
High-Grade Aircore Drill Results up to 10.53g/t gold and New Gold Zones Emerging, Lake Roe Project, WA

Results reinforce potential for a major discovery

- ✘ Shallow high-grade results up to 10.53g/t gold in final 1m sample assay results, Phase 4 geochemical drilling, Lake Roe Project, WA
- ✘ 43% of all 1m end-of-hole samples ended in plus 50ppb gold mineralisation with grades up to 8.70g/t gold
- ✘ New 2.6km zone of strong, strike-continuous gold and arsenic anomalism identified directly north of the Bombora discovery (Bombora North). Results include:
 - 4m at 4.73g/t Au from 10m incl. 2m at 7.95g/t in BAC1220;
 - 2m at 4.22g/t Au from 7m incl. 1m at 7.73g/t in BAC1231;
 - 10m at 1.49g/t Au from 11m in BAC1234; and
 - 3m at 3.56g/t Au from 28m incl. 2m at 4.81g/t in BAC1294
- ✘ New zone of gold anomalism up to 200m wide identified 3.7km north of Bombora (Crescent Prospect) enhances prospectivity to the north. Results include:
 - 18m at 0.47g/t Au from 20m incl. 1m at 1.88g/t in BAC1369;
 - 30m at 0.40g/t Au from 11m incl. 3m at 1.30g/t, 2m from 1.54g/t and 1m at 1.32g/t in BAC1391; and
 - 21m at 0.30g/t Au from 8m incl. 2m at 1.17g/t and 1m at 1.62g/t in BAC1392
- ✘ New sulphide-rich Banded Iron Formation gold target identified 500m west of main Bombora North target by mapping (BIF target)
- ✘ 3,500m RC drill program in progress to test Bombora North and BIF Targets part of larger staged RC and diamond drilling plan

Introduction

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB, **Breaker**) is pleased to report final assay results from its Phase 4 (June 2016) aircore drilling at the Lake Roe Gold Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie. The objective of the 7,807m geochemical drill program was to assess the gold potential extending 4km directly north of high-grade primary gold lodes discovered at the Bombora Prospect in April 2016 (Figure 1).

Final assay results of the aircore drilling including extensive one metre sample results are now reported (BAC1100-1458). All results detailed in **Appendix 1** are new with the exception of BAC1321. These results supersede the preliminary results reported in ASX Release 29 June 2016.

Full details of the drill program were provided in ASX Release 29 June 2016.

Analysis of Drill Results

The aircore drilling encountered extensive gold anomalism in two main areas designated the Bombora North and Crescent Prospects described below (Figure 1). Transported cover in each area is generally ~5m increasing to ~25m in the northern part of the Bombora North zone.

Forty three percent of the 1m end-of-hole (**EOH**) samples ended in plus 50ppb gold mineralisation with a maximum grade of 8.70g/t gold.

The gold potential *between* the Bombora North and Crescent Prospects may also be significant based on anomalous pathfinder elements in end-of-hole multi-element samples. Lower downhole average gold values in this area are at least partially the result of thicker transported cover (up to 30m) on a wider drill hole spacing (40m), resulting in less drill penetration of the lower (mineralised) part of the weathering profile.

Bombora North

The drilling successfully identified strong, continuous gold-arsenic anomalism extending 2.6km directly north of the Bombora discovery area under thin (~5m) transported cover (**Bombora North Prospect, Figure 1**).

More significant assay results include:

- ✦ 4m at 4.73g/t Au from 10m to EOH incl. 2m at 7.95g/t and 1m 10.53 in BAC1220;
- ✦ 2m at 4.22g/t Au from 7m to EOH incl. 1m at 7.73g/t in BAC1231;
- ✦ 10m at 1.49g/t Au from 11m to EOH incl. 6m at 1.91g/t and 1m at 4.95g/t in BAC1234; and
- ✦ 4m at 2.78g/t Au from 28m to EOH incl. 3m at 3.56g/t and 2m at 4.81g/t in BAC1294.

Significantly, the Au-As anomalism is most prominent along the western contact of the dolerite, where it is more granophyric and iron-rich in nature, and accompanied by significant alteration. In many areas the aircore drill results are superior to those situated in the oxide zone above high-grade primary sulphide zones discovered at the Bombora Prospect to the south.

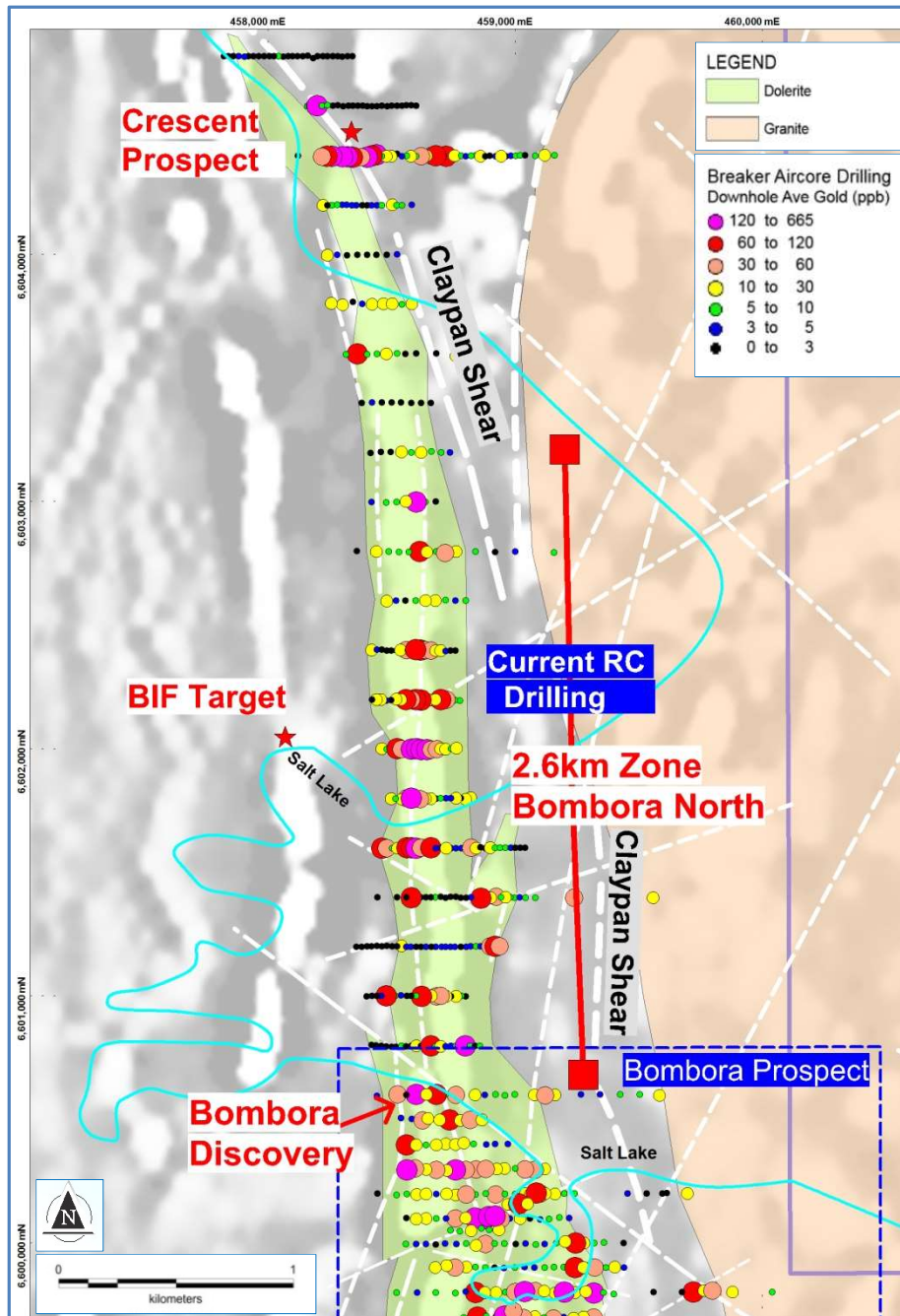


Figure 1: Lake Roe Project Drill Hole Location Plan with Thematic Downhole Average Gold over Aeromagnetics (Major Shear Zone and Faults as White Dashed Lines)

Recent geological mapping identified a sulphide-bearing banded iron formation (**BIF**) target situated 500m west of the Bombora North Prospect (**BIF Target, Figure 1**). This area has a subdued magnetic signature that may relate to alteration/magnetite destruction and is regarded as highly prospective. Small outcrops of sulphide-altered BIF are present outcropping in the salt lake to the immediate south of the area of apparent magnetite destruction. Structures that are responsible for mineralisation at Bombora North may also be responsible for gold mineralisation at the BIF Target.



Photo 1: Sulphide-altered Banded Iron Formation Rock (BIF Target)

Crescent Prospect

The aircore drilling also successfully identified a new NW-trending, 500m-long zone of gold anomalism up to 200m wide situated 3.7km north of Bombora, designated the **Crescent Prospect (Figure 1)**.

Significant assay results include:

- ✦ 18m at 0.47g/t Au from 20m to EOH incl. 3m at 0.90g/t and 1m at 1.88g/t in BAC1369;
- ✦ 30m at 0.40g/t Au from 11m to EOH incl. 3m at 1.30g/t, 2m from 1.54g/t and 1m at 1.32g/t in BAC1391; and
- ✦ 21m at 0.30g/t Au from 8m to EOH incl. 2m at 1.17g/t and 1m at 1.62g/t in BAC1392.

The NW-trending Crescent Prospect appears to correspond with a westward deflection of the Claypan Shear and is open to the north and south. The interaction of the Claypan Shear with the prospective fractionated dolerite significantly enhances the gold prospectivity. The results at Crescent also enhance the gold prospectivity extending 2km to the north where the aeromagnetic signature is noticeably subdued.

Drilling Plans

A ~3,500m reverse circulation (**RC**) drill program is currently in progress off the salt lake in the southern part of the Bombora North Prospect in the 6601800N – 6602400N area. Two RC holes are also planned to test the BIF target situated 500m west of the main drill target. Assay results are expected in mid-August 2016.

After completion of the initial round of "off-lake" RC drilling at Bombora North, some diamond drilling is planned in several areas to clarify the detailed geometry of the gold mineralisation and its inter-relationships with structure, alteration and rock type. Planning for the diamond drilling will occur when further RC results are available. The diamond drilling component of the drilling will be 50% funded (up to \$150,000) under the WA Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme 2016/17 Co-Funded Drilling Program.

Additional RC drilling is planned at the same time as the diamond drilling using a lake rig on the salt lake working south to the Bombora discovery area between 6600800N – 6601600N. The current and planned drilling may be varied in response to new information, rig availability or weather conditions.

Commentary on Results

Breaker Executive Chairman Tom Sanders said: "A systematic approach is revealing a large new greenfields gold system hidden by transported cover.

"After drilling ~31,000m to scope the system over the last year, the Lake Roe results are consistent with the early stages of a large discovery but more drilling is needed to confirm this.

"The staged drilling we have planned will result in a steady news flow as we continue to clarify the size of the gold system, the geometry of the mineralised zones, and the location of the high-grade zones.

"The potential scale of the gold system is very exciting and new areas of mineralisation are emerging. This creates great upside for a company of Breaker's size."



Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL

25 July 2016

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

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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.

APPENDIX 1 – Aircore Drill Results

Hole No.	Prospect	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
BAC1112	Bombora North	7	6600796	458658	314.9	-60	270	6	7	1	0.68	EOH
BAC1119	Bombora North	19	6600796	458796	314.5	-60	270	8	16	8	0.65	
								8	12	4	1.04	
								10	11	1	1.49	
BAC1128	Bombora North	10	6600999	458698	314.2	-60	270	8	9	1	0.18	
BAC1132	Bombora North	10	6600998	458620	314.6	-60	270	4	7	3	0.29	
								4	6	2	0.38	
BAC1157	Bombora North	40	6601199	458898	314.5	-60	270	28	30	2	0.13	
BAC1157								34	36	2	0.21	
								35	36	1	0.31	
BAC1158	Bombora North	26	6601200	458917	314.5	-60	270	20	25	5	0.30	
BAC1158								23	25	2	0.46	
								24	25	1	0.50	
BAC1159	Bombora North	35	6601199	458936	314.4	-60	270	4	5	1	0.10	
BAC1159								24	27	3	0.15	
								24	25	1	0.27	
								26	27	1	0.15	
BAC1167	Bombora North	12	6601395	458860	315.4	-60	270	9	11	2	0.42	
								10	11	1	0.65	
BAC1177	Bombora North	8	6601397	458578	315.0	-60	270	3	4	1	0.58	
BAC1179	Bombora North	13	6601597	458460	315.6	-60	270	11	13	2	0.37	EOH
								12	13	1	0.51	EOH
BAC1180	Bombora North	13	6601596	458479	315.6	-60	270	11	12	1	0.43	
BAC1184	Bombora North	19	6601598	458561	315.3	-60	270	4	6	2	0.18	
BAC1185	Bombora North	10	6601599	458579	315.3	-60	270	7	9	2	0.29	
								7	8	1	0.38	
BAC1186	Bombora North	6	6601596	458599	315.2	-60	270	3	4	1	0.10	
								5	6	1	0.98	EOH
BAC1187	Bombora North	6	6601598	458619	315.2	-60	270	5	6	1	0.23	EOH
BAC1189	Bombora North	10	6601599	458658	315.2	-60	270	8	9	1	0.22	
BAC1197	Bombora North	25	6601599	458820	315.2	-60	270	20	25	5	0.23	EOH
								20	21	1	0.34	
								23	24	1	0.40	
BAC1212	Bombora North	24	6601800	458759	316.7	-60	270	18	20	2	0.14	
BAC1220	Bombora North	14	6601799	458597	316.7	-60	270	10	14	4	4.73	EOH
								10	12	2	7.95	
								10	11	1	10.53	
BAC1221	Bombora North	11	6601799	458578	316.8	-60	270	0	11	11	0.29	EOH
								1	6	5	0.48	
								2	4	2	0.68	
BAC1229	Bombora North	16	6601999	458521	316.0	-60	270	8	15	7	0.14	
BAC1230	Bombora North	13	6601998	458538	316.0	-60	270	10	13	3	0.20	EOH
BAC1231	Bombora North	9	6601997	458557	316.1	-60	270	7	9	2	4.22	EOH
								8	9	1	7.73	EOH
BAC1232	Bombora North	22	6601997	458578	316.1	-60	270	0	3	3	0.16	
BAC1232								6	7	1	0.27	
BAC1232								12	13	1	0.13	
BAC1232								17	22	5	0.26	EOH
								20	21	1	0.72	
BAC1233	Bombora North	14	6601999	458601	315.9	-60	270	9	14	5	0.44	EOH
								11	14	3	0.64	EOH
								12	14	2	0.75	EOH
BAC1234	Bombora North	21	6601996	458619	315.9	-60	270	10	21	11	1.37	EOH
								11	21	10	1.49	EOH
								15	21	6	1.91	EOH
								11	12	1	2.24	
								15	16	1	4.95	

Hole No.	Prospect	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
BAC1235	Bombora North	17	6601996	458642	316.3	-60	270	7	17	10	0.22	EOH
including								8	9	1	0.38	
and								15	16	1	0.49	
BAC1236	Bombora North	23	6601996	458660	316.5	-60	270	21	23	2	0.16	EOH
BAC1237	Bombora North	27	6601998	458682	316.5	-60	270	19	20	1	0.18	
BAC1238	Bombora North	30	6602000	458697	316.4	-60	270	25	26	1	0.35	
BAC1239	Bombora North	28	6601998	458718	316.3	-60	270	24	26	2	0.16	
BAC1239								25	27	2	0.16	
BAC1245	Bombora North	48	6602198	458721	316.7	-60	270	41	43	2	0.46	
including								41	42	1	0.61	
BAC1245								46	48	2	0.16	EOH
BAC1246	Bombora North	30	6602198	458698	316.6	-60	270	20	30	10	0.28	EOH
including								20	21	1	0.39	
and								24	28	4	0.37	
BAC1250	Bombora North	16	6602196	458618	317.7	-60	270	10	15	5	0.24	
including								11	12	1	0.47	
BAC1251	Bombora North	12	6602199	458597	317.9	-60	270	9	12	3	0.30	EOH
including								9	10	1	0.53	
BAC1252	Bombora North	12	6602198	458579	317.7	-60	270	10	12	2	0.25	EOH
BAC1253	Bombora North	12	6602198	458557	317.2	-60	270	10	12	2	0.15	EOH
BAC1261	Bombora North	24	6602398	458417	315.9	-60	270	23	24	1	0.32	EOH
BAC1268	Bombora North	19	6602398	458558	316.0	-60	270	16	17	1	0.11	
BAC1270	Bombora North	19	6602400	458597	315.7	-60	270	13	18	5	0.32	
including								14	17	3	0.42	
BAC1271	Bombora North	22	6602398	458617	315.8	-60	270	18	21	3	0.36	
including								19	20	1	0.73	
BAC1272	Bombora North	22	6602398	458636	315.8	-60	270	15	17	2	0.36	
including								15	16	1	0.43	
BAC1273	Bombora North	46	6602397	458657	315.9	-60	270	18	23	5	0.19	
including								19	20	1	0.30	
BAC1274	Bombora North	33	6602397	458677	316.1	-60	270	21	23	2	0.16	
BAC1283	Bombora North	38	6602598	458636	316.4	-60	270	30	31	1	0.21	
BAC1287	Bombora North	24	6602597	458479	316.0	-60	270	23	24	1	0.31	EOH
BAC1291	Bombora North	35	6602791	458716	317.2	-60	270	26	27	1	0.46	
including								29	30	1	0.19	
BAC1294	Bombora North	32	6602998	458598	316.5	-60	270	28	32	4	2.78	EOH
including								28	31	3	3.56	
and								28	30	2	4.81	
BAC1304	Bombora North	47	6603198	458619	318.0	-60	270	26	28	2	0.18	
BAC1305	Bombora North	44	6603202	458660	317.8	-60	270	38	39	1	0.17	
BAC1306	Bombora North	46	6603199	458700	317.6	-60	270	44	45	1	0.27	
BAC1317	Bombora North	47	6603598	458478	316.7	-60	270	45	47	2	0.19	EOH
BAC1320	Bombora North	44	6603801	458256	315.8	-60	270	33	38	5	0.26	
including								33	34	1	0.63	
BAC1321	Bombora North	45	6603796	458300	316.7	-60	270	36	40	4	0.12	Composite
BAC1324	Bombora North	45	6603798	458420	316.6	-60	270	39	40	1	0.89	
BAC1325	Bombora North	44	6603799	458466	316.6	-60	270	40	41	1	0.90	
BAC1326	Bombora North	48	6603799	458501	317.0	-60	270	40	42	2	0.43	
including								40	41	1	0.58	
BAC1328	Bombora North	52	6603799	458581	317.9	-60	270	46	48	2	0.19	
including								49	50	1	0.13	
BAC1336	Bombora North	47	6603997	458240	315.4	-60	270	30	32	2	0.23	
BAC1337	Northern Zone	26	6604199	458221	315.2	-60	270	16	17	1	0.51	
BAC1350	Northern Zone	38	6604200	458501	314.9	-60	270	28	29	1	0.17	
BAC1354	Northern Zone	39	6604398	458719	315.9	-60	270	23	24	1	0.33	
BAC1354								32	35	3	0.43	
including								32	33	1	0.80	

Hole No.	Prospect	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
BAC1356	Northern Zone	29	6604399	458678	314.8	-60	270	17	21	4	0.33	
			including					18	19	1	0.75	
BAC1357	Northern Zone	30	6604399	458660	314.8	-60	270	21	24	3	0.16	
BAC1359	Northern Zone	28	6604397	458618	314.0	-60	270	14	15	1	0.21	
BAC1366	Northern Zone	21	6604398	458477	314.6	-60	270	19	20	1	0.27	
BAC1368	Northern Zone	43	6604399	458420	314.6	-60	270	28	38	10	0.36	
			including					28	35	7	0.45	
			and					33	35	2	0.73	
			and					37	38	1	0.30	
BAC1369	Northern Zone	38	6604393	458400	314.6	-60	270	20	38	18	0.47	EOH
			including					23	26	3	0.90	
			and					25	26	1	1.88	
			and					29	38	9	0.51	EOH
			and					30	36	6	0.58	
BAC1370	Northern Zone	28	6604393	458377	314.6	-60	270	0	4	4	0.14	
BAC1370								20	23	3	0.28	
			including					21	22	1	0.49	
BAC1371	Northern Zone	29	6604394	458340	314.7	-60	270	12	27	15	0.15	
			including					13	14	1	0.34	
BAC1372	Northern Zone	26	6604399	458753	317.1	-60	270	24	25	1	0.23	
BAC1376	Northern Zone	30	6604401	458841	318.8	-60	270	29	30	1	0.29	EOH
BAC1388	Northern Zone	55	6604401	459119	315.0	-60	270	47	50	3	0.34	
			including					47	49	2	0.46	
			and					47	48	1	0.51	
BAC1390	Northern Zone	27	6604396	458320	314.7	-60	270	19	27	8	0.41	EOH
			including					19	20	1	0.66	
			and					25	27	2	0.69	EOH
BAC1391	Northern Zone	41	6604396	458300	314.6	-60	270	11	41	30	0.40	EOH
			including					11	18	7	0.47	
			and					11	12	1	1.00	
			and					13	14	1	0.70	
			and					23	26	3	1.30	
			and					23	25	2	1.54	
			and					27	33	6	0.34	
			and					38	41	3	0.70	EOH
			and					39	40	1	1.32	
BAC1392	Northern Zone	29	6604398	458257	314.5	-60	270	10	23	13	0.37	
			including					10	13	3	0.92	
			and					10	12	2	1.17	
			and					10	11	1	1.62	
			and					15	16	1	0.37	
			and					19	20	1	0.56	
BAC1392								27	29	2	0.20	EOH
BAC1393	Northern Zone	17	6604397	458237	314.4	-60	270	14	17	3	0.50	EOH
			including					15	17	2	0.66	EOH
BAC1394	Northern Zone	20	6604395	458218	314.4	-60	270	16	17	1	0.12	
BAC1394								19	20	1	0.12	EOH
BAC1397	Northern Zone	16	6604602	458197	314.3	-60	270	9	16	7	0.34	EOH
			and					11	13	2	0.67	
			and					12	13	1	1.04	
			and					15	16	1	0.32	EOH

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>	Sampling was conducted via aircore drilling (AC) on 20m or 40m drill spacing with a line spacing of 200m on the Lake Roe corridor. 359 AC holes for a total of 7,807m were drilled to blade refusal at the Lake Roe Project.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	AC samples were collected from a rig-mounted cyclone by bucket in 1m intervals and placed directly on the ground in rows of 10. 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.
	<i>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.</i>	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 (EOH). An additional EOH multi-element sample was taken from AC holes terminating in Archean bedrock. Individual metre samples were taken over the full composite interval assaying >0.1g/t Au (nominal). The 3kg AC composite and individual one metre samples were sent to MinAnalytical in Perth. Samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverised to -75µm and split to produce a 25g sub sample (charge) for aqua regia digestion and gold analysis by ICP-MS with a 1ppb lower detection limit (4,000ppb upper limit). Any results reporting over the upper limit were further determined by 50g fire assay. The EOH AC samples were prepared in the same manner but underwent a four acid digestion (total digest) and multi-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,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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	<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>	AC drilling was carried out using a 3½" blade bit to refusal, generally at the fresh rock interface. Drilling was undertaken by Ausdrill Limited's custom built lake drill rig.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Samples were generally dry with isolated damp samples. 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.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Drill cyclone and sample buckets were used to collect the 1m samples and cleaned between rod-changes and after each hole to minimise down hole and/or cross-hole contamination.
	<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>	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias in the AC drilling.
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>	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. AC sampling is not appropriate for mineral resource estimation and is considered a qualitative sampling technique.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	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.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All AC drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	N/A
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	AC composite, 1m individual and EOH samples were collected with a sample scoop. The samples were recorded as dry, damp or wet. Sample duplicates were obtained by repeating the composite

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sampling process.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	All AC samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverised to -75µm, split to produce a 25g charge prior to digestion via aqua regia or four acid (standard industry methods).
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	AC samples were collected at 1m intervals and composited into 4m samples using a scoop to sample individual bulk metre samples. Anomalous composite samples reporting >0.1g/t Au (nominal) were further sampled from the original 1 metre bulk sample on an individual metre basis for reporting in this announcement. 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.
	<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 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.
	<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 composite AC analytical technique used a 25g 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.
	<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)</i>	BRB inserted CRMs and duplicates into the sample sequence, which were used at the frequency of three CRMs and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	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 (geologists and database specialist) have verified the significant results that are listed 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 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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments were undertaken.
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 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 +/- 3m for easting, northing and +/- 10m elevation coordinates.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	GDA94 MGA, Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	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	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	AC drill holes were reconnaissance in nature with holes drilled 20m or 40m apart on a 200m line spacing.
	<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>	N/A
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	AC results reported are based on 1m individual samples for gold.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 previous drilling and field mapping) minimising lithological bias. At this stage the primary mineralised structural orientation is unclear.
	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 by Ausdrill or via Company vehicles and 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

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		<p>distance of 4km under thin (5-10m) cover (maximum grade of 4m at 0.71g/t Au).</p> <p>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.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>BRB is targeting Archean orogenic gold mineralisation near major faults.</p> <p>The main target at the Lake Roe Project is high-grade gold mineralisation hosted by the upper granophyric portion of a 400m-thick fractionated dolerite situated in a domal geometry located between two major shear zones situated adjacent to a large syenitic granite intrusion in an area of shallow cover near the eastern margin of the Kurnalpi Terrane. The targeted dolerite forms part of a 1,500m-thick greenstone sequence dominated by mafic and lesser sedimentary and felsic rocks situated geometrically above the east-dipping Keith-Kilkenny/Roe Shear Zone and below the Claypan Shear Zone along the western contact of the Swan Lake Granite.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar;</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar;</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole;</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth;</i> • <i>hole length.</i> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Refer to Appendix 1 for significant results from the AC drilling.</p> <p>The drill hole locations are shown in the body of the text as Figure 1.</p> <p>The use of low level geochemical information to identify anomalous trends 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the grassroots geological setting.
	<i>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.</i>	N/A
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	N/A
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	<p>The geometry of any primary mineralisation is not known at present due to the early stage of exploration. However secondary oxide (supergene/redox) mineralisation generally occurs as flat horizontal blankets overlying the primary mineralisation. The angled orientation of AC drilling may introduce minor sampling bias (increasing the intercept width of flat lying secondary mineralisation by up to 16%).</p> <p>All drill hole intercepts are measured in down hole metres.</p>
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Refer to figure and tables in the body of the text.
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 significant results above a 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off are reported.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Tom Sanders and Alastair Barker, Competent Persons, who are Members of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Sanders and Mr Barker are executives of Breaker Resources NL and their services have been engaged by Breaker on an 80% of full time basis; they are also shareholders in the Company. Mr Sanders and Mr Barker have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Sanders and Mr Barker consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.