BREAKER Resources NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **30 August 2016**

Exploration Update

Drilling hits sulphide mineralisation at Lake Roe Gold Project in WA

- **Sulphide mineralisation intersected by reconnaissance reverse circulation (RC) drilling between the Bombora and Bombora North discoveries indicates the two areas may link up forming a continuous 2.2km zone of gold mineralization; assay results are pending**
- **Significant sulphide is present in each RC drill hole which penetrates the iron-rich dolerite on each of the drill lines tested over a 400m-long zone north of Bombora**
- **RC drilling is currently moving northwards towards the Bombora North discovery on a 200m drill line spacing to assess the remaining untested 800m**
- **Diamond drilling on the southern-most RC drill line at Bombora North has identified visible gold in each of the first two drill holes; assay results are pending**
- **The latest drilling results follow the recent announcement (ASX Release 22 August 2016) of the Bombora North discovery with assays of up to 12g/t over a 600m strike length**

Photo 1: Lake Roe Project: Lake RC Drill Rig in Foreground; Diamond Drill Rig in Background

- **At the Duketon North Project, reconnaissance aircore drilling to test several gold anomalies did not encounter any significant results**

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Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB, **Breaker**) is pleased to provide an update of exploration activities at the Lake Roe and Duketon North gold projects.

Lake Roe Project

A 4,500m reconnaissance reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling program underway at the Lake Roe Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie, has encountered significant visual sulphide mineralisation typically associated with gold mineralisation in other areas of the project. Assay results are pending.

Diamond drilling in progress at the Bombora North Prospect has identified visible gold in each of the first two diamond drill holes. Assay results are pending.

The visual observations in the RC drill holes relate to the southern 400m portion of the 1.2km zone between the Bombora and Bombora North discoveries (**Figure 1;** ASX Releases 16 March 2016, 18 April 2016 and 15 August 2016). If successful, the RC drilling has the potential to establish a continuous 2.2km long zone of mineralisation.

The RC and diamond drilling are part of a staged drilling program designed to assess and prioritise areas within the Lake Roe gold system for resource delineation drilling. The main target is a 4.4km-long zone of strong gold anomalism (up to 10.53g/t Au) hosted mainly by a fractionated dolerite as defined by aircore drilling (**Figure 2**; ASX Release 25 July 2016).

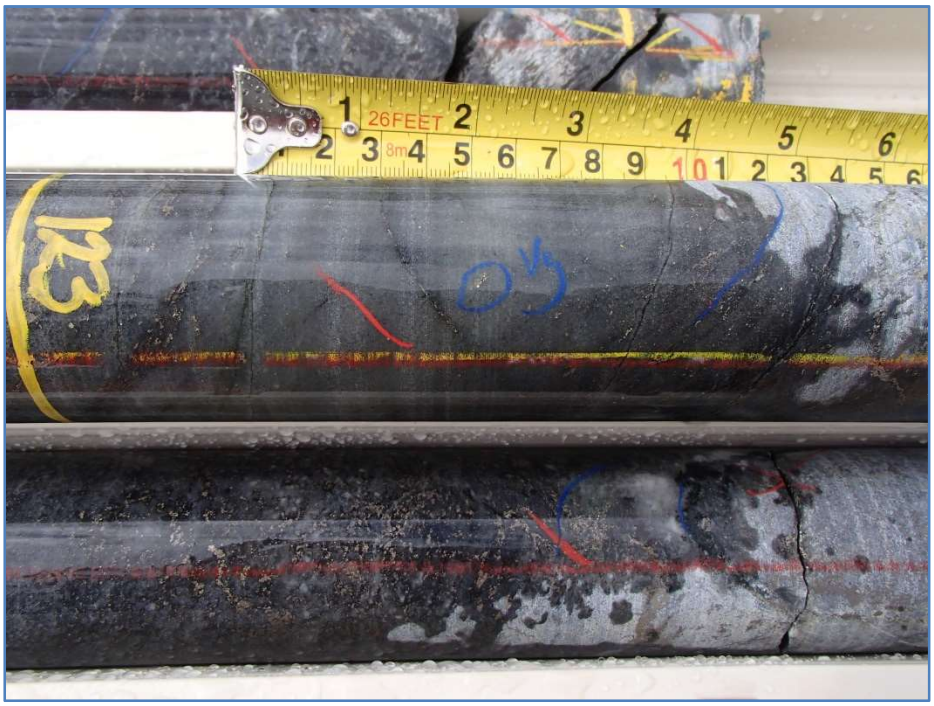

Photo 2: Lake Roe Project - Visual Gold (Vg) in Sulphide Lode (BBRD0056; 123.1m)

RC Drilling

Approximately 1,400m of the 4,500m RC drill program has been completed. RC drilling commenced in the Bombora Prospect area and is progressing northwards on a 200m line spacing.

Significant visual sulphide mineralisation[1] from the initial RC drill holes are tabulated in Table 1. Assay results are expected in approximately three weeks and are needed to determine the gold grade present.

Sulphide mineralisation occurs over a 400m distance directly north (and east) of the Bombora gold discovery. Sulphides are present in each of the RC drill holes which penetrate the iron-rich part of the fractionated dolerite on each of the drill lines tested to date (6600600N, 6600700N, 6600800N and 6601000N).

Once the RC drilling between Bombora and Bombora North is completed, the lake RC rig will commence testing the 2.2km zone to the north of the Bombora North Prospect, starting at the Crescent Prospect. Drilling will then continue with a conventional land-based drill rig once the lake drilling is complete (Figure 2).

Diamond Drilling

Diamond drilling commenced in the Bombora North area and two holes (200m) of the seven hole (800m) program have been completed. The main objective is to clarify mineralisation geometries and establish baseline structural data in different parts of the Lake Roe gold system.

Visible gold[1] was identified in each of the first two diamond drill holes completed on the southern-most drill line at Bombora North (6601800N) as detailed in Table 1. The initial hole, BBRD0056, an extension of BBRC0056 (a precollar) intersected strongly mineralised (~10%) sulphide-mineralised silica-biotite altered quartz dolerite with open stockwork-style veining from 122-126m (Photo 2). Significant visual sulphide mineralisation[1] is tabulated in Table 1. Assay results are expected in approximately four weeks and are required to quantify the significance of these visual observations.

Diamond drilling will proceed to the Bombora and Claypan (Shear) Prospects once the Bombora North drilling is completed.

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 grant awarded to the Company in the June 2016 quarter.

[1] Sulphide and quartz vein visual estimates do not necessarily have any direct relationship with yet to be determined gold grade. In addition, not all gold mineralisation is necessarily visual.

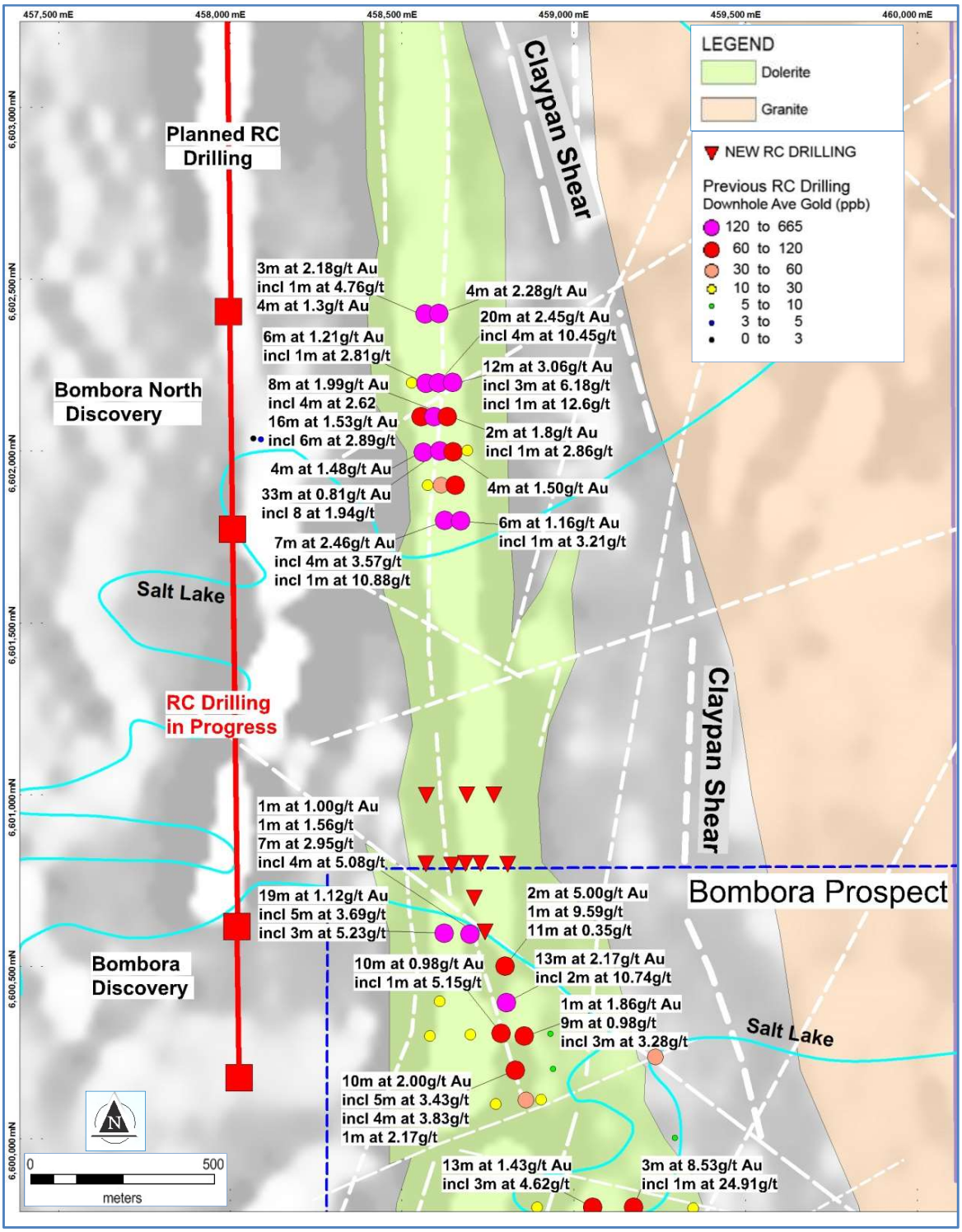

Figure 1: RC Drill Hole Location Plan on Aeromagnetics with Interpreted Geology and Selected RC Drill Intersections. Previous RC Drill Holes Colour-Coded Based on Average Downhole Gold. Major Shear Zone and Faults as White Dashed Lines; Refer ASX Release 10 May 2016.

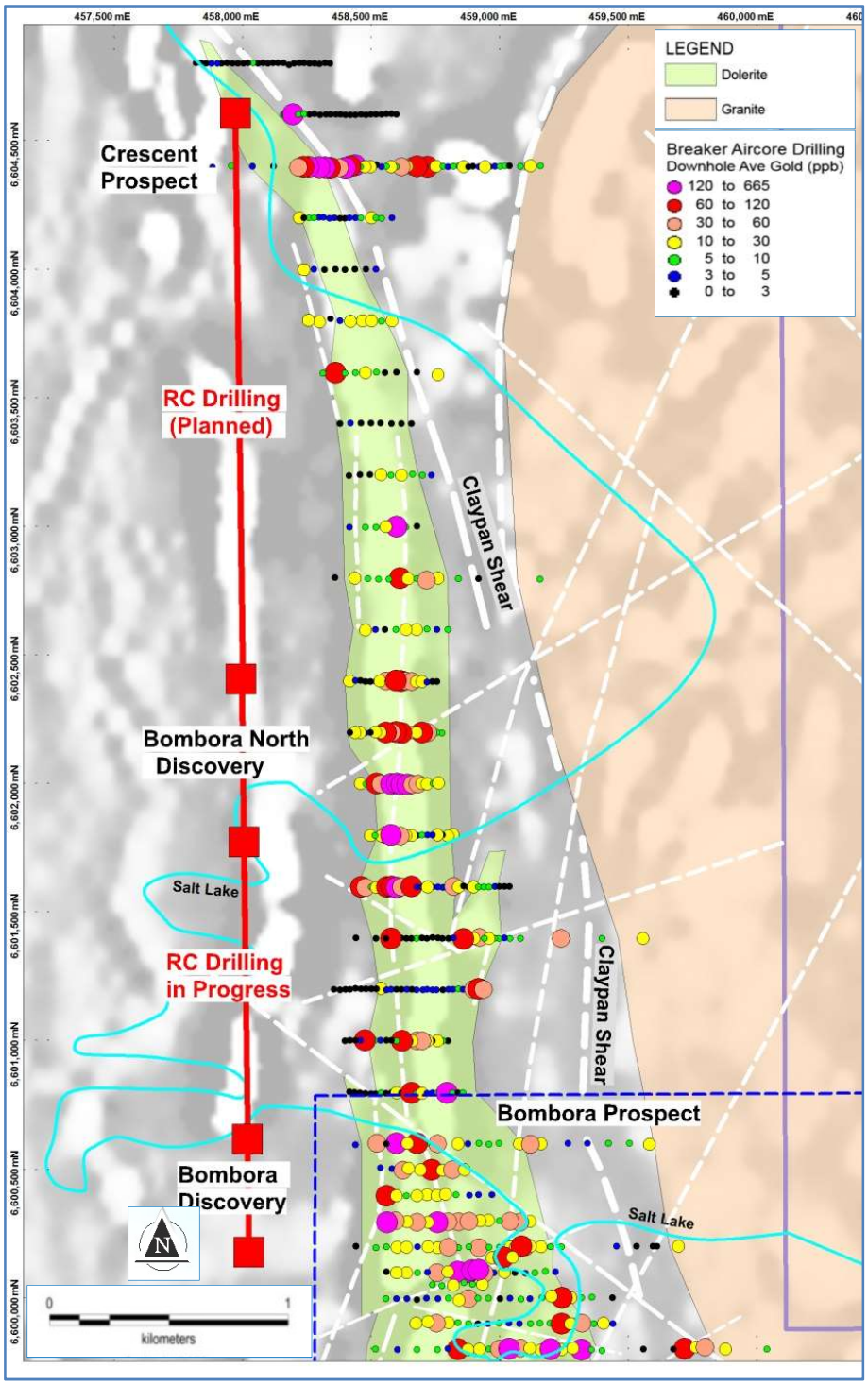

Figure 2: Lake Roe Project: Downhole Average Gold in Previous Aircore Drilling over Aeromagnetics (Major Shear Zone and Faults as White Dashed Lines)

Duketon North Project

Reconnaissance aircore drilling to test several gold anomalies did not encounter any significant results. Exploration efforts will focus on the Lake Roe Project.

Table 1: Visual Mineralisation RC and Diamond Drilling

HoleID	Type	Northing	Easting	Depth	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Visual Mineralisation
BBRC0057	**RC**	**6602002**	**458613**	72	~317	-90	0	58	60	5% quartz veining
								27	50	1-5% py ± po
								60	64	1-5% py ± po
BBRC0059	**RC**	**6600700**	**458710**	108	~317	-60	270	19	20	2% py & po
								24	26	1% py & po
								29	30	3% py & po
								33	36	1-4% py & po
								41	56	1-4% py & po
								59	60	4% py
								72	74	4% py & po
								46	56	Quartz
BBRC0060	**RC**	**6600601**	**458741**	162	~317	-60	270	22	24	1% py+po
								40	43	1% py; 2% quartz veining from 41-42m
								51	56	1% py + trace po
								57	58	2% py
								63	65	2% py & po
								83	83	1% po
								87	88	5% quartz veining
								89	90	2% quartz veining
								93	94	10% quartz veining
								93	94	1% po
								95	96	2% py & po
								98	99	1% py
								99	101	4% py & po + 2% quartz veining
								101	102	1% py
								141	142	2% po
								144	147	2% py + po
								152	153	2% py & po
BBRC0061	**RC**	**6600799**	**458570**	60	~317	-60	270	39	40	1% py
								57	58	1% py + po
BBRC0062	**RC**	**6600795**	**458645**	96	~317	-60	270	37	38	1% blebby py
								56	57	1% py
BBRC0063	**RC**	**6600800**	**458685**	72	~317	-60	270	19	20	1% po + py
								30	35	1-2% py and po incl 31-32m with ~10% py & po
								43	44	4% py + po
								60	62	3% py + po
BBRC0064	**RC**	**6600800**	**458728**	126	~317	-60	270	40	43	3% py + po
								48	49	4% py + po
								62	64	2% py
BBRC0065	**RC**	**6600798**	**458807**	186	~317	-60	270	40	43	3% py + po
								84	85	4% po + py with chips of pure po
								127	132	2% py + po
BBRC0066	**RC**	**6600999**	**458571**	114	~317	-60	270	94	108	Trace to 1% py & po
								63	63	8% quartz veining
								68	70	2-5% quartz veining
								101	103	10-20% quartz veining
BBRC0067	**RC**	**6601000**	**458689**	96	~317	-60	270	60	61	1% py
								72	73	1% py
								71	72	2% quartz veining
								87	88	5% quartz veining
BBRC0068	**RC**	**6601000**	**458689**	108	~317	-60	270	34	36	1% py
								24	25	4% quartz veining
								41	42	1% py
								74	75	1% py
								92	93	1% py + po
								97	98	1% py
BBRC0069	**RC**	**6601000**	**458770**	140	~317	-60	270	35	36	4% quartz veining
								76	77	2% py
								113	114	2% py & po
								121	132	1-4% py & po
BBRD0056	**DD**	**6601800**	**458670**	108-168	315.7	-60	272	110.03	110.1	visible gold specks in quartz
								122	128	10% po & py
								122.91	123.28	visible gold specks in quartz
BBRD0001	**DD**	**6601800**	**458645**	140.9	~316	-60	270	61.06	61.07	gold speck on chlorite-carbonate vein margin
								72.35	72.45	visible gold specks in quartz
								87.72	87.82	trace visible gold in narrow quartz veinlet

Notes to Table 1

- Sulphide and quartz vein visual estimates do not necessarily have any direct relationship with yet to be determined gold grade. In addition, not all gold mineralisation is necessarily visual.
- Mineralised widths shown are downhole distances. The estimated true width is interpreted to be approximately 90% of the downhole interval but this is provisional and subject to change given the preliminary nature of the drilling. Secondary mineralisation geometries may be present.
- RC = reverse circulation drilling; DD = diamond drilling.
- Sulphide occurs as pyrite (py) and pyrrhotite (po) disseminations, blebs, fracture coatings and veinlets.

Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL 30 August 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. The Company's exploration strategy focuses on the use of structural analysis and innovative multi-element geochemical techniques to identify large new gold systems concealed by transported cover. Under-cover areas in WA's high-endowment Eastern Goldfields Superterrane are largely unexplored and represent a new and highly prospective search space that is now amenable to exploration using modern geochemical techniques not available 20 years ago. The Company's research and development project activities augment this strategy.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Tom Sanders and Alastair Barker, Competent Persons, who are Members of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Sanders and Mr Barker are 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.

ANNEXURE 1: JORC Code (2012 Edition) Table 1

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Full details relating to the diamond drilling will be reported when assay results are available as no sampling has been completed to date and commentary is based on visual observations)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	12 reverse circulation (**RC**) holes and two diamond drill holes were completed by Breaker Resources NL. Holes were drilled to variable depth dependent upon observations from the supervising geologist. RC samples were collected from a trailer mounted cyclone by a green plastic bag in 1m intervals and the dry sample was riffle split to produce a 3kg representative sample which was placed on the ground with the remaining bulk sample in rows of 20. Any damp or wet samples were kept in the plastic bag, placed in the rows and a representative spear or scoop sample taken.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling was undertaken using Breaker Resources' (**BRB**) sampling protocols and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice, including standard and duplicate samples. Drill hole collars were picked up using handheld GPS and corrected/checked for elevation using elevation data from a detailed aeromagnetic survey.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	RC samples were composited at 4m to produce a bulk 3kg sample. The 3kg composite samples were sent to MinAnalytical in Perth. Samples are sorted, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverised to -75µm and split to produce a 25g charge for fire assay analysis for gold.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (eg. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	RC drilling was undertaken using a face-sampling percussion hammer with 5½" bits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	RC drilling recoveries were visually estimated as a semi-qualitative range and recorded on the drill log along with moisture content.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC holes were collared with a well-fitting stuff box to ensure material to the outside return was minimised. Drilling was undertaken using auxiliary compressors and boosters to keep the hole dry and lift the sample to the sampling equipment. Drill cyclone and splitter were cleaned regularly between rod-changes if required and after each hole to minimise down hole or cross-hole contamination.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias in the RC drilling at this stage.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Drill holes were logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, weathering, wetness and obvious contamination by a geologist. Data is then captured in a database appropriate for mineral resource estimation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	RC and diamond logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature and captures downhole depth, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration and other features of the samples.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	n/a
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were split 87.5%-12.5% by a stand-alone multi-tiered riffle splitter. The majority of the samples were recorded as dry and minimal wet samples were encountered. Sample duplicates were obtained by re-splitting the remaining bulk sample contained in a plastic bag in the field using the multi-tier riffle splitter. RC composite samples were collected via spear sampling of the riffle split bulk sample contained in green plastic bags.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The samples were sent to an accredited laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. All samples are sorted, dried pulverised to -75um to produce a homogenous representative 25g sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing -75µm has been established.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	RC samples were collected at 1m intervals and composited into 4m samples using a spear to sample individual metre bagged samples. Quality control procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (**CRM**) along with field sample duplicates. MinAnalytical's QAQC includes insertion of certified standards, blanks, check replicates and fineness checks to ensure grind size of 85% passing -75µm as part of their own internal procedures.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Sample duplicates were taken three times in every 100 samples. All samples submitted were selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly give an accurate indication of mineralisation given the qualitative nature of the technique and the style of gold mineralisation sought.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The analytical technique uses a 25g fire assay and is appropriate to detect gold mineralisation. The use of fire assay is considered a total assay.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported element concentrations.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	BRB inserts CRMs and duplicates into the sample sequence, which are used at the frequency of three CRMs and three duplicates per 100 samples. Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing -75µm is being attained. Laboratory QAQC involvea the use of internal lab standards using CRMs, blanks, splits and replicates.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Alternative BRB personnel have verified the significant results outlined in this report. It is considered that the Company is using industry standard techniques for sampling and using independent laboratories with the inclusion of Company standards on a routine basis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The use of twinned holes.	None undertaken in this program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary geological and sampling data were recorded digitally and on hard copy respectively, and are subsequently transferred to a digital database where it is validated by experienced database personnel assisted by the geological staff and assay results are merged with the primary data using established database protocols.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments are undertaken.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars were located by handheld GPS. Elevation values are in AHD and were corrected using a digital elevation model from a 100m line spaced aeromagnetic survey. Expected accuracy is +/- 4m for easting, northing and +/- 2 elevation data.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is GDA94 MGA, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Hole pickups were undertaken using a handheld GPS (see comments above). This is considered acceptable for these regional style exploration activities.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	RC holes were spaced a nominal 40m apart on a drill line spacing of either 100m or 200m.
	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.	The drill density is not adequate at this stage to define grade continuity and geological continuity to support classification as a Mineral Resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Four metre composite samples were taken for all holes via spearing. One metre samples were rifle split when dry or by a representative spear or scoop sample when wet/damp.
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 RC drilling (-60° towards 270°/grid west) has confirmed the interpreted east dipping stratigraphy (based from field mapping) minimising lithological bias. At this stage the main primary mineralised structural orientation(s) has yet to be confirmed by diamond drilling and is still inconclusive.
	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.	No conclusive orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data to this point.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	RC samples submitted were systematically numbered and recorded, bagged in labelled polyweave sacks and dispatched in batches to the laboratory via Ausdrill (internal freight) or

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		BRB personnel. The laboratory confirms receipt of all samples on the submission form on arrival. All assay pulps are retained and stored in a Company facility for future reference if required.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits/reviews have been conducted on sampling technique 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 RC drill holes were located on tenement E28/2515, which is held 100% by BRB. There are no material interests or issues associated with the tenement.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical holders of the Project area include Poseidon Gold, WMC, Mt Kersey Mining and Great Gold Mines. Vertical rotary air blast and aircore drilling undertaken in the period 1991 to 1998 identified a zone of strong gold anomalism that extends over a potential distance of 4km under thin (5-10m) cover (maximum grade of 4m at 0.71g/t Au). Although the prospectivity of the trend was recognised by previous explorers, rigorous anomaly definition and appropriate follow-up of encouraging results did not occur, apparently due to "non-geological" factors, including inconvenient tenement boundaries at the time of exploration and changes in company priorities and market conditions.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	BRB is targeting Archean orogenic gold mineralisation near major faults. Gold is associated with subsidiary faults of the Claypan Shear Zone and occurs preferentially on the sheared and altered internal and outer contacts of a wide fractionated dolerite in an area of shallow (5m to 20m) transported cover. The dolerite is folded into a domal geometry between two major shear

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		zones ("domain" boundaries) that converge and bend in the vicinity of the project. The main exploration target is high-grade lode, stockwork, disseminated and quartz vein gold mineralisation hosted by different phases of the fractionated dolerite.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar;* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar;* • *dip and azimuth of the hole;* • *down hole length and interception depth;* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to Table 1. Drill hole locations are also described in the body of the text and on related Figures.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	No assays reported.
	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.	No assays reported.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	None undertaken.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	At this stage the main primary mineralised structural orientation(s) are still being ascertained and are inconclusive. The angled orientation of RC or diamond drilling may introduce some sampling bias (increasing the intercept width of flat lying or vertical mineralisation). All drill hole intercepts are measured in downhole metres.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should*	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	the text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	No assays reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*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.*	There is no other substantive exploration data.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further work is planned as stated in this announcement.