

HIGHLIGHTS

Outstanding discovery potential in a tight capital structure.

Lake Roe Project

- ✦ Main Lake Roe tenement granted.
- ✦ 3,200m drill programme to assess high priority gold targets at Lake Roe Project undertaken in July. Assay results pending.

Duketon North Project

- ✦ 4km-long gold-in-soil anomaly identified over a prominent structural break on the Duketon greenstone belt.
- ✦ The target may be the faulted continuation of the Moolart Well mine sequence, based on aeromagnetic data.
- ✦ The main soil anomaly is coherent over a distance of 4km and a width of 1.2km (+3ppb gold cut-off) and is open to the south. It is associated with anomalous molybdenum, arsenic, copper and lead.
- ✦ Known bedrock mineralisation trends into the main soil anomaly area from the north based on historical nickel exploration.

Other Projects

- ✦ Forward strategy of selective drilling of high priority gold targets to generate discovery, and strategic joint venture to accelerate exploration in other project areas.



Photo 1: Duketon North Project, WA Goldfields

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
8.0 million unlisted options

Cash: (30 June 2015)
\$1.24 million

Market Capitalisation:
\$2.3 million @ \$0.033/share

Contact Details

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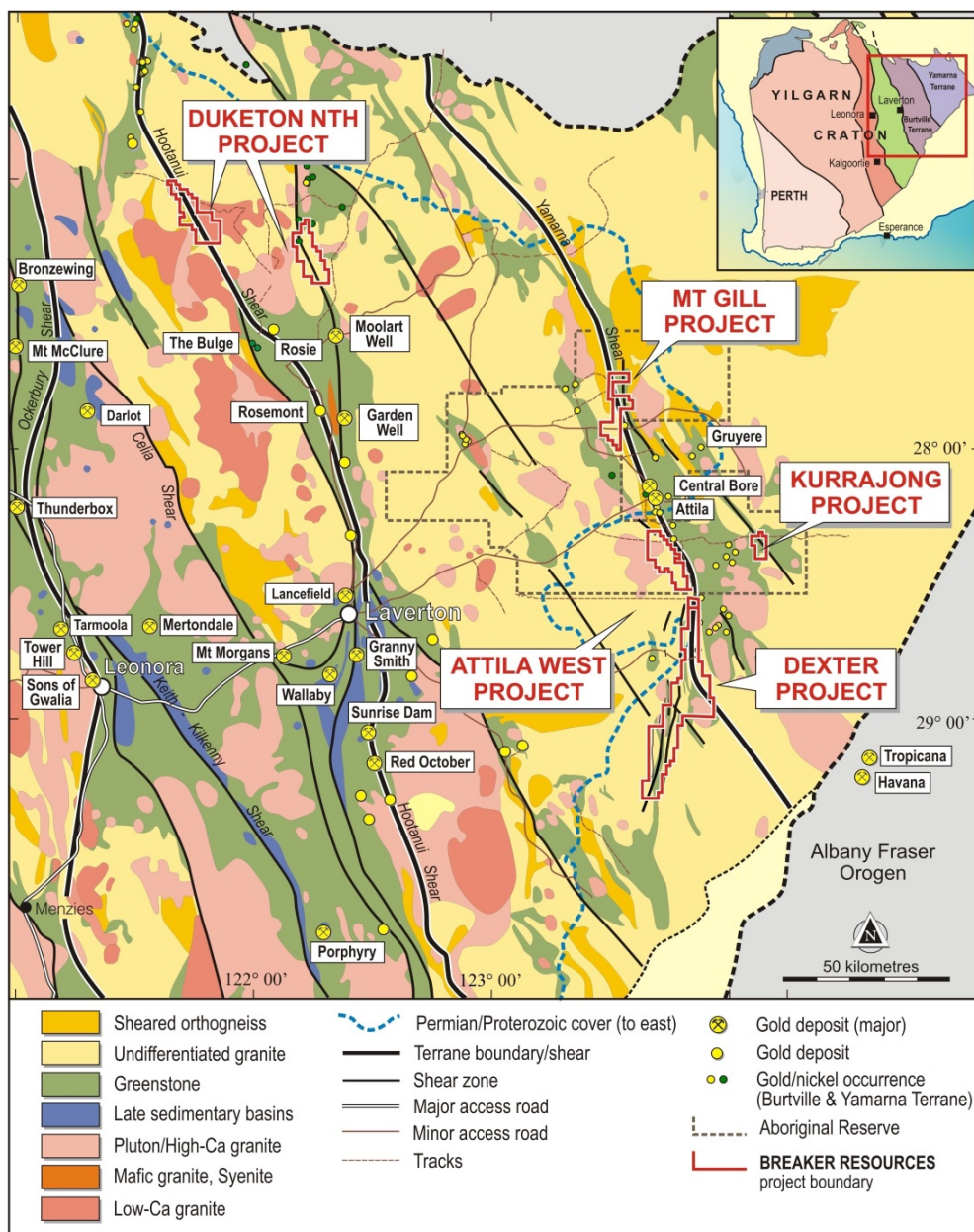
ASX CODE: BRB



OVERVIEW

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB; "Breaker") is a large tenement holder in WA's Eastern Goldfields Superterrane in the Yilgarn Craton. Its exploration strategy focuses on the use of modern multi-element regional soil geochemistry to identify large gold systems near major crustal faults in unexplored parts of a world class gold province concealed by transported cover.

Breaker has identified multiple, large, drill-ready targets on all retained projects since listing in April 2012, many of which are located along strike from substantial gold deposits.



EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION

Breaker's exploration strategy involves selective drilling of high priority gold targets with the potential for near-term discovery, and strategic joint venture of other project areas to accelerate exploration where a longer term financial commitment is necessary. The Lake Roe and Duketon North Projects fall into the near-term discovery category and during the June 2015 quarter the Company made significant progress towards discovery in each area.

Exploration Licence E28/2515 at the Lake Roe Project was granted in May 2015 and, subsequent to the June quarter, Breaker completed an aircore drilling programme of approximately 3,200m. The main gold drill target at the Lake Roe Project is a 4km-long zone of supergene gold mineralisation that is largely confined to a fractionated dolerite in an area of shallow cover. The dolerite has a domal geometry and is situated geometrically above the Keith-Kilkenny Lineament, similar to that at the Karari-Carusue Dam and Karonie gold deposits located along strike.

The Lake Roe Project is a compelling target for many reasons and offers scope for a substantial discovery. Assay results from the drilling are pending.

Breaker's second near term discovery target is at the Duketon North Project. The potential of the area crystallised in the June 2015 quarter following an orientation soil survey completed in June 2015. The soil survey was conducted on a recent tenement application targeting a prominent structural break on the Duketon greenstone belt. Based on aeromagnetic data, the targeted area appears to be the faulted continuation of the Moolart Well mine sequence which considerably enhances its potential.

The soil programme identified a coherent 4km x 1.2km soil anomaly (+3ppb gold cut-off) that is associated with anomalous molybdenum, arsenic, copper and lead. It remains open to the south and known bedrock mineralisation trends into the main soil anomaly from the north based on historical nickel exploration in the area. Breaker plans to drill as soon as possible after the tenement application is granted and will tighten up drill targets up ahead of this. The Company also plans to extend sampling to close off the soil anomaly, and evaluate other parts of the 25km-long application area.

Lake Roe Project Gold Project June 2015 Quarter Exploration Activities

The 100%-owned Lake Roe Gold Project is located 100km east of Kalgoorlie in the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane, approximately 10km north of the Karonie gold deposit, and 60km south-southeast of the Karari-Carusue Dam gold deposits (Figure 2).

In the June 2015 quarter Breaker expanded its footprint at the Lake Roe Project to an overall area of 352km² with a strike length of 32km. The project currently consists of one granted Exploration Licence (E28/2515), which is the focus of the recent drilling, and two applications, one of which was submitted in June 2015.

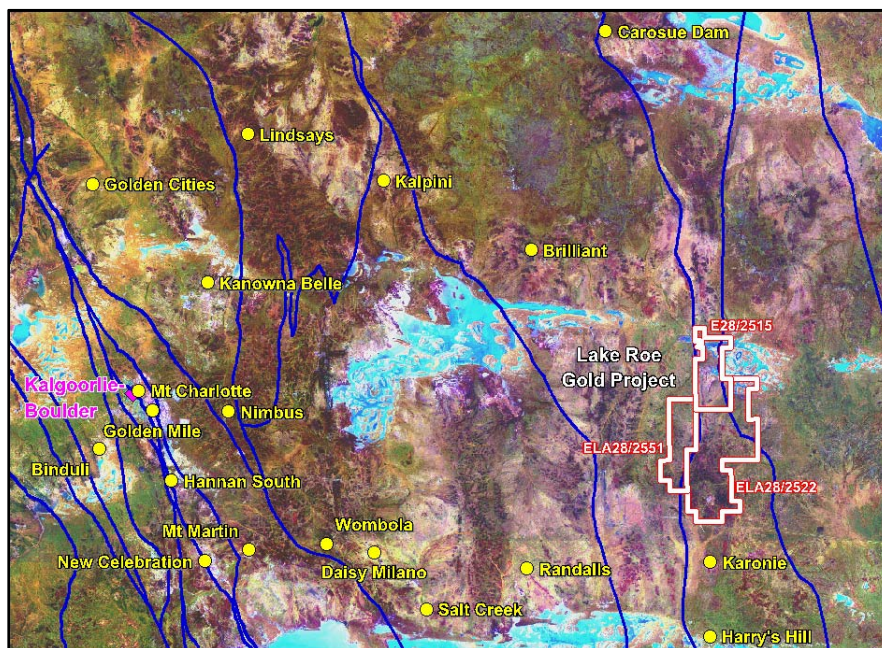


Figure 2: Lake Roe Gold Project Location Plan with Regional Shear Zones

Background

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 in an area of shallow cover (Figure 3). The dolerite is situated geometrically above the Keith-Kilkenny Lineament, similar to that at the Karari-Carosue Dam and Karonie gold deposits located along strike (Figure 2).

Supergene gold anomalism was identified by historic vertical rotary air blast and aircore drilling undertaken in the period 1991 to 1998 (maximum grade of 4m at 0.71g/t Au; WAMEX Report A34230). The anomalous gold generally starts at a depth of 30m and occurs near the base of the active weathering front. The bedrock below this zone is essentially untested.

Although the gold potential of the area was identified by previous large company explorers, systematic follow-up of the results did not occur, apparently due to non-geological factors such as inconvenient tenement boundaries at the time, and changes in company priorities and market conditions.

Breaker recognised that the supergene mineralisation is largely confined to a dolerite, suggesting a possible bedrock source within the dolerite. Visual observations, supported by selective geochemical sampling, indicate the dolerite is fractionated and therefore highly favourable for hosting gold (examples include the Golden Mile and Junction deposits). Structural disruption of the dolerite is locally evident in aeromagnetic data and is spatially associated with magnetic lows, suggesting alteration-related magnetite destruction.

The dolerite forms part of a 1,500m-thick greenstone sequence located in a regional-scale "pressure shadow" (low mean stress) site at the northern tip of a large granite body. The eastern side of the domal dolerite is situated adjacent to the Swan Lake Granite, a compositionally-zoned intrusion that forms part of a syenitic suite, indicating a deep and therefore favourable fluid source area. Similar rocks are present at the Karari gold deposit.

Drill chips from historic drilling show evidence of sulphide and carbonate alteration in the dolerite to the north and south of the Lake Roe salt lake (Figure 3). No drilling was undertaken within the salt lake and the lake cover appears to be thin, based on the presence of outcrop within the lake to the immediate west of the dolerite.

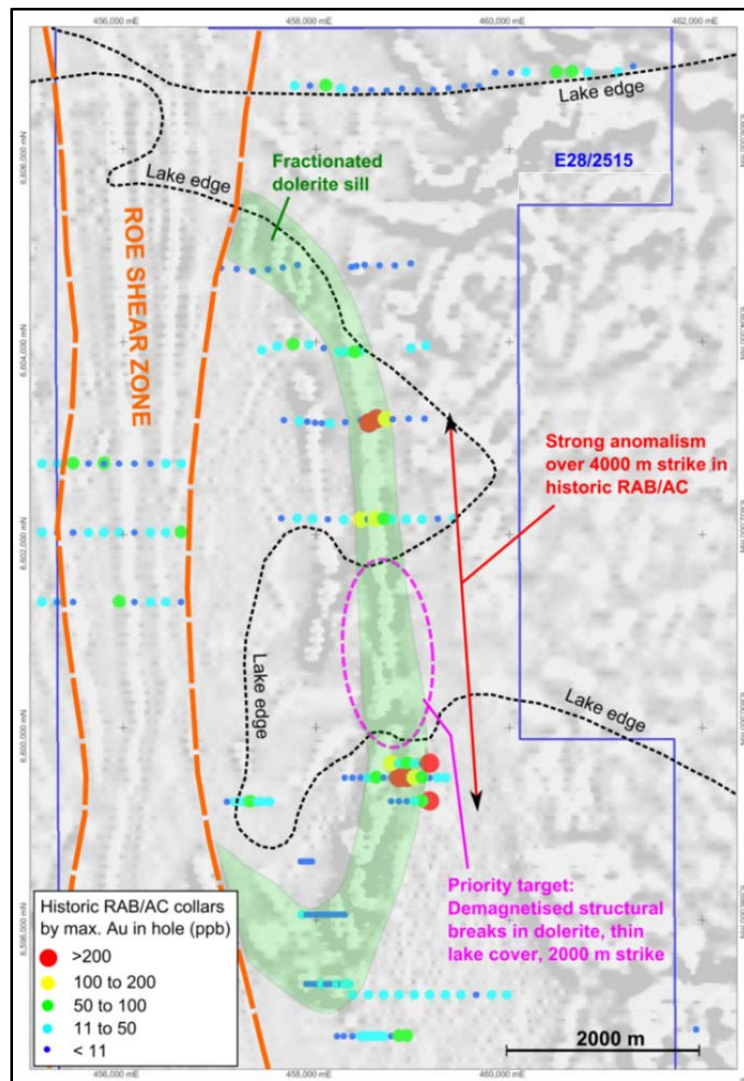


Figure 3: Lake Roe Project – E28/2515

Drill Programme

An 80 hole aircore drilling programme of 3,200m commenced in mid-July 2015 to assess the continuity of a 4km-long zone of supergene gold mineralisation in the dolerite. The planned drilling targeted structural breaks with demagnetisation features. Some drill lines were extended across the stratigraphy to establish geological control. Breaker intends to use the gold distribution, in conjunction with bottom-of-hole multi-element geochemistry, to identify the geometry of a possible bedrock source in preparation for reverse circulation drilling.

The programme was conducted on an 80m drill spacing with a line spacing of 400m or 800m with holes angled at 60 degrees to the west to intersect the east-dipping stratigraphy and structure at the optimum angle. Drilling concluded on 30 July 2015 and assay results are pending.



Photo 2: Lake Roe Project, WA Goldfields

Duketon North Gold Project June 2015 Quarter Exploration Activities

The Duketon North Project is located north of the 10Moz Moolart Well-Garden Well-Rosemont gold camp, 160km north-northwest of Laverton (Figure 4). Outcrop is limited and the surface regolith is dominated by thin transported sand.

The main gold target is greenstone-hosted mineralisation associated with a structurally complex part of the Duketon greenstone belt directly along strike from the 2.7Moz Moolart Well gold deposit. This particular area was the subject of a tenement application (E38/3019) in the December 2014 quarter and includes a 25km-long area of known mafic and ultramafic rocks which were the target of historic nickel exploration.

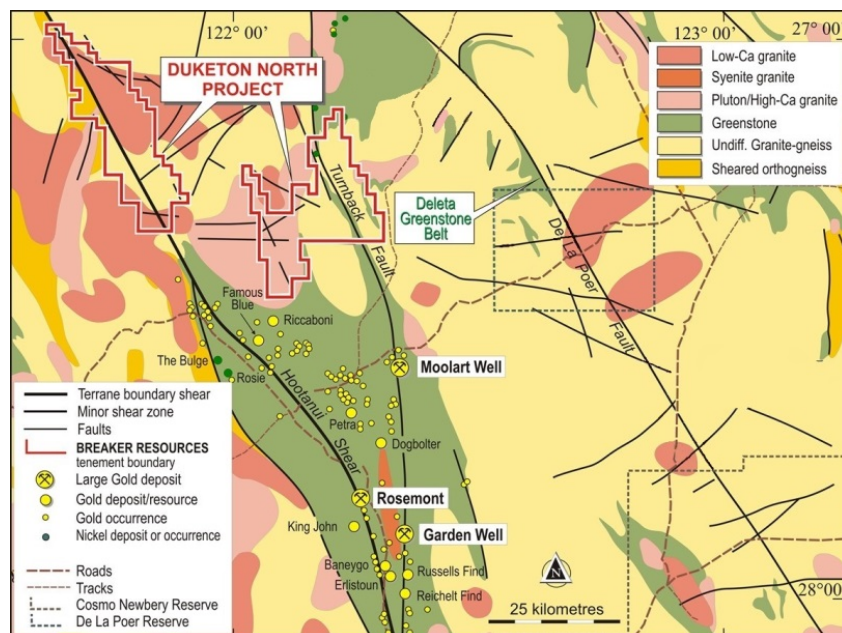


Figure 4: Project Location with Interpreted Greenstone over Aeromagnetics

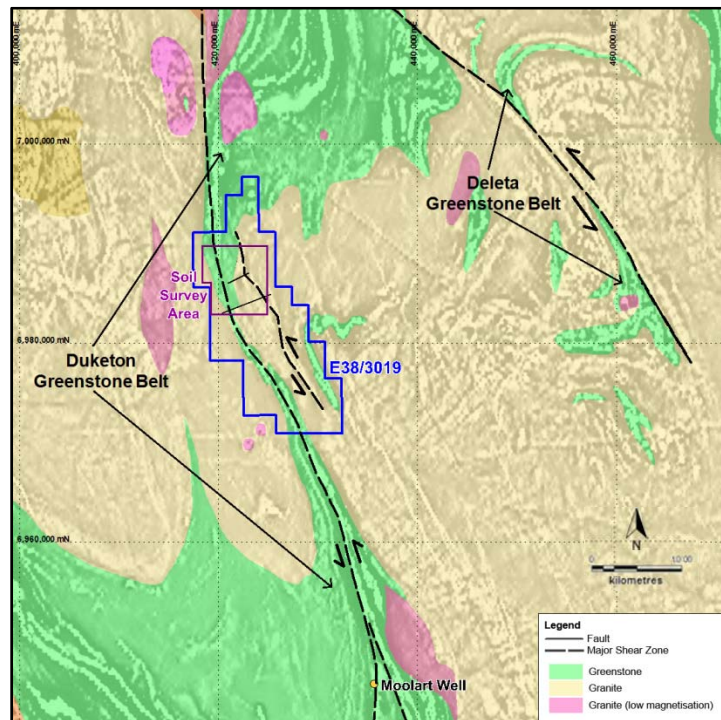


Figure 5: E38/3019 Application Location with Interpreted Greenstone over Aeromagnetics

An orientation soil survey was completed in June 2015 at E38/3019 targeting the “nose” of a 2km-wide (anticlinally folded) segment of the Duketon greenstone belt situated between two major north-northwest-trending shear zones (Figure 5). The targeted area appears to be the faulted continuation of the Moolart Well mine sequence, based on aeromagnetic data which indicates large east-block-north shear displacement with associated drag folding. Displacement is in the order of at least 30km and affects the Duketon and nearby Deleta greenstone belts (Figure 5).

The soil survey was conducted on an 800m x 200m pattern over a 6km x 6km area for 252 samples (ASX Release 31 July 2015).

Results

The soil program identified a coherent 4km x 1.2km soil anomaly (+3ppb gold cut-off) that is associated with anomalous molybdenum, arsenic, copper and lead (Figure 6) (ASX Release 31 July 2015). The main soil anomaly is open to the south, with smaller anomalies to the east that appear to correspond with rotated (dilatant) segments of the shear package.

The soil anomaly coincides with a prominent bend in the greenstone sequence at semi-regional scale (Figure 6) and drag folding adjacent to each of the major shear zones confirms east-block-north (sinistral) fault movement. In consequence, multiple northwest-trending structures and geological contacts in the soil survey area are dilational and therefore have excellent potential to host gold.

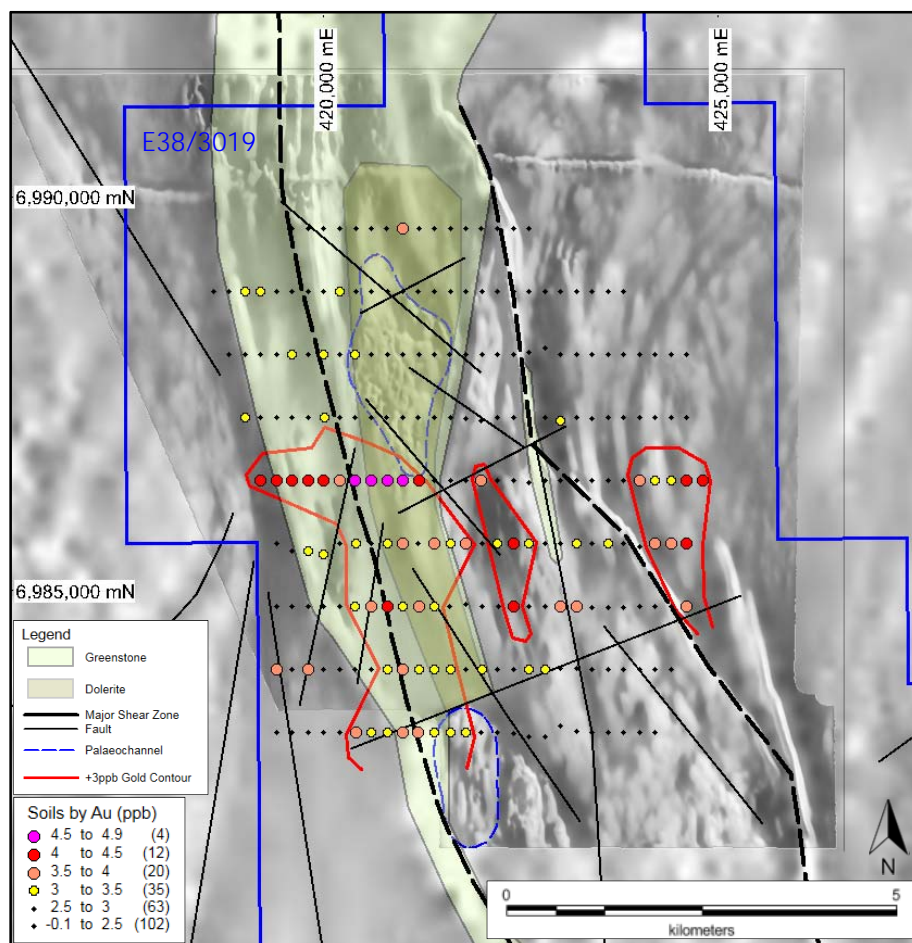


Figure 6: Soil Sampling over Geology and Aeromagnetics

Known bedrock mineralisation trends into the main soil anomaly from the north adjacent to the western shear zone, near the western contact of a ~1km-wide dolerite unit, based on historical nickel-focused drilling (WAMEX Report A88276) (Figure 6). The mineralisation includes strike-extensive zones of elevated silver (up to 1.2g/t) with anomalous arsenic, tellurium, bismuth, lead and sulphur with locally significant sericite-quartz alteration and strong shearing (based on 1m bottom-of-hole multi-element sampling and petrology). This mineralisation has not been systematically assessed for its gold potential.

Outcrop is limited and the surface regolith is dominated by thin transported sand. Based on historical drilling, the sand is generally 1-2m thick and overlies transported gravel and clay in locally developed palaeochannels (commonly 20m-30m thick) some of which are evident in aeromagnetic data (Figure 6). The underlying weathered bedrock is progressively stripped off towards the northern boundary of the tenement application.

Overview

The potential for a significant gold discovery is very real based on the outstanding structural setting, and the coherence, metal association and dimensions of the soil anomaly. The presence of a wide dolerite unit, an excellent host rock for gold, particularly in an anticlinal structural trap next to a deep-penetrating shear with known mineralisation is very encouraging.

The magnitude of the anomaly is low but that is typical of the northern part of the WA's Eastern Goldfields. For example, the gold expression in soil at the Moolart Well and Garden Well gold deposits to the south is limited to low magnitude responses (commonly 3-7ppb Au) on the margins of the palaeochannels that conceal the deposits.

Further Work

Breaker plans to drill as soon as possible after the tenement application is granted and will tighten up drill targets up ahead of this. Further soil sampling will be undertaken to close off the soil anomaly, and evaluate other parts of the 25km-long application area.

Subsequent to the June 2015 quarter, Breaker surrendered parts of the Duketon Project deemed to have low gold prospectivity based on available geochemistry and field inspections. This reduced the overall area from 826km² to 417km².

Dexter Gold Project June 2015 Quarter Exploration Activities

The Dexter Gold Project is located in the southern part of the Burtville and Yamarna Terranes, 140km southeast of Laverton (Figure 1). The project straddles the intersection of the Yamarna, Dexter and Sefton Shear Zones and includes extensive areas of historically unexplored sheared Archean greenstone (Figure 7). Thin aeolian sand and variable thicknesses of Permian sediment are present.

During the quarter Breaker surrendered areas of the Dexter Project deemed to have low gold prospectivity based on available geochemistry, drilling and field inspections. This reduced the overall area from 1,326km² to 810km². Current tenure is located on Figure 7.

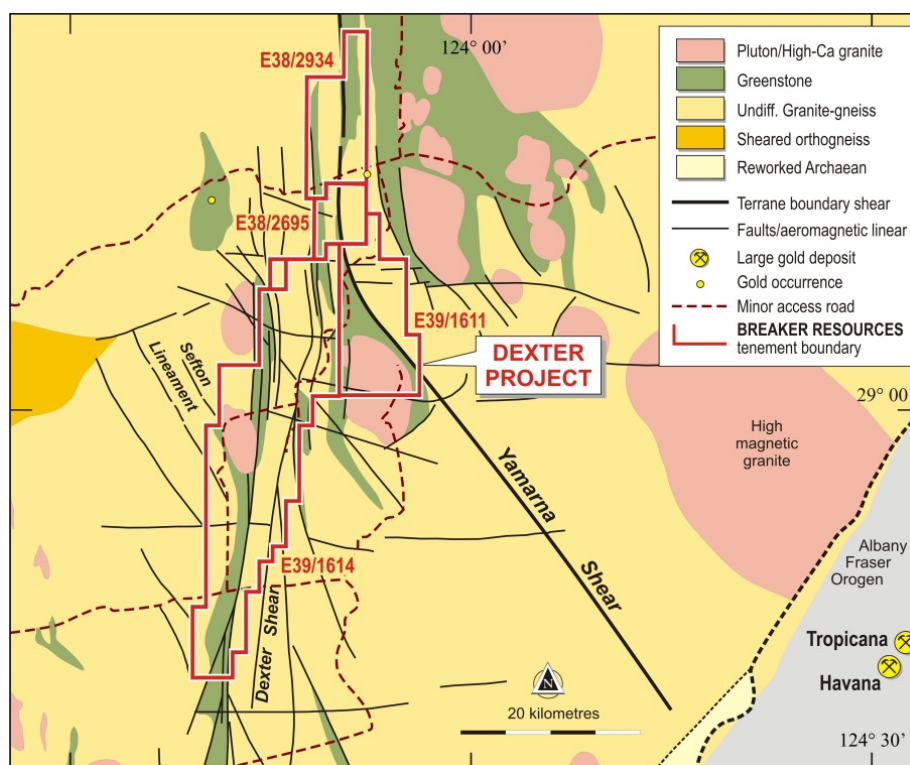


Figure 7: Dexter Project – Interpreted Geology

Breaker has previously identified two regional-scale gold-in-soil anomalies under sand cover at the Three Bears-Tallows and Sandshoes Prospects. Efforts to locate the bedrock gold source of the anomalies are still in progress. Further RC drilling is contemplated, potentially with a joint venture partner to accelerate progress.

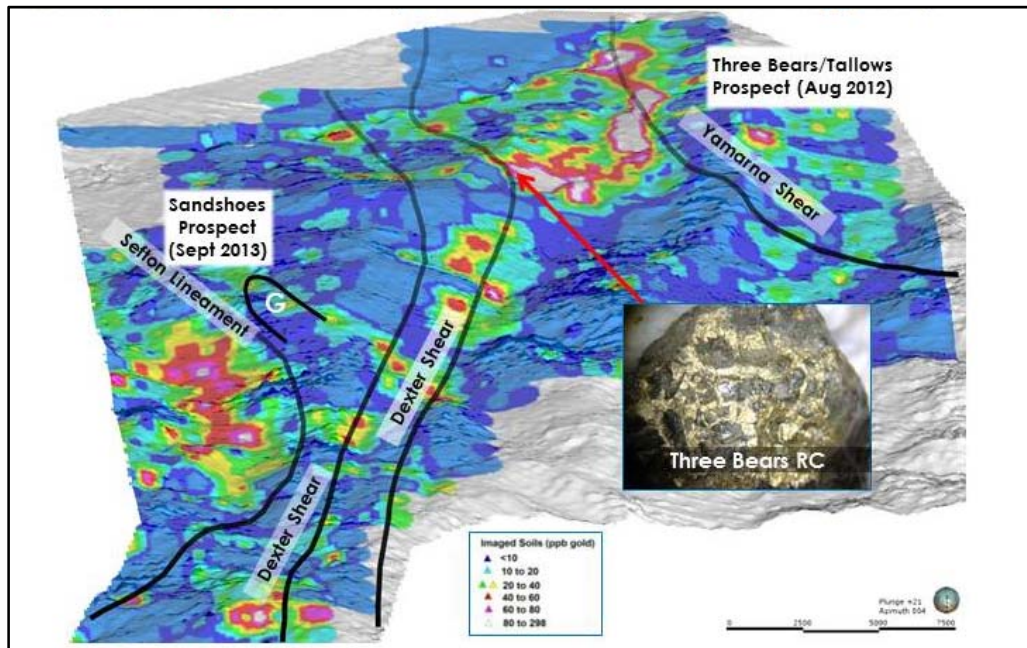


Figure 8: Dexter Project – 3D Perspective of Gold-in-Soil over Topography (x20 vertical exaggeration)

The size and magnitude of the Three Bears-Tallows gold-in-soil anomaly, situated near the junction of the Yamarna and Dexter Shear Zones, has not previously been documented in a similar area of transported cover in Western Australia (16km-long, up to 0.3g/t gold and 17g/t silver; ASX Release 13 November 2013). Follow-up aircore drilling has identified widespread zones of secondary redox gold enrichment with grades up to 3m at 7.1g/t gold in the vicinity of mantle-derived syenite (ASX Release 28 March 2013).

The 12km-long Sandshoes anomaly was identified in late 2013 and is situated near the intersection of the Sefton Lineament and the Dexter Shear Zone. Reconnaissance aircore drilling in the September 2014 quarter identified secondary redox gold anomalism on all drill lines intersecting the Sandshoes anomaly with peak values of 8m at 180ppb Au (ASX Release 31 October 2014). The aircore drilling was unable to penetrate a conglomerate unit at the base of the Permian cover sequence. RC drilling is now required to test the inferred bedrock source of the anomaly – an interpreted sheared greenstone sequence on the eastern margin of the anomaly (Figure 9).

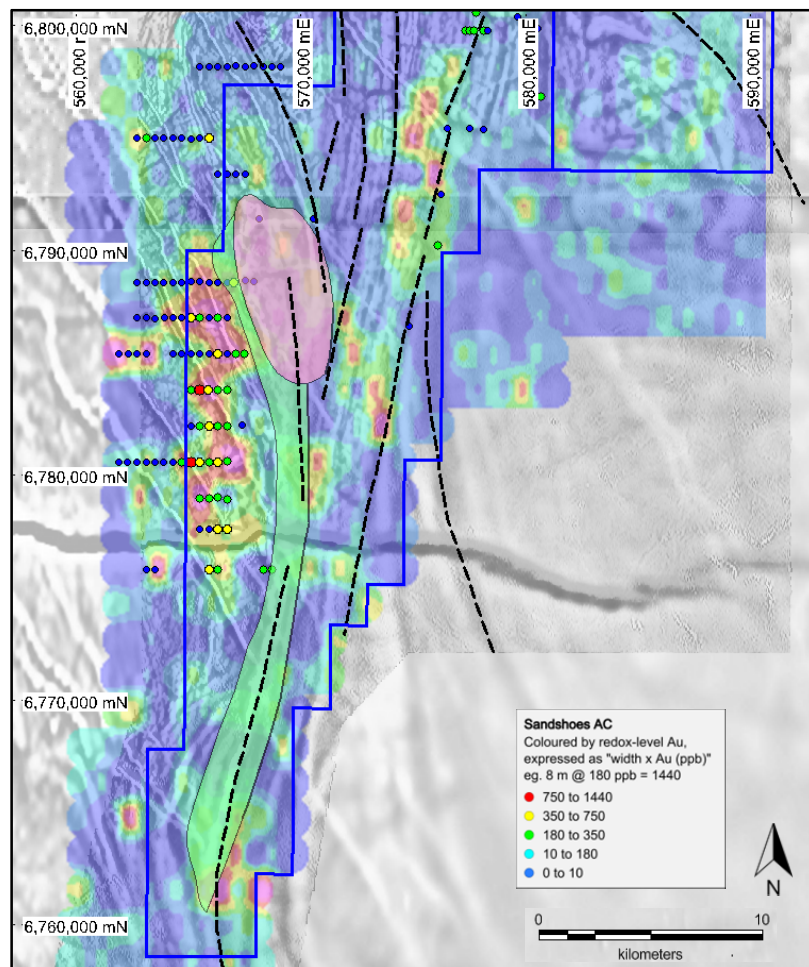


Figure 9: Sandshoes Prospect – Imaged Gold-in-Soil with September 2014 Aircore Drill Holes Colour-coded by Redox Gold over Imaged Aeromagnetics (Interpreted Greenstone Based on Geoscience Australia)

Attila West Gold Project June 2015 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 1). The Project targets gold in a structural complex area involving 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 Aeolian sand and Permian cover (10m-15m) are typically present.

Auger soil sampling in 2013 previously identified multiple untested gold-in-soil anomalies that are spatially associated with fault splays of the Yamarna and Dexter/Isolated Hill shear zones (Figure 10).

During the quarter, Breaker surrendered areas of the Attila West Project deemed to have low gold prospectivity based on available geochemistry, drilling and field inspections. This reduced the overall area from 627km² to 199km². Current tenure is located on Figure 10.

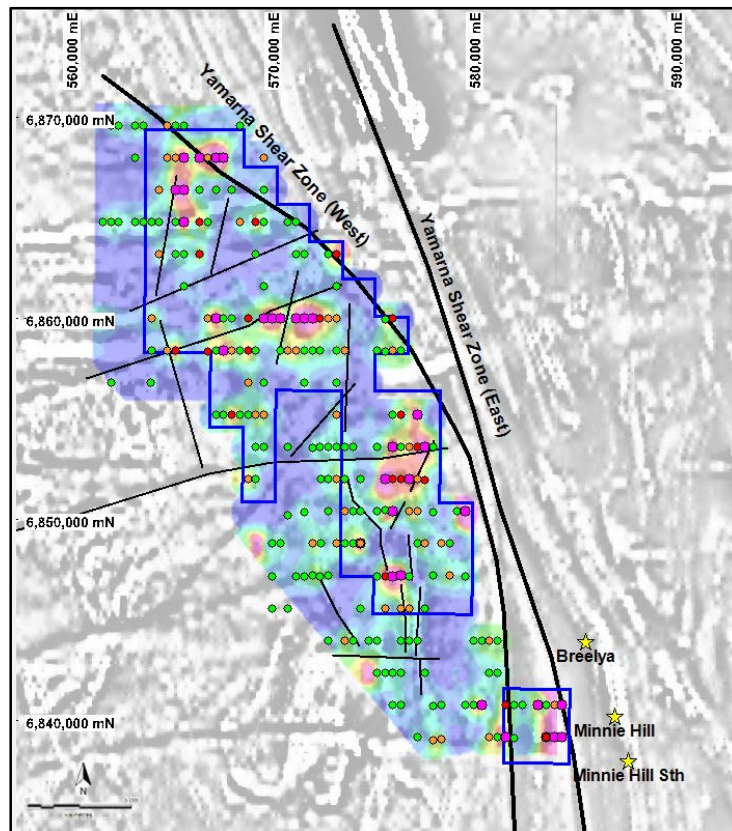


Figure 10: Attila West Project – 1,600m x 400m Auger Gold on Imaged Aeromagnetics

Kurrajong Gold Project June 2015 Quarter Exploration Activities

The 54km² Kurrajong Project is located in the Yamarna Terrane 35km along strike from the recent 3.8Moz Gruyere gold discovery, 175km east-northeast of Laverton. The principal target is a 5km-long, NE-trending bend in the Dorothy Hills greenstone belt that has similarities with the structural setting of the Gruyere deposit to the north (Figure 11). Initial scout aircore drilling in 2014 indicates ~100m of Permian cover.

No field work was conducted during the June 2015 quarter.

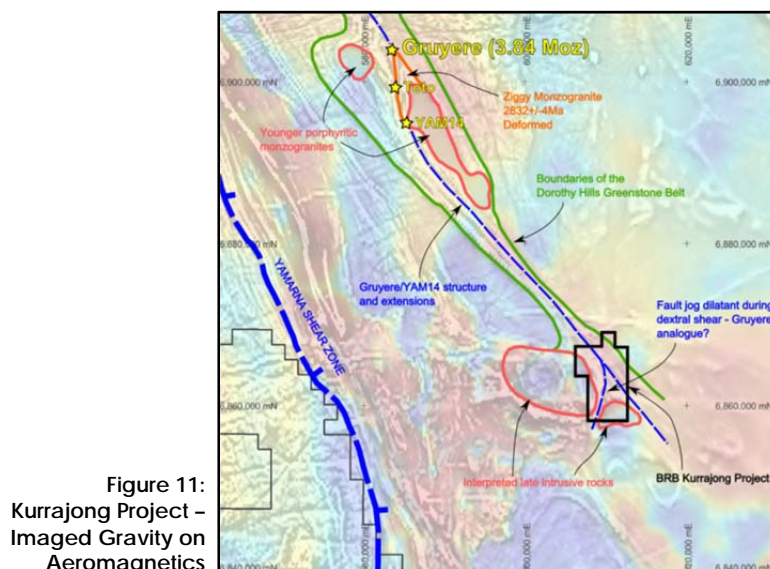


Figure 11:
Kurrajong Project –
Imaged Gravity on
Aeromagnetics

Mt Gill Gold Project June 2015 Quarter Exploration Activities

The 167km² Mt Gill Gold Project is located 30km along strike from the Attila-Alaric-Central Bore gold deposits, 135km northeast of Laverton (Figure 1). The project targets gold associated with a ~20km length of the Yamarna Shear Zone and greenstone belt. The regolith is dominated by thin aeolian sand overlying Archean bedrock.

Soil sampling previously identified widespread gold and pathfinder anomalism spatially associated with the Yamarna Shear Zone and greenstone belt (gold up to 63ppb; ASX Release 30 October 2012). Infill sampling in mid-2014 confirmed four areas of interest defined by statistically anomalous populations of gold, arsenic, molybdenum and bismuth.

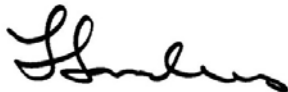
No field work was conducted at the Mt Gill Project during the quarter.

De La Poer Gold Project June 2015 Quarter Exploration Activities

Breaker surrendered the remaining portion of the De La Poer Project in the June 2015 period following a review of prospectivity based on the results to date.

CORPORATE

Other activities in the June 2015 quarter included ongoing Research & Development which provides a valuable platform for growth for the Company.



Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL

31 July 2015

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

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

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 2015.

Project	Tenement Number	Status at 30/06/15	% Held/ Earning	Changes during the Quarter
Attila West	E38/2530	Granted	100	<i>Partial surrender (66 blocks) 17/06/15</i>
Dexter	E38/2695	Granted	100	<i>Partial surrender (34 blocks) 17/06/15</i>
	E38/2934	Granted	100	<i>Partial surrender (59 blocks) 17/06/15</i>
	E39/1611	Granted	100	
	E39/1614	Granted	100	<i>Partial surrender (26 blocks) 17/06/15</i>
Duketon North	E38/2511	Granted	100	
	E38/2512	Granted	100	
	E38/2852	Granted	100	
	E38/2854	Granted	100	
	E38/2855	Granted	100	
	E38/3019	Application	100	
	E53/1592	Granted	100	
Kurrajong	E38/2531	Granted	100	
Lake Roe	E28/2515	Granted	100	<i>Granted 20/05/15</i>
	E28/2522	Application	100	
	E28/2551	Application	100	<i>Applied for 25/06/15</i>
Mt Gill	E38/2513	Granted	100	
	E38/2529	Granted	100	
Ularring Rock	E70/4686	Application	100	

The following tenements were surrendered during the period:

- ✦ E38/2598 (Attila West) – Tenement surrendered 17/06/15
- ✦ E38/2517 (De La Poer) – Tenement surrendered 17/06/15
- ✦ E38/2518 (De La Poer) – Tenement surrendered 17/06/15
- ✦ E39/1744 (Dexter) – Tenement surrendered 17/06/15

No tenements are subject to any farm-in or farm-out agreements.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Tom Sanders, Competent Person, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Sanders is an executive of Breaker Resources NL and his services have been engaged by Breaker on an 80% of full time basis; he is also a shareholder and option holder in the Company. Mr Sanders has 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 consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Breaker drill, soil and rock chip results prior to 1 December 2013 mentioned in this document were reported under JORC Code 2004 and there has been no material change to the information since this time.

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 2015

Consolidated statement of cash flows

Cash flows related to operating activities	Current quarter \$A'ooo	Year to date (12 months) \$A'ooo
1.1 Receipts from product sales and related debtors	-	-
1.2 Payments for: (a) exploration & evaluation	(179)	(1,332)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) administration	(135)	(624)
1.3 Dividends received	-	-
1.4 Interest and other items of a similar nature received	10	36
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Other (R&D tax benefit)	-	2,708
Net Operating Cash Flows	(304)	788
Cash flows related to investing activities		
1.8 Payment for purchases of: (a) prospects	-	-
(b) equity investments	-	-
(c) other fixed assets	-	-
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)	-	-
Net investing cash flows	-	-
1.13 Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(304)	788

+ 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)	(304)	788
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	-	-
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares	-	-
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
1.17	Repayment of borrowings	-	(5)
1.18	Dividends paid	-	-
1.19	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
	Net financing cash flows	-	(5)
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	(304)	783
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	1,544	457
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20	-	-
1.22	Cash at end of quarter	1,240	1,240

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	71
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	400
4.2 Development	-
4.3 Production	-
4.4 Administration	100
Total	500

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	10	64
5.2 Deposits at call	1,230	1,480
5.3 Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4 Other (provide details)	-	-
Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	1,240	1,544

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	E38/2517	Surrendered	100%	Nil
	E38/2518	Surrendered	100%	Nil
	E38/2598	Surrendered	100%	Nil
	E39/1744	Surrendered	100%	Nil
6.2 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	E28/2515	Granted	Application	100%
	E28/2551	Application	Nil	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 Preference securities (description)				
7.2 Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions				
7.3 *Ordinary securities	BRB: 68,875,008	68,875,008	-	-
	BRBCA: 6,887,498	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 *Convertible debt securities (description)				
7.6 Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through securities matured, converted				
7.7 Options (description and conversion factor)	3,000,000 3,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	- - - -	Exercise price 23.1 cents 28.1 cents 48.1 cents 50 cents	Expiry date 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 Debentures (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: 31 July 2015

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.