BREAKER Resources NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **17 October 2017**

More strong results of up to 54g/t to form part of maiden Resource at Bombora gold discovery

Highlights

- **Recent drilling at the Bombora discovery within the Lake Roe Gold Project in WA has returned a host of high-grade results which will help underpin a maiden JORC Resource estimate scheduled for release in late 2017**

- **The results, which come from the northern and central parts of 2.2km-long Bombora discovery, continue to upgrade the open pit and underground mining potential. The results include:**

Hole No.	Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)	Includes Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)
BBRC0644	27m @ 12.37	120m	13m @ 24.48	132m
	-		4m @ 54.16	139m
BBRC0470	6m @ 7.12	165m	4m @ 10.43	165m
	-		2m @ 16.72	166m
BBRC0471	16m @ 2.65	16m	6m @ 4.85	25m
	-		1m @ 8.37	29m
BBRC0476	8m @ 3.03	12m	4m @ 5.80	12m
	-		2m @ 9.94	12m
BBRC0482	44m @ 1.42	8m	12m @ 2.49	40m
	-		4m @ 5.89	48m
BBRC0483	12m @ 2.64	40m	4m @ 6.75	48m
	-		1m @ 23.35	48m
BBRC0487	44m @ 3.37	60m	23m @ 5.61	64m
	-		13m @ 9.00	72m
BBRC0526	12m @ 1.83	100m	4m @ 3.15	104m
BBRC0530	32m @ 1.38	76m	8m @ 3.22	84m
	-		3m @ 7.56	85m
BBDD0027	14m @ 0.90	7m	-	
	15m @ 1.02	44m	-	
	1m @ 19.09	305m	-	
BBDD0028	2.71m @ 4.6	37.29m	1.91m @ 6.36	37.29m
	-		1.21m @ 9.65	37.29m
BBDD0029	0.36m @ 34.16	36m	-	
BBDD0031	7.92m @ 6.55	58.58m	5.75m @ 8.89	60m
	-		4.25m @ 11.82	61.5m

- **Deeper reconnaissance diamond drilling (BBDD0027) intersected more high-grade mineralisation, upgrading the gold potential at depth**

- **Resource drilling continues with two RC drill rigs and two diamond drill rigs.**

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

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

ASX Code: BRB ACN: 145 011 178

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Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB) is pleased to announce more high-grade drilling results from ongoing infill reverse circulation (**RC**) and diamond drilling at its Bombora gold discovery in the 100%-owned Lake Roe Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie, WA.

The new results relate to 48 RC drill holes (6,764m) and five diamond drill holes (1,064m) from the northern and central parts of the 2.2km Bombora discovery zone (Figures 1).

The reported drilling represents the seventh round of (40m x 20m) RC and diamond resource drilling which is progressively reducing the drill hole spacing to facilitate a maiden Resource estimate scheduled for release in late 2017.

The new results identified more coherent, wide, shallow, high-grade gold mineralisation over a significant area. It is expected that these results will have a positive impact on any potential open pit mining. Deeper reconnaissance diamond drilling (BBDD0027) intersected more high-grade mineralisation, thereby upgrading the potential at depth.

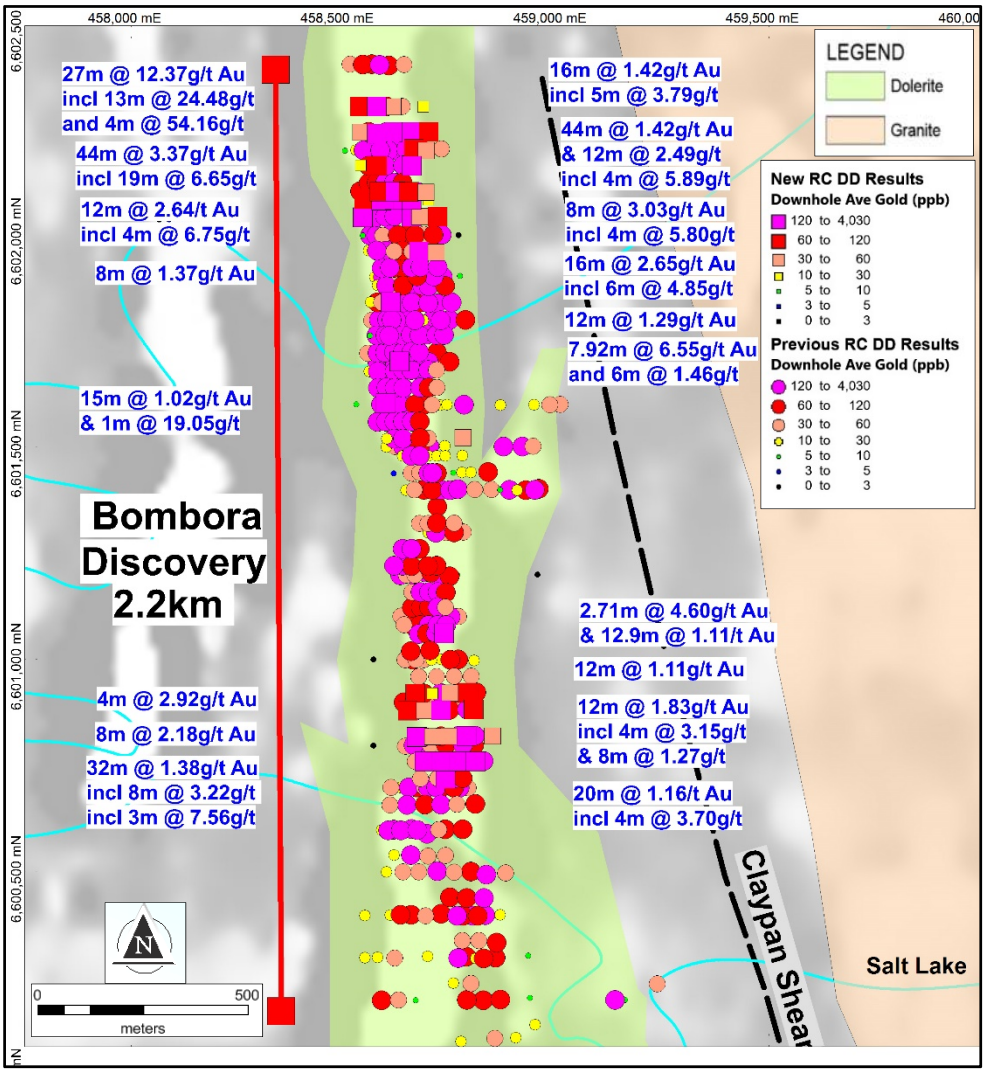

Figure 1: Bombora discovery RC and diamond drill (DD) hole plan with selected intersections; Drill holes colour-coded by average downhole gold over aeromagnetic image with interpreted geology

RC & Diamond Drill Program

The new results relate to 48 RC drill holes (6,764m) and five diamond drill holes (1,064m) in the northern and central parts of the 2.2km Bombora discovery zone (BBRC0474-0489; 0514-0531; 0638-0651 and diamond holes BBDD0027-0029 and 0031-0032; Figures 1 and 2).

The reported drilling represents the seventh round of (40m x 20m) RC and diamond resource drilling which is progressively reducing the drill hole spacing to facilitate a maiden Resource estimate in late 2017. The main purpose of the diamond drilling is structural orientation and validation, with some diamond drill holes selectively extended to provide a preliminary indication of the depth potential below the likely limit of open pit mining.

Further details of the RC and diamond drilling are provided below and in Annexure 1.

Results

New drill holes are shown in plan on Figure 1, and selectively in long section and cross-section on Figure 2 and Figures 3 to 5 respectively.

A full listing of assay results above a nominal 0.5g/t Au (calculated using a 0.2g/t lower cut-off grade) is provided in Appendix 1. Many of the RC results are based on preliminary (4m) composite samples. The down-hole intersections reported do not represent true width as the geometry of the mineralised structures is still being resolved in several areas. Similarly, drilling in some areas does not adequately "see" mineralisation that is angled sub-parallel to the drill direction.

Analysis

The drilling in the main Bombora discovery zone returned a large number of wide, high-grade RC and diamond drilling intersections. More significant intersections include:

Hole No.	Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)	Includes Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)
BBRC0470	5m @ 2.56	135m	2m @ 5.25	135m
	-		1m @ 9.17	136m
BBRC0470	6m @ 7.12	165m	4m @ 10.43	165m
	-		2m @ 16.72	166m
BBRC0471	16m @ 2.65	16m	6m @ 4.85	25m
	-		1m @ 8.37	29m
BBRC0474	12m @ 1.29	96m	8m @ 1.76	96m
BBRC0476	8m @ 3.03	12m	4m @ 5.80	12m
	-		2m @ 9.94	12m
BBRC0479	8m @ 1.37	116m	4m @ 2.18	116m
BBRC0482	44m @ 1.42	8m	12m @ 2.49	40m
	-		4m @ 5.89	48m
BBRC0483	12m @ 2.64	40m	4m @ 6.75	48m
	-		1m @ 23.35	48m
BBRC0487	12m @ 0.75	20m	4m @ 1.30	28m
BBRC0487	16m @ 0.87	40m	5m @ 1.42	44m
BBRC0487	44m @ 3.37	60m	23m @ 5.61	64m
	-		13m @ 9.00	72m

Hole No.	Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)	Includes Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)
BBRC0517	12m @ 1.11	108m	8m @ 1.41	112m
BBRC0522	4m @ 2.92	76m	-	
BBRC0526	12m @ 1.83	100m	4m @ 3.15	104m
BBRC0528	20m @ 1.16	8m	4m @ 3.70	16m
BBRC0530	32m @ 1.38	76m	8m @ 3.22	84m
	-		3m @ 7.56	85m
	-		1m @ 19.29	87m
BBRC0531	8m @ 2.18	132m	4m @ 3.95	132m
BBRC0642	16m @ 1.42	52m	3m @ 5.48	63m
	-		2m @ 6.26	64m
BBRC0644	27m @ 12.37	120m	13m @ 24.48	132m
	-		2m @ 33.59	134m
	-		4m @ 54.16	139m
	-		3m @ 70.48	139m
BBRC0645	16m @ 0.93	128m	8m @ 1.49	132m
	-		4m @ 2.02	132m
BBDD0027	14m @ 0.90	7m	-	
	15m @ 1.02	44m	-	
	1m @ 19.09	305m	-	
BBDD0028	2.71m @ 4.6	37.29m	1.91m @ 6.36	37.29m
	-		1.21m @ 9.65	37.29m
BBDD0028	12.89m @ 1.11	68.61m	1.39m @ 4.06	68.61m
BBDD0029	0.36m @ 34.16	36m	-	
BBDD0031	7.92m @ 6.55	58.58m	5.75m @ 8.89	60m
	-		4.25m @ 11.82	61.5m
	-		1.03m @ 37.06	63.17m

The drilling continues to yield wide, shallow high-grade gold mineralisation over a significant area and with increasing depth, which upgrades the open pit and underground mining potential.

The gradual increase in the density of the RC and diamond drilling continues to define coherent mineralisation and plunge trends in long-section (Figure 2) and in cross-section (Figures 3-5). This underscores the continuity, and highlights the potential for further mineralisation down plunge.

Deeper reconnaissance diamond drilling (BBDD0027; Figure 2) intersected more high-grade mineralisation, upgrading the potential at depth. Assuming continued exploration success, the potential to mine underground has scope to add multiples to any shallow gold inventory constrained by the economic limits of open pit mining.

Infill diamond drilling results validate nearby RC drill intersections and confirm the continuity of the sulphide lode and stockwork mineralisation (BBDD0031 and BBDD0032; Figures 3 and 5).

The results strengthen the understanding of the controls of the gold mineralisation. The gold occurs in both steep and flat-lying lodes/stockwork zones (faults). Mineralisation appears greater where these structures intersect. The stacked nature of the lodes, and their continuity between cross-sections, reinforce the high potential for a significant mineable resource.

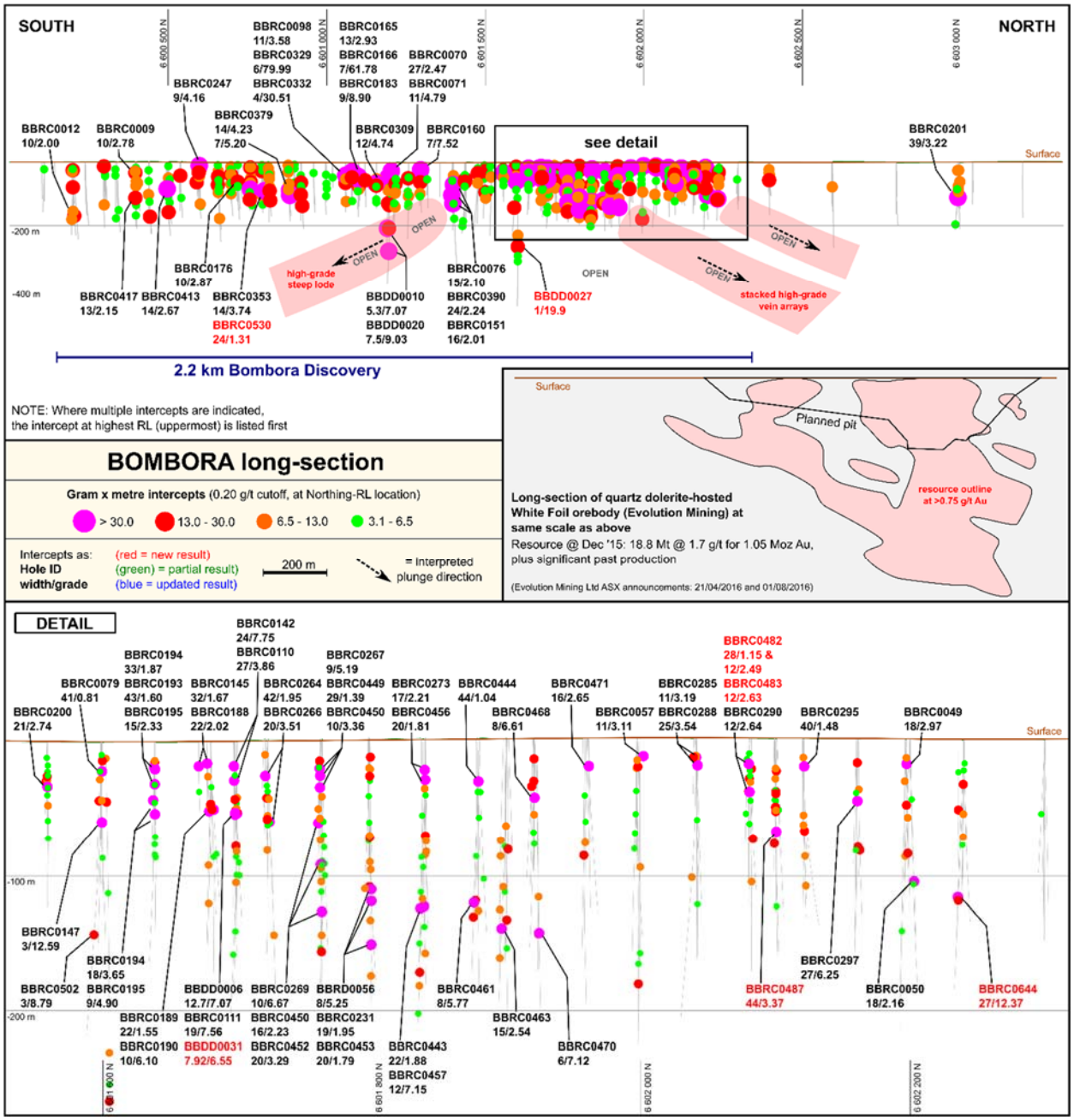

Figure 2: (Top) Gram x metre long section of the 2.2km Bombora discovery and immediate extensions showing location of significant down-hole intercepts in relation to Northing and depth (no adjustment for true width); (Inset) Long section view of White Foil Resource at the same scale as above long section

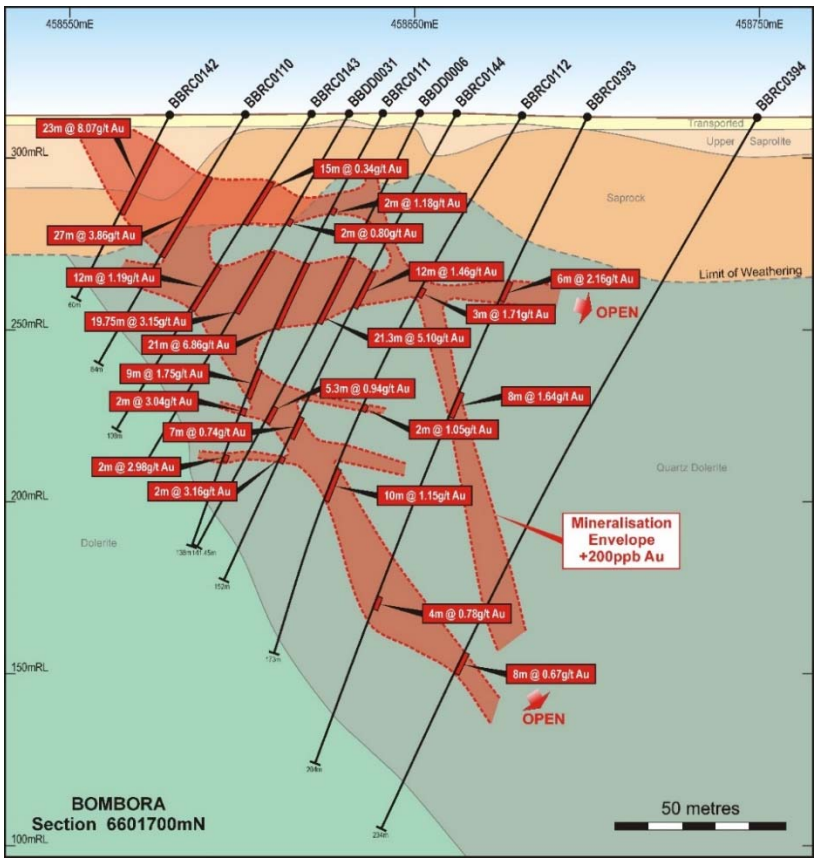

Figure 3: Bombora Cross Section 6601700N

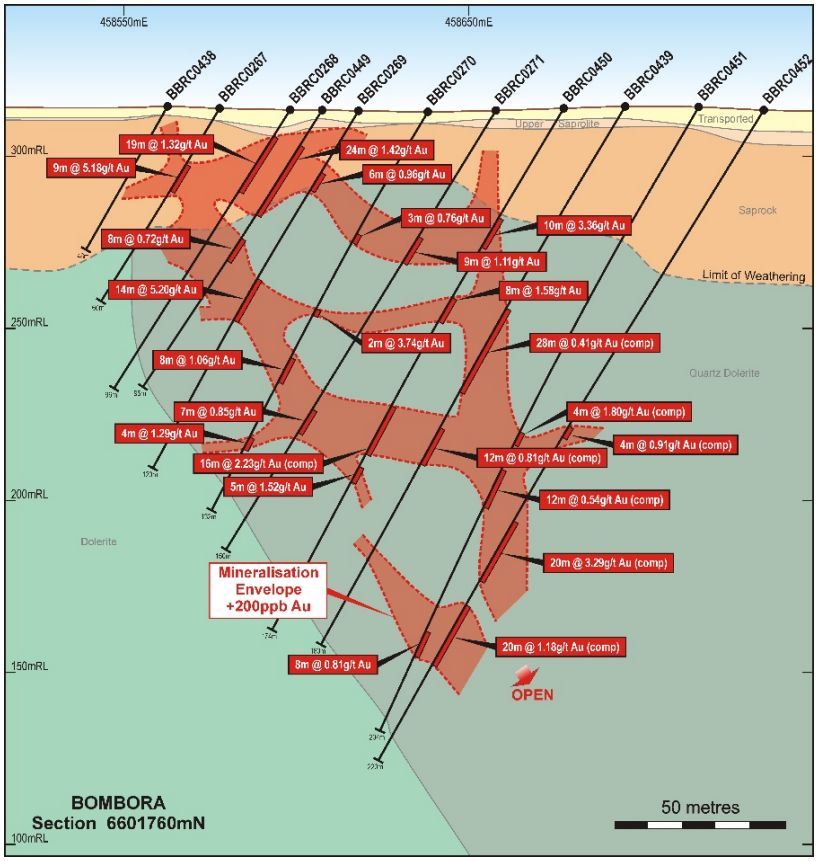

Figure 4: Bombora Cross Section 6601760N

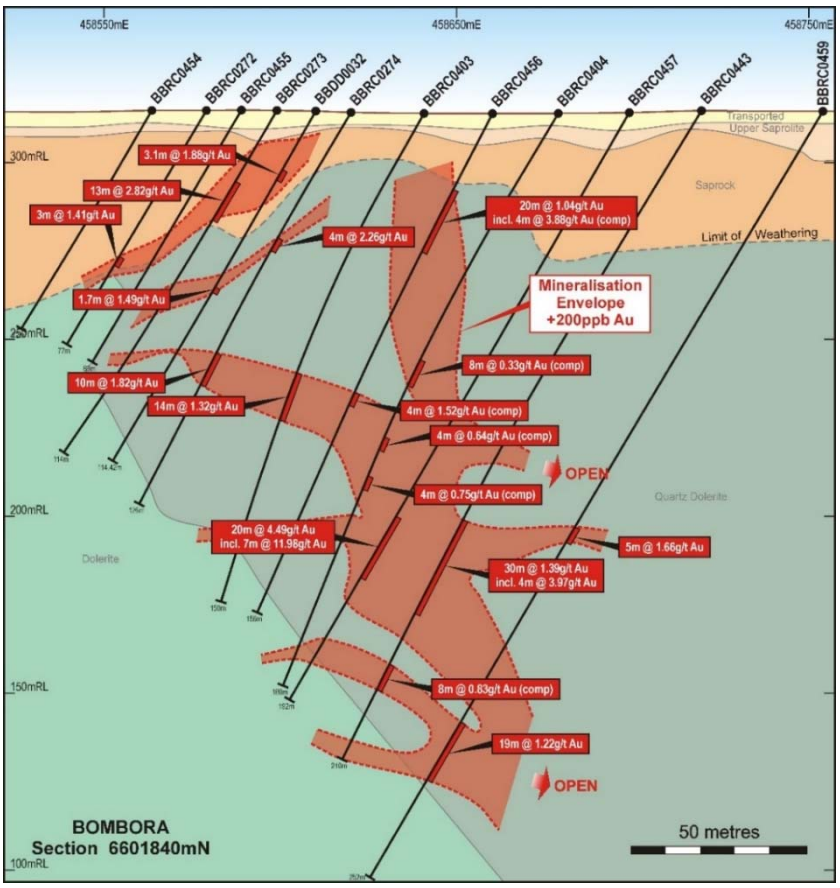

Figure 5: Bombora Cross Section 6601840N

Next Steps

Drilling will continue with the objective of establishing a maiden open pit Resource in late 2017. Once this is achieved, the Company then plans to continue drilling with a view to expanding the Resource at depth and along strike to build more value, and enable the Company to formulate and optimise a development strategy for a long-term, high-margin open pit and underground mine (subject to successful feasibility studies).

Plans for the year ahead include:

- Continued resource delineation drilling within the 2.2km Bombora discovery (RC and diamond);
- Generation of a maiden JORC Resource by late 2017;
- Selective diamond drilling at depth to scope the magnitude of the underground potential;
- Selective RC drilling outside the Bombora discovery to assess many reconnaissance drill intersections the potential of which is unclear due to the wide-spaced nature of the drilling;
- Expansion of the maiden JORC Resource via ongoing resource drilling at depth and along strike throughout 2018, by diamond drilling and RC drilling, both inside and outside the Bombora discovery zone; and
- Ongoing metallurgical testwork and baseline environmental and water studies.

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Background

The Bombora discovery forms part of an 8km-long greenfields gold system identified at the 100%-owned Lake Roe Project, 100km east of Kalgoorlie, WA.

The Bombora discovery is hidden below thin transported cover (typically 5-10m). Gold typically occurs as sulphide-rich lode and stockwork mineralisation in an upper, iron-rich part of a fractionated dolerite, the Bombora Dolerite. The sulphide lodes have three dominant orientations and represent sulphide-impregnated fault zones (fluid pathways) with up to 10% pyrrhotite and pyrite accompanied by silica, albite, biotite and carbonate alteration and (tensional) quartz-pyrite veinlets that can form stockwork-style mineralisation commonly associated with the sulphide lodes.

Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL 17 October 2017

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

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

Media
Paul Armstrong/Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
Tel: +61 8 9388 1474

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.

APPENDIX 1

Hole No.	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0474	195	6601958	458677	315.0	-60.1	270.0	**48**	**52**	4	1.23	Split
	including						**48**	**49**	1	1.11	Split
	and						**50**	**52**	2	1.85	Split
							96	**108**	**12**	**1.29**	Composite
	including						**96**	**104**	8	1.76	Composite
							116	**120**	4	0.31	Composite
							147	**148**	1	0.65	Split
BBRC0475	234	6601957	458718	314.5	-59.8	270.6	**24**	**28**	4	0.36	Composite
							158	**159**	1	2.28	Split
BBRC0476	48	6602039	458545	314.5	-60.1	268.3	**12**	**20**	**8**	**3.03**	Split/Composite
	including						**12**	**16**	4	5.80	Split
	including						**12**	**14**	2	9.94	Split
	including						**13**	**14**	1	14.74	Split
BBRC0477	186	6602041	458659	314.4	-60.2	270.1	**8**	**12**	4	0.32	Composite
							16	**20**	4	0.39	Composite
							68	**72**	4	1.60	Split
	including						**70**	**72**	2	2.89	Split
	including						**70**	**71**	1	5.25	Split
							108	**112**	4	0.38	Composite
							140	**144**	4	1.14	Composite
BBRC0478	192	6602041	458679	314.5	-59.7	269.7	**12**	**20**	8	0.36	Composite/Split
	including						**17**	**18**	1	0.98	Split
							56	**60**	4	0.39	Composite
BBRC0479	234	6602041	458721	314.8	-60.2	269.3	**116**	**124**	8	1.37	Composite
	including						**116**	**120**	4	2.18	Composite
							176	**180**	4	0.55	Composite
							188	**192**	4	0.40	Composite
							200	**204**	4	0.57	Composite
							220	**224**	4	0.32	Composite
BBRC0480	48	6602082	458548	314.6	-59.4	269.2	**20**	**28**	8	0.36	Composite
	including						**24**	**28**	4	0.52	Composite
BBRC0481	96	6602079	458589	314.7	-59.5	268.4	**12**	**24**	12	0.39	Composite
	including						**16**	**24**	8	0.46	Composite
	including						**16**	**20**	4	0.62	Composite
							36	**40**	4	0.67	Composite
							60	**72**	12	0.35	Composite
	including						**60**	**64**	4	0.49	Composite
BBRC0482	126	6602080	458620	314.5	-59.4	268.5	**8**	**36**	**28**	**1.15**	Composite/Split
	and						**16**	**36**	**20**	**1.50**	Composite/Split
	including						**20**	**36**	**16**	**1.78**	Composite/Split
	including						**20**	**35**	**15**	**1.85**	Composite/Split
	including						**32**	**35**	**3**	**4.18**	Split
							40	**52**	**12**	**2.49**	Composite
	including						**44**	**52**	**8**	**3.62**	Composite
	including						**48**	**52**	**4**	**5.89**	Composite
							68	**76**	8	0.31	Composite
							104	**108**	4	0.60	Composite
BBRC0483	144	6602080	458640	314.2	-59.8	270.5	**40**	**52**	**12**	**2.64**	Composite/Split
	including						**48**	**52**	**4**	**6.75**	Split
	including						**48**	**49**	**1**	**23.35**	Split
							72	**76**	4	1.10	Composite
BBRC0484	162	6602081	458659	314.3	-59.7	271.2	**28**	**36**	8	0.51	Composite
							48	**60**	12	0.28	Composite
							124	**127**	3	2.90	Split
	including						**124**	**126**	2	3.75	Split

Hole No.	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0486	90	6602100	458584	314.8	-59.0	269.4	**36**	**40**	4	0.38	Composite
							44	**47**	3	1.48	Split
			including				**44**	**46**	2	2.01	Split
BBRC0487	126	6602100	458622	314.4	-59.0	270.7	**8**	**16**	8	0.38	Composite
			including				**12**	**16**	4	0.51	Composite
							20	**32**	12	0.75	Composite
			including				**24**	**32**	8	0.91	Composite
			including				**28**	**32**	4	1.30	Composite
							40	**56**	**16**	**0.87**	Composite/Split
			including				**44**	**49**	**5**	**1.42**	Composite/Split
							60	**104**	**44**	**3.37**	Composite/Split
			including				**64**	**87**	**23**	**5.61**	Composite/Split
			including				**68**	**87**	**19**	**6.65**	Composite/Split
			including				**72**	**85**	**13**	**9.00**	Split
			including				**74**	**79**	**5**	**12.06**	Split
BBRC0488	150	6602099	458653	314.1	-59.7	271.8	**56**	**68**	12	0.58	Composite
			including				**56**	**64**	8	0.69	Composite
BBRC0489	195	6602099	458693	314.5	-59.4	270.6	**144**	**148**	4	0.88	Composite
							156	**160**	4	0.50	Composite
BBRC0516	174	6600920	458750	311.8	-61.2	268.6	**85**	**87**	2	1.92	Split
							90	**92**	2	2.51	Split
			including				**91**	**92**	1	4.75	Split
BBRC0517	210	6600921	458792	311.7	-61.4	268.5	**108**	**128**	20	0.77	Composite/Split
			including				**112**	**120**	8	1.41	Composite/Split
			including				**108**	**120**	**12**	**1.11**	Composite/Split
			including				**118**	**119**	1	3.96	Split
			and				**124**	**128**	4	0.31	Composite
BBRC0518	60	6600879	458651	311.7	-60.6	268.7	**4**	**16**	12	0.56	Composite
			including				**4**	**12**	8	0.71	Composite
BBRC0519	90	6600880	458690	311.7	-61.7	269.4	**4**	**8**	4	0.29	Composite
							24	**26**	2	0.63	Split
			including				**25**	**26**	1	3.35	Split
BBRC0520	260	6601521	458780	311.8	-60.8	270.0	**220**	**224**	4	0.59	Composite
BBRC0521	132	6600880	458729	311.7	-65.1	270.0	**24**	**26**	2	2.10	Split
			including				**25**	**26**	1	3.35	Split
							80	**88**	8	0.27	Composite
			including				**80**	**84**	4	0.32	Composite
							91	**96**	5	1.68	Split
			including				**91**	**93**	2	2.79	Split
			including				**91**	**92**	1	3.26	Split
			and				**95**	**96**	1	2.14	Split
BBRC0522	210	6600881	458805	311.7	-61.0	269.7	**76**	**80**	4	2.92	Composite
							108	**112**	4	0.36	Composite
							128	**132**	4	0.76	Composite
BBRC0523	66	6600817	458671	311.6	-60.7	268.0	**4**	**16**	12	0.29	Composite
			including				**4**	**8**	4	0.38	Composite
							20	**24**	4	1.71	Composite
BBRC0524	102	6600818	458709	311.7	-60.6	267.6	**68**	**72**	4	0.55	Composite
BBRC0525	138	6600819	458748	311.7	-61.5	269.7	**100**	**104**	4	0.85	Composite
BBRC0526	168	6600820	458789	311.8	-60.4	269.3	**40**	**48**	8	0.76	Composite
							56	**64**	8	1.27	Composite
			including				**56**	**60**	4	1.81	Composite
							100	**112**	**12**	**1.83**	Composite
			including				**104**	**108**	**4**	**3.15**	Composite
							128	**132**	4	0.60	Composite

Hole No.	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0527	222	6600820	458850	311.7	-60.4	268.5	**128**	**132**	4	0.43	Composite
							152	**156**	4	0.34	Composite
BBRC0528	60	6600760	458690	311.7	-61.0	268.3	**8**	**28**	**20**	**1.16**	Composite
	including						**16**	**20**	**4**	**3.70**	Composite
	and						**24**	**28**	4	0.54	Composite
BBRC0529	108	6600760	458730	311.7	-61.4	269.5	**12**	**20**	8	0.85	Composite
	including						**16**	**20**	4	1.30	Composite
							60	**64**	4	0.64	Composite
							72	**76**	4	1.81	Composite
BBRC0530	144	6600760	458770	311.7	-61.8	268.2	**76**	**108**	32	1.38	Split/Composite
	including						**76**	**80**	**4**	**3.09**	Composite
	including						**84**	**92**	**8**	**3.22**	Split/Composite
	including						**85**	**88**	**3**	**7.56**	Split
	including						**87**	**88**	**1**	**19.29**	Split
	and						**104**	**108**	4	0.49	Composite
BBRC0531	174	6600760	458810	311.8	-61.5	268.2	**104**	**112**	8	0.42	Composite
	including						**104**	**108**	4	0.61	Composite
							132	**140**	8	2.18	Composite
	including						**132**	**136**	4	3.95	Composite
BBRC0635	150	6603041	458532	314.6	-60.5	88.6	**40**	**44**	4	0.61	Composite
BBRC0636	154	6603041	458493	313.6	-60.0	89.4	**141**	**144**	3	0.94	Split
	including						**142**	**143**	1	2.36	Split
BBRC0639	150	6602299	458616	312.7	-58.8	269.7	**88**	**92**	4	0.44	Composite
BBRC0642	108	6602236	458578	313.9	-60.6	268.8	**8**	**12**	4	0.36	Composite
							24	**32**	8	0.48	Composite
	including						**24**	**28**	4	0.71	Composite
							52	**68**	**16**	**1.42**	Composite/Split
	including						**62**	**67**	**5**	**3.79**	Split
	including						**63**	**66**	**3**	**5.48**	Split
	including						**64**	**66**	2	6.26	Split
BBRC0643	144	6602240	458620	313.0	-59.2	269.2	**8**	**16**	8	0.35	Composite
	including						**8**	**12**	4	0.42	Composite
							20	**32**	12	0.33	Composite
	including						**28**	**32**	4	0.53	Composite
							44	**48**	4	0.58	Composite
							60	**68**	8	1.00	Composite
	including						**64**	**68**	4	1.48	Composite
							72	**96**	24	0.51	Composite
	including						**84**	**96**	12	0.56	Composite
BBRC0644	180	6602240	458660	313.9	-60.3	266.5	**120**	**147**	**27**	**12.37**	Composite/Split
	including						**120**	**145**	**25**	**13.33**	Composite/Split
	including						**132**	**145**	**13**	**24.48**	Split
	including						**134**	**136**	**2**	**33.59**	Split
	and						**139**	**143**	**4**	**54.16**	Split
	including						**139**	**142**	**3**	**70.48**	Split
BBRC0645	210	6602240	458700	312.0	-60.3	267.0	**128**	**144**	**16**	**0.93**	Composite
	including						**132**	**140**	**8**	**1.49**	Composite
	including						**132**	**136**	4	2.02	Composite
BBRC0646	114	6602300	458578	313.5	-59.7	265.0	**60**	**68**	8	0.63	Composite
							72	**76**	4	0.47	Composite
BBRC0647	96	6602200	458665	314.3	-62.3	269.3	**40**	**44**	4	0.73	Composite
							88	**92**	4	0.57	Composite
BBRC0648	216	6602196	458694	314.5	-63.5	269.3	**128**	**132**	4	0.39	Composite
							156	**160**	4	0.30	Composite
BBRC0650	108	6602160	458579	314.6	-59.4	266.9	**36**	**40**	4	0.45	Composite
							52	**56**	4	0.41	Composite

Hole No.	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBRC0651	168	6602160	458660	314.0	-59.7	269.1	**36**	**40**	4	0.46	Composite
							46	**48**	2	2.28	Split
			including				**46**	**47**	1	3.68	Split
							72	**76**	4	0.72	Composite
							96	**99**	3	1.87	Split
			including				**96**	**98**	2	2.68	Split
			including				**96**	**97**	1	4.35	Split
							128	**132**	4	0.36	Composite
BBRD0637	138	6601798	458786	314.3	-60.6	267.2	**120**	**137**	17	0.62	Composite/Split
			including				**120**	**128**	8	0.47	Composite
			and				**134**	**137**	3	1.94	Split
			including				**135**	**137**	2	2.64	Split
BBDD0027	516.28	6601602	458599	311.8	-59.6	87.9	**7**	**21**	**14**	**0.90**	Half Core
			including				**7**	**17.2**	10.2	1.13	Half Core
			including				**8.3**	**10.2**	1.9	2.12	Half Core
			including				**15.2**	**17.2**	2	1.94	Half Core
							24.15	**29**	4.85	0.44	Half Core
							44	**59**	**15**	**1.02**	Half Core
			including				**46**	**47**	1	1.81	Half Core
			and				**52.43**	**54.65**	2.22	2.09	Half Core
							66	**67**	1	0.60	Half Core
							77	**82**	5	0.39	Half Core
			including				**78**	**80**	2	0.54	Half Core
							129	**131**	2	1.64	Half Core
							137	**138**	1	0.58	Half Core
							155	**156**	1	0.50	Half Core
							173	**180**	7	0.42	Half Core
			and				**175**	**176**	1	1.41	Half Core
							260.4	**269**	**8.6**	**0.86**	Half Core
			including				**263**	**269**	6	1.10	Half Core
			including				**265**	**266**	1	3.05	Half Core
							274	**275**	1	2.30	Half Core
							279	**281**	2	0.82	Half Core
			including				**279**	**280**	1	1.23	Half Core
							290	**293**	3	2.15	Half Core
			including				**290**	**292**	2	2.86	Half Core
			including				**290**	**291**	1	4.43	Half Core
							298	**299**	1	0.49	Half Core
							305	**306**	**1**	**19.09**	Half Core
							326	**327**	1	0.49	Half Core
							330	**331**	1	0.97	Half Core
							336	**340**	4	0.95	Half Core
			including				**336**	**338**	2	1.51	Half Core
			including				**337**	**338**	1	2.33	Half Core
							354	**360**	6	0.82	Half Core
			and				**357**	**360**	3	1.42	Half Core
							385	**386**	1	0.53	Half Core
							409	**410**	1	0.65	Half Core
							417	**418**	1	0.57	Half Core
							435	**436**	1	0.70	Half Core
							444	**445**	1	0.85	Half Core
							451	**455**	4	0.57	Half Core
			including				**453**	**454**	1	1.17	Half Core
							504	**505**	1	0.99	Half Core

Hole No.	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample
BBDD0028	180.4	6601061	458736	311.7	-60.0	269.6	**37.29**	**40**	**2.71**	**4.60**	Half Core
	including						**37.29**	**39.2**	**1.91**	**6.36**	Half Core
	including						**37.29**	**38.5**	**1.21**	**9.65**	Half Core
							68.61	**81.5**	**12.89**	**1.11**	Half Core
	including						**68.61**	**75**	6.39	1.34	Half Core
	including						**68.61**	**74**	5.39	1.52	Half Core
	including						**68.61**	**70**	1.39	4.06	Half Core
	and						**79**	**80.5**	1.5	3.43	Half Core
	including						**79.5**	**80.5**	1	4.95	Half Core
							140	**141.1**	1.1	2.45	Half Core
BBDD0029	135.34	6600720	458739	311.7	-62.3	268.5	**36**	**36.36**	**0.36**	**34.16**	Half Core
							89	**90.11**	1.11	1.46	Half Core
BBDD0031	117.2	6601700	458631	313.0	-60.8	269.7	**35**	**37**	2	0.80	Half Core
	including						**35**	**36**	1	1.34	Half Core
							46	**52**	6	1.46	Half Core
	including						**46**	**49**	3	2.60	Half Core
	including						**47.35**	**49**	1.65	4.14	Half Core
							54.4	**55.5**	1.1	1.40	Half Core
							58.58	**66.5**	**7.92**	**6.55**	Half Core
	including						**58.58**	**65.75**	**7.17**	**7.21**	Half Core
	including						**60**	**65.75**	**5.75**	**8.89**	Half Core
	including						**61.5**	**65.75**	**4.25**	**11.82**	Half Core
	including						**63.17**	**65.75**	**2.58**	**17.94**	Half Core
	including						**63.17**	**65**	**1.83**	**23.30**	Half Core
	including						**63.17**	**64.2**	**1.03**	**37.06**	Half Core
							69	**70**	1	0.41	Half Core
							75	**78**	3	0.56	Half Core
	including						**75**	**76**	1	0.64	Half Core
	and						**77**	**78**	1	0.89	Half Core
BBDD0032	114.42	6601840	458601	314.8	-60.7	269.7	**17**	**22.1**	5.1	1.24	Half Core
	including						**19**	**22.1**	3.1	1.88	Half Core
							28	**29**	1	0.89	Half Core
							57	**58.7**	1.7	1.49	Half Core
	including						**57.6**	**58.7**	1.1	2.18	Half Core
BBRC0469	198	6601922	458680	314.7	-60.3	271.0	**48**	**52**	4	0.46	Composite
							88	**92**	4	0.66	Composite
							164	**172**	8	1.14	Split/Composite
	including						**165**	**172**	7	1.27	Split/Composite
	including						**165**	**168**	3	2.44	Split
	including						**167**	**168**	1	5.31	Split
							177	**178**	1	1.15	Split
							184	**188**	4	0.34	Composite
BBRC0470	238	6601922	458720	314.5	-59.9	270.6	**135**	**140**	5	2.56	Split
	including						**135**	**137**	2	5.25	Split
	including						**136**	**137**	1	9.17	Split
							165	**171**	6	7.12	Split
	including						**165**	**170**	5	8.45	Split
	including						**165**	**169**	4	10.43	Split
	including						**166**	**168**	2	16.72	Split
							176	**180**	4	0.26	Composite
BBRC0471	90	6601961	458578	314.6	-60.3	271.8	**16**	**32**	16	2.65	Composite/Split
	including						**24**	**32**	8	4.03	Split
	including						**25**	**31**	6	4.85	Split
	including						**25**	**26**	1	7.00	Split
	and						**27**	**28**	1	7.03	Split
	and						**29**	**30**	1	8.37	Split
BBRC0472	144	6601959	458618	314.8	-60.0	271.8	**68**	**72**	4	0.35	Composite
							96	**97**	1	1.35	Split
BBRC0473	180	6601958	458660	315.1	-59.5	270.7	**51**	**52**	1	1.76	Split
							88	**92**	4	0.47	Composite
							102	**104**	2	0.59	Split
	including						**102**	**103**	1	0.82	Split

Appendix 1 Notes

- Mineralised widths shown are downhole distances. The estimated true width is unclear in many cases due to the early stage nature of the drilling. Several mineralisation geometries have been confirmed by diamond drilling.
- One metre results are pending for all composite samples. Composite samples are pending for some drill holes as tabled.
- Grades reported above a nominal 0.5g/t Au are deemed significant. Nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au applied in grade calculation as a conservative measure which enhances geological continuity. No top assay cut has been used.
- Further details are provided in Annexure 1.
- Drill holes BBRC0469-0473 updated from ASX Release of 4 September 2017

ANNEXURE 1: JORC Code (2012 Edition) Table 1

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	48 reverse circulation (**RC**) holes and five diamond drill holes were completed by Breaker Resources NL. Holes were drilled to variable depth dependent upon observation 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 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 green plastic bag, placed in the rows of samples and a representative spear or scoop sample taken. Diamond core is drilled HQ3, HQ2 or NQ2 dependent upon ground conditions. Core is cut in half by a diamond saw on site and half core is submitted for analysis except duplicate samples which are submitted as quarter core.
	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.
	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. Half core samples were taken with a diamond saw generally on 1m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate (minimum 0.4m to maximum of 1.2m). The 3kg composite samples were sent to MinAnalytical in Perth. Samples were 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. Diamond core is HQ3, HQ2 or NQ2. Core is orientated using Reflex orientation tools, with core initially cleaned and pieced together at the drill site, and fully orientated by BRB field staff at Lake Roe.

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. Diamond drillers measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using either three or six metre core barrels. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every "run". Core recovery is calculated as a percentage recovery. Core recovery is confirmed by BRB staff during core orientation activities on site and recorded into the database.
	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 Various diamond drilling additives (including muds and foams) have been used to condition the drill holes to maximise recoveries and sample quality. Diamond drilling by nature collects relatively uncontaminated core samples. These are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling.
	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. There is no significant loss of material reported in the mineralised parts of the diamond core to date.
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 core logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature and captures downhole depth, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration and other features of the samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All cores are photographed in the core tray, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry and wet.
	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.*	Core samples were cut in half using a conventional diamond core saw. Half core samples were collected for assay except duplicate samples which are quarter cut. An entire half core sample is retained and stored in core trays.
	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 were 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.
	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. Diamond core sample intervals are based on geological intervals typically less than a nominal 1m. Quality control procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (**CRM**) along with sample duplicates (submitted as quarter core). Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.vf MinAnalytical's QAQC included insertion of certified standards, blanks, check replicates and fineness checks to ensure grind size of 85% passing -75µm as part of their own internal procedures.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Sample duplicates for RC and diamond drilling (quarter core) are taken at least three times in every 100 samples. All samples submitted were selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		preparation at the pulverisation stage. Duplicate sample results are reviewed regularly for both internal and external reporting purposes.
	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 used 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 inserted CRMs and duplicates into the sample sequence, which were used at the frequency of three CRMs and three duplicates per 100 samples. Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing -75µm was being attained. Laboratory QAQC involved the use of internal lab standards using CRMs, blanks, splits and replicates.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Alternative BRB personnel have verified the significant results outlined in this report. It is considered that the Company is using industry standard techniques for sampling and using independent laboratories with the inclusion of Company standards on a routine basis.
	The use of twinned holes.	None undertaken 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. Assay results are merged with the primary data using established database protocols run in house by BRB.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations were undertaken other than to average any repeated analysis for each individual sample.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 are initially located by handheld GPS and then picked up by an accredited surveyor . GPS elevation values are corrected where necessary using a digital elevation model from a LIDAR survey. Expected accuracy is +/- 4m for easting, northing and RL (GPS) and +/- 0.1m or less for surveyed and LIDAR elevation point data. All RC and diamond holes are gyro surveyed for rig alignment and downhole at the completion of the hole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is GDA94 MGA, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	As detailed above.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	RC holes were spaced on a variable nominal 40m x 20m, 40m x 40m or wider reconnaissance drill patterns. Diamond drill holes are drilled selectively, mainly to clarify structure.
	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 yet sufficient to adequately clarify the detailed geometry and support classification as a Mineral Resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Four metre composite samples were taken for all RC holes via spearing. One metre samples were riffle split when dry or by a representative spear or scoop sample when wet/damp. No sample compositing has been applied to diamond drill core.
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 and diamond drilling has so far confirmed three mineralisation orientations. The extent, geometry and plunge of the various structural "domains" and how they interact is still being resolved. Further detailed drilling is needed to confidently quantify the degree of sample bias arising from drill orientation (positive or negative).
	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.	Sample bias arising from orientation is discussed above.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	RC and diamond drill samples submitted were systematically numbered and recorded, bagged in labelled polyweave sacks and dispatched in batches to the laboratory via Ausdrill (internal freight) or BRB personnel. The laboratory confirms receipt of all samples on the submission form on arrival.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 formal audits/reviews have been conducted on sampling technique or data to date. However a scanning of sample quality (recovery, wetness and contamination) as recorded by the geologist on the drill rig against assay results occurs with no obvious issues identified 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 and diamond drill holes are 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 in the Fe-rich part of a fractionated dolerite in an area of shallow (5m to 20m) transported cover. The dolerite is folded into a domal

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		geometry between two major shear 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 Appendix 1 for significant results from the RC and diamond drilling. Drill hole locations are described in the body of the text, in Appendix 1 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.*	A nominal 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off is used for grade calculations with reporting of any grades above a nominal 0.5g/t Au. No top-cuts have been applied.
	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.	All reported RC and diamond drill assay results have been length weighted (arithmetic length weighting).
	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').*	All drill hole intercepts are measured in downhole metres (criteria for detailed estimate of true width not yet at hand unless otherwise stated). At this stage the main primary mineralised structural orientation(s) are still being ascertained and are inconclusive. The orientation of the drilling may introduce some sampling bias (positive or negative).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	A nominal 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off is used for grade calculations with reporting of any grades above a nominal 0.5g/t Au. No top-cuts have been applied.
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.