	Half Core
				including				211.7	212.6	0.9	4.18	Half Core
								244	246	2	1.17	Half Core
								267	280	13	0.40	Half Core
				including				269	270	1	1.89	Half Core
				including				278	279	1	0.57	Half Core
								283	284	1	1.34	Half Core
								300	301	1	0.49	Half Core
BBRD1261	Extensional	327.7	6602160	458830	314	-60	271	148	150	2	0.86	Composite
								258	287	29	1.69	Half Core
				including				258	272	14	2.61	Half Core
				including				258	266	8	3.81	Half Core
				including				258	259	1	4.03	Half Core
				and				261	262	1	15.37	Half Core
				and				263	264	1	4.39	Half Core
				and				279	287	8	1.28	Half Core
				including				279	283	4	1.94	Half Core
				including				281	282	1	3.74	Half Core
								296	298	2	0.65	Half Core
BBRD1262	Extensional	360.8	6602159	458869	314	-60	271	155	156.8	1.8	1.30	Half Core
								155.7	156.8	1.1	1.98	Half Core
								248	248.5	0.5	2.39	Half Core
								302.1	306	3.9	1.33	Half Core
				including				302.1	302.4	0.3	3.50	Half Core
				and				304	306	2	1.90	Half Core
								308.1	315	6.9	2.47	Half Core
				including				308.1	311	2.9	5.09	Half Core
				including				308.1	310.1	2	6.93	Half Core
				and				314	315	1	1.32	Half Core
								318	325.4	7.4	0.51	Half Core
				including				318	319	1	1.77	Half Core
				and				324.8	325.4	0.6	1.27	Half Core
								334	334.8	0.8	0.84	Half Core
								338	338.7	0.7	0.38	Half Core
BBRD1263	Extensional	356.8	6602240	458860	315	-59	270	273.9	275	1.1	0.44	Half Core
								288	298	10	1.71	Half Core
				including				288	289	1	0.90	Half Core
				and				291	298	7	2.26	Half Core
				including				296	297	1	8.55	Half Core
								301	302.8	1.8	0.38	Half Core
								328	329	1	0.46	Half Core
BBRD1264	Extensional	393.8	6602240	458900	315	-60	269	64	68	4	0.39	Composite
								235	237	2	1.35	Half Core
								293.8	296	2.2	2.99	Half Core
				including				295	296	1	4.28	Half Core
								332	348	16	0.79	Half Core
				including				334	335	1	0.57	Half Core
				and				337	342	5	1.80	Half Core
				including				340	342	2	3.52	Half Core
				including				340	341	1	4.22	Half Core
				and				343	344	1	0.52	Half Core
								357	363	6	3.40	Half Core
				including				357	358	1	1.36	Half Core
				and				359	363	4	4.75	Half Core
				including				359	362	3	5.41	Half Core
				including				360	362	2	5.79	Half Core
								375	376	1	0.49	Half Core

APPENDIX 1 (continued)

Hole No.	Extensional or Infill	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	g/t Au	Sample
BBRD1267	Extensional	309.6	6602329	458794	314	-60	273	166	167	1	0.50	Half Core
								189	190	1	0.41	Half Core
								228	230	2	0.54	Half Core
								229	230	1	0.69	Half Core
								257	259	2	0.46	Half Core
								258	259	1	0.54	Half Core
BBRD1288	Infill	260.8	6602299	458755	314	-60	271	188.85	192	3.15	4.57	Half Core
								190	191.2	1.2	9.09	Half Core

Appendix 1 Notes

- ✖ One metre riffle-split results are pending for all 4m composite samples.
- ✖ Grades calculated above a lower cut-off grade of 0.20g/t Au and reported above a nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.50g/t Au (including composite samples that have scope to generate plus 0.50g/t Au intersections). 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	<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>Holes were drilled to variable depth dependent upon observation from the supervising geologist.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Sampling was undertaken using Breaker Resources' (BRB) sampling protocols and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice, including standard and duplicate samples.
	<p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><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>	<p>RC samples were composited at 4m to produce a bulk 3kg sample.</p> <p>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).</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 50g 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>	<p>RC drilling was undertaken using a face-sampling percussion hammer with 5½" bits.</p> <p>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.</p>
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
		<p>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 is recorded for every "run". Core recovery is calculated as a percentage recovery.</p> <p>Core recovery is confirmed by BRB staff during core orientation activities on site and recorded into the database.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>Various diamond drilling additives (including muds and foams) have been used to condition the drill holes to maximise recoveries and sample quality.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<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>	<p>There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias in the RC drilling at this stage.</p> <p>There is no significant loss of material reported in the mineralised parts of the diamond core to date.</p>
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>	<p>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.</p>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>All cores are photographed in the core tray, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry and wet.</p>
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<p>All drill holes were logged in full.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	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.
	<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 50g 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. 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.
	<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>	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
	<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 50g 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>	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	<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>	n/a
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary geological and sampling data were recorded digitally and on hard copy respectively, and are subsequently transferred to a digital database where it is validated by experienced database personnel assisted by the geological staff. Assay results are merged with the primary data using established database protocols run in house by BRB.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments or calibrations were undertaken other than to average any repeated analysis for each individual sample.
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 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)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system is GDA94 MGA, Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	As detailed above.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	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.
	<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 infill drilling is being conducted to provide enough data to support estimation of a Mineral Resource.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	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	<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 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).
	<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>	Sample bias arising from orientation is discussed above.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	RC and diamond drill samples submitted were systematically numbered and recorded, bagged in labelled polyweave sacks and dispatched in batches to the laboratory's Kalgoorlie facility by BRB personnel. The laboratory confirms receipt of all samples on the submission form on arrival. All assay pulps are retained and stored in a Company facility for future reference if required.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No formal audits/reviews have been conducted on sampling technique or

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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	<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>	The RC and diamond drill holes are located on tenement M28/388, which is held 100% by BRB. There are no material interests or issues associated with the tenement.
	<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>	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	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	BRB is targeting Archean orogenic gold mineralisation near major faults. Gold is associated with subsidiary faults of the Claypan Shear Zone and occurs preferentially in the Fe-rich part of a fractionated dolerite in an area of shallow (5m to 20m) transported cover. The dolerite is folded into a domal geometry between two major shear zones ("domain" boundaries) that converge and bend in the vicinity of the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>Refer to Appendix 1 for significant results from the RC and diamond drilling.</p> <p>Drill hole locations are described in the body of the text, in Appendix 1 and on related Figures.</p>
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.	Grades calculated above a lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au and reported above a nominal lower cut-off grade of 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	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The orientation of the drilling may introduce some sampling bias (positive or negative).</p>
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	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
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 holes are located on Figure 1. Grades calculated above a lower cut-off grade of 0.20g/t Au and reported above a nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.50g/t Au. No top-cuts have been applied.
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	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	Further work is planned as stated in this announcement.