BREAKER Resources NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **15 February 2016**

RC drilling underway to test potentially major gold discovery at Lake Roe Project in WA

35-hole program following up the highly promising shallow mineralisation outlined over 2.2km by 1km area

Key Points

- **A 6,000m, 35-hole reverse circulation (RC) drill program has started at the Bombora Prospect at the Lake Roe Gold Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie.**
- **The RC drilling is aimed at establishing Bombora as a major greenfields gold discovery.**
- **The 2.2km by 1km Bombora Prospect is situated in the southern part of a 6km-long gold system identified in August 2015 by scout aircore drilling which returned grades up to 22.44g/t.**
- **The RC drilling will target high grade lode and stockwork-style mineralisation hosted by a thick layered (fractionated) dolerite.**
- **Drilling will test the full strike length of dolerite-hosted mineralisation on a wide spacing, starting in the far north. Paired RC holes will be used to clarify geometry of mineralisation.**

Further Aircore Drill Results (December 2015)

- **End-of-hole multi-element results received for 118 drill holes. 24% of the holes ended in +50ppb Au mineralisation grading up to 6.28g/t gold (drill refusal).**
- **Results confirm multiple, strike-extensive +50ppb Au alteration envelopes up to ~200m wide (a feature typical of large gold deposits).**
- **Anomalous gold identified over a wide area in the vicinity of the Claypan Shear Zone in the eastern part of Bombora Prospect (4m composite results for last 19 holes).**
- **These results augment previous results including 4m at 3.88g/t Au in the same area. They are significant as they were obtained on a very wide drill hole spacing (80m), and are situated on a northwest-trending mineralised corridor that includes the dolerite-hosted mineralisation (a dilatant bend on the Claypan Shear Zone).**

12 Walker Avenue
West Perth WA 6005
PO Box 244
West Perth WA 6872

Telephone: +61 8 9226 3666
Facsimile: +61 8 9226 3668
Email: breaker@breakerresources.com.au
Website: www.breakerresources.com.au

Introduction/Background

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB, **Breaker**) is pleased to provide an update of activities and results from the Bombora Prospect, part of its 100%-owned Lake Roe Project, located 100km east of Kalgoorlie. The main exploration target is high-grade gold mineralisation hosted primarily by an 800m-thick fractionated dolerite situated in a highly favourable setting – a domal geometry on a prominent bend in the regional-scale Claypan Shear Zone between the Carosue Dam and Karonie gold deposits.

Initial aircore drilling in July/August 2015 identified a 6km-long gold system under thin transported cover with grades up to 22.44g/t Au (Figure 1; ASX Release 30 October 2015). Two subsequent phases of infill aircore drilling in the southern part of the system – the Bombora Prospect – confirmed the scope for a major new discovery by upgrading the continuity, density and extent of mineralisation on a relatively wide drill spacing (minimum 100m x 40m; Figure 2; ASX Releases 4 December 2015 and 29 January 2016).

Photo 1: Lake Roe Project – BBRC0001 Bombora North

Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling

A ~6,000m, 35-hole program of RC drilling has commenced at the Bombora Prospect with the objective of confirming a potentially major greenfields gold discovery.

Planned drill holes are located on Figure 2. The strategy of the RC drilling is to test the grade, geometry and continuity of gold mineralisation in the primary (fresh) zone and relate it to oxide (aircore) drill intersections, many of which terminate in mineralisation. The RC drilling will systematically test the full strike-length of dolerite-hosted mineralisation at the Bombora Prospect. Paired RC holes will be used in a number of areas to clarify the geometry.

Drilling commenced in the far northern part of the Bombora Prospect and will work progressively south, targeting lode and granophyre-hosted stockwork mineralisation hosted by the dolerite.

The drill program is scheduled for completion in early March 2016 and may be varied in response to new information.

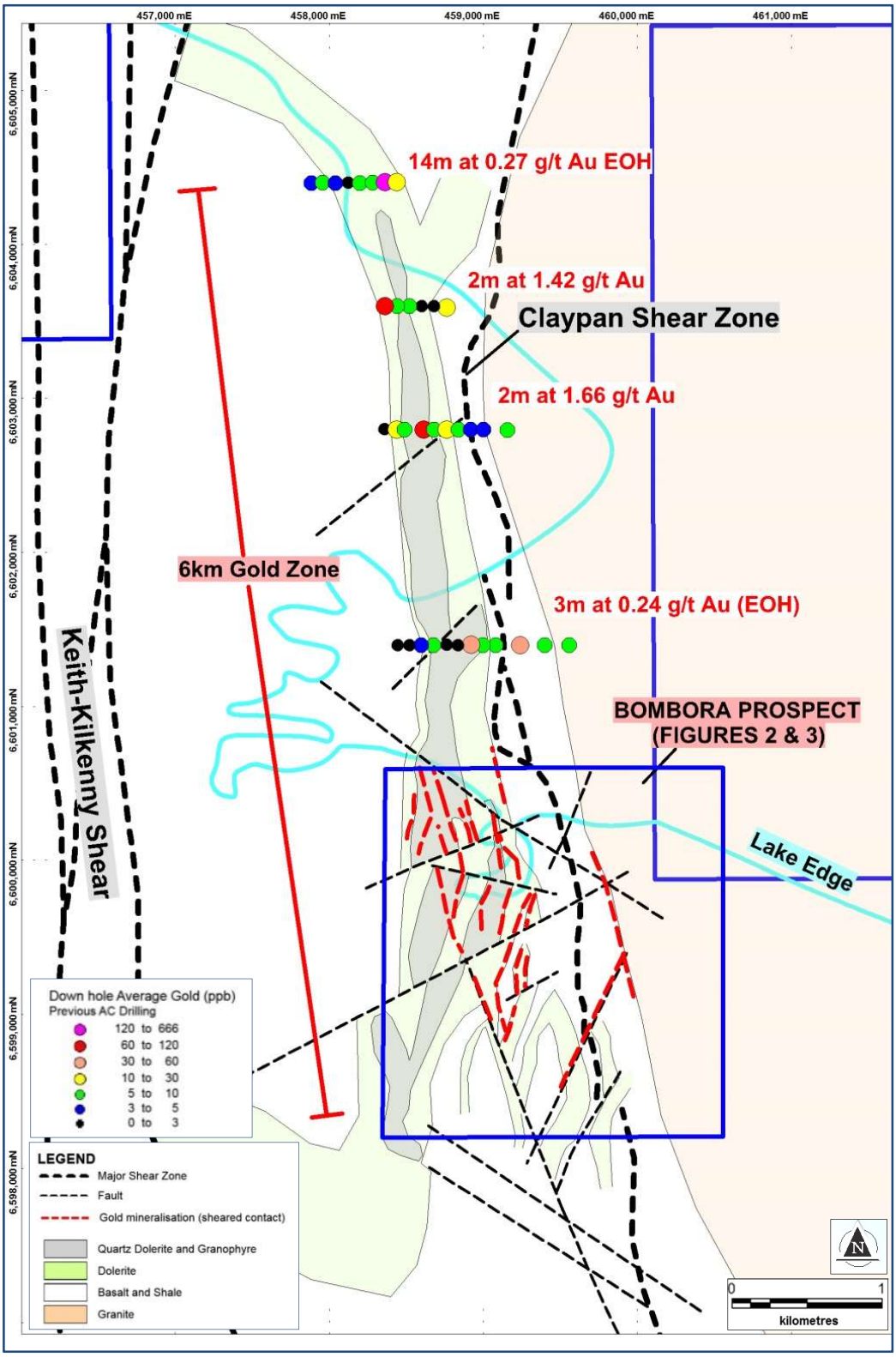

Figure 1: Bombora Prospect Location with Selected July/August 2015 Aircore Drill Results (Full results in ASX Release 30 October 2015)

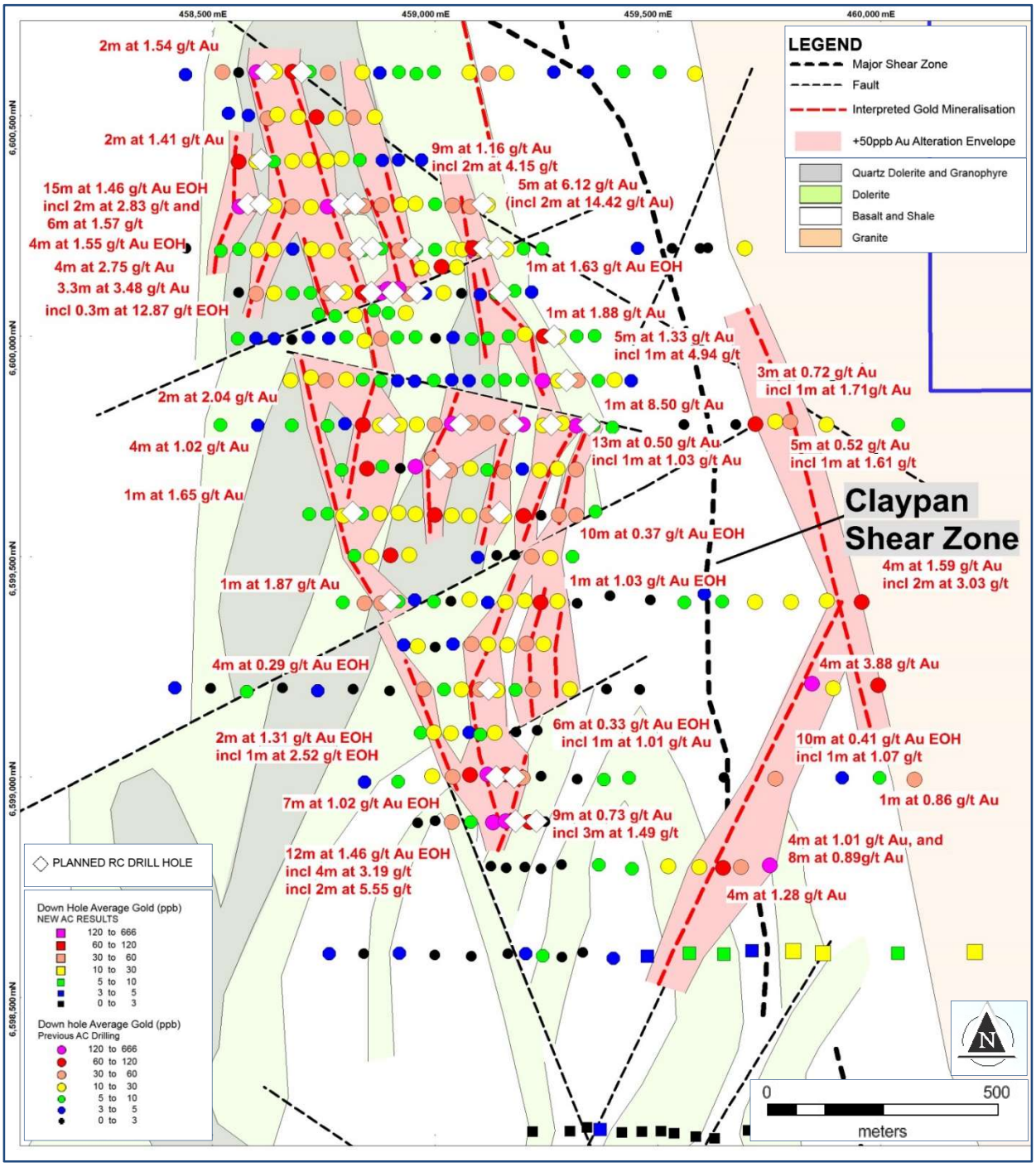

Figure 2: Bombora Prospect, Lake Roe Project - Drill Hole Location Plan with Thematic Down Hole Average Gold Values and Selected Aircore Drill Intersections. New data highlighted by squares.
(Refer to ASX Releases 29 January 2016, 30 December 2015 and 4 December 2015 for full list of Intersections)

Aircore Drill Results December 2015 (Phase 3)

End-of-hole (EOH) Multi-element Results

Multi-element assay results were received for one metre end-of-hole samples of relatively fresh bedrock (drill refusal) from the December 2015 aircore drilling (118 holes; BAC982-1099). This sampling was undertaken to build a geochemical map of the gold system to establish

geological control and facilitate drill planning (in conjunction with drill chip observations and petrology).

Twenty four per cent of the drill holes ended in +50ppb Au mineralisation grading up to 6.28g/t gold. A summary of gold results is presented in the context of previous results in Figure 3.

A key observation from the data is that the mineralised structures outlined by the aircore drilling (Figure 2) occur within +50ppb Au (EOH) alteration envelopes up to ~200m wide that are anomalous in several pathfinder elements, including silver, arsenic and antimony (Figure 3). The width of the alteration is unusual and indicates extensive alteration the scale of which is more typically observed in large gold deposits.

A second key observation is that the mineralised structures correlate closely with EOH bedrock results indicating little secondary dispersion of the gold from the bedrock (Figures 2 and 3).

Overall, the EOH results confirm that the gold occurs in strike-extensive zones situated mainly on the altered and sheared margins of different units of a layered (fractionated) dolerite, the main host rock for gold in the WA's Eastern Goldfields Superterrane.

Four Metre Composite Results

Four metre composite sample gold results were received for the final 19 drill holes located in the southern part of the Bombora Prospect (BAC1081-1099). One metre sample assay results for all 4m composite samples that assayed in excess of ~100ppb Au are anticipated in ~3 weeks (all relevant Phase 3 drill holes, BAC982-1099).

Anomalous results are summarised in Figure 2 with significant (+0.1g/t Au) results tabulated in Appendix 1. Details of the drilling are provided in Annexure 1.

The drill results identified anomalous gold over a wide area in the vicinity of the Claypan Shear Zone in the eastern part of the Bombora Prospect. These results augment previous results in the same area including 4m at 3.88g/t Au (ASX Release 29 January 2016).

The results are highly significant as they were obtained on a very wide reconnaissance drill hole spacing (80m) and are situated on a NW-trending mineralised corridor that includes the dolerite-hosted mineralisation (a dilatant bend on the Claypan Shear Zone; Figure 2). RC drilling targeting the Claypan Shear Zone is planned, possibly after further infill aircore drilling to tighten the geological controls. Targeted gold mineralisation styles include that associated with the sheared granite contact situated in the eastern part of the Bombora Prospect (Figures 2 and 3).

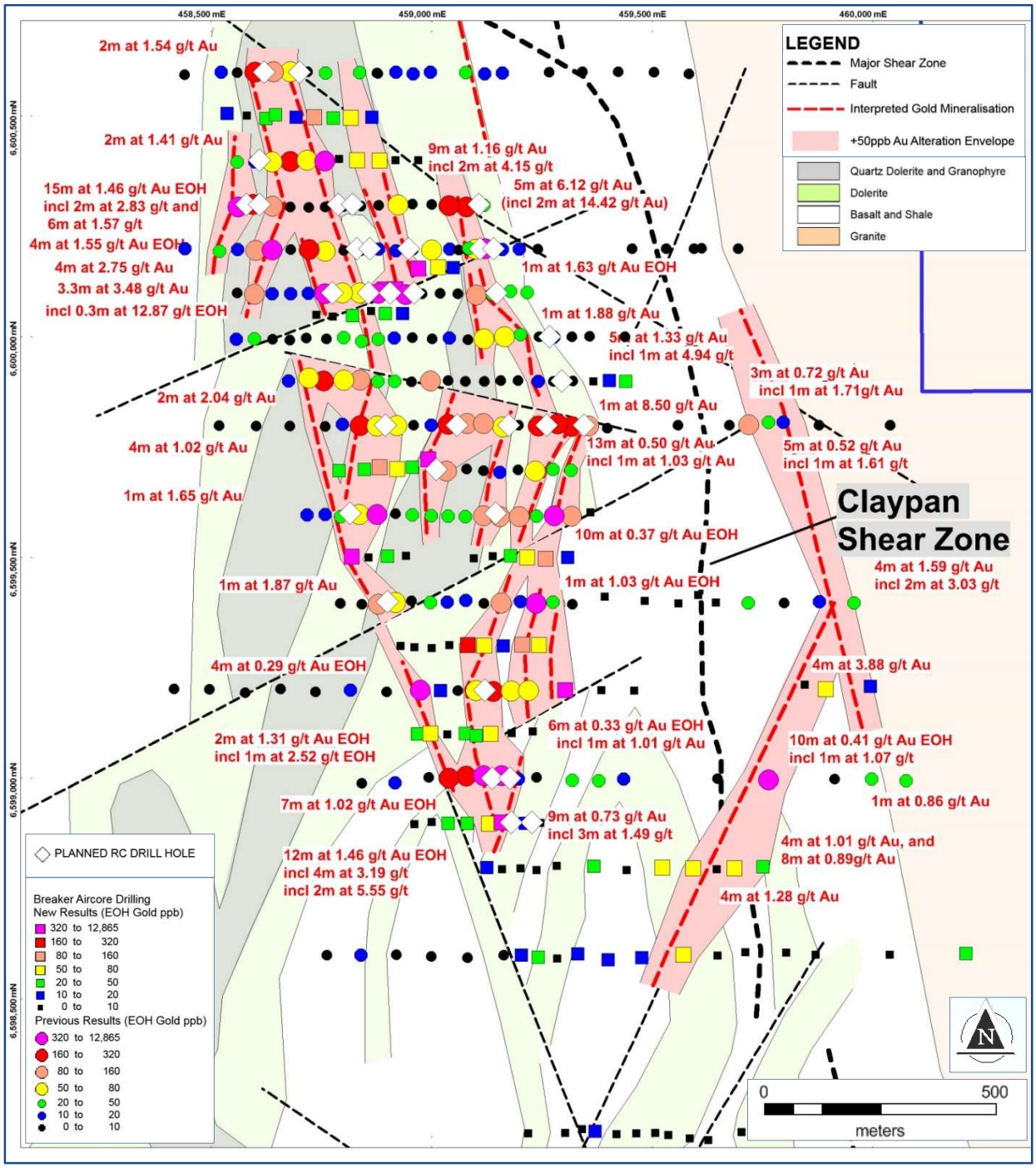

Figure 3: Bombora Prospect, Lake Roe Project - Drill Hole Location Plan with Thematic End-of-Hole Gold Values and Selected Aircore Drill Intersections. New data highlighted by squares.
(Refer to ASX Releases 29 January 2016, 30 December 2015 and 4 December 2015 for full list of Intersections)

Commentary on Results

Breaker Executive Chairman Tom Sanders said: "The RC drilling builds on three successful rounds of aircore drilling and has the potential to unlock significant value for our shareholders.

"Based on the results to date and the wide drill hole spacing used to get them, we believe there is more gold to be found both in the dolerite and in the vicinity of the Claypan Shear.

"The scale and continuity is unusual but arguably not surprising given the exceptional structural setting. We have only tested a third of the gold system, which appears to be 6km long.

"I believe that drilling through transported cover and using geochemistry to scope out gold deposits will become more common given the dearth of remaining outcropping deposits. Fortunately, the cover is thin at Bombora and the mineralisation is in a configuration that is conducive to mining should high gold grades persist in the primary (fresh) zone. The RC drilling will address this fundamental question."

Photo 2: Lake Roe Project - Gold Tail BAC0765 (32-33m; 22.44g/t Au)

Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL 15 February 2015

For further information on Breaker Resources NL please visit the Company's website at www.breakerresources.com.au, or contact:

Tom Sanders
Tel: +61 8 9226 3666
Email: breaker@breakerresources.com.au

About Breaker

Breaker Resources NL is a significant tenement holder in WA's Eastern Goldfields Superterrane in the Yilgarn Craton. Breaker's objective is the discovery and development of large new, greenfields gold deposits. Its long-term exploration strategy focuses on the use of innovative multi-element geochemical techniques to identify new gold systems concealed by transported cover in unexplored parts of a world class gold province, WA's Eastern Goldfields Superterrane in the Yilgarn Craton. The Company's research and development project activities augment this strategy.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Tom Sanders and Alastair Barker, Competent Persons, who are Members of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Sanders and Mr Barker are officers 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.	Zone	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
BAC1086	Lake Roe	51	6598600	459870	320.76	-60	270	40	48	8	0.16	Composite

Notes

- One metre results are pending all holes except BAC1061 and BAC1062.
- Cut-off grade of 0.1g/t (100ppb Au) applied due to the greenfields nature of the drilling (all drill holes are located on Figure 2).
- The mineralised widths shown are downhole distances. The orientation of the mineralisation is inconclusive due to the wide-spaced, preliminary nature of the drilling.

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.*	Sampling was conducted via aircore drilling (**AC**) on a nominal 40m or 80m hole spacing and a line spacing of 100m, 200m or 400m. All holes were drilled to blade refusal.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	AC samples were collected from a rig-mounted cyclone by bucket or green plastic bag in 1m intervals. Transported cover material was placed directly on the ground from the buckets in rows of 10. The Archean samples were collected in green bags and the dry sample was riffle split to produce a 3kg representative sample which was placed on the ground with the remaining bulk sample in rows of 10. Any damp or wet Archean samples were kept in the green plastic bag and placed in the rows of samples and a representative scoop sample taken. Sampling was undertaken using Breaker Resources' (**BRB**) sampling protocols and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice, including standard and duplicate samples. Drill hole collars were picked up using handheld GPS and corrected/checked for elevation using elevation data from a detailed aeromagnetic survey.
	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.*	To initially identify mineralised zones in each AC drill hole, the 1m bulk samples were sampled with a scoop to generate 4m composite samples of approximately 3kg, or variable 1m to 3m (composite) samples at end-of-hole. An additional 1m EOH multi-element sample was taken from AC holes terminating in Archean bedrock. The 3kg AC composite samples were sent to MinAnalytical in Perth. Samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverised to -75µm and split to produce a 10g sub sample (charge) for aqua regia digestion and gold analysis by ICP-MS with a 1ppb lower detection limit (4,000ppb upper limit). The EOH AC samples were prepared in the same manner but underwent a four acid digestion (total digest) and multi-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		element analysis by ICP-OES and ICP-MS for 63 elements (Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Hf, Hg, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pr, Pt, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr).
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.).*	AC drilling was carried out using a 3½" blade bit to refusal, generally at the fresh rock interface. Drilling was undertaken by Ausdrill Limited utilising a KL150 drill rig mounted on a belt driven track vehicle.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Samples were mainly dry with some localised damp or wet samples (~85% of the Archean samples collected were dry). AC drill recoveries were visually estimated as a semi-quantitative range and recorded in the log. Recoveries were generally excellent (>90%), with reduced recovery in the initial near-surface sample and transported cover material.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drill cyclone and sample buckets or green plastics bags were used to collect the 1m samples and cleaned between rod changes. In addition, the cyclone was generally cleaned several times during each hole (at the base of transported cover and the base of completed oxidation) and after each hole to minimise downhole and/or cross-hole contamination.
	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 AC drilling.
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, 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.	AC logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature and captures downhole depth, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration and other features of the samples.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All AC drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not core

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
techniques and sample preparation	*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	AC composite samples and EOH samples are collected with a sample scoop. Dry samples below transported cover are riffle split to obtain representative 1m samples (submitted when anomalous). The samples were recorded as dry, damp or wet. Sample duplicates were obtained by repeating the composite sampling process.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All AC samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverised to -75µm, split to produce a 10g charge prior to digestion via aqua regia (standard industry method).
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	AC samples were collected at 1m intervals and composited into 4m samples using a scoop to sample individual metre samples. Quality control procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (**CRM**) along with field sample duplicates. 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 were taken three times in every 100 samples. All AC samples were selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.
	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 composite and EOH AC gold analytical technique used a 10g charge with an aqua regia digestion (partial digestion) which is considered appropriate for a first pass analysis of oxide-dominated material within the regolith intercepted by AC drilling. EOH AC samples underwent a four acid digest which is considered a total digest.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.
	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 subsequently transferred to a digital database where it is validated by experienced database personnel assisted by the geological staff and assay results are merged with the primary data using established database protocols.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were undertaken.
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 were located by handheld GPS. Elevation values are in AHD and were corrected using the DEM-S data from the 1 second SRTM Derived Digital Elevation Models sourced from Geoscience Australia. Expected accuracy is +/- 4m for easting, northing and +/- 10m elevation coordinates.
	Specification of the grid system used.	GDA94 MGA, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Hole pickups were undertaken using a handheld GPS (see comments above). This is considered acceptable for these regional style exploration activities.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Sampling was conducted via aircore drilling (**AC**) on a nominal 40m or 80m hole spacing and a line spacing of 100m, 200m or 400m.
	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.	Not yet.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	AC results reported are based on 4m composite samples for gold.
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 AC drilling (-60 towards 270/west) tested the interpreted east dipping stratigraphy perpendicular (based from field mapping) minimising lithological bias. At this stage any primary mineralised structural orientation is unknown and no comment can be made.
	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.	The angled orientation of AC drilling may introduce sampling bias due to the unknown orientation of primary mineralisation/structures. This would be considered minimal as drilling coverage is essentially restricted to the overlying regolith and seldom penetrates fresh rock by more than a couple of metres.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	AC samples 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. 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 audits or reviews have been conducted on sampling techniques 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 AC drill holes were 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 on the sheared and altered contacts of an 800m wide fractionated dolerite in an area of shallow (5m to 20m) transported cover. The dolerite is folded into a domal geometry between two major shear zones ("domain" boundaries) that converge and bend in the vicinity of the project. The exploration target is high-grade lode, stockwork, disseminated and quartz vein gold mineralisation hosted 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 –*	Refer to Appendix 1 for significant results from the AC drilling. Drill hole locations are described in the body of the text and on related Figures. The use of low level geochemical information to identify anomalous trends

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	and "footprints" rather than reporting of individual values is considered appropriate in locating and mapping geological and geochemical anomalous trends that potentially identify target areas for follow up drilling. The detailed coordinates for each hole collar, and hole depth information is not considered material to this report, and as such individual hole location details are not tabulated if significant geochemistry is not detected.
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.*	All reported AC assays have been length weighted. No top-cuts have been applied. A nominal 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off is reported as being potentially significant in the context of the grassroots geological setting.
	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.	Arithmetic length weighting used.
	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').*	The geometry of any primary mineralisation is not known at present due to the early stage of exploration. The angled orientation of AC drilling may introduce some sampling bias (increasing the intercept width of flat lying or vertical mineralisation). All drill hole intercepts are measured in downhole metres.
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.*	All significant results above a 0.1g/t lower cut-off are reported.
Other substantive exploration	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations;*	There is no other substantive exploration data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
data	*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.*	
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.