

MULTIPLE GOLD ANOMALIES IDENTIFIED AT MT GILL PROJECT

- **Multiple gold-in-soil anomalies identified in four areas following reconnaissance auger sampling at Mt Gill Project.**
- **Southern area soil anomalies on broad, magnetic low in footwall of the Yamarna Shear (25 km-long at +3 ppb gold; peak value of 25 ppb gold).**
- **Eastern area soil anomalies on Yamarna Shear (14 km long; peak value of 57 ppb gold) and Yamarna greenstone belt (7 km long; peak value of 63 ppb gold).**
- **Aircore drilling planned following infill soil sampling over higher priority targets.**

Overview

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB, "Breaker") is pleased to advise that reconnaissance multi-element auger soil sampling (1,600m x 400m) over the 518 km² Mt Gill Project, located on the Yamarna Shear in the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane, Western Australia (Figure 1 and 2), has identified multiple gold-in-soil anomalies in four distinct areas. The gold-in-soil values are associated with variably anomalous arsenic, copper, silver and antimony.

The southern area gold-in-soil anomalies (Figure 3) are associated with an arcuate magnetic low in sand dune country in the footwall of the Yamarna Shear. At +3 ppb gold, the soil anomaly extends over 25 km with smaller areas of +6 ppb gold, and a peak value of 25 ppb gold. The arcuate magnetic low separates a mafic complex to the west, from granite gneiss to the east. The inferred mafic complex was identified from strongly anomalous chrome and nickel values obtained in the soil survey.

The northern area soil anomalies (Figure 3) are also in sand dune country in the footwall of the Yamarna Shear. Although lower in magnitude (peak value of 8 ppb gold), the soil anomalies have a spatial association with a domal granite intrusion.

The eastern area soil anomalies (Figure 3) are located on the Yamarna Shear and Yamarna greenstone belt along strike from the Khan North and Attila gold deposits. The Yamarna Shear anomalies have an overall strike length of 14 km with a peak value of 57 ppb gold. The Yamarna greenstone belt anomalies have an overall strike length of 7 km with a peak value of 63 ppb gold. Residual soils to the east of the Yamarna Shear are more widespread and as a result the background gold values are higher.

Aircore drilling is planned to evaluate the economic potential of the soil results following infill auger soil sampling (400m x 100m pattern) of higher priority gold-in-soil anomalies, and native title heritage clearance surveys as required.

Executive Chairman, Tom Sanders said: "The soil results at Mt Gill are potentially significant. The fact that we are seeing reasonable continuity on such a wide sample spacing and in sand in many cases is surprising and makes the results all the more interesting. The results highlight the unexplored gold potential in the footwall area of the Yamarna Shear as well in more obvious areas to the east of the Yamarna Shear".

"In some areas at Mt Gill we are dealing with thin wind-blown sand directly on top of Archean rocks that are not very weathered based on the little we can see. As a result, the geochemical dispersion can be less pronounced and some of the more localised geochemical results can be equally significant", Mr Sanders said.

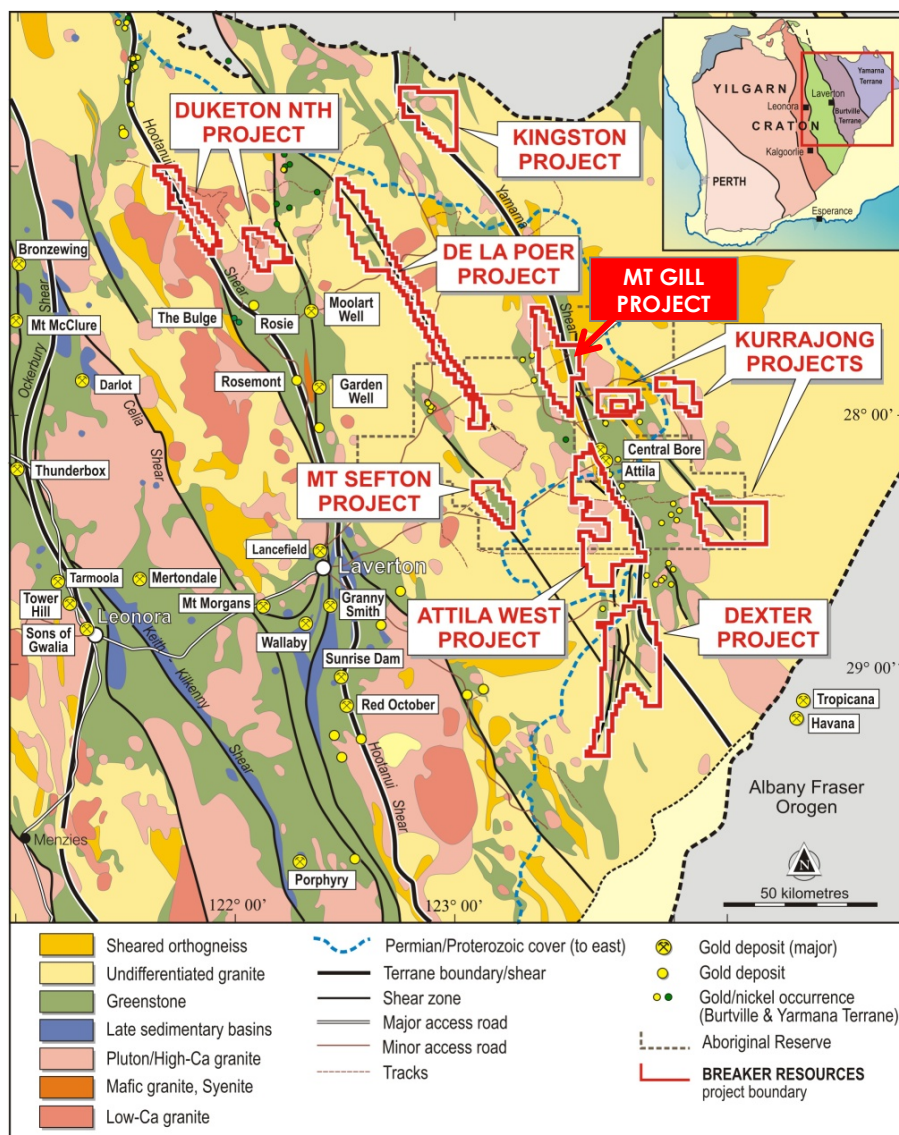


Figure 1: Project Location Plan, Breaker Resources NL

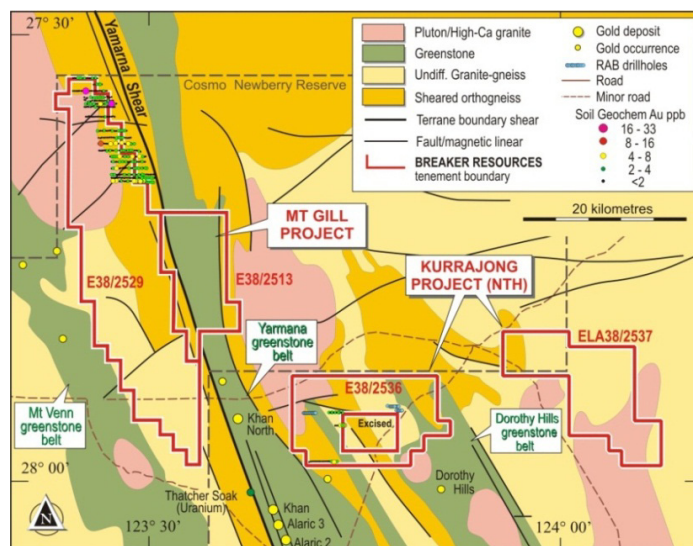


Figure 2: Interpreted Geology with Historical Geochemistry, Mt Gill Project

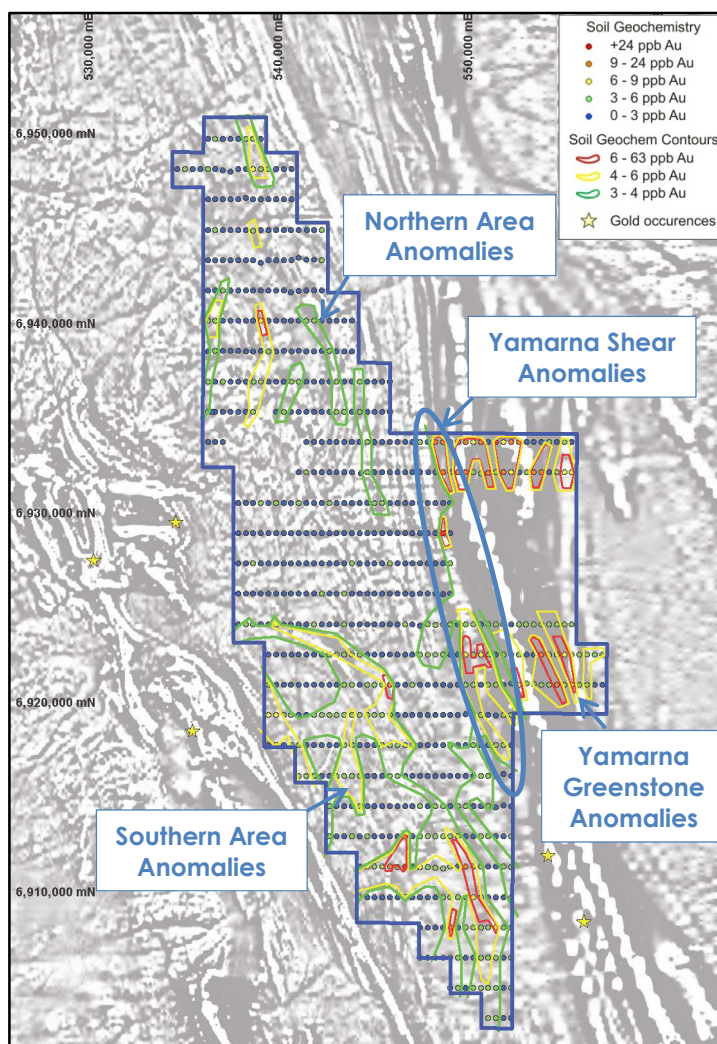


Figure 3: Gold-in-Soil Values over Aeromagnetic Image, Mt Gill Project

Mt Gill Project/Background

Breaker is the largest tenement holder in the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane and is actively screening its portfolio for large gold deposit signatures using modern geochemical techniques.

The 518 km² Mt Gill Project is located 135 km northeast of Laverton and comprises two exploration licences situated 12 km along strike from the Khan North gold deposit and 30 km along strike from the Attila-Alaric-Central Bore gold deposits. The Mt Gill Project includes 17 km of the Yamarna greenstone belt and a 35 km-long zone to the west of Yamarna Shear, termed the central structural zone of Yamarna Shear Zone (GSWA). The central structural zone, located between the Mount Venn and Yamarna greenstone belts, comprises banded gneiss with greenstone and granite enclaves.

The Project is dominated by extensive thin aeolian sand overlying Archean bedrock to the west of the Yamarna Shear (E38/2529) with mixed Archean outcrop, colluvium and sand cover to the east of the Yamarna Shear (E38/2513). Historical exploration is limited to part-coverage soil sampling over a 14 km-long zone in the footwall of the Yamarna Shear by WMC in the mid-1990's (Figure 2). This sampling identified peak soil values up to 33 ppb in sandy soils although no follow-up drilling was undertaken.

Breaker acquired the Project in 2010 on the basis of multiple attractive structural targets identified from new government aeromagnetic data and mapping.



Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL

About Breaker

Breaker Resources NL ("Breaker") is an Australian exploration company pursuing new opportunities for gold discovery in the emerging (and largely unexplored) Yamarna and Burtville Terranes, in the eastern part of the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane ("EGST"), Western Australia. Breaker Resources NL listed on the ASX in April 2012.

Breaker's projects target structural settings where gold deposits are known to be most common based on quantitative spatial analysis studies in the well-explored western part of the EGST. These structural settings include previously underexplored major faults situated adjacent to regional anticlines, domal granite intrusions, greenstone belts and fault bends.

Breaker is the largest tenement holder in the EGST with a 100% interest in eight exploration projects with an overall area of ~5,500 km². The Company's projects include 190 km of the Yamarna Shear Zone, four previously undrilled greenstone belts and several other large crustal faults.

Significant gold discoveries made in the Yamarna and Burtville Terranes in the last ten years include Moolart Well (2002), Garden Well (2009) and Central Bore (2009). The Tropicana gold deposit, to the immediate south of the Yilgarn Craton, was discovered in 2005.

The Company's main exploration tools are modern, geochemical techniques that provide a cost-effective tool for discovery and a sound mechanism for exploration risk management that takes advantage of the Company's large portfolio.

Competent Person Statement

The information contained in this report that relates to exploration results and geological information is based on information compiled by Mr Tom Sanders and Mr Alastair Barker, officers of Breaker Resources NL and whose services have been engaged by Breaker on an 80% of full time basis. Mr Sanders and Mr Barker are Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the December 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr Sanders and Mr Barker consent to the inclusion in this report of the information based on their work in the form and context in which it appears.

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