

## HIGHLIGHTS

### EXPLORATION

- ✦ **Dexter Gold Project**
  - Potentially significant gold-in-soil anomaly identified in Dexter West area
  - June quarter drilling inconclusive due to drilling difficulties; RC drilling to test Three Bears north target planned
  - Aircore drilling of large untested gold-in-soil anomalies at Sandshoes and Dexter West to commence in August 2014
- ✦ **Attila West Gold Project**
  - Aircore drilling identifies wide range of gold pathfinder elements on Yamarna Shear extending south into recently pegged extensions of Dexter Gold Project
- ✦ **Kurrajong Gold Project**
  - Co-funded grant of \$150,000 received for RC drilling
  - June quarter aircore drilling failed to reach bedrock
- ✦ **Mt Gill Gold Project**
  - Soil anomalies highlighted by infill sampling
- ✦ **Tenement Review**
  - Tenement area reduced from 4,655km<sup>2</sup> to ~3,519km<sup>2</sup>

### CORPORATE/STRATEGIC

- ✦ \$1.78m received for 2012/13 R & D activities subsequent to quarter; lodgement of registration for 2013/14 activities anticipated in the September 2014 quarter
- ✦ Strategy of targeted, conceptual test drill programs and strategic joint venture/s to increase exploration expenditure



Photo 1: Attila West Project Fly Camp and Aircore Drilling

### Board of Directors

**Tom Sanders**  
Executive Chairman

**Mark Edwards**  
Non-executive Director

**Mike Kitney**  
Non-executive Director

### Senior Management

**Alastair Barker**  
Exploration Manager

**Michelle Simson**  
Manager Corporate  
Affairs/Company Secretary

### Corporate

#### **Issued Securities:**

68.9 million ordinary shares  
6.9 million partly paid shares  
28.1 million listed options  
8.4 million unlisted options

#### **Cash: (30 June 2014)**

\$0.5 million (\$1.78 million received  
post June 2014 quarter)

#### **Market Capitalisation:**

\$5.6 million @ \$0.081/share

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**ABN:** 87 145 011 178

**ASX CODE:** BRB



## OVERVIEW

Breaker Resources NL's (ASX: BRB; "Breaker") strategy is to apply innovative exploration techniques to identify large new gold systems in historically unexplored parts of Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields Superterrane ("EGST") concealed by transported cover.

Since listing in April 2012, Breaker has successfully identified large new 10-20km-long gold-in-soil anomalies on all of its retained projects, using modern geochemical techniques to see through transported cover which has limited exploration in the past. Breaker is one of the largest tenement holders in the EGST (~3,519km<sup>2</sup>) with a 100% interest in six exploration projects in an emerging part of one of the world's premier gold provinces.

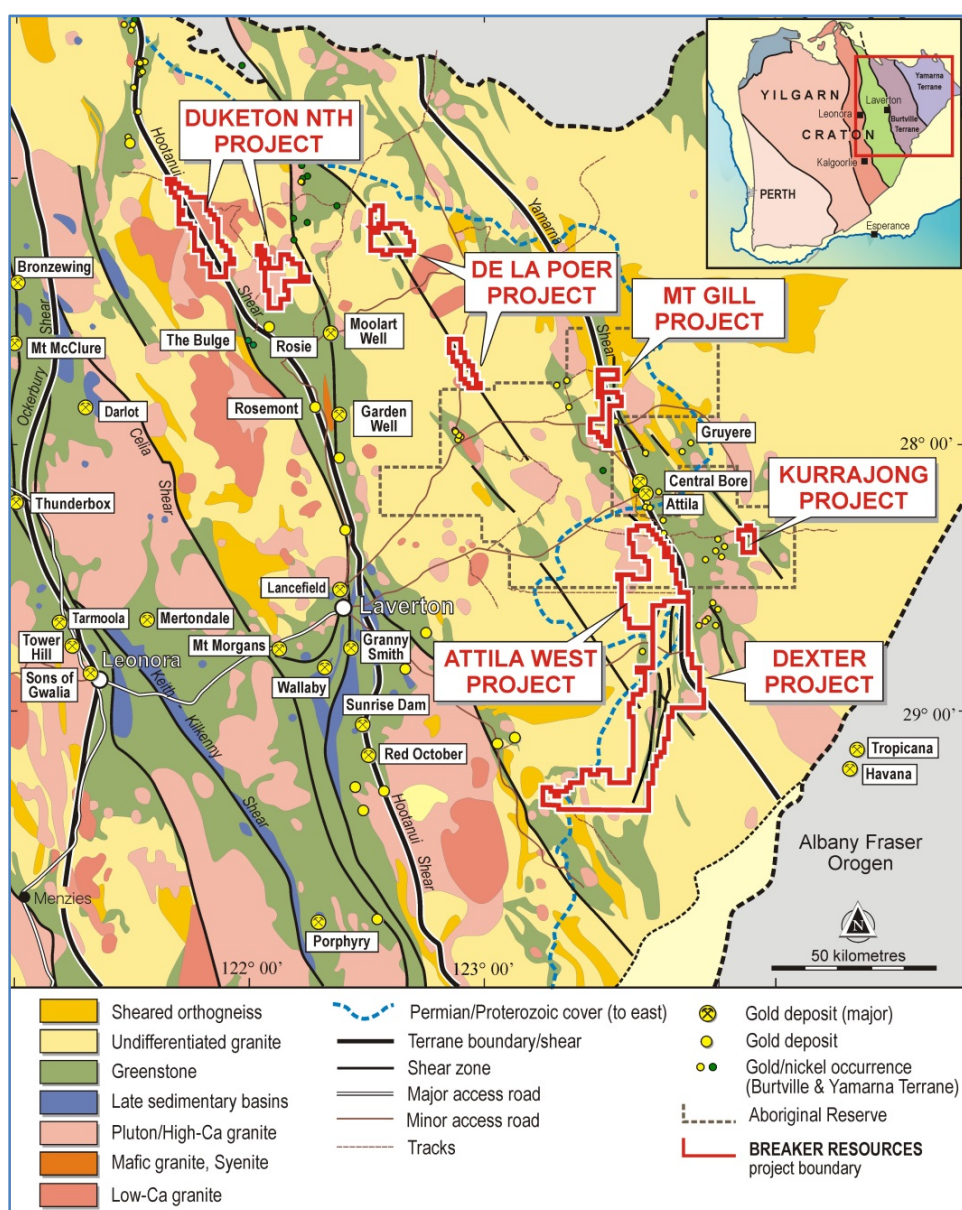


Figure 1: Project Location Map

## EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION

### Dexter Gold Project June 2014 Quarter Exploration Activities

The 90km-long Dexter Gold Project straddles the intersection of the Yamarna, Dexter and Sefton Shear Zones in the southern part of the Burtville and Yamarna Terranes, 140km south-southeast of Laverton (Figure 1). The Dexter Project includes extensive areas of previously unexplored sheared Archean greenstone covered by thin aeolian sand, and variable thicknesses of Permian sediment (Figure 2).

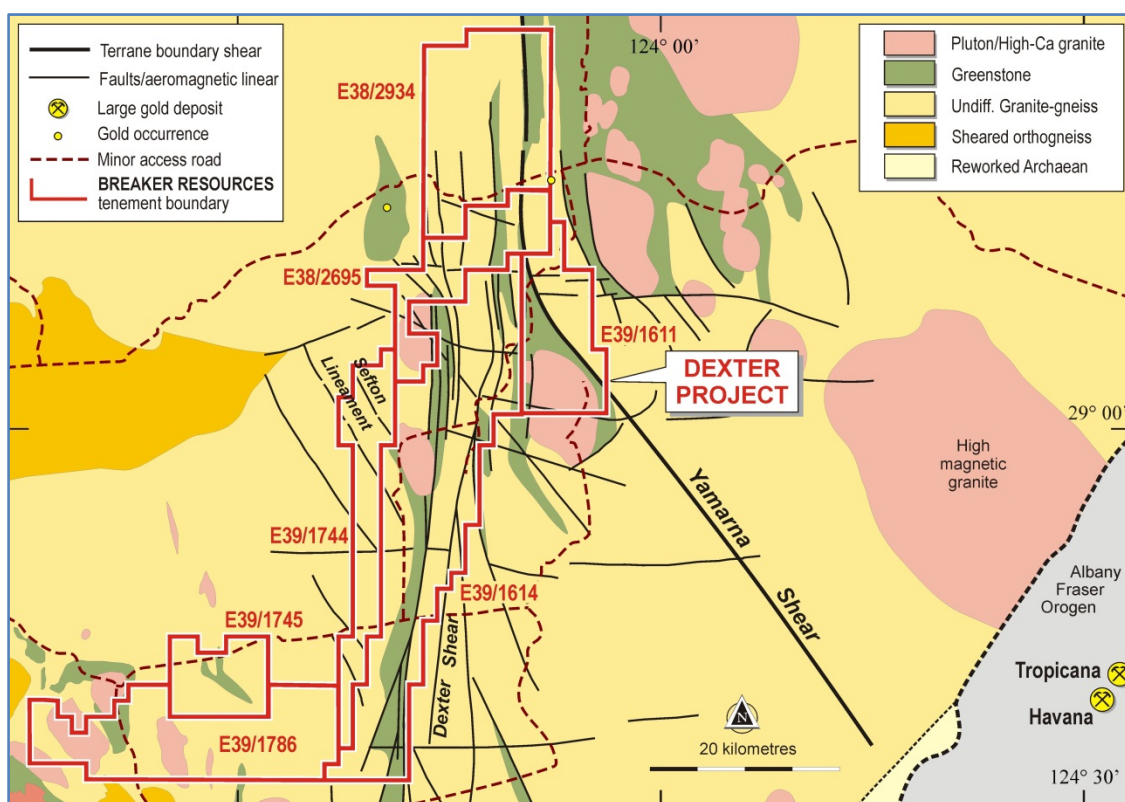


Figure 2: Dexter Project - Interpreted Geology

In the June 2014 quarter three aircore drill traverses were planned to test for a potential bedrock gold source to the north of the Three Bears Prospect (Figure 3) over a 3km strike length. Drilling was curtailed after completing only five holes for 298m due to the presence of a hard basal conglomerate unit in the Permian cover rocks. As a result, the drilling failed to reach bedrock and was inconclusive. Reverse circulation ("RC") drilling to conclusively test this target is planned. Aircore drilling of a separate target 5km west of Three Bears (seven holes for 446m) did not report any results of significance.

Multi-element soil sampling results from the Company's Dexter West area (E39/1745 and ELA39/1786, Figures 2 & 3) were received and interpreted during the quarter. The sampling was undertaken on a spacing of 400m on 1,600m-3,200m lines (x186 samples). The assay results identified a significant gold anomaly measuring approximately 5km x 2km at >9ppb Au, with a maximum value of 31.7ppb (Figures 3 & 4). The anomaly overlies a discrete, high-amplitude, magnetic feature targeted by the soil sampling. The bedrock in the vicinity of the anomaly is estimated to lie beneath 20-30m of Permian cover.



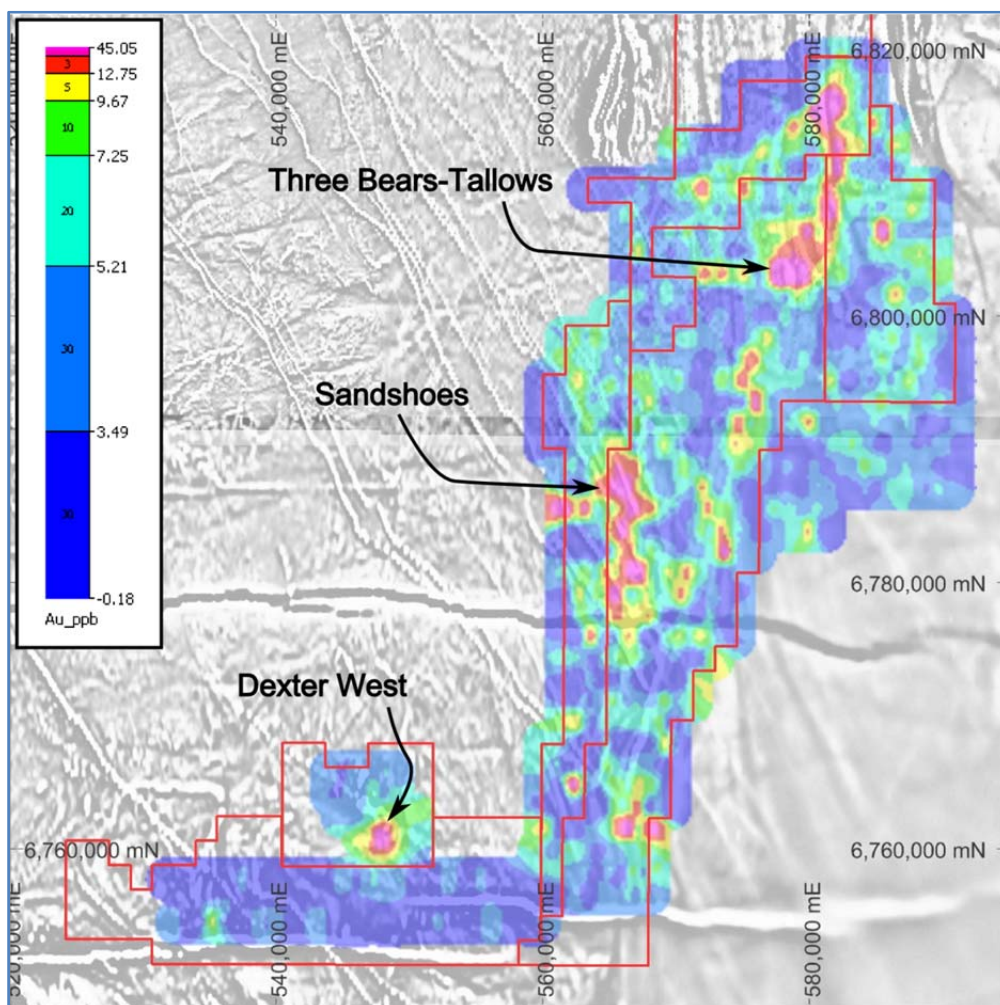


Figure 3: Dexter Project – Imaged Gold-in-Soil over Aeromagnetic Image

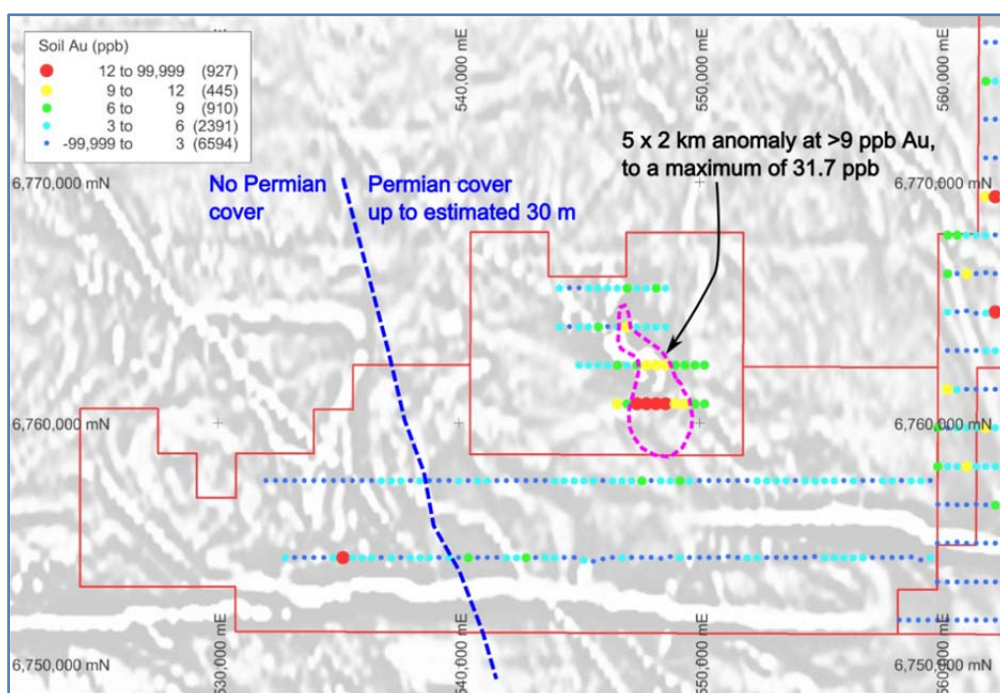


Figure 4: Dexter Project – Dexter West Prospect Soil Location Plan

Reconnaissance aircore drilling of the Dexter West anomaly is planned in mid-August 2014 subject to regulatory approval. Aircore drilling in August 2014 will also target the Sandshoes Prospect – a previously undrilled 12km-long gold-in-soil anomaly, situated 20km to the southwest of the Three Bears Prospect (Figure 3; ASX Release 31 October 2013), as well as high grade redox gold mineralisation previously intersected at the Tallows Prospect; the closest drill lines along strike from this mineralisation are 400m away (3m at 7.5g/t Au; ASX Release 2 March 2013).

RC drilling of bedrock targets, including the target north of the Three Bears Prospect, is planned once the aircore drill results are available. The RC drilling will benefit from a \$150,000 co-funded drilling grant awarded to Breaker in the December 2013 quarter under the WA Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme.

To investigate encouraging aircore drill results received from the southeastern part of the Attila West Project (described below), a soil sampling program has commenced in the northern part of the Dexter Gold Project (ELA38/2934, Figure 2). Transported cover in this area is quite thin and will facilitate cost-effective drilling of any mineralised structures upon tenement grant.

The southern part of E39/1611 and southeastern corner of E39/1614, which have transported cover in excess of 250m in thickness, were surrendered during the quarter to minimise holding costs following a tenement review. This reduces the overall area of the Dexter Project from 1,960km<sup>2</sup> to ~1,726km<sup>2</sup> for tenements applied for and granted (Figures 1 & 2).

### **Attila West Gold Project June 2014 Quarter Exploration Activities**

The Attila West Project is located 130km east-northeast of Laverton and is contiguous with the Dexter Project to the south (Figure 5). The Project targets gold in an area of structural complexity arising from the interaction of the Yamarna Shear Zone, a large domal granite intrusion in the central part of the Project, and the Mt Venn and Isolated Hills greenstone belts to the north and south of the granite. Thin sand cover over residual Archean basement is dominant in the northern part of the Project. Thin Permian cover is present in the southern half of the Project (generally 10m-15m).

Aircore drilling was completed in two areas in April 2014 to assess gold-in-soil anomalies identified in 2013 (ASX Release 31 July 2013).

Drilling in Area 1 (Figure 6) consisted of 14 holes for 666m (100m drill spacing) located in the southeastern part of the Project, west of Gold Road Resources' Breelya-Minnie Hill Prospects. End-of-hole samples in Archean bedrock identified moderate anomalism in a wide range of gold pathfinder elements under 15m-25m of Permian cover including gold (maximum of 0.14g/t, refer to Table 1), arsenic, bismuth, molybdenum, antimony, selenium and tellurium (Figure 6). The results indicate potential for an alteration system extending south along the Yamarna Shear into the recently pegged northern extension of the Dexter Gold Project.

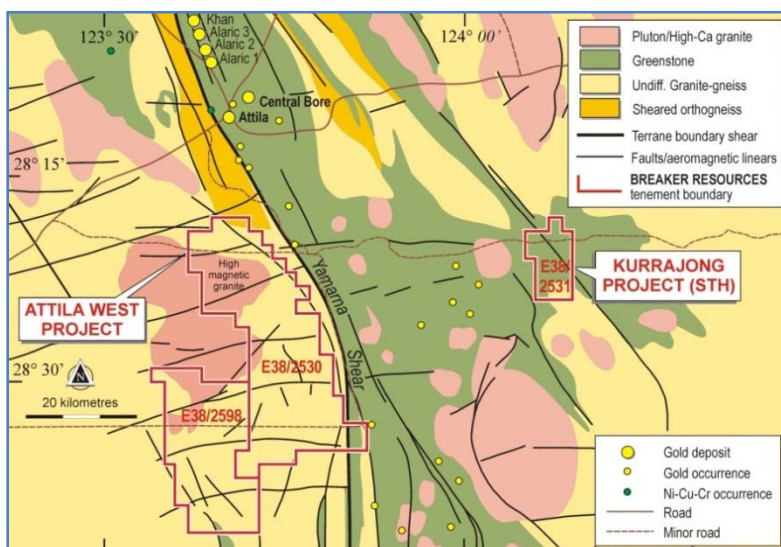


Figure 5: Attila West and Kurrajong Projects - Interpreted Geology

Drilling in Area 2, situated in the far northern part of the Attila West Project (Figure 6), comprised three drill traverses (20 holes for 752m; 400m drill hole spacing). This drilling did not encounter any significant bedrock anomalism thereby downgrading the potential for a large gold system in this area.

Based on the lack of significant aircore drill results in the northern part of the Project, E38/2532 and the far northern part of E38/2530 were surrendered during the quarter, reducing the overall area of the Project from 792km<sup>2</sup> to ~627km<sup>2</sup> (Figures 1 & 5).

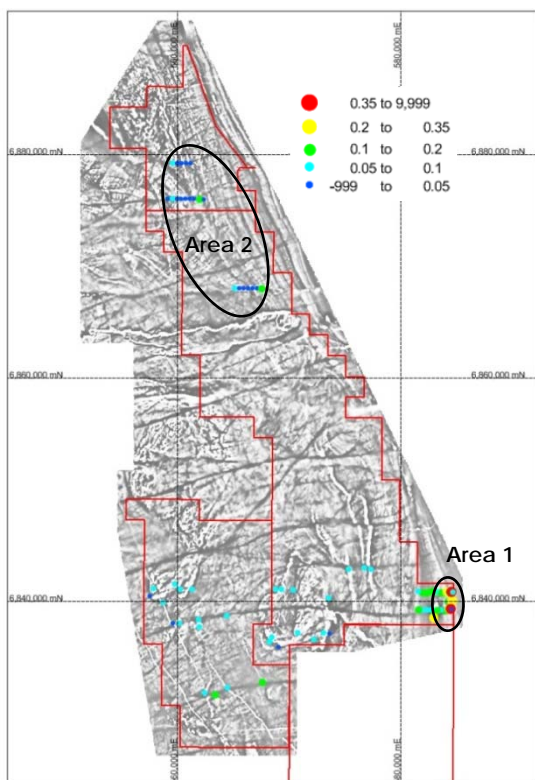


Figure 6a: Attila West Bottom-of-Hole Antimony/Iron (project area prior partial surrender)

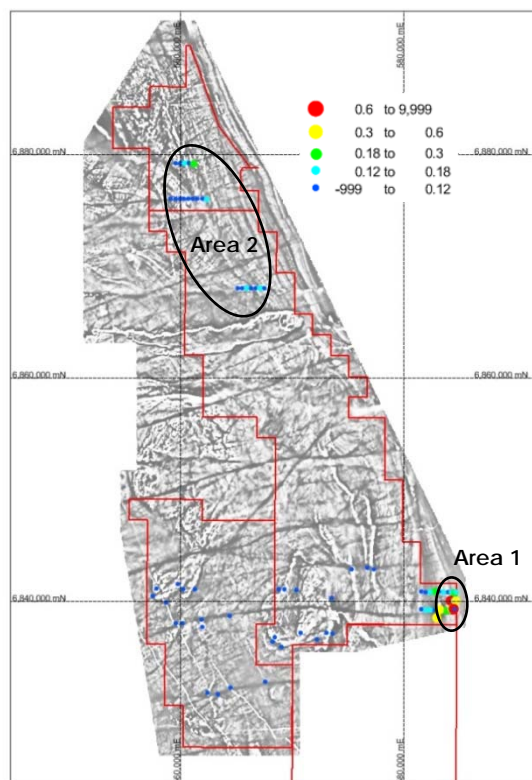


Figure 6b: Attila West Bottom-of-Hole Bismuth/Iron (project area prior partial surrender)



## Kurrajong Gold Project June 2014 Quarter Exploration Activities

The Kurrajong Project is located in the Yamarna Terrane, 175km east-northeast of Laverton and 35km along strike from the recent Gruyere gold discovery, which has the potential to be one of the more significant recent discoveries in the EGST in the last ten years (Figures 1, 5 & 7).

In the June 2014 quarter, Breaker planned to drill up to 2,100m on four wide-spaced aircore traverses to make a preliminary assessment of a 12km gold-in-soil anomaly and to assess the regolith in the northwestern part of the Project. The scout program commenced in April 2014 and encountered significant Permian cover ranging from 98m to +144m in thickness with all holes drilled failing to reach bedrock and terminating in either Permian siltstone or underlying basal conglomerate. As a result, the drill program was restricted to six holes for 655m with at least one hole drilled on each of the planned drill traverses. Given the failure to reach bedrock, results were inconclusive.

Subsequent to the aircore program, Breaker was successful in its bid for a co-funded drilling grant of \$150,000 for RC drilling under the WA Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme. The grant will be matched by Breaker on a dollar-for-dollar basis of direct RC drilling costs incurred during 2014/15.

Based on a tenement review and a geophysical interpretation which indicates increasing thicknesses of transported cover to the south of the area drilled, the southern part of the Project was surrendered in late June 2014, reducing the overall area of the Project from 217km<sup>2</sup> to ~54km<sup>2</sup> (Figures 1 & 5).

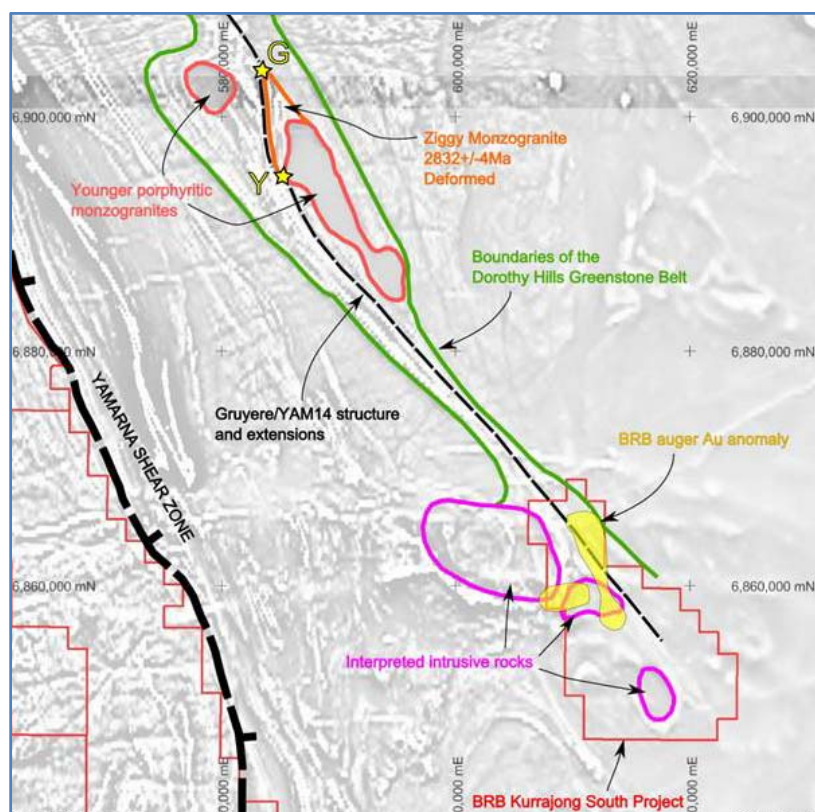


Figure 7: Kurrajong Project in Relation to Gruyere Discovery on Grey-Scale Aeromagnetic Image (the letters "G" and "Y" in the north indicates the location of the Gruyere discovery and YAM14 prospect respectively) (project area prior partial surrender)

## Mt Gill Gold Project June 2014 Quarter Exploration Activities

The Mt Gill Gold Project is located 135km northeast of Laverton, 30km along strike from the Attila-Alaric-Central Bore gold deposits (Figures 1 & 8). Previous reconnaissance soil sampling identified widespread gold and pathfinder anomalism spatially associated with the Yamarna Shear and Yamarna greenstone belt (Figure 9; gold up to 63ppb on 1,600m x 400m pattern; ASX Release 30 October 2012).

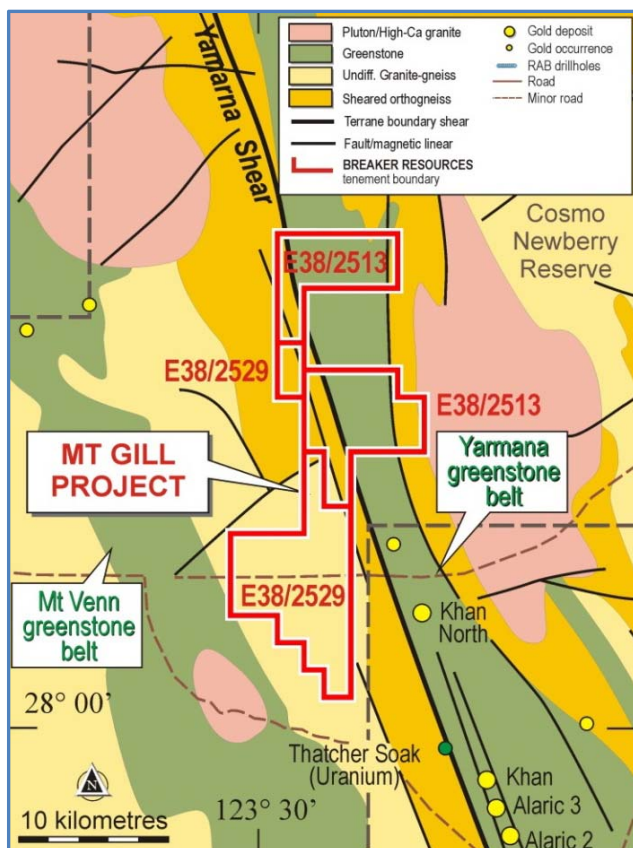


Figure 8: Mt Gill Project - Interpreted Geology

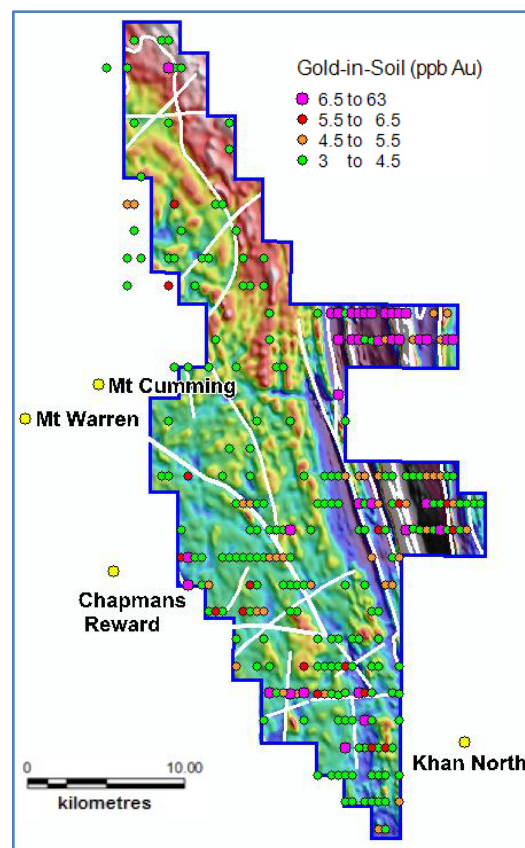


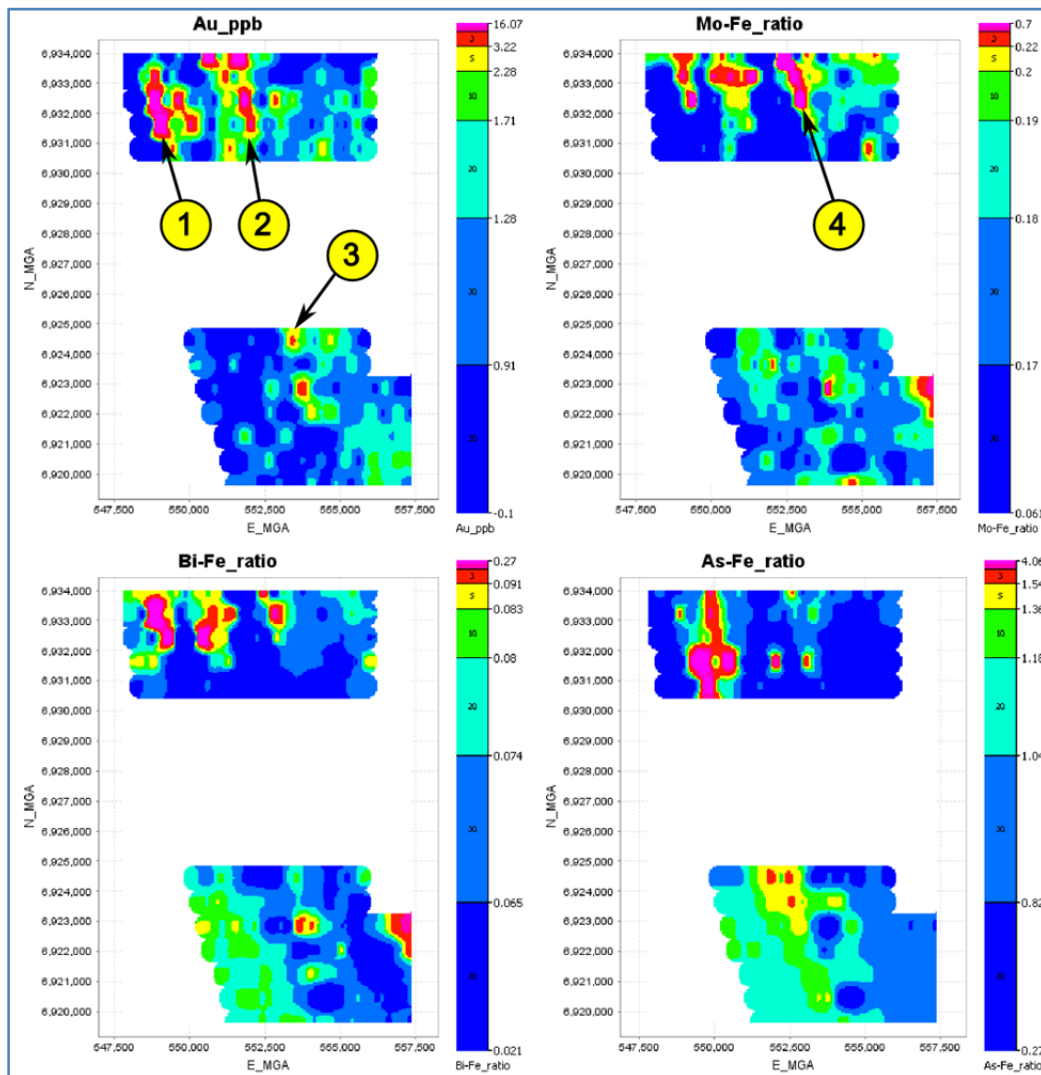
Figure 9: Mt Gill Project - Gold-in-Soil on Aeromagnetic Image (project area prior partial surrender)

In the June 2014 quarter, assay results were received from a program of infill soil sampling undertaken in the previous quarter to further assess the encouraging reconnaissance gold and pathfinder results (Figure 10; 800m x 200m, 439 samples). The infill soil results identified four areas of interest (Figure 10) defined by statistically anomalous populations in gold, arsenic, molybdenum and bismuth, of which Area 1 is regarded as the most prospective target.

**Area 1** is a 3,400 x 200m anomaly defined by +2ppb gold with a peak value of 22ppb gold that is open to the south. The anomaly is associated with arsenic anomalism and partially overlapping bismuth and molybdenum anomalism to the north and appears to be on the same trend as the Khan North resource (2Mt @ 1.33g/t for 86,000oz), approximately 25km to the south-southeast.



A field inspection of available bedrock exposure identified a discrete, steeply east-dipping, brittle-ductile shear zone with chlorite and sericite alteration and locally developed quartz veining. Based on these observations, reconnaissance mapping was undertaken in June 2014 and incorporated the collection of 19 rock chip samples. Assay results are pending.



**Figure 10: Mt Gill Project - Gridded Gold and Molybdenum, Bismuth and Arsenic (ratio over Iron) Soil Images with Anomaly Areas 1 to 4 indicated**

**Area 2** is a 3,600 x 1,200m anomaly defined by +1ppb gold with spotty higher grades up to 22ppb gold and partially coincident bismuth and molybdenum anomalism.

A field inspection of available exposure in the higher-grade part of the anomaly identified a discontinuous 50m wide porphyry dyke that appears to be associated with the anomaly. Further investigations are pending.

**Area 3** is a weak trend south of Mt Gill, defined by gold values of 4.4 and 4.5ppb, with weak molybdenum and bismuth anomalism. The peak gold values are on or near fresh basalt outcrops with weak carbonate alteration and minor quartz-carbonate veining. Rock chip samples of the better looking areas returned no significant results and no immediate follow-up work is planned.

**Area 4** is a 2,000 x 400m anomaly defined by molybdenum, bismuth and weak gold anomalism on a sheared contact between ultramafic rocks to the east, and fine-grained sediments (siltstone, shale, chert) to the west. Despite the favourable structural setting, the weak gold signature lowers the priority of the anomaly. Further investigations are pending.

During the quarter, the selective areas of E38/2529 deemed unprospective on the basis of geochemical and geophysical results were relinquished, reducing the overall area of the Project from 445km<sup>2</sup> to ~167km<sup>2</sup> (Figures 1 & 8).



Photos 2 & 3: Rock Chip Sampling

### **Duketon North Gold Project June 2014 Quarter Exploration Activities**

The 628km<sup>2</sup> Duketon North Project is located 160km north-northwest of Laverton and 50km north of the 10Moz Moolart Well-Garden Well-Rosemont gold camp. The Project targets gold along a 42km strike length of the Hootanui Shear, a major fault zone that separates the Kurnalpi and Burtville Terranes. Outcrop is limited with thin (<2m) sand cover dominant over Archean basement.

Reconnaissance soil sampling in 2013 identified multiple gold-in-soil anomalies many of which have a good spatial association with prominent structural features. The gold-in-soil anomalies have a peak value of 10ppb gold (ASX Release 31 January 2013) which is comparable to soil anomalies associated with the Moolart Well (3 to 7ppb gold) and Garden Well (3 to 25ppb gold) deposits to the south.

A detailed assessment of these anomalies is in progress and during the quarter reconnaissance mapping was undertaken to advance geological understanding of the area.

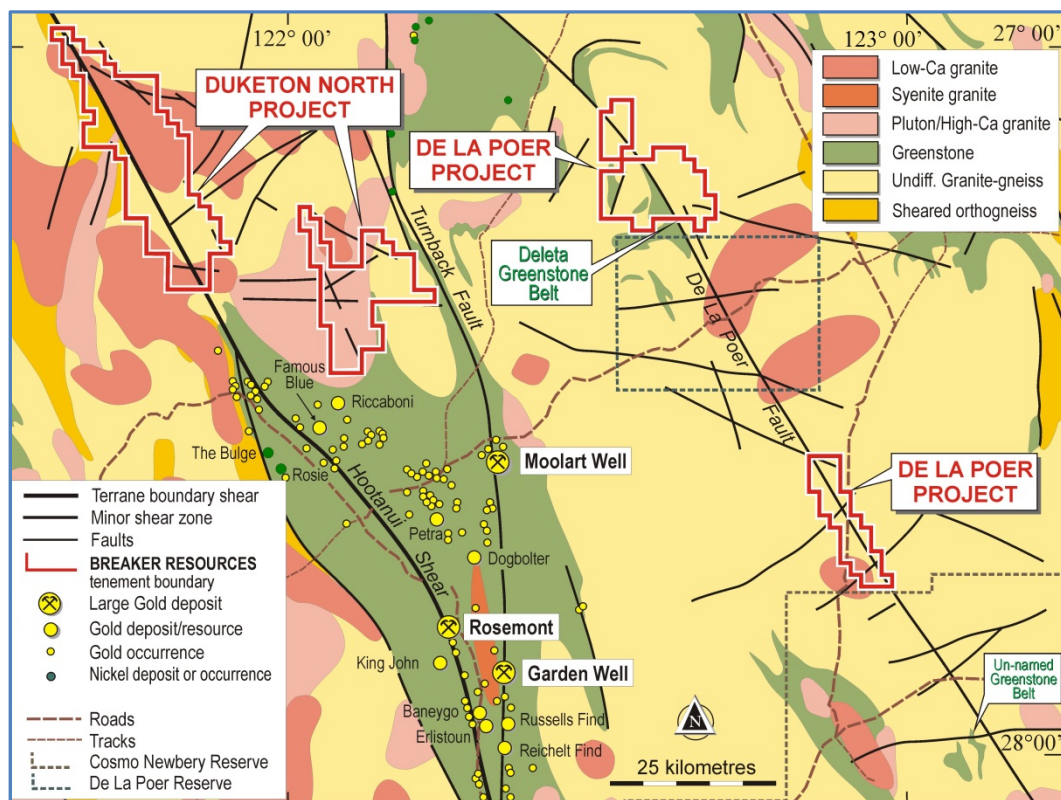


Figure 11: Duketon and De La Poer Projects - Interpreted Geology

### De La Poer Gold Project June 2014 Quarter Exploration Activities

The De La Poer Project is located in the Burtville Terrane, 130km northeast of Laverton and 50km east of the 10Moz Moolart Well/Garden Well/Rosemont gold camp. The Project targets gold associated with the De La Poer Fault and Deleta greenstone belt (Figure 11). The De La Poer Project is largely unexplored and is dominated by thin sand cover over Archean basement.

Reconnaissance auger soil geochemical activities in 2013 identified several gold-in-soil anomalies of potential interest based on tenor, coherence and location with respect to structural features (ASX Release 30 April 2013). An assessment of these anomalies is currently in progress.

Based on a field inspection and a review of geochemical results in the southern part of the Project, E38/2816 was surrendered during the quarter. This has reduced the overall area of the Project from 455km<sup>2</sup> to ~310km<sup>2</sup> (Figures 1 & 11).

### Mt Sefton Gold Project June 2014 Quarter Exploration Activities

A field assessment of gold-in-soil anomalies defined by geochemical surveys undertaken in 2013 has downgraded their gold potential. The Project (E38/2814) was consequently surrendered in late June 2014 to minimise unnecessary holding costs.



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**CORPORATE**

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On 20 April 2014, the following securities were released from escrow:

- ✦ 9,800,000 fully paid ordinary shares;
- ✦ 3,000,000 unlisted options (exercise price \$0.231; expiry date 30 June 2016); and
- ✦ 3,000,000 unlisted options (exercise price \$0.281; expiry date 30 June 2016).

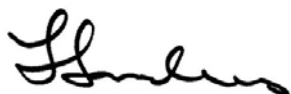
There are no securities remaining under escrow.

During the quarter the Company renegotiated some terms of the Mineral and Land Access Agreement in place with the Cosmo Newberry (Aboriginal Corporation) and Yilka Native Title Group (WAD297/08). The Company believes that the adjustments to the annual payment structure are to the benefit of all signatories and Breaker looks forward to continuing its positive working relationship with the parties.

Subsequent to the June 2014 quarter, a \$1.78million research and development refund was received for activities in 2012/13. Breaker intends to register a claim for 2013/14 activities in the near future. These funds will make a valuable contribution to Breaker's planned activities over the next 12 to 18 months in a manner that maintains the Company's tight capital structure and its leverage to exploration success.

Importantly, the R & D funds create time to develop and test new ideas flowing from this research by undertaking short "high impact" drill campaigns with the potential for material discovery. It also allows time to assess potential joint venture options with the objective of increasing the in-ground expenditure and managing exploration risk. Breaker intends to pursue both options in a way that derives maximum benefit from Breaker's large and highly prospective portfolio of gold projects.

Although early discovery has been elusive, the large scale of the soil anomalies identified at the Dexter Project highlights the opportunity and potential reward upon exploration success. Breaker's work to date has already established a link between surface and subsurface mineralisation in areas of significant transported cover at the Dexter and Attila West Projects. This is encouraging and our understanding continues to improve along with our expectation of success through innovation.



Tom Sanders  
Executive Chairman  
Breaker Resources NL

15 July 2014

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

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Email: [breaker@breakerresources.com.au](mailto:breaker@breakerresources.com.au)

**Table 1: Drill Hole Summary of Significant Intersections**

Hole No	Prospect	Total Depth	Drill Type	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Width	Au ppm	Comment
BAC 562	SE Attila West	57	AC	6840000	584700	479	-90	360	56	57	1	0.14	Bottom of Hole sample

**Notes**

- ✦ Lower cut-off grade of 0.1g/t (ppm) in bedrock applied due to the greenfields nature of the drilling therefore all holes are not reported.
- ✦ The mineralised width/s shown in Table 1 are downhole distances. The orientation of the mineralisation is unclear.
- ✦ Other information relating to the drilling is provided in Annexure Sections 1 and 2 following.

**COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT**

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information 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 and/or optionholders 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.

Previously reported drill, soil and rock chip results mentioned in this report were reported under JORC Code 2004 and there has been no material change to the information since this time.

## APPENDIX 1: Tenement Schedule

In line with obligations under ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3, Breaker provides the following information relating to its mining tenement holdings as at 30 June 2014.

Project	Tenement Number	Status at 30/06/14	Percentage Held/Earning	Changes during the Quarter
Attila West	E38/2530	Granted	100	<i>Partial surrender 20/06/14</i>
	E38/2598	Granted	100	
De La Poer	E38/2517	Granted	100	
	E38/2518	Granted	100	
	E38/2519	Granted	100	
	E38/2520	Granted	100	
	E38/2853	Granted	100	
Dexter	E38/2695	Granted	100	<i>Applied for 07/04/14</i> <i>Partial surrender 23/06/14</i> <i>Partial surrender 23/06/14</i>
	E38/2934	Application	100	
	E39/1611	Granted	100	
	E39/1614	Granted	100	
	E39/1744	Granted	100	
	E39/1745	Granted	100	
	E39/1786	Application	100	
Duketon North	E38/2511	Granted	100	
	E38/2512	Granted	100	
	E38/2852	Application	100	
	E38/2854	Application	100	
	E38/2855	Application	100	
	E53/1592	Granted	100	
Kurrajong	E38/2531	Granted	100	<i>Partial surrender 20/06/14</i>
Mt Gill	E38/2513	Granted	100	<i>Partial surrender 20/06/14</i>
	E38/2529	Granted	100	

The following tenements were surrendered, or applications withdrawn, during the period:

- ✦ E38/2514 (Mt Sefton): Surrendered 20/06/14;
- ✦ E38/2516 (De La Poer): Surrendered 20/06/14;
- ✦ E38/2532 (Attila West): Surrendered 20/06/14; and
- ✦ E38/2920 (Dexter): Application withdrawn 15/04/14.

All tenements are 100% held by Breaker Resources NL and none are subject to any farm-in or farm-out agreements.



**ANNEXURE: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1**
**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

*(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<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>Sampling was conducted via:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• aircore drilling (<b>AC</b>) on variable drill spacing on three separate Project areas; and</li> <li>• conventional soil sampling minus 80 mesh (177micron) and minus 200 mesh (75micron) on two Project areas.</li> </ul> <p>A total of 54 AC holes for 2,817m were drilled to blade refusal; 439 soil samples (177µm) were collected on a 800m by 200m grid spacing while 186 (75µm) soil samples on a spacing of 400m by 1,600-3,200m line spacing all to an average depth of 25cm.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>AC samples were collected from a rig-mounted cyclone by bucket in 1m intervals and placed directly on the ground in rows of 10.</p> <p>Sampling (AC and soils) was undertaken using Breaker Resources' (<b>BRB</b>) sampling protocols and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice, including standard and duplicate samples.</p> <p>Drill hole collars / soil sample locations were picked up using handheld GPS and corrected/checked for elevation using elevation data from a detailed aeromagnetic survey.</p>
	<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>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 (<b>EOH</b>). An additional EOH multi element sample was taken from AC holes terminating in Archean bedrock.</p> <p>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 detection limit.</p> <p>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</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>for 61 elements (Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pr, Pt, Rb, Re, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr).</p> <p>Soil sampling produced a minimum 80g, - 177µm (80mesh) or 75µm (200mesh) field sieved product for aqua regia digest (no further prep / pulverisation) and multi-element analysis (MinAnalytical) by ICP-OES and ICP-MS for 61 elements (Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pr, Pt, Rb, Re, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr).</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<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.
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<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.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>Drill cyclone and sample buckets were used to collect the 1m sample and cleaned between rod-changes and after each hole to minimise down hole and/or cross-hole contamination.</p> <p>A minimum of 80g of sieved sample was collected at each soil sampling site using BRB soil sampling protocol.</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 AC drilling.</p> <p>All soil samples were a uniformly sieved size fraction and minimum sample size obtained.</p>
<b>Logging</b>	<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, weathering, wetness and obvious contamination by a geologist. Data is then captured in a database.</p> <p>AC sampling is not appropriate for mineral resource estimation and is considered a qualitative sampling technique.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Soil samples do not produce chips suitable for geological or geotechnical logging. The samples collected are fine sieved particles.
	<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.  Soil samples were logged for landform and surface material considerations (qualitative).
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All AC drill holes were logged in full.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<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 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 sampling process.  Soil sampling produced a dry, minimum 80g, -177µm (80mesh) field sieved product for aqua regia digest.
	<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 10g charge prior to digestion via aqua regia or four acid (standard industry methods).  Soil samples were in field sieved (-75 or 177µm) with no further laboratory preparation reducing potential contamination issues which was considered appropriate for the low level multi-element geochemical approach BRB has undertaken regionally.
	<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 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.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<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 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.  Soil samples also used a 10g charge with an aqua regia digestion (partial digestion) which is considered appropriate.  Elements were measured using a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS technique which is considered the most cost effective technique of low level analysis of gold and base metals.
	<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 (AC only) 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.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<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 standards on a routine basis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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 was 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.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<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 and soil sample locations were located by handheld GPS. Elevation values were in AHD and were corrected / checked for elevation using elevation data from a detailed aeromagnetic survey. Expected accuracy is +/- 4m for easting, northing and RL 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.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	AC drill holes were reconnaissance in nature with a hole spacing of either 100m, 400m or greater.  Soil samples were collected on an 800m by 200m grid spacing and a 1,600-3,200m by 400m grid 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 4m composite samples.  No compositing of samples was undertaken for the soil sampling program.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<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>	Vertical AC drilling tested areas of deeper transported cover and possible mineralised structures with an unknown orientation. Limited angled AC drilling was used in areas of thinner cover (0-10m) where the orientation of the geology / mineralised structures was known with some confidence.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have</i>	Orientation of AC drilling may introduce sampling bias however this would be considered minimal as drilling coverage

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	is essentially restricted to the overlying regolith and seldom penetrates fresh rock by more than a couple of metres.
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p>AC samples were systematically numbered and recorded, bagged in labelled polyweave sacks and dispatched in batches to the laboratory using local transport or BRB personnel.</p> <p>Soil samples were systematically numbered and recorded; bagged in paper geochem packets which were placed into cardboard cartons ready for hand delivery to the laboratory by BRB personnel.</p> <p>The laboratory confirms receipt of all samples on the submission form on arrival.</p> <p>All assay pulps are retained and stored in a Company facility for future reference if required.</p>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews have been conducted on sampling techniques to date.

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<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>	<p>The AC drill holes were located on tenements E39/1614, E38/2530, E38/2531 and E38/2532 while soil sampling was undertaken on E38/2513 and E39/1786 all of which are 100% held by BRB.</p> <p>Native title access agreement applies to E38/2530, E38/2531, E38/2532 and E38/2513.</p> <p>There are no material interests or issues associated with the tenements.</p>
	<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 tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	No previous exploration has been conducted in the areas drilled or soil sampled.
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>BRB is targeting Archean orogenic gold mineralisation near major faults.</p> <p>The Projects are situated along the Yamarna Greenstone Belt straddling the Yamarna Shear zone, near the southeastern margin of the Yilgarn</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Craton. The Archean basement is covered by extensive aeolian sand throughout and Permian sediments of the Paterson Formation in the southern Project areas.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<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"> <li>• <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar;</i></li> <li>• <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar;</i></li> <li>• <i>dip and azimuth of the hole;</i></li> <li>• <i>down hole length and interception depth;</i></li> <li>• <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> <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 Table 1 for significant results from the AC drilling.</p> <p>The soil sample locations are shown in the body of the text as Figures 3, 4 &amp; 10.</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. References within the body of the text document adequately describe drill hole locations, usually supported by relevant location plans (refer to Figure 6).</p>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<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 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
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<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</i></p>	<p>The geometry or presence of any primary mineralisation is unknown at present due to the early stage of exploration.</p> <p>The soil sampling assays defines a geochemical surface expression and little if no information regarding possible geometry of mineralisation is obtained.</p> <p>All drill hole intercepts are measured in</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>hole length, true width not known').</i>	down hole metres.
<b>Diagrams</b>	<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 figures and tables in the body of the text.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<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 gold results above a 0.1g/t lower cut-off are reported supported by commentary in the text document putting exploration results into context.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<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.
<b>Further work</b>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>  <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>	Further work is planned as stated in this announcement.

## Appendix 5B

### Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96   Origin Appendix 8   Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/2013

Name of entity

**Breaker Resources NL**

ABN

87 145 011 178

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 June 2014

### Consolidated statement of cash flows

<b>Cash flows related to operating activities</b>		<b>Current quarter \$A'ooo</b>	<b>Year to date (12 months) \$A'ooo</b>
1.1	Receipts from product sales and related debtors	-	-
1.2	Payments for: (a) exploration & evaluation	(417)	(2,752)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) administration	(100)	(504)
1.3	Dividends received	-	-
1.4	Interest and other items of a similar nature received	9	28
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Other (provide details if material)	1	31
<b>Net Operating Cash Flows</b>		<b>(507)</b>	<b>(3,197)</b>
<b>Cash flows related to investing activities</b>			
1.8	Payment for purchases of: (a) prospects	-	-
	(b) equity investments	-	-
	(c) other fixed assets	-	(1)
1.9	Proceeds from sale of: (a) prospects	-	-
	(b) equity investments	-	-
	(c) other fixed assets	-	-
1.10	Loans to other entities	-	-
1.11	Loans repaid by other entities	-	-
1.12	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
<b>Net investing cash flows</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(1)</b>
1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	<b>(507)</b>	<b>(3,198)</b>

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

## Appendix 5B

### Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	(507)	(3,198)
	<b>Cash flows related to financing activities</b>		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	(7)	1,420
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares	-	-
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
1.17	Repayment of borrowings	(4)	(15)
1.18	Dividends paid	-	-
1.19	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
	<b>Net financing cash flows</b>	(11)	1,405
	<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash held</b>	(518)	(1,793)
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	975	2,250
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20	-	-
1.22	<b>Cash at end of quarter*</b>	457	457

\* Research & development refund of \$1.78million received 8 July 2014

### Payments to directors of the entity, associates of the directors, related entities of the entity and associates of the related entities

	Current quarter \$A'ooo
1.23 Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.2	98
1.24 Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	-

#### 1.25 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

Item 1.23 includes aggregate amounts paid to directors including salary, directors' fees, consulting fees and superannuation.

### Non-cash financing and investing activities

#### 2.1 Details of financing and investing transactions which have had a material effect on consolidated assets and liabilities but did not involve cash flows

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#### 2.2 Details of outlays made by other entities to establish or increase their share in projects in which the reporting entity has an interest

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+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.



## Financing facilities available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

	Amount available \$A'ooo	Amount used \$A'ooo
3.1 Loan facilities	-	-
3.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-

## Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

	\$A'ooo
4.1 Exploration and evaluation	350
4.2 Development	-
4.3 Production	-
4.4 Administration	100
<b>Total</b>	450

## Reconciliation of cash

Reconciliation of cash at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts is as follows.	Current quarter \$A'ooo	Previous quarter \$A'ooo
5.1 Cash on hand and at bank	257	174
5.2 Deposits at call	200	801
5.3 Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4 Other (provide details)	-	-
<b>Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)</b>	457	975

## Changes in interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements

	Tenement reference & location	Nature of interest (note (2))	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
6.1 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed	E38/2514	Surrendered	100%	0%
	E38/2516	Surrendered	100%	0%
	E38/2532	Surrendered	100%	0%
	E38/2920	Withdrawn	Application	0%
6.2 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	E38/2934	Application	0%	100%

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

**Issued and quoted securities at end of current quarter**

Description includes rate of interest and any redemption or conversion rights together with prices and dates.


	Total number	Number quoted	Issue price per security (see note 3) (cents)	Amount paid up per security (see note 3) (cents)
7.1 <b>Preference +securities</b> (description)				
7.2 Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions				
7.3 <b>+Ordinary securities</b>	BRB: 68,875,005 BRBCA: 6,887,498	68,875,005 6,887,498	- 20 cents	- 1 cent
7.4 Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs				
7.5 <b>+Convertible debt securities</b> (description)				
7.6 Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through securities matured, converted				
7.7 <b>Options</b> (description and conversion factor)	BRBO: 28,137,498 3,000,000 3,000,000 1,400,000 1,000,000	28,137,498 - - - -	Exercise price 25 cents 23.1 cents 28.1 cents 48.1 cents 50 cents	Expiry date 31 December 2014 30 June 2016 30 June 2016 31 December 2016 31 December 2016
7.8 Issued during quarter				
7.9 Exercised during quarter				
7.10 Expired during quarter				
7.11 <b>Debentures</b> (totals only)				

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

7.12	Unsecured notes (totals only)		
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## Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act or other standards acceptable to ASX (see note 5).
- 2 This statement does ~~/does not\* (delete one)~~ give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here:   
(Company secretary)

Date: 17 July 2014

Print name: Michelle Simson

## Notes

- 1 The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.
- 2 The "Nature of interest" (items 6.1 and 6.2) includes options in respect of interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired, exercised or lapsed during the reporting period. If the entity is involved in a joint venture agreement and there are conditions precedent which will change its percentage interest in a mining tenement or petroleum tenement, it should disclose the change of percentage interest and conditions precedent in the list required for items 6.1 and 6.2.
- 3 **Issued and quoted securities** The issue price and amount paid up is not required in items 7.1 and 7.3 for fully paid securities.
- 4 The definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report.
- 5 **Accounting Standards** ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Financial Reporting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.

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+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.