

## DEXTER RC DRILLING UPDATE; ZONING IN ON BEDROCK GOLD

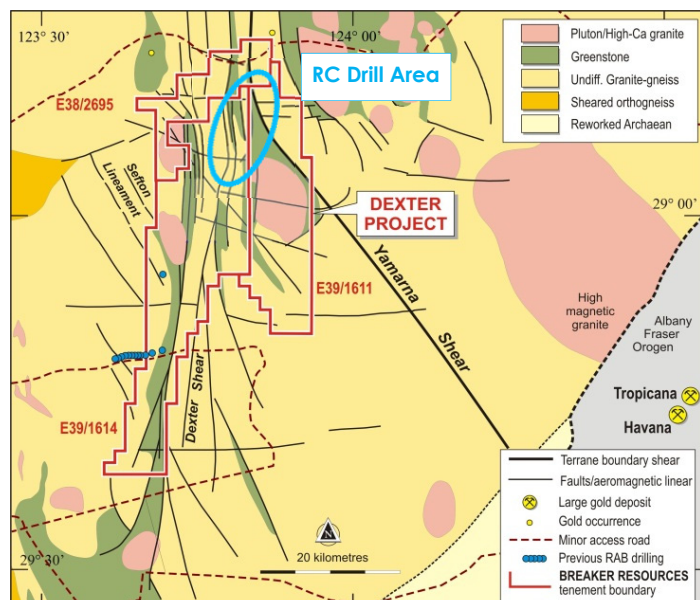
- ✦ An 8,426m reverse circulation (RC) drill program to test for bedrock sources of secondary (redox) gold enrichment at the Three Bears and Tallows Prospects has been completed.
- ✦ Drilling at Three Bears indicates that the redox gold is offset downslope from the bedrock source with gold increasing to the south in the presence of strong alteration and pyrite.
- ✦ Limited drilling at the Tallows Prospect did not locate the inferred bedrock source. Multi-element bedrock geochemistry is in progress to guide further drilling.
- ✦ Follow-up drilling is required at both prospects.

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB, "Breaker") is pleased to provide an update following the completion in early July of an 8,426m RC drill program at its 100%-owned Dexter Gold Project located in an area of transported cover in WA's Eastern Goldfields region (Figure 1).

### Overview

The objective of the RC drilling was to identify the bedrock source responsible for multi-kilometre long zones of redox gold enrichment identified by recent aircore drilling at the Three Bears and Tallows Prospects (up to 3m at 7.5 g/t gold). At Dexter, the redox gold is typically developed at a depth of 30m to 70m and is interpreted to be sourced from nearby areas of bedrock mineralisation, consistent with recent research models (Annexure 1).

The two month drill program consisted of 39 completed drill holes at the Three Bears Prospect (5,513m) including 25 vertical "stratigraphic" holes, and a further 13 drill holes (2,659m) at the Tallows Prospect (Figures 2 to 4).

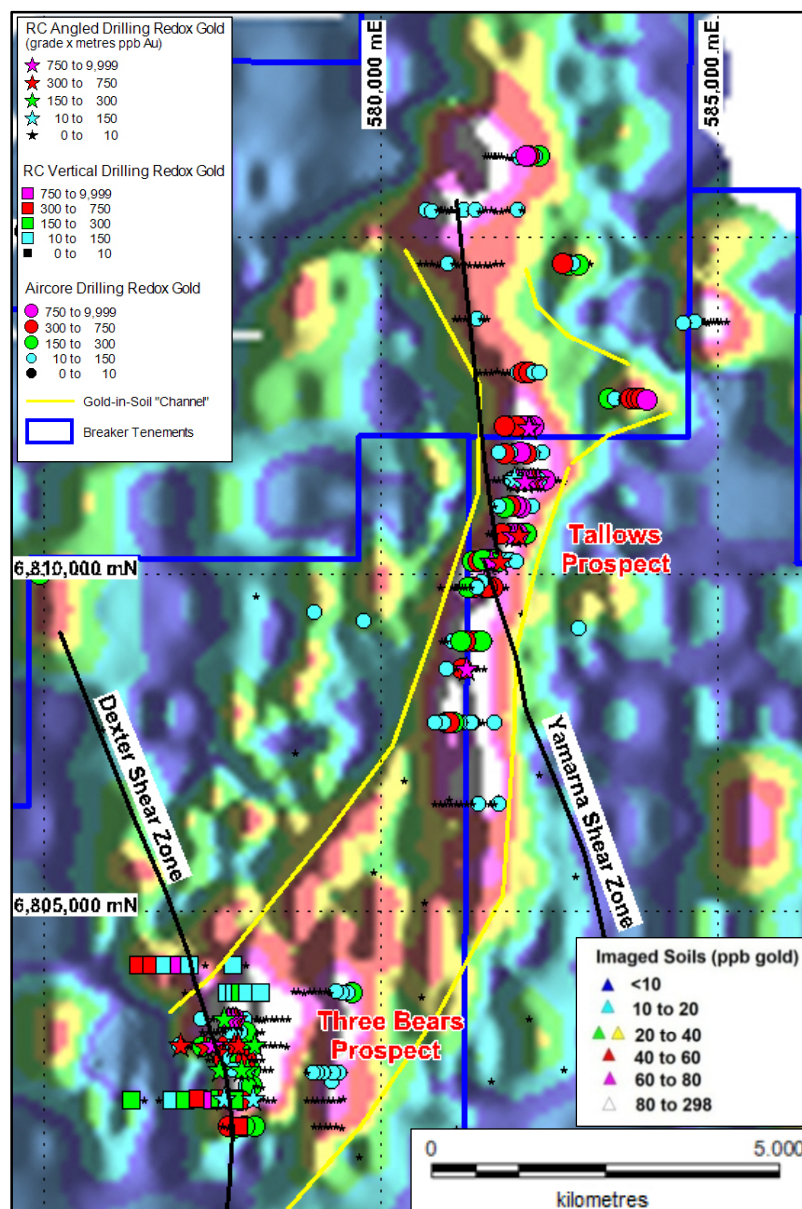


**Figure 1: Dexter Project Location  
with Interpreted Geology**

The targeted areas of redox gold enrichment at the two prospects occur in discrete areas within a coherent "channel" of gold-in-soil enrichment that extends for a distance of 14km from Three Bears downslope over the Tallows Prospect (Figure 2). Previous aircore drilling within and outside the channel of anomalous gold-in-soil confirms that the redox gold enrichment is restricted in area and is not a "global" phenomenon (Figure 2).

Executive Chairman Tom Sanders commented, "We are intentionally exploring for unusually large gold deposits in a previously unexplored part of WA's Eastern Goldfields."

"We are proceeding systematically and whilst we have not made a big gold discovery with our first RC program at Dexter, we are breaking new ground in several ways. As far as I am aware the size and magnitude of the gold-in-soil anomaly at Three Bears and Tallows has not been documented in similar areas of transported cover in Western Australia. It follows that the bedrock gold source may also be unusually large," Mr Sanders said.



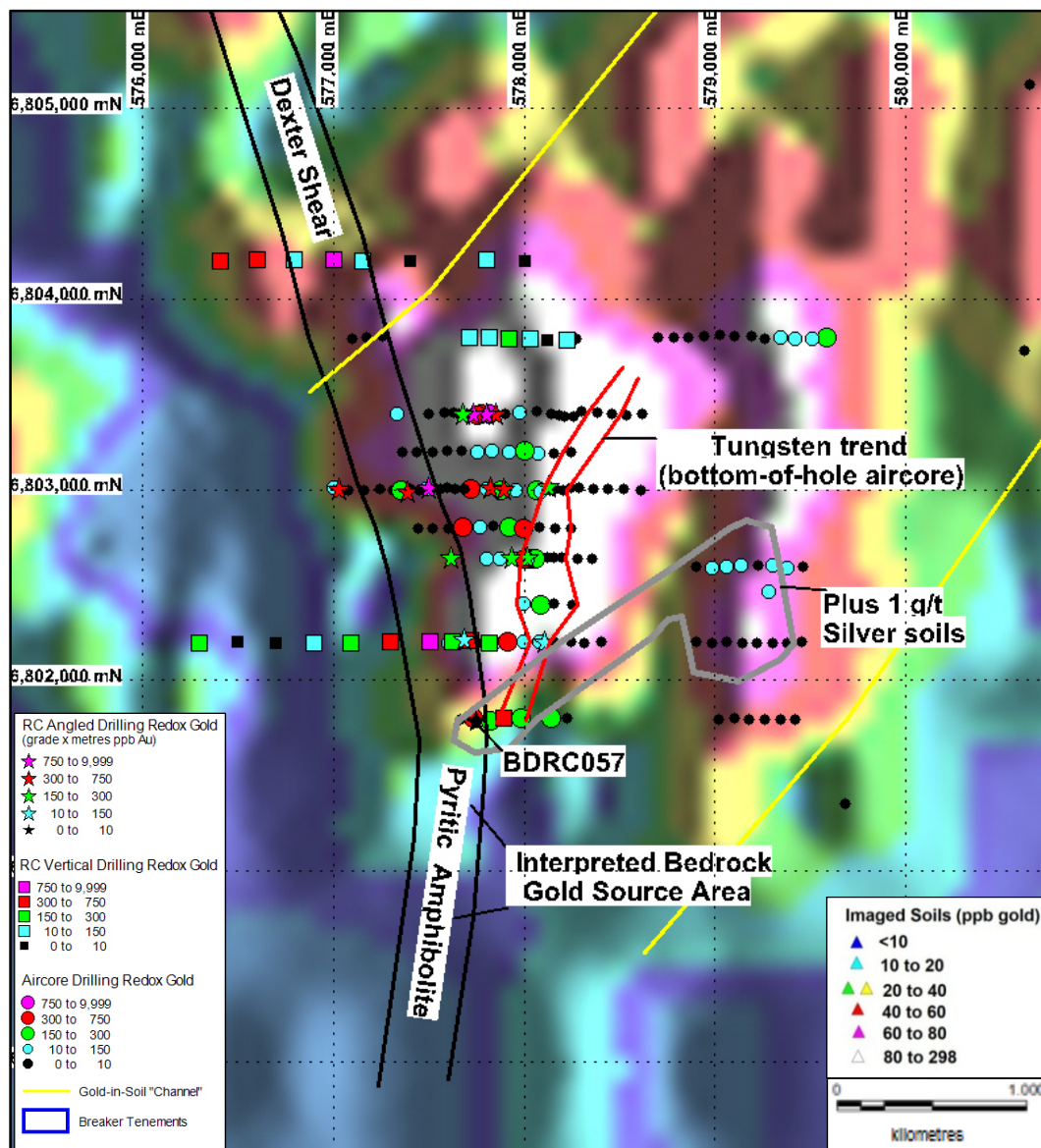
**Figure 2: Three Bears-Tallows Soil Anomaly showing Drill Holes with Scaled Redox Gold (ppb) over Imaged Gold-in-Soil (400m x 100m)**

### Three Bears Prospect RC Drilling

Eight angled RC drill holes (1,720m) were initially completed in the northern and central part of the Three Bears Prospect to test the bedrock below redox-level gold enrichment developed at a depth of 60m to 70m in weathered Archean basement and Permian cover rocks.

These holes intersected sericite- and hematite-altered syenite (mantle-derived granite) and granodiorite however anomalous gold was restricted to the zone of weathering, indicating that the redox gold enrichment is displaced from the inferred bedrock source.

To assist in locating the bedrock source of the gold, 25 vertical "stratigraphic" drill holes (2,307m) were then completed upslope to the west to clarify the extent and nature of bedrock alteration and to obtain a broader footprint of the redox gold enrichment. This drilling identified a 400m-wide zone of sheared and biotite-altered amphibolite (mafic rock) to the west on the Dexter Shear Zone (Figure 3) with pyrite increasing noticeably to the south.



**Figure 3: Three Bears Prospect Drill Hole Plan with Scaled Redox Gold (ppb) over Imaged Gold-in-Soil (400m x 100m)**



A further seven angled RC drill holes (1,486m) were then drilled tracing the 400m-wide zone of sulphide-altered amphibolite to the south along the Dexter Shear Zone.

The final RC drill hole at Three Bears situated on the southern-most RC/aircore drill traverse (BDRC0057) intersected narrow 1m zones of anomalous gold assaying up to 0.3g/t gold in fresh pyrite-rich bedrock, suggesting that the inferred bedrock gold source is further south. This is consistent with elevated redox gold enrichments along the Dexter Shear, and converging tungsten and sulphur trends from bottom-of-hole aircore geochemistry (Figure 3). Gold and silver soil anomalies also converge in the area (Figure 3).

Further RC drilling is now required to test the mineralised zone to the south along the Dexter Shear to evaluate what appears to be the bedrock source area. Multi-element geochemistry on the RC drill chips is now in progress to evaluate the distribution of gold pathfinder elements and associated alteration.

The RC drilling undertaken confirmed that the previous aircore program did not reach Archean bedrock (or the redox zone of gold enrichment in many cases), terminating at blade refusal in granite conglomerate of Permian age with the exception of the two northern drill traverses.



Photo 1: RC Drilling at Dexter Project

## **Tallows Prospect**

At the Tallows Prospect, thirteen broadly spaced RC drill holes (2,659m) were completed over a 4km strike length to test the bedrock below areas of redox gold enrichment, developed at a depth of 30m to 60m over a 7km distance (Figure 3).

These holes intersected hematite-altered granodiorite and syenite with localised areas of pyrite and sericite alteration. Anomalous gold was found to be restricted to the zone of weathering indicating that the redox gold enrichment is displaced from the inferred bedrock source. The bedrock source is interpreted to be upstream of the redox gold enrichment, either to the side of the area drilled or further south at the “headwaters” of the gold-in-soil anomaly (Figure 4).

Due to the large dimensions of the target areas involved, a decision was made to focus most of the RC drilling on the Three Bears Prospect where the tighter drill/data density allows more detailed analysis. Multi-element geochemistry on the RC drill chips is now in progress to assess the alteration to direct follow-up drilling.

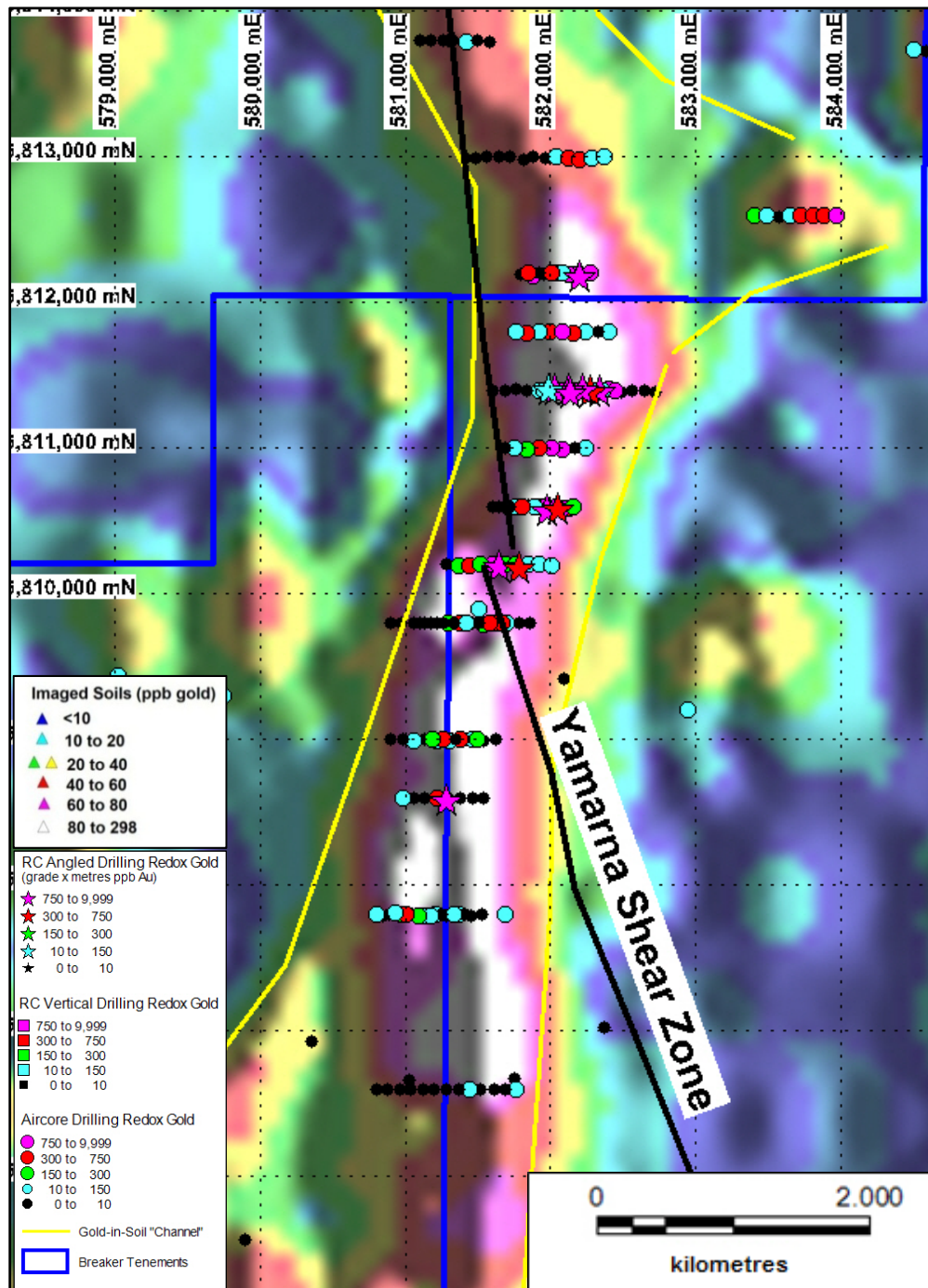


Figure 4: Tallows Prospect (Central Area) Drill Hole Plan with Scaled Redox Gold (ppb) over Imaged Gold-in-Soil (400m x 100m)

*Tom Sanders*

Tom Sanders  
Executive Chairman  
Breaker Resources NL

**About Breaker**

Breaker Resources NL 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'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 Resources NL is one of the largest tenement holders in the EGST with a 100% interest in eight exploration projects. The Company's projects include a large footprint over the Yamarna Shear Zone, three 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.

**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.

For further information please contact:

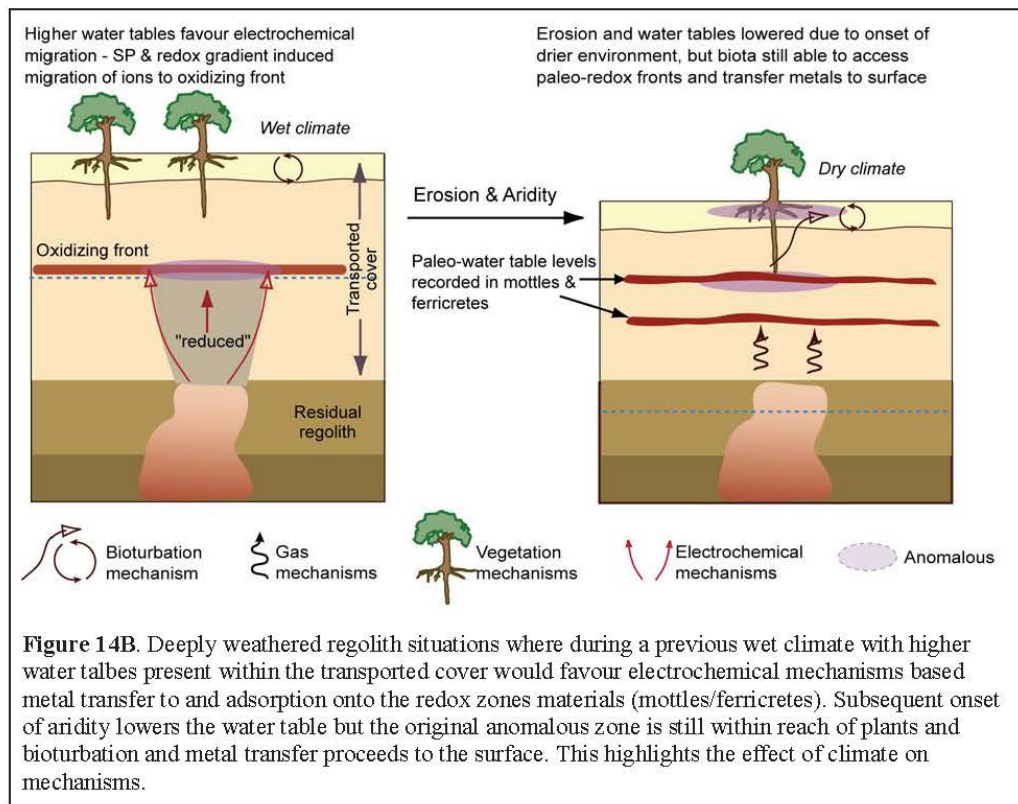
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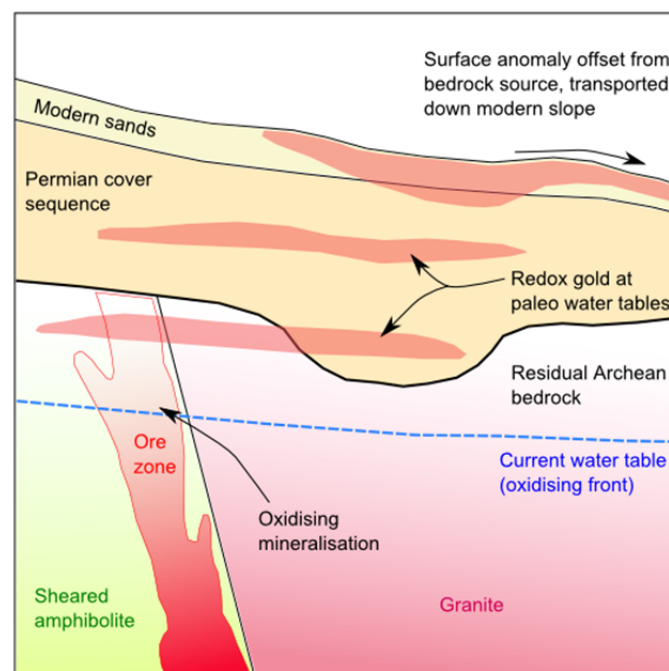
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**Annexure 1**



**Annexure 1a (Figure 14B): The Links Between Potential Cover Settings and Metal Transfer Mechanisms from "Geochemical Dispersion Mechanisms Through Transported Cover: Implications For Mineral Exploration in Australia" M.F. Aspandiar, R.R. Anand and D.J. Gray**  
**CRC LEME OPEN FILE REPORT 246, December 2008**



**Annexure 1b: Interpreted Metal Transfer Mechanisms in Cover Setting Adjusted for Slope (Breaker Resources NL)**