BREAKER Resources NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **17 June 2020**

Outstanding new results highlight potential to grow 1Moz Bombora Resource# at depth

Multiple step-out hits of up to 67g/t Au with visible gold below the open pit Resource, including deepest intercepts seen to date

Key Points

- **Diamond drilling to assess the underground mining potential below the 1Moz open pit Resource# at Bombora has discovered several new high-grade lodes over a 1km distance, including the deepest drill intersections reported to date**

- **All four drill holes intersected significant high-grade gold. Results include:**
  - **4.6m @ 12.5g/t Au including 1.3m @ 42.7g/t within a broader zone of 19.6m @ 3.13g/t (a new steep lode with visible gold) in BBDD0096W2**
  - **2.47m @ 12.1g/t Au including 1.37m @ 20.0g/t within a broader zone of 5.7m @ 5.56g/t (a new steep lode with visible gold) in BBDD0096W2**
  - **2.65m @ 10.6g/t Au including 0.4m @ 67.3g/t (new flat lode) in BBDD0092W2**
  - **6.85m @ 4.8g/t Au including 1.4m @ 10.9g/t (new flat lode) in BBDD0093W3**

- **The results extend the strike length of known high-grade gold lodes below the open pit Resource by 600m to 2,000m (open both to the north and south)**

- **The results indicate scope for a material increase in the Bombora Resource and significantly increase the potential for future underground mining below an extensively de-risked open pit Resource**

- **The results follow recent strong shallow RC drilling results from an emerging discovery at Kopai-Crescent, 3km north of Bombora, and continue to strengthen the Company's belief that Bombora is part of a 9.5km-long gold camp still in the early stages of delineation**

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Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB) is pleased to advise that it has discovered several new high-grade lodes from deeper drilling below the 1Moz open pit Resource# at the Bombora deposit within its Lake Roe Project, located 100km east of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.

Significant results received from four reconnaissance diamond drill holes completed below the northern part of Bombora on a 300m spacing have highlighted the strong potential to expand the existing Resource at depth (Figures 1 to 3).

The objective of the drilling was to scope out the potential for future underground mining below the open pit Resource ahead of targeted resource definition drilling.

All four drill holes encountered significant gold mineralisation with visible gold present in several intersections, including the deepest reported to date at Bombora in two new steep lodes situated approximately 600 metres below surface.

The results have extended the strike length of the high-grade gold lodes below the open pit Resource by 600m to the north. Together with results reported from previous reconnaissance drilling at depth, this increases the overall strike length of known high-grade gold lodes below the open pit Resource to 2km.

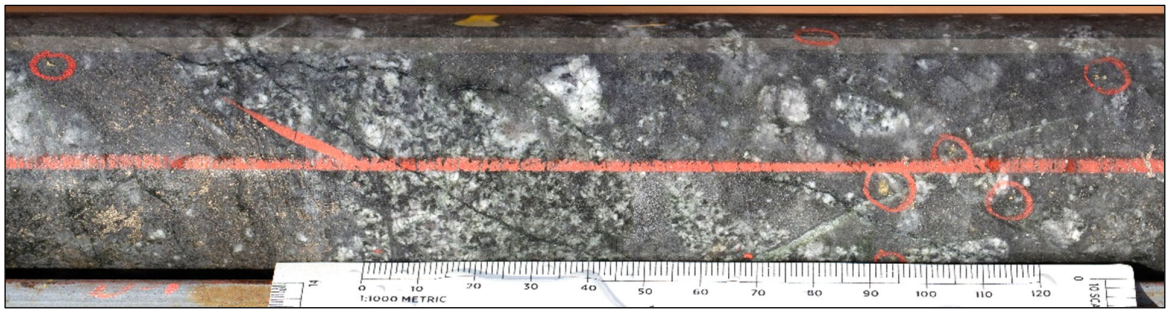

Photo 1: BBDD0096W2 showing sulphide lode with visible gold (circled) at 646m

Breaker Executive Chairman Tom Sanders said the outstanding new results demonstrated the sheer scale of the gold system at Bombora and its long-term growth potential.

"The success we have achieved through the recent shallow discovery 3km to the north, and now directly below the northern part of the 1Moz Bombora open pit Resource, shows the multiple options we have to grow the project – something that differentiates it from many of its peers.

"The new drilling has confirmed a 2km strike length of high-grade gold mineralisation situated directly below an extensively de-risked open pit Resource, 80% of which is in the Indicated category.

"The results highlight strong potential for a significant increase in the Resource at grades typically amenable to underground mining.

"It's also important to note that the high-grade lodes we are seeing at depth at Bombora are similar to the high-grade lodes present in the open pit Resource. In fact, in some cases, they are extensions of the same lodes but without a low grade halo that is typically applied in an open pit setting.

"By varying the lower cut-off grade as shown at the back of this report, it becomes apparent that the mineralisation can be approached with either an open pit or underground mining scenario in mind.

"Another way of saying this is that the Bombora deposit is high-grade by nature and this provides inherent mining flexibility or grade optionality, an aspect that tends to lower mining risk.

"Not all projects are like this, and this has scope to add a lot of value to the project.

"We have done the hard yards on the de-risking front, establishing the continuity in the upper part of the Bombora deposit after extensive drilling and 3D modelling as shown in this report.

"We are now projecting the high-grade lodes over large distances at depth, and we either are hitting them with our reconnaissance drill holes, or discovering new lodes in the process, or both.

"Based on the recent drilling, some of the individual flat lode systems are in excess of 1km-long, which matches the dimension of some of the west-dipping lodes in the shallow portions of the deposit. We believe that the continuity we see in the shallow portions of the deposit is likely to translate into a viable future underground mining scenario," Mr Sanders said.

Technical Details

The reported drilling relates to four, 300m-spaced reconnaissance diamond drill holes for 4,008m completed below the northern part of the Bombora open pit Resource (BBDD0092 - 0094 and BBDD00096; Figures 1 to 3).

The drilling forms part of a long-term strategy aimed at building value by growing the resource base to expand and further de-risk the Company's future development options.

The drilling aims to unlock the full potential of the recently expanded 9.5km gold system. Previous drilling outside the 3.2km-long 1Moz# Bombora deposit, both at depth and along strike, has been limited in scope, mainly due to an early strategic focus on establishing and de-risking the shallow open pit resource.

The Bombora deposit shares many geological similarities to several well-known, Western Australian multi-lode dolerite-hosted gold deposits, such as the Golden Mile in Kalgoorlie. Mineralisation occurs in three stacked lode orientations over a large area and the lodes clearly persist at depth.

The four diamond drill holes described in this report were drilled down-dip to the east within the prospective iron-rich fractionated dolerite host rock. This drill orientation allows a suitable intersection angle for all three lode orientations with the dolerite (Figure 4).

Directional "wedging" was used in drill holes BBDD0092, BBDD0093 and BBDD0096 to control the dip of the hole in order to keep it in the prospective iron-rich dolerite host rock. This results in W1, W2 or W3 drill hole suffixes. This practice also enables the twinning of parent drill hole intersections in areas of mineralisation. All diamond drill holes are orientated to clarify the mineralisation geometry. Further details of the drilling are provided in Annexure 1.

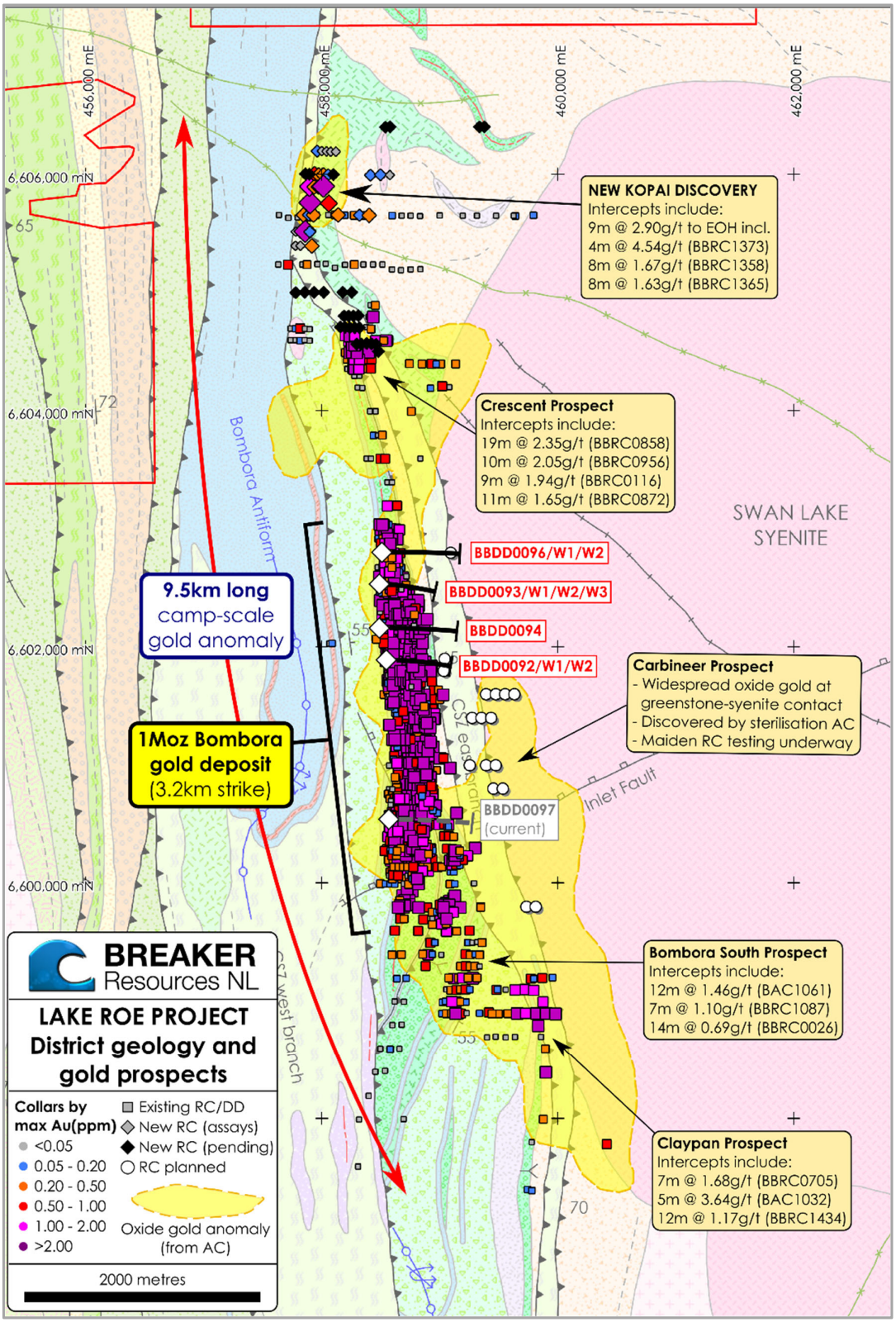

Figure 1: Drill Location Plan showing RC and Diamond Drilling over Regional Scale Gold Anomaly as defined by Aircore Drilling

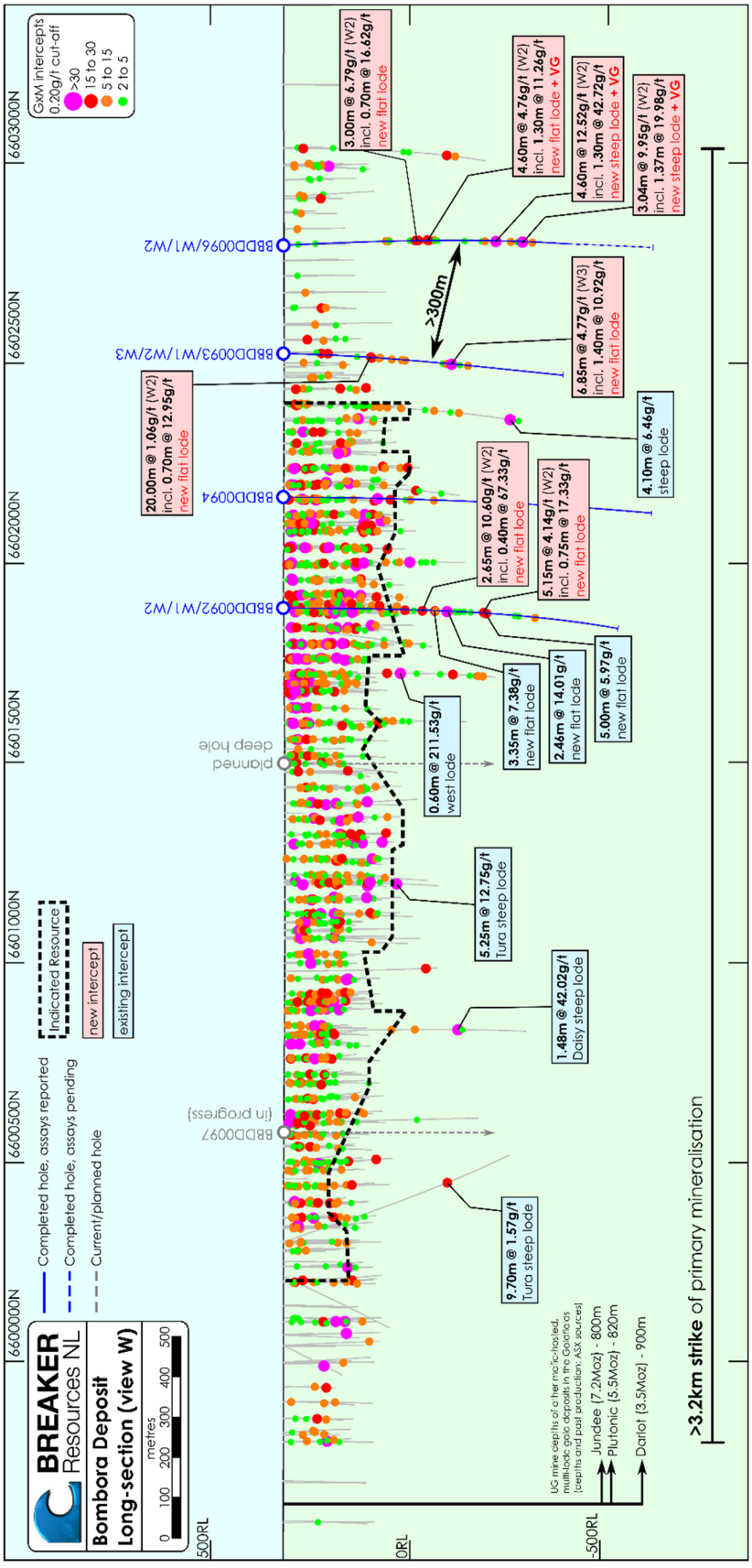

Figure 2: Long-section looking west showing selected new and previous drill intersections (all intersections by down-hole length)

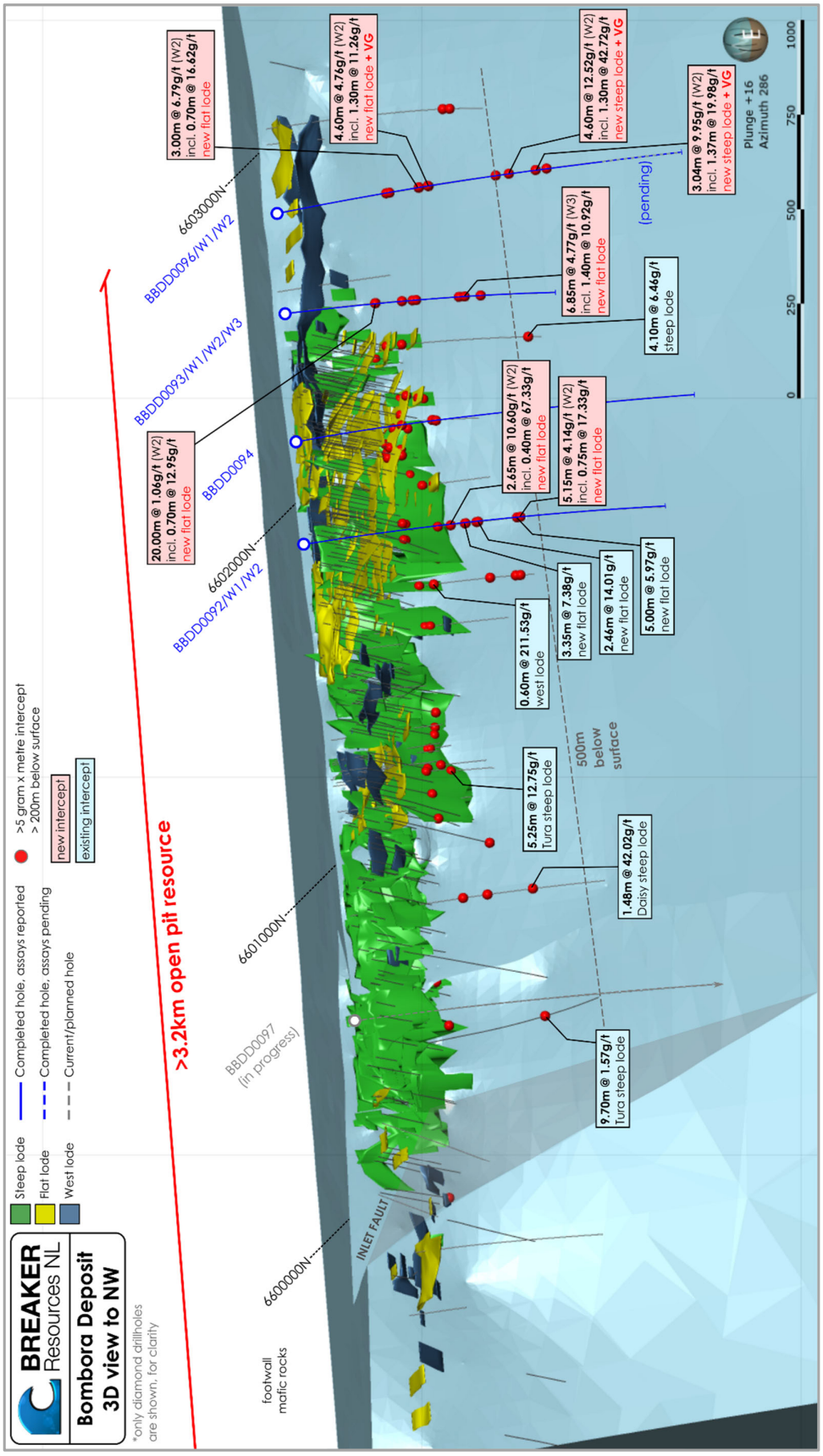

Figure 3: Perspective view of the Bombora gold deposit showing near-surface lodes and significant deeper drilling results (only drill holes extending more than below 200 metres below surface are shown)

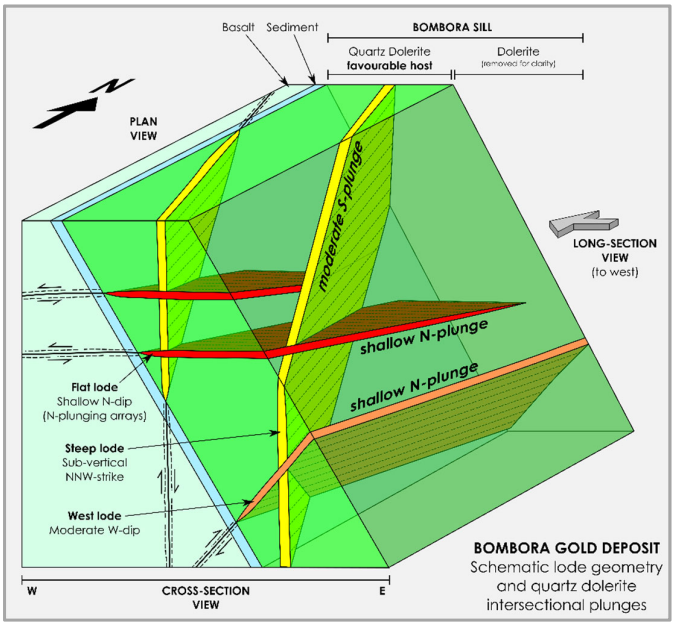

Figure 4: Bombora Gold Deposit: Three-D Perspective looking northwest, showing schematic lode geometry, iron-rich quartz dolerite host rock and resulting plunge angles as see in long section view (eg. Figure 3)

Results/Analysis

Drill holes are located in Figure 1. More significant drill intersections are summarised in long-sectional view in Figure 2 and in 3-D perspective view in Figure 3. They are also shown in Table 1. A full list of intersections at varying lower cut-off grades is provided in Appendix 1. Assay results are pending for BBDD0096W2 from 865m to end-of-hole (1,126m).

All four drill holes encountered significant gold mineralisation with visible gold present in several intersections, including the deepest reported to date at Bombora in two new steep lodes intersected in BBDD0096W2 situated ~600m below surface. Several new flat lodes were also discovered (Figures 2 & 3; Photo 2).

The results extend the strike length of the high-grade gold lodes below the open pit Resource 600m to the north. Together with results reported from previous reconnaissance drilling at depth, this increases the overall strike length of known high-grade gold lodes below the open pit Resource to 2km.

The results indicate strong potential for a significant increase in the Resource at grades typically amenable to underground mining. In addition, the dimensions and continuity highlighted by the results, and in 3-D modelling in the shallow part of the deposit, also enhance the potential for future underground mining.

Based on the recent drilling, some of the projected individual flat lode systems are in excess of 1km-long (Figure 3), which matches the dimension of some of the west-dipping lodes in the shallow portions of the deposit (Figure 3). The steep shears form steep lodes where mineralised, and persist over a strike length of at least 3km in a stacked array that remains open to the north and south. These shears are preferentially gold-enriched where they are more steeply dipping in a predictable way over the full strike length of the Bombora gold deposit.

Hole No.	North	Depth	Intercept	From	To	Lower Cutoff (g/t Au)
BBDD0092W2	6601888	1002.7	**3.65m @ 7.7g/t**	403	406.65	0.1
	including		2.65m @ 10.6g/t	404	406.65	0.5
	including		0.4m @ 67.3g/t	404	404.4	1.0
			6.85m @ 3.3g/t	595.3	602.15	0.5
	including		5.15m @ 4.1g/t	595.3	600.45	1.0
	including		0.75m @ 17.3g/t	597.9	598.65	10.0
BBDD0093W3	6602520	810.7	**14.9m @ 2.6g/t**	484	498.9	0.5
	including		**6.85m @ 4.8g/t**	490.7	497.55	1.0
	including		4.2m @ 6.6g/t	493.35	497.55	3.0
	including		1.4m @ 10.9g/t	493.35	494.75	5.0
	and		0.8m @ 12.2g/t	496.75	497.55	10.0
			0.9m @ 10.1g/t	537.1	538	10.0
BBDD0096W2	6602800	1126.0	**28.6m @ 1.0g/t**	415.4	444	0.2
	including		5.6m @ 4.0g/t	415.4	421	0.5
	including		4.6m @ 4.8g/t	415.4	420	1.0
	including		2.3m @ 7.9g/t	417	419.3	3.0
	including		1.3m @ 11.3g/t	418	419.3	10.0
			19.6m @ 3.1g/t	627	646.6	0.2
	including		4.6m @ 12.5g/t	642	646.6	0.5
	including		1.3m @ 42.7g/t	644.3	645.6	1.0
			6.67m @ 4.7g/t	715	721.67	0.1
	including		**5.67m @ 5.6g/t**	716	721.67	0.2
	including		3.04m @ 9.9g/t	718.63	721.67	0.5
	including		2.47m @ 12.1g/t	718.63	721.1	1.0
	including		1.37m @ 20.0g/t	718.63	720	10.0

Table 1: Selected drill results: Bombora Deeps Drilling

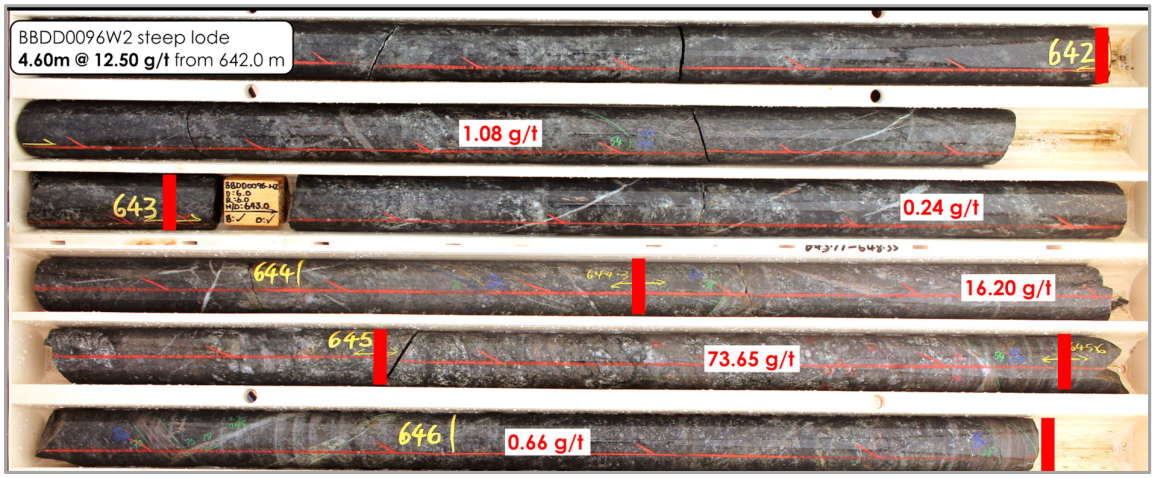

Photo 2: New high-grade steep lode in diamond drill core BBDD0096W2 with annotated depth and grade

Upcoming Drilling Plans

Bombora Extensions
Reconnaissance drilling on 300m-spaced sections will continue with the aim of scoping the high-grade gold potential below and north of the Bombora open pit Resource.

These "framework" drill holes will extend and supplement the broad structural controls of the gold mineralisation that have been established in the upper part of the Bombora deposit.

The results of this drilling will then be used to plan resource definition drilling that will target Inferred mineralisation on a wide drill hole spacing which can potentially be mined underground at the appropriate time.

Kopai-Crescent
Shallow diamond drilling is currently in progress 3km north of Bombora to follow up on strong shallow results up to 4.5g/t gold from early, wide-spaced reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling in the Kopai-Crescent area (Figure 1; ASX Release 11 June 2020). This area is regarded as a potential emerging discovery and the diamond drilling will be used to guide ongoing RC drilling.

Assay results are pending for a further 28 RC drill holes extending south of Kopai that targeted a potential link between the Kopai Prospect, and the Crescent Prospect, situated 1km to the south of Kopai. Previous drilling at Crescent has outlined a 350m-long zone of continuous shallow gold mineralisation that is open to the north (not in Bombora Resource).

Carbineer
Maiden RC drilling is currently underway at the Carbineer Prospect, a 3,200m x 500m area of oxide gold anomalism identified 700m east of the Bombora deposit (Figure 1). The anomaly was defined by wide-spaced (400-600m x 80m) sterilisation-focused aircore drilling in 2019.

The Carbineer target is broadly coincident with the sheared western margin of the Swan Lake Syenite and is adjacent to the regional-scale Claypan Shear. There is no pre-existing RC or diamond drilling.

About Breaker Resources NL/Lake Roe Gold Project

Breaker Resources NL's (ASX: BRB) corporate objective is the discovery and development of large, new, gold deposits concealed by transported cover in unexplored parts of Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields Superterrane in the Yilgarn Craton.

The Company's core focus is the large (600km²), 100%-owned Lake Roe Project, situated between two established gold deposits, 100km east of Kalgoorlie. Access is by bitumen and high-quality gravel road from Kalgoorlie.

The 3.2km-long, 1Moz Bombora Resource# is limited by shallow drilling to a vertical depth of 180m to 300m below surface and is open in all directions. Aircore drilling, used to guide follow-up reverse circulation and diamond drilling, extended the Lake Roe gold system to 9.5km-long. The deposit is open in all directions after 240,000m of RC and diamond drilling.

The Bombora deposit shares many geological similarities to several well-known, Western Australian multi-lode dolerite-hosted gold deposits, such as the Golden Mile and Paddington.

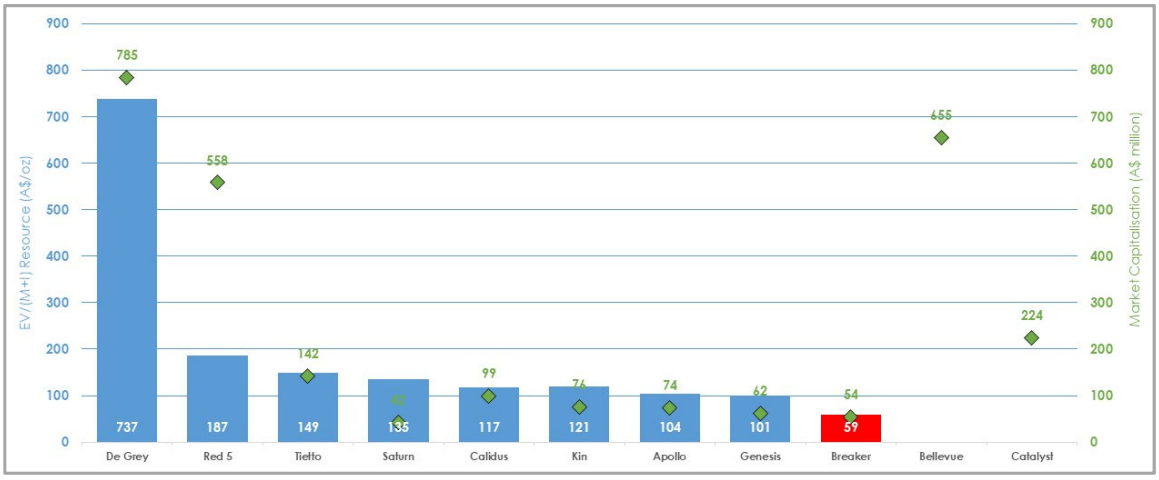

Figure 5: Enterprise Value per Measured plus Indicated Resource Ounce (A$/oz) for Breaker and its Peer Group Companies as at 12 June 2020 (Source data provided in Appendix 2)

Authorised by the Board of Directors

Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL

17 June 2020

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Michael Outhwaite and Tom Sanders, Competent Persons, who are Members of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy respectively. Mr Outhwaite is a consultant to Breaker Resources NL, and Mr Sanders is an executive of Breaker Resources NL that is engaged on an 80% of full time basis; they are also shareholders in the Company. Mr Outhwaite and Mr Sanders 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 Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Outhwaite and Mr Sanders consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

#The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource is based on material announced to the ASX on 2 September 2019. Breaker confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in the market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

		Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
Indicated	oxide	141,000	1.3	6,000
	transitional	1,842,000	1.4	83,000
	fresh	16,373,000	1.4	714,000
	Total	**18,356,000**	**1.4**	**803,000**
Inferred	oxide	214,000	1.0	7,000
	transitional	922,000	0.9	27,000
	fresh	3,717,000	1.2	144,000
	Total	**4,853,000**	**1.1**	**178,000**
	Grand Total	**23,210,000**	**1.3**	**981,000**

Notes:

- *Reported at 0.50g/t Au cut-off*
- *All figures rounded to reflect the appropriate level of confidence (apparent differences may occur due to rounding)*

APPENDIX 1: Significant Drilling Results

Hole No.	Prospect	North	East	Depth	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	Gold g/t	Lower Cutoff (g/t Au)	Sample
BBDD0092W2	**Bombora**	6601888	458545	1002.7	315	-58	90	403	406.65	3.65	7.73	0.1	Half Core
Downhole wedge off BBDD0092W1 from 398.3m		including						404	406.65	2.65	10.60	0.5	Half Core
		including						404	404.4	0.4	67.33	10.0	Half Core
								411	412	1	1.27	1.0	Half Core
								436	440	4	0.47	0.1	Half Core
		including						438	439	1	1.41	1.0	Half Core
								445	*448*	*3*	*2.16*	0.1	*Reported 30/4/2020*
		including						*445*	*446.42*	*1.42*	*4.02*	0.5	*Reported 30/4/2020*
		including						*446.1*	*446.42*	*0.32*	*13.38*	3.0	*Reported 30/4/2020*
								479	*482*	*3*	*11.51*	0.1	*Reported 30/4/2020*
		including						*479.54*	*482*	*2.46*	*14.01*	0.2	*Reported 30/4/2020*
		including						*480.5*	*481.06*	*0.56*	*51.55*	10.0	*Reported 30/4/2020*
								505	508.3	3.3	0.63	0.2	Half Core
		including						505	506	1	1.32	1.0	Half Core
								516	518	2	1.59	0.1	Half Core
		including						517	518	1	3.01	3.0	Half Core
								527.5	533.6	6.1	0.34	0.1	Half Core
		including						530.5	531.45	0.95	1.26	1.0	Half Core
								558	559	1	0.52	0.5	Half Core
								595.3	602.15	6.85	3.28	0.5	Half Core
		including						595.3	600.45	5.15	4.14	1.0	Half Core
		including						597.9	598.65	0.75	17.33	10.0	Half Core
								600	600.45	0.45	6.64	5.0	Half Core
								681	686.9	5.9	0.60	0.1	Half Core
		including						686	686.9	0.9	2.86	1.0	Half Core
								697.6	698.8	1.2	3.06	1.0	Half Core
		including						697.6	698.15	0.55	3.60	3.0	Half Core
								717.45	720.25	2.8	0.24	0.1	Half Core
		including						717.45	719.3	1.85	0.28	0.2	Half Core
								734.25	736.3	2.05	0.89	0.1	Half Core
		including						734.25	735.7	1.45	1.20	0.2	Half Core
		including						735	735.7	0.7	2.20	1.0	Half Core
								742	753.8	11.8	0.47	0.1	Half Core
		including						743.65	752.35	8.7	0.58	0.2	Half Core
		including						743.65	744.1	0.45	1.70	1.0	Half Core
								747	747.6	0.6	3.97	3.0	Half Core
								749.2	750.25	1.05	0.72	0.5	Half Core
								796	797.56	1.56	0.39	0.2	Half Core
								957	958	1	0.85	0.5	Half Core
BBDD0093	**Bombora**	6602520	458540	309.0	314	-65	91	212.1	218	5.9	0.67	0.1	Half Core
		including						212.1	214	1.9	1.80	0.2	Half Core
		including						212.1	212.4	0.3	9.41	5.0	Half Core
								241	265	24	0.73	0.1	Half Core
		including						243	264.1	21.1	0.80	0.2	Half Core
		including						245	264.1	19.1	0.87	0.5	Half Core
		including						245	246	1	1.20	1.0	Half Core
		and						248	251	3	1.93	1.0	Half Core
		and						258.8	260.1	1.3	1.78	1.0	Half Core
		and						262	263	1	1.28	1.0	Half Core
								270	293	23	0.44	0.1	Half Core
		including						270	292	22	0.45	0.2	Half Core
		including						270	271	1	0.71	0.5	Half Core
		and						272	275	3	0.94	0.5	Half Core
		including						273	275	2	1.04	1.0	Half Core
		and						278.4	281	2.6	0.85	0.5	Half Core
		including						278.4	279	0.6	1.06	1.0	Half Core
		and						280	281	1	1.17	1.0	Half Core
								290	290.6	0.6	2.40	1.0	Half Core

APPENDIX 1: Significant Drilling Results (continued)

Hole No.	Prospect	North	East	Depth	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	Gold g/t	Lower Cutoff (g/t Au)	Sample
BBDD0093W2	**Bombora**	6602520	458540	354.1	314	-58	91	244	289	45	0.62	0.1	Half Core
Downhole wedge off BBDD0093 from 162m								248	268	20	1.06	0.2	Half Core
				including				249	249.7	0.7	12.95	1.0	Half Core
				including				249.4	249.7	0.3	28.54	10.0	Half Core
				and				255.4	256.2	0.8	3.57	3.0	Half Core
								273	289	16	0.37	0.2	Half Core
				including				279.2	279.8	0.6	2.79	1.0	Half Core
								302	303	1	0.80	0.5	Half Core
								311	330	19	0.61	0.1	Half Core
				including				311	324	13	0.81	0.2	Half Core
				including				321	324	3	2.58	1.0	Half Core
				and				321	322.6	1.6	3.86	3.0	Half Core
								341	354.1	13.1	0.65	0.1	Half Core
				including				342	352	10	0.81	0.2	Half Core
				including				351	352	1	5.37	5.0	Half Core
BBDD0093W3	**Bombora**	6602520	458540	810.7	314	-58	91	351	363	12	1.24	0.1	Half Core
Downhole wedge off BBDD0093W2 from 350.2m				including				351	362	11	1.34	0.2	Half Core
				including				351	351.9	0.9	6.15	5.0	Half Core
				and				358	362	4	2.10	0.5	Half Core
				including				360	362	2	3.49	1.0	Half Core
				including				360	361	1	5.78	5.0	Half Core
								462.3	471	8.7	0.49	0.2	Half Core
				including				463.3	467.4	4.1	0.78	0.5	Half Core
				including				463.3	463.8	0.5	2.66	1.0	Half Core
				and				466.2	466.7	0.5	2.48	1.0	Half Core
								477.4	479.5	2.1	2.61	0.1	Half Core
				including				477.4	478.8	1.4	3.86	0.2	Half Core
				including				478.3	478.8	0.5	10.39	10.0	Half Core
								484	502.3	18.3	2.15	0.1	Half Core
				including				484	500.9	16.9	2.32	0.2	Half Core
				including				484	498.9	14.9	2.56	0.5	Half Core
				including				490.7	497.55	6.85	4.77	1.0	Half Core
				including				490.7	491.35	0.65	6.78	5.0	Half Core
				and				493.35	497.55	4.2	6.65	3.0	Half Core
				including				493.35	494.75	1.4	10.92	5.0	Half Core
				and				496.75	497.55	0.8	12.19	10.0	Half Core
								508	518	10	0.46	0.1	Half Core
				including				508	509	1	0.65	0.5	Half Core
				and				515	517	2	1.78	0.5	Half Core
				including				516.1	517	0.9	3.20	3.0	Half Core
								535.2	547	11.8	0.99	0.2	Half Core
				including				537.1	538.75	1.65	5.75	0.5	Half Core
				including				537.1	538	0.9	10.10	10.0	Half Core
								546	547	1	0.89	0.5	Half Core
								793.7	794.7	1	0.98	0.5	Half Core
BBDD0094	**Bombora**	6602161	458590	1081.5	314	-58	88	12	26	14	0.38	0.2	Half Core
				including				12	14	2	0.78	0.5	Half Core
				and				16	18.5	2.5	0.69	0.5	Half Core
				including				18	18.5	0.5	1.29	1.0	Half Core
				including				47.5	48.2	0.7	1.93	1.0	Half Core
								56	58.73	2.73	0.42	0.2	Half Core
				including				58.43	58.73	0.3	2.05	1.0	Half Core
								82.1	82.4	0.3	5.87	5.0	Half Core
								103.85	104.5	0.65	15.37	10.0	Half Core
								139	141	2	1.00	0.1	Half Core
				including				139	140	1	1.85	1.0	Half Core
								167.02	168.65	1.63	2.03	0.1	Half Core
				including				167.44	167.9	0.46	6.75	5.0	Half Core
								173.73	174.09	0.36	11.25	10.0	Half Core
								207.43	210.6	3.17	0.52	0.2	Half Core
				including				207.43	208	0.57	1.48	1.0	Half Core
				and				210	210.6	0.6	1.19	1.0	Half Core

APPENDIX 1: Significant Drilling Results (continued)

Hole No.	Prospect	North	East	Depth	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	Gold g/t	Lower Cutoff (g/t Au)	Sample
								272	283	11	0.80	0.1	Half Core
				including				272	272.5	0.5	1.82	1.0	Half Core
				and				279.97	282	2.03	3.40	1.0	Half Core
				including				279.97	280.29	0.32	9.61	5.0	Half Core
				and				281	282	1	3.78	3.0	Half Core
								316.11	317.29	1.18	1.10	0.2	Half Core
				including				316.57	317.29	0.72	1.68	1.0	Half Core
								355.4	364.5	9.1	0.54	0.2	Half Core
				including				355.4	360.18	4.78	0.78	0.5	Half Core
				including				355.4	356.05	0.65	1.76	1.0	Half Core
				and				359	360.18	1.18	1.20	1.0	Half Core
				and				362.75	363.5	0.75	0.82	0.5	Half Core
								374.1	376.4	2.3	3.47	1.0	Half Core
				including				375.8	376.4	0.6	7.79	5.0	Half Core
								442.77	447.15	4.38	1.35	0.2	Half Core
				including				442.77	446.24	3.47	1.63	0.5	Half Core
				including				442.77	444.3	1.53	1.18	1.0	Half Core
				and				445.55	446.24	0.69	5.06	5.0	Half Core
								774.89	775.99	1.1	1.01	1.0	Half Core
								901.76	902.87	1.11	0.66	0.5	Half Core
BBDD0096	**Bombora**	6602800	458546	553.9	312	-56	88	172.6	173.1	0.5	1.09	1.0	Half Core
								300	302	2	3.27	0.2	Half Core
				including				300	301.15	1.15	5.44	1.0	Half Core
				including				300.7	301.15	0.45	9.94	5.0	Half Core
								309	310	1	5.02	5.0	Half Core
								329	330	1	0.65	0.5	Half Core
								370	405.84	35.84	0.65	0.1	Half Core
				including				377.6	379	1.4	1.35	1.0	Half Core
				and				384	405.84	21.84	0.92	0.2	Half Core
				including				385.6	393	7.4	2.24	0.5	Half Core
				including				387.8	393	5.2	2.94	1.0	Half Core
				including				390.93	392	1.07	9.43	5.0	Half Core
				and				405.43	405.84	0.41	2.46	1.0	Half Core
								411.14	433	21.86	0.88	0.2	Half Core
				including				413.7	421	7.3	2.13	0.5	Half Core
				and				415	419.55	4.55	3.06	1.0	Half Core
				including				415.66	417.3	1.64	6.05	3.0	Half Core
				including				416.16	417.3	1.14	6.84	5.0	Half Core
				and				418.7	419.55	0.85	3.71	3.0	Half Core
				and				425	425.73	0.73	0.63	0.5	Half Core
				and				427.93	428.57	0.64	0.93	0.5	Half Core
				and				431	433	2	0.84	0.5	Half Core
				including				431	431.5	0.5	1.78	1.0	Half Core
								438	447.38	9.38	0.74	0.2	Half Core
				including				438	442.58	4.58	0.78	0.5	Half Core
				including				439.36	440.3	0.94	1.26	1.0	Half Core
				and				442	442.58	0.58	1.01	1.0	Half Core
								445.44	447	1.56	2.07	1.0	Half Core
								547	548.07	1.07	0.59	0.5	Half Core
								549.69	551	1.31	0.53	0.5	Half Core
BBDD0096W1	**Bombora**	6602800	458546	328.0	312	-56	88	300.6	301.27	0.67	2.98	1.0	Half Core
Downhole wedge off BBDD0096 from 280.4m								308	310	2	1.47	0.5	Half Core
				including				308.94	309.25	0.31	4.91	3.0	Half Core

APPENDIX 1: Significant Drilling Results (continued)

Hole No.	Prospect	North	East	Depth	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Length	Gold g/t	Lower Cutoff (g/t Au)	Sample
BBDD0096W2	Bombora	6602800	458546	IP	312	-56	88	328.8	329.1	0.3	3.51	3.0	Half Core
Downhole wedge off BBDD0096W1 from 325.5m								369	376	7	0.38	0.2	Half Core
		including						372	373	1	0.77	0.5	Half Core
		and						373.7	374.3	0.6	0.92	0.5	Half Core
								386	401	15	1.56	0.1	Half Core
		including						386	394	8	2.81	0.2	Half Core
		including						391	394	3	6.79	3.0	Half Core
		including						392	392.7	0.7	16.62	10.0	Half Core
								407	408	1	0.62	0.5	Half Core
								415.4	444	28.6	1.05	0.2	Half Core
		including						415.4	421	5.6	4.02	0.5	Half Core
		including						415.4	420	4.6	4.76	1.0	Half Core
		including						415.4	415.7	0.3	7.56	5.0	Half Core
		and						417	419.3	2.3	7.86	3.0	Half Core
		including						418	419.3	1.3	11.26	10.0	Half Core
		and						437	438.2	1.2	2.41	1.0	Half Core
								448.6	449.6	1	3.17	3.0	Half Core
								455.5	458.2	2.7	1.76	0.2	Half Core
		including						455.5	457.2	1.7	2.59	0.5	Half Core
		including						456	457.2	1.2	3.36	3.0	Half Core
								467.6	468.2	0.6	0.98	0.5	Half Core
								481	482	1	1.49	1.0	Half Core
								496	498	2	0.84	0.2	Half Core
		including						496	497	1	1.46	1.0	Half Core
		including						514	515	1	0.69	0.5	Half Core
		and						519	520	1	0.76	0.5	Half Core
								534	543	9	0.54	0.1	Half Core
		including						534	535	1	1.15	1.0	Half Core
		and						539.2	541.8	2.6	1.30	0.5	Half Core
		including						540	541.8	1.8	1.65	1.0	Half Core
								591	614	23	0.58	0.1	Half Core
		including						601	609	8	1.18	0.5	Half Core
		including						601	602	1	1.57	1.0	Half Core
		and						603.8	605	1.2	1.73	1.0	Half Core
		and						607	609	2	2.57	1.0	Half Core
		including						607	608.2	1.2	3.27	3.0	Half Core
								627	646.6	19.6	3.13	0.2	Half Core
		including						642	646.6	4.6	12.52	0.5	Half Core
		including						644.3	645.6	1.3	42.72	10.0	Half Core
								655	656	1	1.62	1.0	Half Core
								675	693	18	0.42	0.2	Half Core
		including						675	678	3	1.03	0.5	Half Core
		including						675	676	1	1.21	1.0	Half Core
		and						677	678	1	1.87	1.0	Half Core
								704	706	2	0.68	0.5	Half Core
								715	721.67	6.67	4.74	0.1	Half Core
		including						716	721.67	5.67	5.56	0.2	Half Core
		including						718.63	721.67	3.04	9.95	0.5	Half Core
		including						718.63	721.1	2.47	12.10	1.0	Half Core
		including						718.63	720	1.37	19.98	10.0	Half Core
								750.3	751.2	0.9	8.14	0.5	Half Core
		including						750.3	750.6	0.3	22.68	10.0	Half Core
								830	830.65	0.65	1.47	1.0	Half Core
								845.8	846.95	1.15	0.34	0.2	Half Core

Appendix 1 Notes

- Mineralised widths shown are downhole distances. The estimated true width is unclear in most cases. Drilling in some areas does not adequately "see" mineralisation that is angled sub-parallel to the drill direction.
- Grades reported above a nominal grade of 0.5g/t gold are deemed. These intercepts are then reported at variable lower cut-off grades to show the effect on reported downhole width and grade. No top assay cut has been used.
- Further details are provided in Annexure 1.

APPENDIX 2: Source Data (Figure 5)

	AOP	BGL	BRB	CAI	CYL	DEG	GMD	KIN	RED	STN	TIE
Shares (Appendix 2A/3B or HY Report)	28/02/2020	9/04/2020	27/02/2020	12/06/2020	16/03/2020	28/05/2020	13/03/2020	23/04/2020	27/05/2020	6/04/2020	11/03/2020
Price (ASX Closing Price)	12/06/2020	12/06/2020	12/06/2020	12/06/2020	12/06/2020	12/06/2020	12/06/2020	12/06/2020	12/06/2020	12/06/2020	12/06/2020
Debt (Quarterly Cashflow Report)	29/04/2020	23/04/2020	30/04/2020	7/04/2020	30/04/2020	27/04/2020	16/04/2020	16/04/2020	23/04/2020	21/04/2020	30/04/2020
Cash (Quarterly Cashflow Report)	29/04/2020	23/04/2020	30/04/2020	7/04/2020	30/04/2020	27/04/2020	16/04/2020	16/04/2020	23/04/2020	21/04/2020	30/04/2020
Resources (ASX Announcement)	29/04/2020	n/a	11/06/2020	7/04/2020	n/a	2/04/2020	19/12/2019	20/05/2020	12/05/2020	8/05/2020	10/06/2020

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.*	Holes were drilled to variable depth dependent upon observation from the supervising geologist. Diamond core is drilled HQ3, HQ 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.*	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 entire sample intervals were sent to MinAnalytical in Perth. Samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverised to -75µm and split to produce a 50g 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.).*	Diamond core is HQ3, HQ 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.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	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 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.	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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.	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. 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.	Not applicable.
	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 -75µm to produce a homogenous representative 50g 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		use of Certified Reference Materials (**CRM**) along with sample duplicates (submitted as quarter core). Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results. 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 using 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 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 50g 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The use of twinned holes.	As discussed in text.
	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.
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 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.*	Diamond drill holes were drilled on a nominal spacing of 300m.
	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 reported drilling is reconnaissance in nature at this stage.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Diamond drill samples submitted were systematically numbered and recorded, bagged in labelled polyweave sacks and dispatched in batches to the laboratory's Kalgoorlie facility by 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 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 diamond drill holes are located on tenement M28/388, 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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 in 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.*	Grades are reported above a nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au. Variable lower-cut-off grades were used for these intercepts to show the impact on the downhole width and grade of the intercepts.
	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 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	*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*	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
lengths	*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').*	orientation(s) are still being ascertained and are inconclusive. The orientation of the drilling may introduce some sampling bias (positive or negative).
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.*	Grades are reported above a nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au. Variable lower-cut-off grades were used for these intercepts to show the impact on the downhole width and grade of the intercepts. 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.