

High-grade extensional results and discovery continue to expand the Bombora gold deposit in all directions

*Latest intersections take the length of Bombora to 2.5km;
Resource update scheduled for early June quarter*

Highlights

- ✦ Aggressive drilling continues with four rigs looking to identify the outer limits of open pit mining and expand the Resource, which is open in all directions
- ✦ Size potential of 1.1Moz[#] Bombora gold deposit continues to increase after highly successful extensional drilling
- ✦ Drill results include:
 - BBRC1020 9m @ 13.86g/t Au (incl. 4m @ 29.99g/t)
 - BBRD1146 4m @ 20.3g/t Au from 84m
 - BBDD0078 15m @ 4.99g/t Au (incl. 11.1m @ 6.26g/t)
 - BBRC0995 4m @ 10.79g/t Au
- ✦ The drilling extends the strike length of the Bombora deposit to 2.5km (still open)
- ✦ Additional shallow gold discovered along the eastern side of the Bombora deposit (eg. 4m @ 20.3g/t Au; 4m @ 10.79g/t Au)
- ✦ Bombora deposit extended at depth in several areas
- ✦ Deep diamond drilling delivered the deepest intersection to date, increasing the high-grade depth potential of the project; the hole intersected strong Tura lode at a vertical depth 360m (assays pending)
- ✦ Drilling also discovered a new lode with visible gold, the Morant lode, at the northern end of the deposit (assays pending)
- ✦ Pre-feasibility Study (PFS) timing linked to finalising the limits of open pit mining; Breaker then plans to define an underground resource

ASX: BRB

**Board**

Tom Sanders
Mark Edwards
Mike Kitney
Linton Putland

Corporate

Issued Equity:
182.7m FPO
5.7m PPO
4.7m options

Cash:
\$6.9m

Market Cap:
\$59.1m @
\$0.325/share

Lake Roe Gold Project

Breaker Resources NL's 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 large area (550km²), 100%-owned Lake Roe Project is located 100km east of Kalgoorlie and is situated between two large gold deposits (Figure 1). Access is by bitumen and high-quality gravel road from Kalgoorlie (Figure 1).

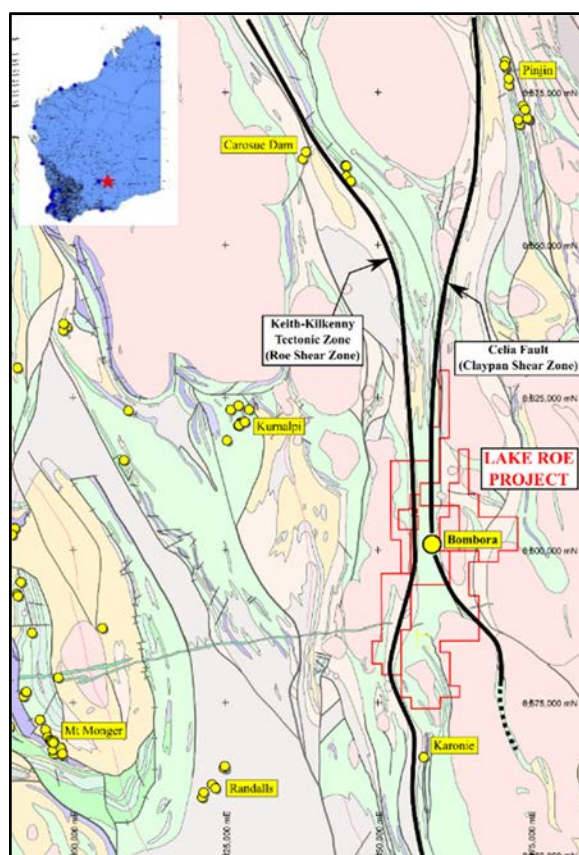


Figure 1: Lake Roe Gold Project Location

Operation Overview (December 2018 Quarter)

Breaker had a very successful quarter, delivering discovery and extension in several areas.

The Bombora deposit continues to grow with every round of drilling. As well as increasing the strike length to 2.5km, recent results extend it further to the east following the discovery of additional shallow lodges in several areas along the eastern margin of the deposit, and extend it at depth in several areas immediately below the previous limit of drilling.

Collectively, the results indicate that the outer limit of potential open pit mining is likely to continue expanding along strike, at depth and to the east. The results also increase the potential for long-term high-grade underground mining.

The Company continues to expand the known mineralisation and the Bombora deposit remains open in every direction.

The current drilling is seeking to define the outer limits of an open pit, which will in turn enable completion of a Pre-feasibility Study that is making steady progress, as summarised in this report.

Early open pit optimisation conducted during 2018 already indicated potential for a single open pit over 2.0km-long (ASX Release 18 April 2018). Favourable drilling results since then indicate potential to expand any open pit along strike, at depth and to the east.

In light of the outstanding results achieved by the deeper drilling, Breaker is also taking steps to gauge the potential for high-grade underground mining, and early results are very encouraging.

Most importantly, what is becoming very evident from ongoing successful drilling results is that the Lake Roe Project has camp-scale, multi-million ounce growth potential and high-grade mining optionality in a virgin setting with no historical mining legacy issues. This differentiates it from many other projects.

The Manna Lithium discovery described in this report is potentially very significant. Further low-level steps (preliminary metallurgy, soil geochemistry) are planned or in progress to gauge the size and economic potential of the discovery to assist formulating a strategy for monetising it in a way that yields the maximum benefit to the Company's core focus on gold.



Photo 1: Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling at Lake Roe – January 2019

Drilling and Other Activities – Lake Roe Gold Project

[ASX Release 23 October 2018](#)

“Outstanding drill results extend Bombora gold deposit to the east and at depth”

Reported in September 2018 Quarterly Report.

ASX Release 12 December 2018

“New high-grade results continue to grow Bombora deposit along strike, to the east, and at depth”

The seventeenth round of drilling results since the commencement of resource drilling at the Bombora deposit consisted of 91 drill holes for 11,889m. Sixteen of the drill holes were extensional in nature, aimed at ascertaining the outer limits of potential open pit mining, with the balance aimed at upgrading the Resource category, including four new section lines, and 34 shallow resource “close-off” holes.

A further 32 exploratory drill holes (3,034m) were completed at the Bombora South Prospect (Figure 2) and Crescent Prospect, situated 2km north of Bombora (Figure 5).

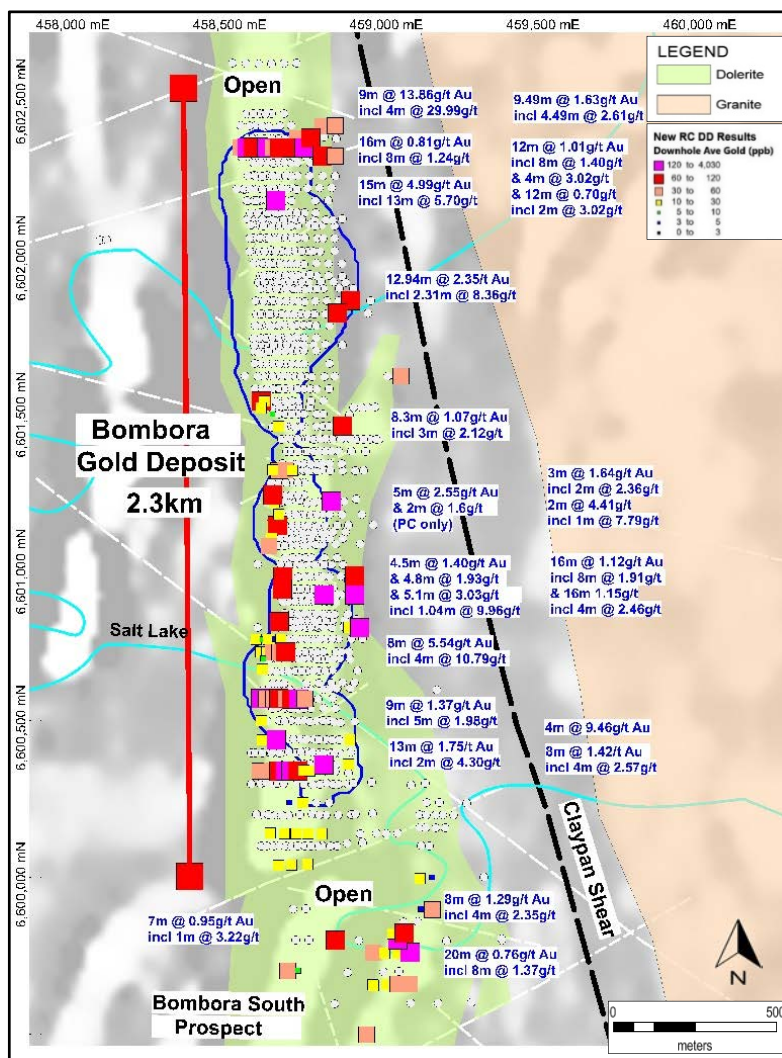


Figure 2: Bombora RC and diamond drill holes with selected intersections colour-coded by average downhole gold over the entire drill hole over aeromagnetic image with interpreted geology (previous RC and diamond drilling as grey dots; A\$2,000 Whittle open pit shell in blue, ASX Release 18 April 2018)
Note: an average downhole gold grade of 120ppb equates with 12 grams of gold in a 100m drill hole

Bombora Gold Deposit: Results and Analysis (ASX Release 12 December 2018)

Fifteen of the 16 extensional drill holes designed to ascertain the outer limits of potential open pit mining returned significant gold mineralisation with a best extensional intercept of 4m @ 10.79g/t gold. Selected significant drill hole intersections are shown on Figure 2 and summarised in Table 1 below.

Hole No.	Deposit Prospect	Northing	Extensional or Infill	Interval @ g/t gold	From	To	Includes Interval @ g/t gold
BBRC0995	Bombora	6600797	Extensional	4m @ 10.79g/t	44	48	-
BBRD0782	Bombora	6601841	Extensional	12.94m @ 2.35g/t	247.06	260	5.17m @ 4.44g/t 3.17m @ 6.78g/t 2.31m @ 8.36g/t 1m @ 5.23g/t
				5.35m @ 1.08g/t	264.65	270	1m @ 2.03g/t
BBRD1025	Bombora	6602302	Extensional	8.49m @ 1.78g/t	161.51	170	4.49m @ 2.61g/t 1.49m @ 3.87g/t
BBRD0325	Bombora	6601220	Extensional	4m @ 2.37g/t	302	306	2m @ 4.41g/t 1m @ 7.79g/t
BBDD0078	Bombora	6602159	Infill	15m @ 4.99g/t	82	97	11.07m @ 6.26g/t
BBRD0585	Bombora	6601199	Infill	5m @ 2.55g/t	95	100	2m @ 3.72g/t
BBRC1017	Bombora	6602329	Infill	16m @ 0.81g/t	16	32	8m @ 1.24g/t
BBRC1020	Bombora	6602329	Infill	9m @ 13.86g/t	47	56	5m @ 24.29g/t 4m @ 29.99g/t
BBRC1024	Bombora	6602329	Infill	12m @ 1.01g/t	184	196	8m @ 1.4g/t 4m @ 2.09g/t
				4m @ 3.02g/t	200	204	
				12m @ 0.7g/t	212	224	2m @ 3.02g/t 1m @ 5.41g/t
BBRC1039	Bombora	6600340	Infill	8m @ 1.42g/t	44	52	4m @ 2.57g/t
BBRC1040	Bombora	6600340	Infill	4m @ 9.46g/t	40	44	
BBRC1041	Bombora	6600340	Infill	5m @ 1.61g/t	99	104	2m @ 3.01g/t
BBRC1046	Bombora	6600439	Infill	2m @ 1.35g/t	30	32	
				9m @ 1.37g/t	41	50	5m @ 1.98g/t 1m @ 4.57g/t
BBRD0799	Bombora	6600359	Infill	15m @ 1.6g/t	139	154	13m @ 1.75g/t 2m @ 4.3g/t
BBRD0912	Bombora	6600902	Infill	16m @ 1.12g/t	28	44	8m @ 1.91g/t
				16m @ 1.15g/t	108	124	4m @ 2.46g/t
BBRD0913	Bombora	6600902	Infill	4.5m @ 1.4g/t	71.5	76	3.5m @ 1.72g/t
				4.8m @ 1.93g/t	91.9	96.7	1.2m @ 3.86g/t
				5.1m @ 3.03g/t	100.9	106	1.04m @ 9.96g/t 1.55m @ 3.09g/t
				3.7m @ 1.24g/t	113	116.7	
				1.15m @ 4.71g/t	123.55	124.7	

Table 1: Bombora Gold Deposit – Selected drill results (12 December 2018)

Drilling results up to 9m @ 13.86g/t Au including 4m @ 29.99g/t, extended the Bombora gold deposit 100m to the north based on new drilling on sections 6602300N, 6602330N, 6602360N and 6602400N.

New extensional results at depth on drill lines 6601840N (BBRD0782), 6601220N (BBRD0325), 6601800N (BBRD0883) and 6600960N (BBRD0932) continued this pattern. The Bombora deposit remains open at depth along its entire 2.3km strike extent (Figure 3).

BBRC0995 (4m @ 10.79g/t Au from 44m) confirmed a new zone of shallow, high-grade gold to the immediate east of the main mineralisation zone. Gold in this area is not hosted by quartz dolerite and correlates with the up-dip extensions of the Tura lode (Figure 3). BBRC0995 was drilled below a shallow discovery hole announced on 13 June 2018 (BBRC0832; 20m @ 4.2g/t Au including 4m @ 15.49g/t). The results open up the gold potential over a considerable area to the east of the main Bombora deposit that potentially extends into the Bombora South Prospect.

The results indicated that the outer limit of potential open pit mining is likely to continue expanding along strike, at depth and to the east.

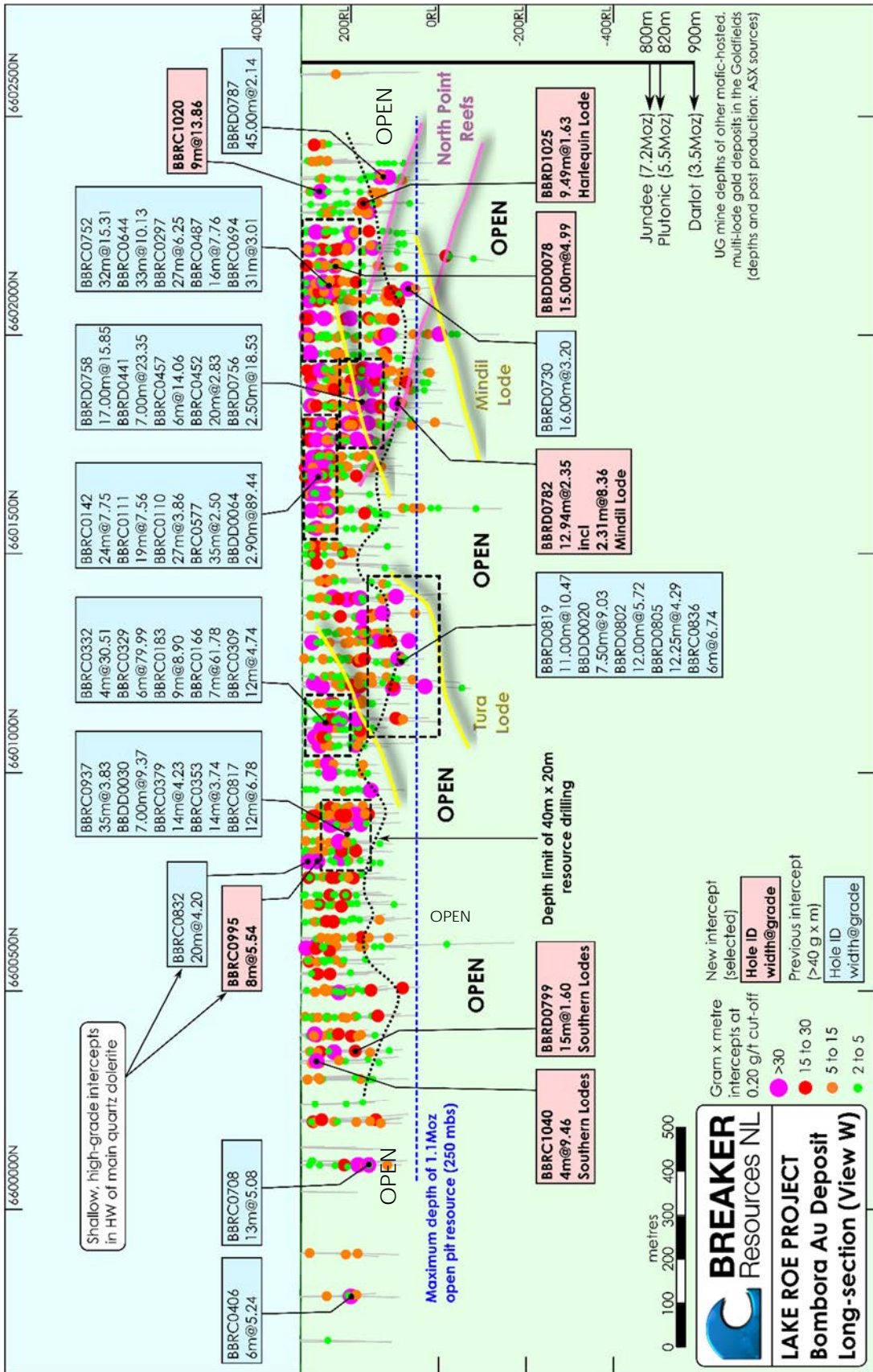


Figure 3: Long Section looking west showing selected new and previous drill intersections and change in drill density with depth (dashed line) from 40m to 20m (all intersections by down-hole length)

Bombora South Prospect Drilling Results and Analysis (ASX Release 12 December 2018)

The objective of the RC drilling at the Bombora South Prospect (20 holes for 2,068m) was to locate the primary source of extensive supergene gold anomalism identified by Breaker in previous aircore and RC drilling (eg. Figure 4, ASX Release 16 March 2016).

Significant drill hole intersections are summarised in Table 2 and located on Figure 4.

Hole No.	Deposit Prospect	Northing	Objective	Interval @ g/t gold	From	To	Includes Interval @ g/t gold
BBRC1065	Bombora South	6599760	Exploratory	20m @ 0.76g/t	44	64	8m @ 1.37g/t
BBRC1066	Bombora South	6599801	Exploratory	8m @ 1.29g/t	28	36	4m @ 2.35g/t
BBRD0407	Bombora South	6599799	Exploratory	7m @ 0.95g/t	146	153	1.2m @ 1.43g/t 1m @ 3.22g/t

Table 2: Bombora South Prospect – Selected drill results (12 December 2018)

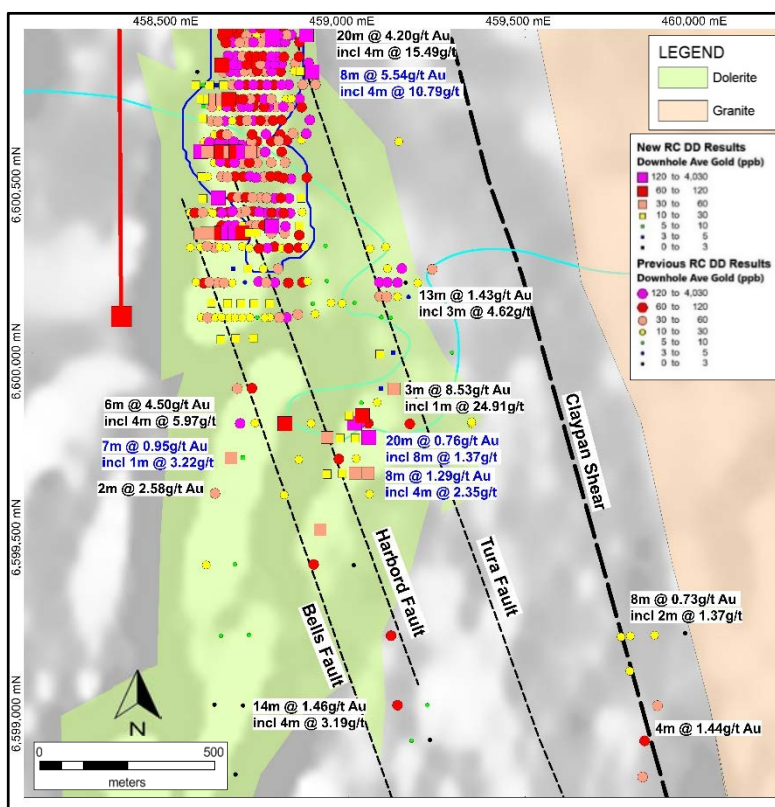


Figure 4: Bombora South Prospect – Global RC/diamond drill hole location plan with thematic downhole average gold values over the entire drill hole with selected RC and diamond drill intersections (new holes in blue)

The Bombora South drilling identified primary gold mineralisation in two areas that correlate with the Bells and Harbord Faults (BBRC1065 and BBRD0407; Figure 4).

BBRC1065 on 6599760N intersected 20m @ 0.76g/t Au from 44m (including 8m @ 1.37g/t) which coincides with a zone of strong primary silica-albite-sulphide alteration from 51-55m with an associated zone of supergene dispersion identified by previous drilling.

BBRD0407 intersected 7m @ 0.95g/t Au including 1m @ 3.22g/t correlating with a previous RC drill intersection of 6m @ 4.50g/t Au (BBRC0406; ASX Release 6 July 2017).

Shallow gold intersected in BBRC0995 (4m @ 10.79g/t Au from 44m; Figure 4) as described above appears to be associated with the Tura Fault, which opens up the gold potential over a considerable strike length of the Tura Fault between Bombora and Bombora South.

Collectively, the drilling confirmed primary gold mineralisation in several areas, enhancing the gold prospectivity of the Bombora South Prospect over a wide area.

Crescent Prospect Drilling: Results and Analysis (ASX Release 12 December 2018)

RC drilling at the Crescent Prospect (12 RC drill holes for 966m), located 2km north of the Bombora deposit (Figure 5), was undertaken as follow-up of gold discovery intersections such as 11m at 3.84g/t Au one metre from surface as tabled in the Company's ASX Release of 31 July 2018.

The drilling at Crescent delivered several gold intersections of significance as highlighted in Table 3, in plan on Figures 5 and 6 and in cross-section on Figure 7 below.

Hole No.	Deposit Prospect	Northing	Objective	Interval @ g/t gold	From	To	Includes Interval @ g/t gold
BBRC0956	Crescent	6604498	Exploratory	10m @ 2.05g/t	36	46	1m @ 13.01g/t
BBRC0957	Crescent	6604498	Exploratory	6m @ 1.99g/t	52	58	1m @ 5.86g/t
BBRC0962	Crescent	6604639	Exploratory	5m @ 1.91g/t	20	25	2m @ 3.81g/t
				4m @ 2.18g/t	29	33	1m @ 6.12g/t
				3m @ 2.82g/t	29	32	

Table 3: Crescent Prospect – Selected drill results (12 December 2018)

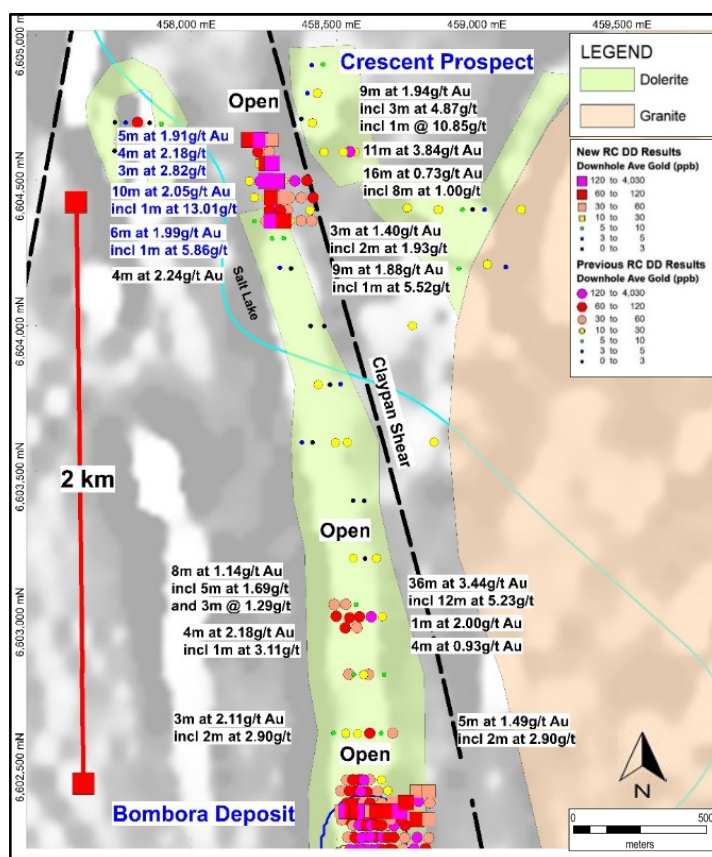


Figure 5: Bombora North/Crescent Prospect – RC/diamond drill hole location plan with thematic downhole average gold values over the entire drill hole and intersections (new holes in blue)

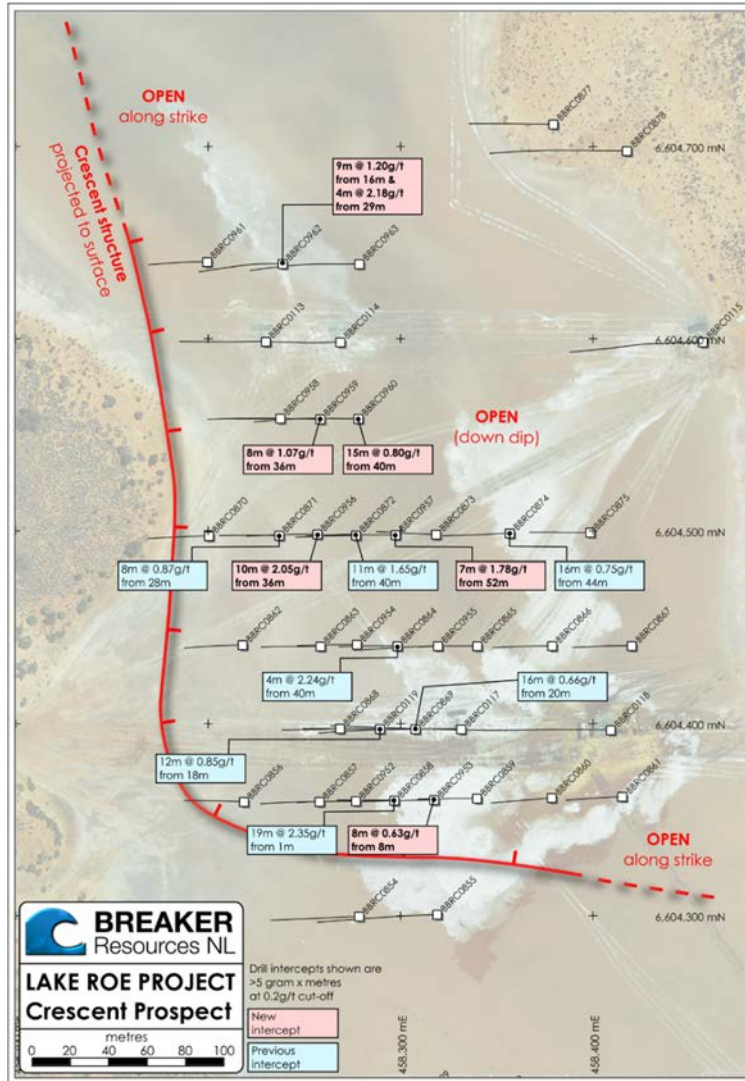


Figure 6: Crescent Prospect – Drill hole location plan with selected drill intersections

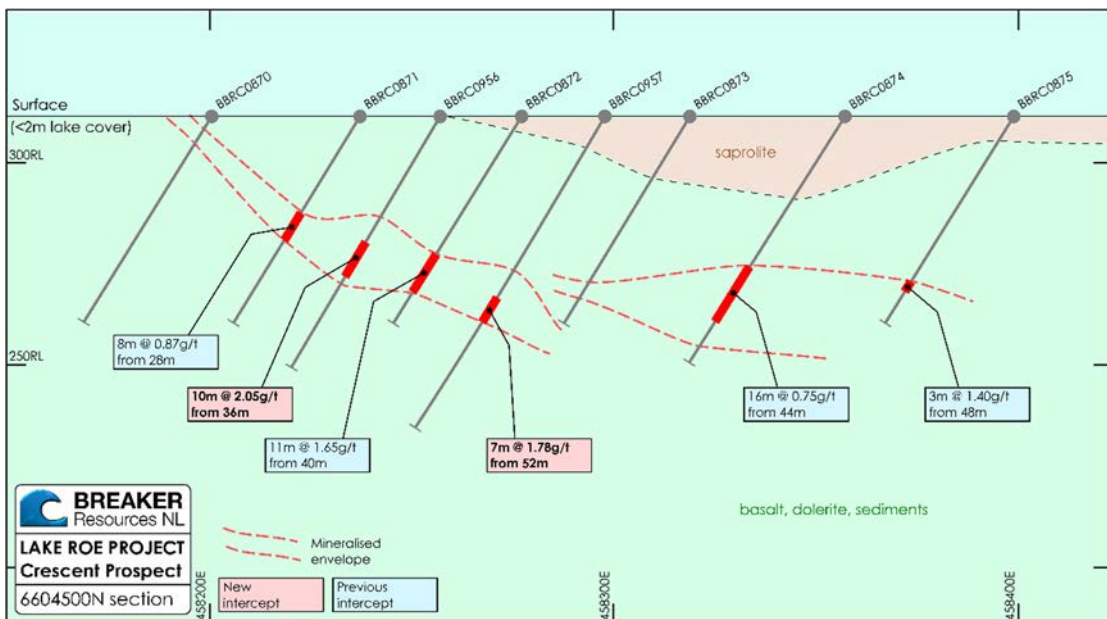


Figure 7: Crescent Prospect – Cross-section 6604500N with selected drill intersections

Drilling at the Crescent Prospect confirmed the discovery of continuous shallow gold mineralisation over a 300m x 200m area with good open pit potential that is open to the north and down-dip. The gold mineralisation is related to a northwest-dipping structure and consists of a quartz reef zone, within a mixed mafic and sedimentary host rock sequence.

This is the first satellite gold system identified outside the main Bombora deposit.

The results indicate:

- (i) *increasing diversity of mineralisation style (hosted outside the Bombora quartz dolerite like the BBRC0995 intersection in the hangingwall of the Bombora deposit);*
- (ii) *the camp-scale growth potential of the Lake Roe Project; and*
- (iii) *the economic potential extending north of the Bombora deposit.*

ASX Release 31 January 2019 (Post Quarter)

The eighteenth round of drilling results since the commencement of resource drilling at the Bombora deposit was aimed at identifying the outer limits of open pit mining, expanding the Resource and assessing the gold potential at depth.

Seventy-eight percent of the drilling was extensional or exploratory in nature with the balance aimed at upgrading the Resource (infill drilling). The drilling consisted of 103 drill holes comprising four diamond drill holes (1,169m), 79 RC drill holes (9,734m) and 20 RC-precollared diamond drill holes (5,526m).

The drilling included seventeen exploratory RC drill holes at the Bombora South Prospect. Two of the reported drill holes are precollars with deeper diamond "tails" planned (BBRD1123 and BBRD1142).

An additional two diamond drill holes, for which assays are pending, were drilled in the central and northern parts of the Bombora deposit to assess the depth potential (BBRD0950 and BBDD0082). BBDD0082 is still in progress.

Bombora Gold Deposit: Results and Analysis (ASX Release 31 January 2019)

Seventy-seven percent of **all** drill holes and 96% of the infill drill holes intersected significant gold mineralisation defined above a nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au. Selected drill hole intersections are shown on Figures 8 and 9 and listed in Table 4 below.

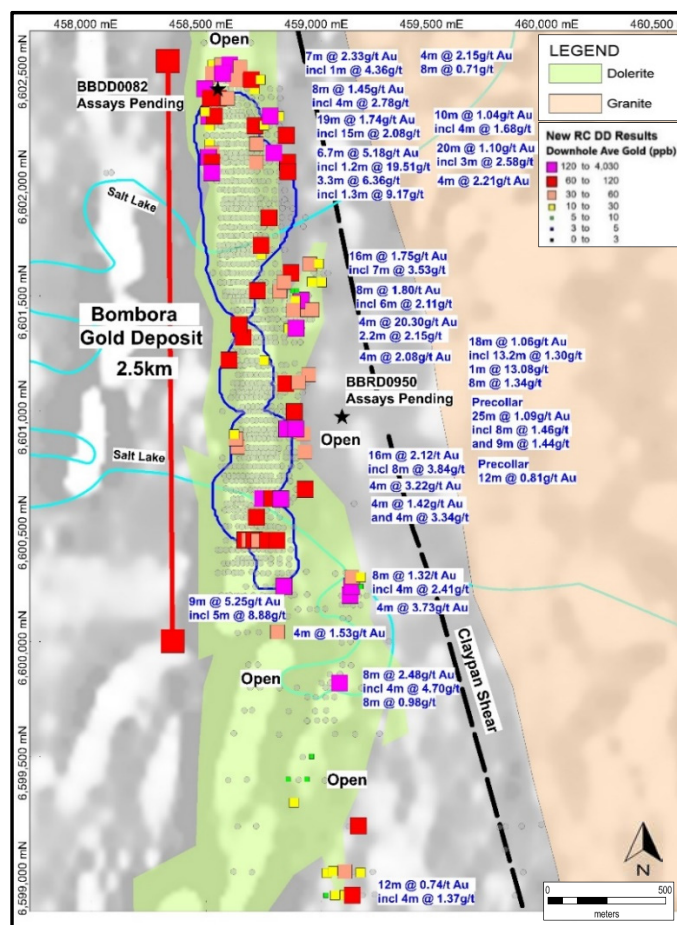


Figure 8: New Bomбора RC and diamond drill holes with selected intersections colour-coded by average downhole gold over the entire drill hole over aeromagnetic image with interpreted geology (Previous RC and diamond drilling as grey dots; AS\$2,000 Whittle open pit shell from ASX Release 18 April 2018 in blue)
 Note: an average downhole gold grade of 120ppb equates with 12 grams of gold in a 100m drill hole

Hole No.	Deposit Prospect	Northing	Extensional or Infill	Interval @ g/t gold	From (m)
BBRD1146	Bomбора	6601359	Extensional	4m @ 20.3g/t	84
				2.2m @ 2.15g/t	269
BBRD1049	Bomбора	6600239	Extensional	9m @ 5.25g/t	183
				Incl. 5m @ 8.88g/t	185
BBRD1090	Bomбора	6602120	Extensional	6.7m @ 5.18g/t	226.7
				Incl. 5.3m @ 6.31g/t	226.7
				and 1.2m @ 19.51g/t	227.4
				3.3m @ 6.36g/t	250
				Incl. 1.3m @ 9.17g/t	252
BBRD1213	Bomбора	6602280	Extensional	Incl. 12m @ 0.78g/t	92
				19m @ 1.74g/t	151
				Incl. 16m @ 1.98g/t	151
				Incl. 15m @ 2.08g/t	152
				16m @ 2.12g/t	8
BBRC1130	Bomбора	6600620	Infill	Incl. 8m @ 3.84g/t	12
BBRD1214	Bomбора	6602196	Extensional	10m @ 1.04g/t	275
				Incl. 8m @ 1.19g/t	275
				Incl. 4m @ 1.68g/t	279
BBRD0084	Bomбора	6601600	Extensional	16m @ 1.75g/t	267
				and 8m @ 3.18g/t	271
				Incl. 7m @ 3.53g/t	272
				Incl. 1m @ 9.1g/t	276
BBRD1123	Bomбора	6600920	Extensional	25m @ 1.09g/t	112
				Precollar	
				Incl. 8m @ 1.46g/t	116
				Incl. 4m @ 2.18g/t	116
				and 2m @ 3.54g/t	135

Table 4: Bomбора Gold Deposit – Selected drill results (31 January 2019)

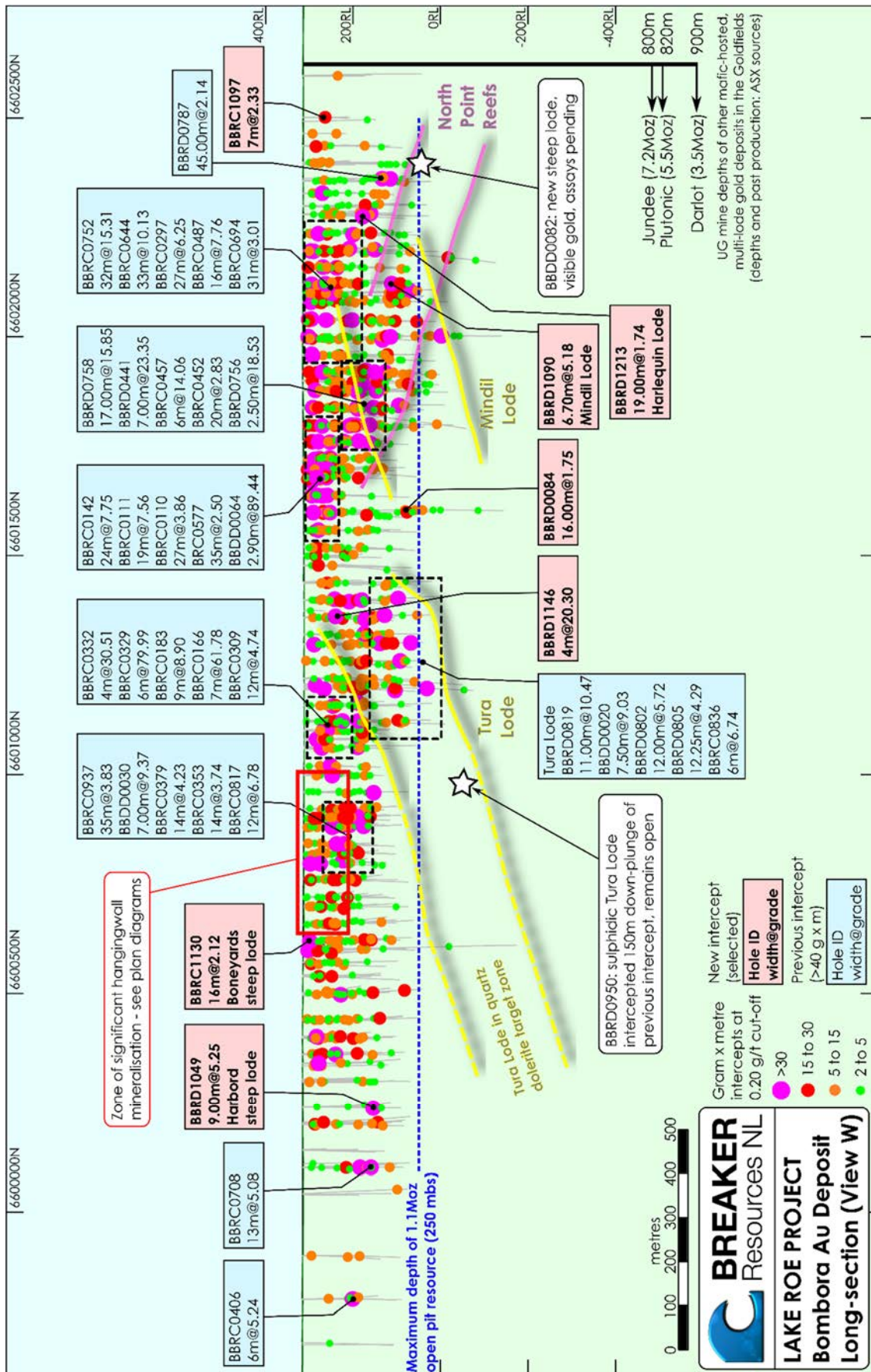


Figure 9: Long Section looking west showing selected new and previous drill intersections (all intersections by down-hole length)

Overview of Results (ASX Release 31 January 2019)

The drilling delivered strong results that continue to extend the Bombora gold deposit in all directions and continue to increase the size of any potential open pit mine.

In particular, the drilling:

- (i) discovered additional shallow gold along the eastern side of the deposit which, in conjunction with ongoing strong results from deeper drilling, continues to increase the size of any potential open pit mine;
- (ii) extended the strike length of the Bombora deposit to 2.5km (still open);
- (iii) yielded the deepest intersection to date, materially increasing the high-grade depth potential of the project after intersecting the strong Tura lode 150m down plunge of previous drilling in the central part of the deposit (vertical depth 360m; assays pending); and
- (iv) discovered a new lode with visible gold, the Morant lode, at the northern end of the deposit.

Discussion of several of these aspects follows.

Discussion: Eastern Mineralisation (ASX Release 31 January 2019)

A summary of new and recent drilling results relating to the eastern hangingwall mineralisation, situated to the immediate east of the main mineralised zone at Bombora is shown in Figure 10.

The shallow "eastern" mineralisation (eg. 4m @ 20.3g/t Au in BBRD1146) appears to be associated with the up-dip (hangingwall) extension of the Tura lode (Figures 10 and 11) and is not hosted by quartz dolerite.

The results from the eastern zone of mineralisation so far extend over a distance of 350m (still open) and Figure 12 below indicates scope for this to be significantly more. The results build on the discovery of shallow gold in the same area, including recently announced intersections such as those in BBRC0995 (4m @ 10.79g/t Au from 44m; ASX Release 12 December 2018), situated vertically below an intercept of 20m @ 4.2g/t Au from 8m including 4m @ 15.49g/t in BBRC0832 (ASX Release 13 June 2018).

This mineralisation indicates that gold can be hosted outside of the Bombora Sill quartz dolerite where the structure is favourable, expanding the gold prospectivity of rocks away from the main quartz dolerite areas. A similar pattern was also apparent at the recently upgraded Crescent Prospect discovery, located 2km to the north of Bombora (ASX Release 31 July 2018), which is hosted mainly by hangingwall basalt.

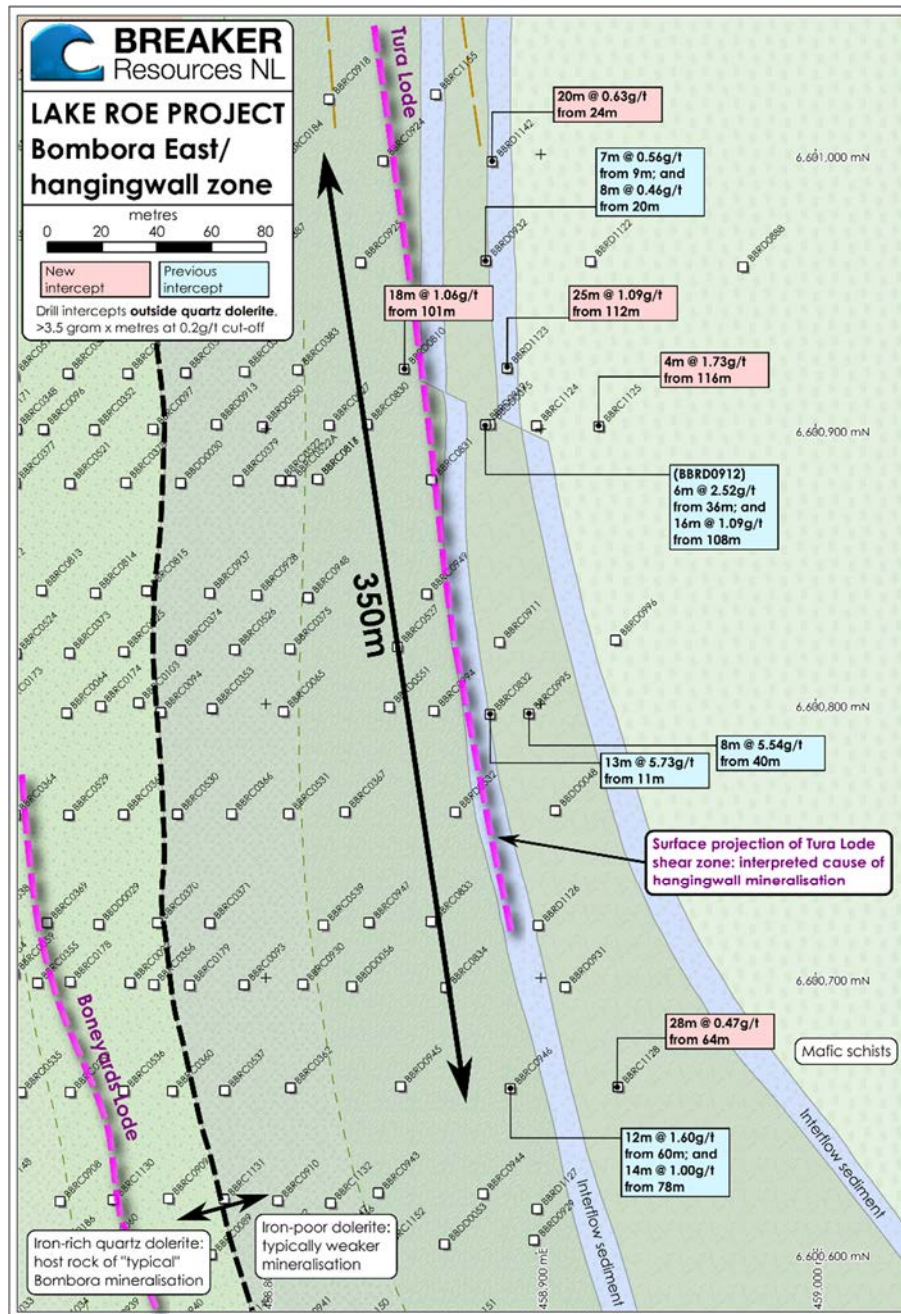


Figure 10: Eastern Hangingwall Mineralisation - summary of selected new and recent drill intersections (see also ASX Releases 12 December 2018, 23 October 2018 and 13 June 2018)

Discussion: North Extensions/South Extensions (ASX Release 31 January 2019)

A broad overview of the main step faults and their relationship to the gold mineralisation is provided in Figures 11 and 12. Collectively, the results upgrade the potential for further extensions to the north and south.

The new drilling results extend the Bombora deposit a further 200m northwards to 2.5km (eg. 7m @ 2.33g/t Au in BBRC1097 on 6602500N, Figure 8), and the open pit mining potential is enhanced by ongoing strong results from deeper drilling (eg. 6m @ 5.15g/t Au in BBRD1090). Results from the northern area are preliminary with further assay results pending and follow-up drilling currently in progress.

The visual results from deep reconnaissance diamond drilling at the north end of the deposit (BBDD0082; Figures 9 and 11; assays pending) are very encouraging and indicate the discovery of a new lode with visible gold, designated the Morant lode, situated to the northeast of the recently discovered Harlequin lode (ASX Releases 4 September 2018; 31 October 2018).

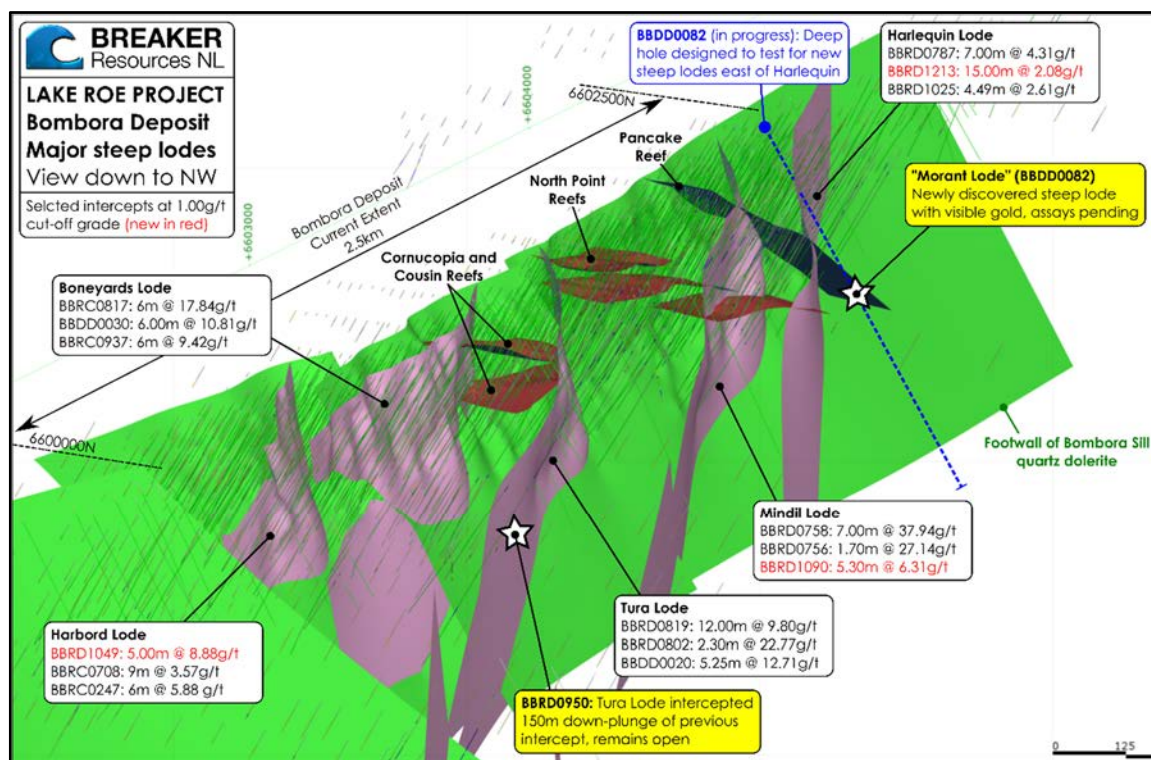


Figure 11: Perspective map of Bombora deposit showing the main steep and flat lodes and new diamond drill intersections (assays pending) in relation to the footwall contact of the Bombora Sill quartz dolerite footwall

BBDD0082 intercepted the newly named Morant lode between 307.59m and 311.83m (4.24m downhole width). The interval is characterised by sub-vertical NW-striking shearing, silica-biotite-carbonate alteration, and 2-5% disseminated pyrrhotite. A laminated quartz vein between 308.20m and 308.27m contains a grain of visible gold. This is the first intercept of this steep lode structure inside the favourable quartz dolerite host rock. BBDD0082 is currently being drilled down-dip of the favourable quartz dolerite host rock (east azimuth), to explore for blind steep lodes to the east of the recently discovered Harlequin lode (Figure 11). Significant intersections in the southern part of the deposit (eg. 9m @ 5.25g/t Au incl. 5m @ 8.88g/t from 183m in BBRD1049; Figures 8 and 9), in conjunction with shallow gold intersected in exploratory drilling in the Bombora South Prospect, have continued to upgrade the gold potential extending southwards.

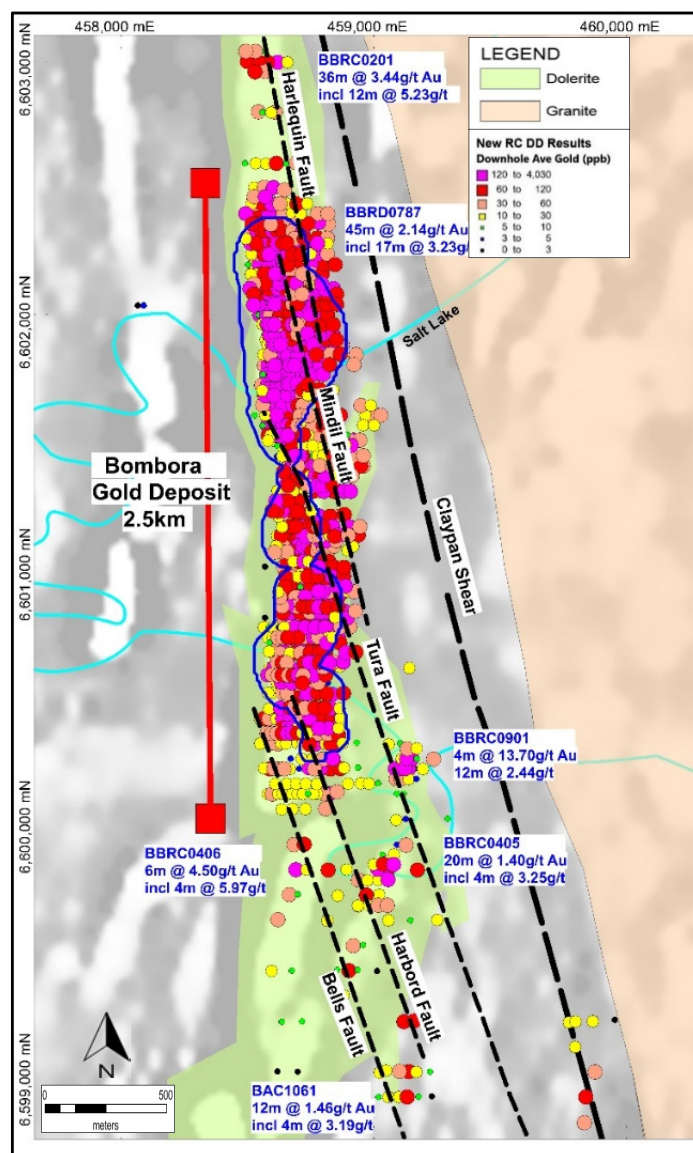


Figure 12: Map showing the relationship between the main steep mineralised faults (lodes) and RC and diamond drilling; A\$2,000 Whittle open pit shell from ASX Release 18 April 2018 in blue (holes colour-coded by downhole average gold with selected intersections; not all steep faults shown)

Discussion: Depth Extensions (ASX Release 31 January 2019)

BBRD0950, a deep reconnaissance diamond drill hole in the central part of the deposit (BBRD0950; Figures 9 and 11) successfully intercepted the core of the Tura lode structure between 436.05m and 440.25m (4.20m downhole width), within a broader zone of deformation. The interval is typical of the Tura lode, with subvertical NW-striking shearing, strong silica-albite alteration, and an average 3% disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite over the interval. This intersection validates Breaker's deep targeting model, and represents a 150m down-plunge (southern) extension of the major Tura lode structure, which remains open.

In conjunction with other results summarised in long section on Figure 9, BBRD0950 indicates that the gold system remains robust at depths up to 360m below surface, the current depth extent of drilling.

ASX Release 13 November 2018

“High-grade lithium discovery at Lake Roe”

Background: Manna Lithium Prospect

Outcropping lithium-bearing pegmatite was discovered in the area by prospector Steve Argus while undertaking reconnaissance gold-focused exploration for Breaker early in 2018.

The Manna Lithium Prospect is located 15km south-southwest of Breaker’s 1.1Moz# Bombora Gold Deposit, within tenement E28/2522 (Figure 13).

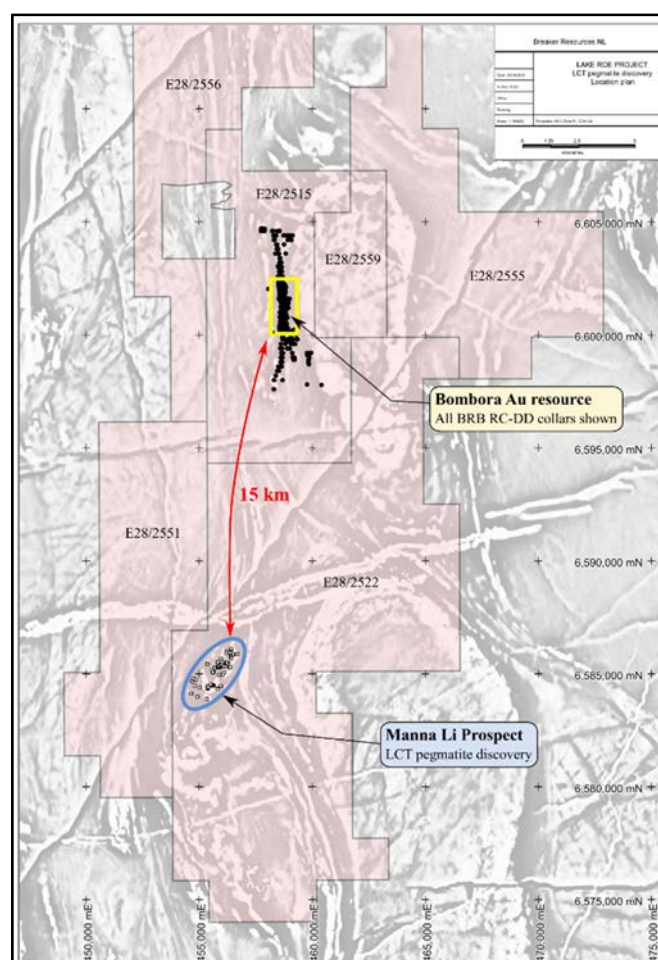


Figure 13: Location plan of the Manna Lithium Prospect, in relation to the Bombora Gold Deposit (greyscale aeromagnetic image background)

First-pass rock-chip sampling identified widespread enrichment in lithium (up to 3.81% Li_2O), tantalum (up to 366ppm Ta_2O_5) and niobium (up to 251ppm Nb_2O_5), and strong evidence of chemical zoning (ASX Release 30 April 2018). Subsequent geological mapping confirmed the presence of a spodumene-rich, lithium-cesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatite system over a 750m x 130m area, with individual pegmatite dykes up to 18m-wide (ASX Release 31 July 2018).

More recent mapping and sampling (summarised in Figure 14) has since expanded the known footprint of the lithium-bearing pegmatite to a 3.4km x 1.0km area. This area is constrained by outcrop limits and the extent of sampling, with indications that it is more extensive.

Drill Program: Manna Lithium Prospect

The drill holes reported in the 13 November 2018 release were the first drill holes of any kind to test the 3.4 x 1.0km lithium-bearing pegmatite zone at the Manna discovery (Figure 14).

The goal of the drilling was to obtain first-pass information on the width, grade and continuity of the lithium-bearing pegmatite observed at surface. Ten reconnaissance RC drill holes were completed for a total of 1,503m (BMRC0001 to BMRC0010).

Five RC drill holes tested a 700m strike length of the Manna pegmatite swarm, in an area of outcropping spodumene-rich pegmatite dykes (Figure 14; BMRC0001-0003; BMRC0009-0010). These drill holes were designed to drill through the full width of the main spodumene pegmatite zone, from hangingwall to footwall. BMRC0010 did not reach the footwall of the main zone, due to excessive groundwater inflows.

An exploratory fence of five RC drill holes was also completed to the southeast of the main zone to test for the presence of further lithium-bearing pegmatite across an area of no outcrop (BMRC0004 to BMRC0008).

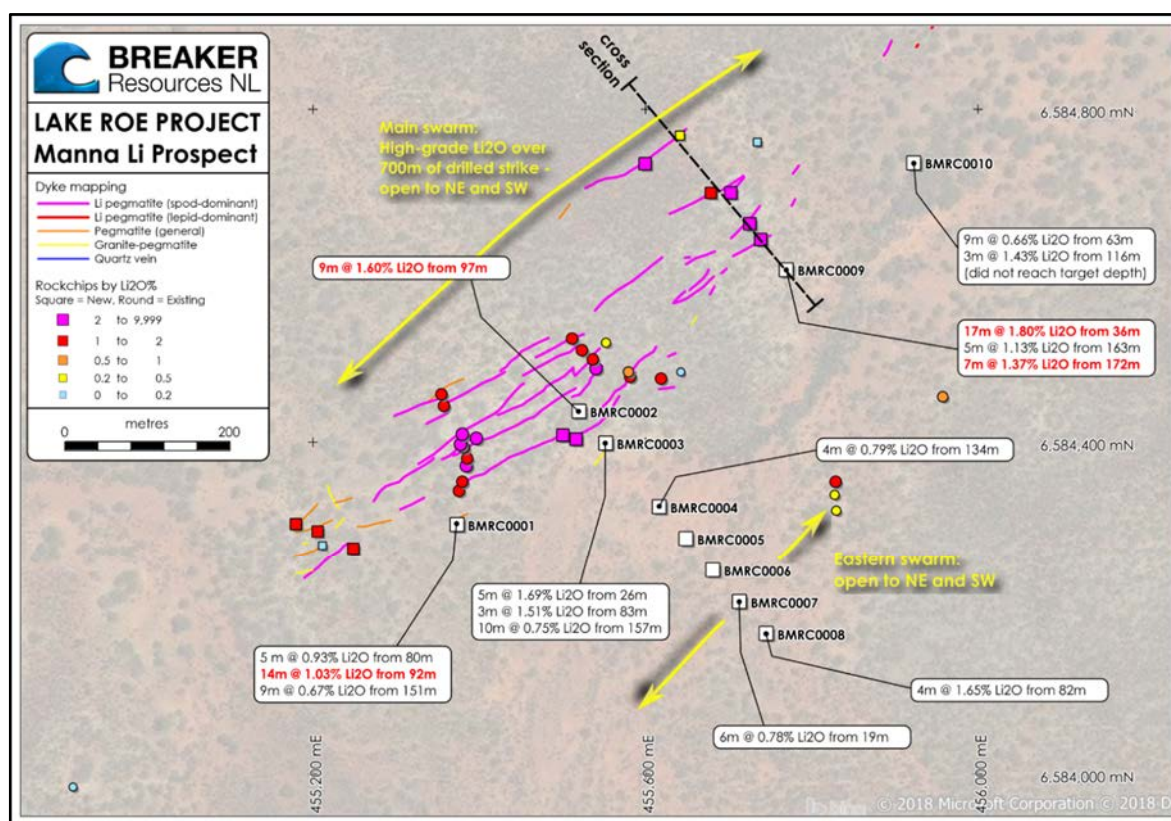


Figure 14: Plan of the spodumene-dominant zone of the Manna Lithium Prospect, showing the maiden RC drilling collars and results, plus surface mapping and rock chip information

Drill Results and Analysis: Manna Lithium Prospect

The five RC holes targeting the outcropping spodumene-rich pegmatite all returned high-grade intercepts of spodumene-hosted lithium mineralisation. Better intersections included 17m @ 1.80% Li₂O (BMRC0009; Figure 15), 14m @ 1.03% Li₂O (BMRC0001) and 9m @ 1.60% Li₂O (BMRC0002).

The drilling indicates a 150m- to 200m-wide swarm of spodumene-rich dykes extending over a distance of at least 700m, with individual pegmatite dykes up to 15m in (true) width. The mineralised pegmatite encountered in the drilling can generally be linked to mineralised pegmatite observed at surface, suggesting good continuity in the dip dimension (Figure 15).

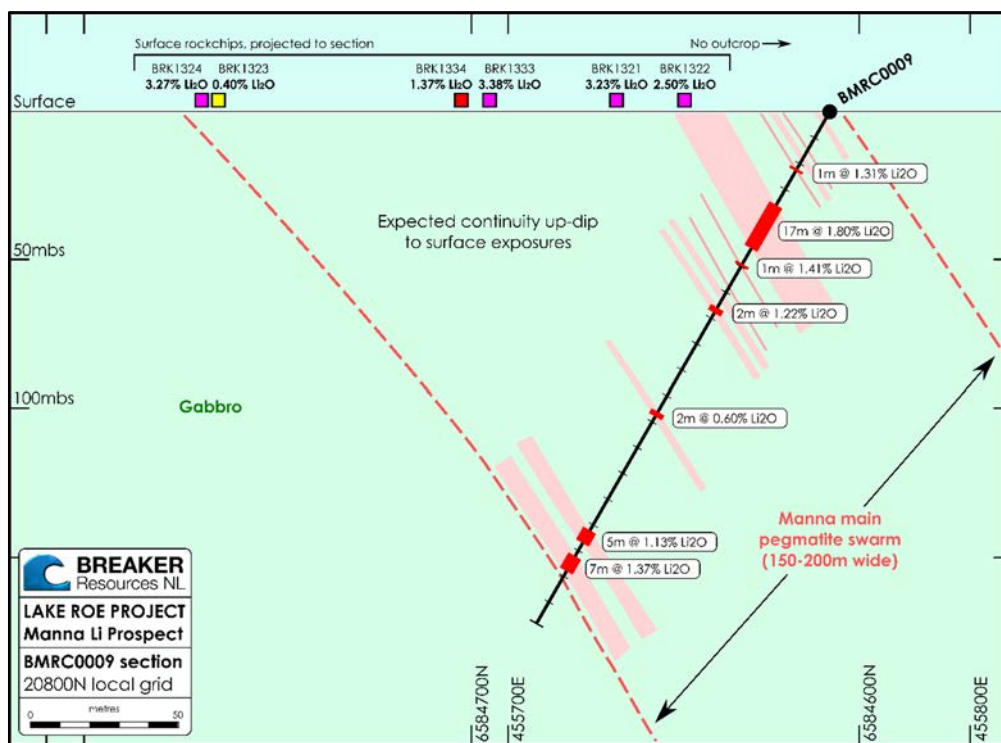


Figure 15: Cross-section through BMRC0009, showing pegmatite interpretation, significant intercepts, and surface rock chip information; Continuity is expected between drill hole intercepts and surface exposures

Mineralisation in the main swarm (Photo 2) remains open in all directions. Visual logging along the 700m-long outcrop (Figure 16) indicates that the lithium mineralogy varies from spodumene-only in the southwest to spodumene-dominant to the northeast (up to 10% lepidolite, by volume).

The pegmatite dykes dip approximately 60-70° to the southeast, cutting across north-south-trending greenstones dominated by basalt and gabbro.

Weathering of the pegmatite is negligible. This is reflected in the presence of fresh, high-grade spodumene at surface and a base of complete oxidation of approximately 3m below surface in the majority of the drilled area, extending to 15m below surface at the northeastern limit of the drilling.

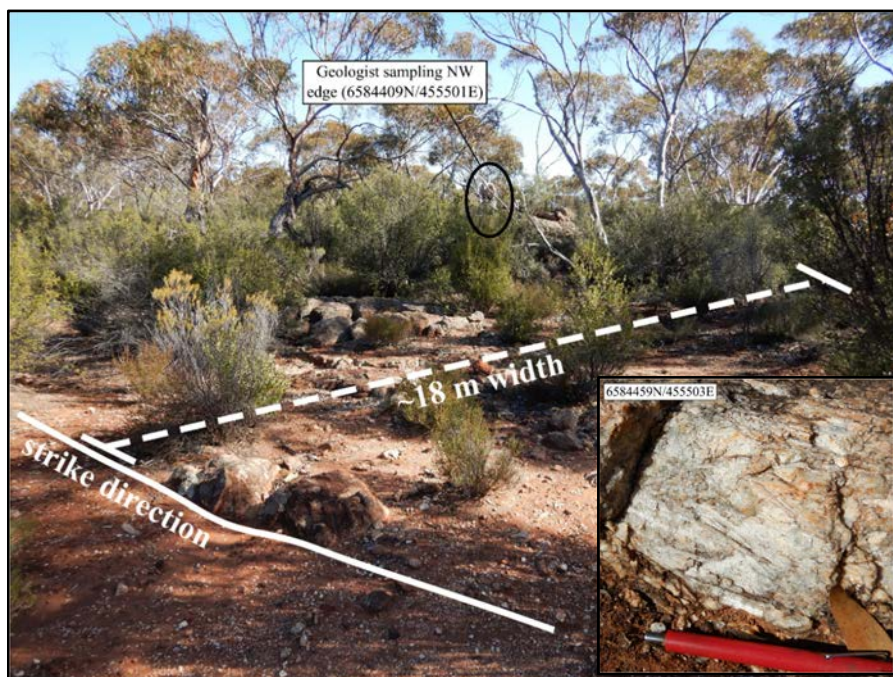


Photo 2: Manna Li Prospect: 18m-wide spodumene pegmatite outcrop;
 Inset photo of spodumene-rich (long, slender crystals) pegmatite outcrop

The reconnaissance line of five RC drill holes extending southeast of the main pegmatite outcrop identified new lithium-mineralised pegmatite in two holes, BMRC0007 and BMRC0008 (Figure 14). BMRC0007 and BMRC0008 both intercepted a ~20m wide zone of multiple lithium-mineralised pegmatite dykes (up to 4m @ 1.65% Li₂O in BMRC0008). This mineralisation is not exposed at surface and also remains open in all directions.

Mapping and Rockchip Sampling: Manna Lithium Prospect

In addition to the RC drilling, further reconnaissance mapping and rock chip sampling was undertaken in the vicinity of the Manna Li Prospect as summarised in Figures 14 and 16.

The mapping and sampling of the main 700m-long spodumene pegmatite zone at Manna confirmed the extent and grade continuity of the pegmatite dykes in that area, returning a number of new, high-grade rock chip results from the northern end of that zone (up to 3.38% Li₂O in BRK1333).

The mapping and rock chip sampling also extended the size of the overall Manna lithium-bearing pegmatite swarm to ~3.4km x 1.0km, following the discovery of another spodumene-bearing pegmatite ~1.0km southwest of the area of RC drilling (1.88% Li₂O in BRK1339; Figure 16).

Further afield (outside the 3.4km x 1.0km area), a new, separate zone of lithium-bearing pegmatite was discovered ~2.0km to the east-southeast (Figure 16). Further mapping and rock chip sampling are planned to assess the potential of this area.

Collectively, the results highlight the potential for a large, previously unexplored field of LCT pegmatite.

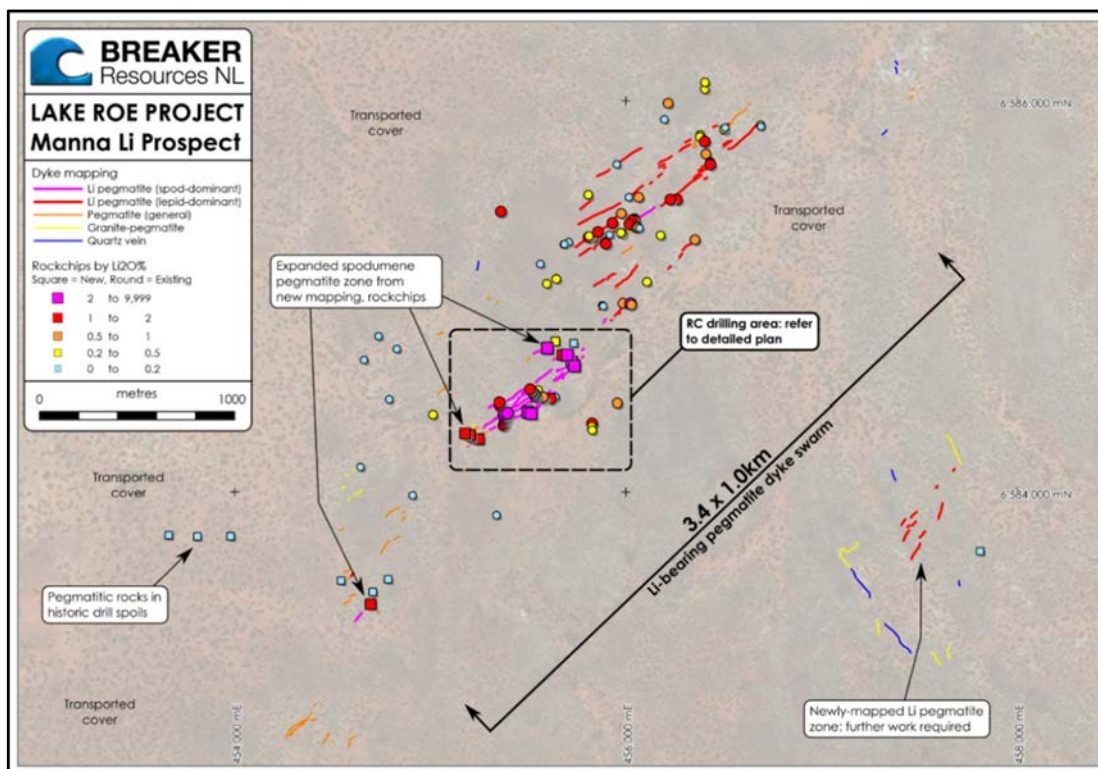


Figure 16: Plan of the Manna Lithium Prospect, showing surface mapping and rock chip information; the area covered by the maiden RC drilling is indicated (see Figure 14)

Pre-Feasibility Studies – Lake Roe Gold Project

The Company is running a dual strategy at Lake Roe, namely ongoing aggressive drilling with four drill rigs targeting rapid Resource growth and upgrade, and concurrent PFS activities targeting an early, large open pit development.

The timing on the PFS will be dictated by the need to establish the overall limits of open pit mining – drilling continues to discover new areas of shallow gold mineralisation thereby increasing the size of a potential open pit.

The main priorities of the drilling are consequently identifying the outer limits of open pit mining, to allow finalisation of the PFS, and expanding the 1.1Moz[#] Resource, particularly where open pit mining potential is apparent.

Deep reconnaissance drilling is also underway to assess the long-term, high-grade potential at depth. Early results, as summarised in the quarterly report, have been favourable.

Breaker has appointed several consultants to progress the PFS.

Geotechnical

PFS-level geotechnical studies by Peter O'Bryan and Associates were completed in the previous quarter. This work indicated overall open pit wall slope angles of approximately 44 to 48 degrees (incorporating requisite ramp access, berms and geotechnical berms), consistent with overall slope angles assumed for preliminary open pit optimisations undertaken to assist Resource estimation.

Hydrology

PFS-level surface hydrological studies have now been completed by Groundwater Resource Management, who are undertaking groundwater studies and assessments including drilling, which is currently in progress.

Environmental

Stantec have been engaged to undertake systematic environmental studies. The following surveys have been undertaken (reporting and/or analysis pending):

- (i) Detailed flora and vegetation surveys;
- (ii) Level 1 terrestrial fauna and targeted Mallee fowl;
- (iii) Subterranean fauna pilot study; and
- (iv) Baseline soils assessment.

Waste characterisation analysis studies are currently in progress. An aquatic ecology baseline flood study awaits a significant flood event.

Open Pit Optimisation/Design/Scheduling

Timing is subject to determining final open pit boundaries (successful drilling results indicate potential to significantly expand the conceptual open pit boundary).

Early open pit optimisation conducted in April 2018 indicated potential for a *single open pit* over 2.0km-long (ASX Release 18 April 2018). Favourable drilling results since then indicate potential to expand any open pit along strike, at depth and to the east.

Metallurgy

Breaker engaged ALS of Balcatta WA (**ALS**) during the quarter to commence Phase 3 metallurgical testing of selected oxide and fresh drill core samples (testwork in progress). These samples were selected to test variability along strike towards the northern and southern extremities of the deposit. This program was designed to augment comminution data obtained in the Phase 1 and 2 programs, and to develop responses to cyanide leaching in site water.

Breaker provided ALS with 400 litres of hyper-saline site water together with four composite samples each of weathered and fresh ores drawn from representative locations. Breaker and ALS developed the Phase 3 test program comprising additional SAG mill competency testing of fresh ore and cyanide leach response of each ore type based on successive variations in:

- (i) Grind size;
- (ii) Cyanide concentration; and
- (iii) Oxygen/air addition.

This work is expected to be completed during Q1 2019. Interim results to date support earlier findings of high gravity available gold and good responses to cyanidation at a grind of around 106µm.

Additional test work to characterise leach tailings and provide tails storage design data is also planned for Q1 2019.

Ularring Rock Project December 2018 Quarter Exploration Activities

The Ularring Rock project is located 100km east of Perth. The project covers the Centre Forest and Southern Brook gold-copper prospects, where historic RC drill intercepts of copper-gold mineralisation include 61m @ 0.83g/t Au, and 37m @ 0.72g/t Au and 0.26% Cu.

December quarter activities were primarily focused on further evaluation and assessment.


CORPORATE

On 1 October 2018 the Company announced the conduct of a capital raising comprising a placement to institutional and sophisticated investors. The placement raised \$10.595 million before costs and resulted in the issue of 36,537,898 shares at a price of 29 cents.

As at the date of this report, the Company's capital structure comprises:

- ✦ 182,689,492 fully paid ordinary shares (ASX: BRB)
- ✦ 4,615,373 partly paid ordinary shares (ASX: BRBCA)
- ✦ 9,900,000 unlisted options at various exercise prices and expiry dates

The 2018 Annual Report was released on 19 October 2018 and the annual general meeting was held on 22 November 2018.



Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL

31 January 2019

APPENDIX 1: Tenement Schedule

In line with obligations under ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3, Breaker provides the following information relating to its mining tenement holdings as at 31 December 2018.

Project	Tenement Number	Status at 31/12/18	% Held/Earning	Changes during the Quarter
Lake Roe	E28/2515	Granted	100	
	E28/2522	Granted	100	
	E28/2551	Granted	100	
	E28/2555	Granted	100	
	E28/2556	Granted	100	
	E28/2559	Granted	100	
	M28/388	Application	100	
Pinjin	E28/2629	Granted	100	
Ularring Rock	E70/4686	Granted	100	
	E70/4901	Granted	100	

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

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 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.

#The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource and Exploration Target is based on information announced to the ASX on 6 September 2018. Breaker confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Classification	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ounces
Indicated	12,549,000	1.5	624,000
Inferred	12,050,000	1.2	460,000
Total	24,599,000	1.4	1,084,000

Notes:

- Reported at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off
- All figures rounded to reflect the appropriate level of confidence (apparent differences may occur due to rounding)

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/13, 01/09/16

Name of entity

Breaker Resources NL

ABN

87 145 011 178

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 December 2018

Statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (6 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	(5,077)	(7,929)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) staff costs	(94)	(144)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(121)	(284)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	9	31
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Research and development refunds	-	-
1.8 Other	4	8
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(5,279)	(8,318)

2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire:		
(a) property, plant and equipment	(25)	(29)
(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
(c) investments	-	-
(d) other non-current assets	-	-

Statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (6 months) \$A'000
2.2 Proceeds from the disposal of:		
(a) property, plant and equipment	-	-
(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
(c) investments	-	-
(d) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3 Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5 Investment in term deposits, net	(5,250)	(5,250)
2.6 Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(5,275)	(5,279)

3. Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1 Proceeds from issues of shares	10,596	10,606
3.2 Proceeds from issue of convertible notes	-	-
3.3 Proceeds from exercise of share options	-	-
3.4 Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	(567)	(569)
3.5 Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6 Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7 Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8 Dividends paid	-	-
3.9 Investment in term deposits	-	-
3.10 Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	10,029	10,037

4. Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1 Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,171	5,206
4.2 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(5,279)	(8,318)
4.3 Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(5,275)	(5,279)
4.4 Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	10,029	10,037
4.5 Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6 Cash and cash equivalents at end of period (excluding term deposits over 3 months, see note below)	1,646	1,646

Statement of cash flows			
5. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts		Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	107	633
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Term deposits	1,539	1,538
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)*	1,646	2,171

Note: Cash and cash equivalents do not include term deposits which have an investment period over 3 months. As at 31 December 2018, the Company had \$5.25 million term deposit with a maturity ranging from 4 to 6 months.

6. Payments to directors of the entity and their associates

- 6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2
- 6.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3
- 6.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 6.1 and 6.2

**Current quarter
\$A'000**

97

-

Item 6.1 includes aggregate amounts paid to directors including salary, directors' fees, consulting fees and superannuation.

7. Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates

- 7.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2
- 7.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3
- 7.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 7.1 and 7.2

**Current quarter
\$A'000**

-

-

n/a

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

8. Financing facilities available <i>Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
8.1 Loan facilities	-	-
8.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-
8.3 Other (please specify)	-	-
8.4 Include below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include details of those facilities as well.		

n/a

9. Estimated cash outflows for next quarter	\$A'000
9.1 Exploration and evaluation	3,400
9.2 Development	-
9.3 Production	-
9.4 Staff costs	75
9.5 Administration and corporate costs	125
9.6 Other (provide details if material)	-
9.7 Total estimated cash outflows	3,600

10. Changes in tenements (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)	Tenement reference and location	Nature of interest	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
10.1 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements lapsed, relinquished or reduced				
10.2 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased				

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here: .....
(Director/Company secretary)

Date: 31 January 2019

Print name: Michelle Simson

Notes

1. The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes included in or attached to this report.
2. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.