BREAKER Resources NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **6 September 2018**

Bombora Gold Resource jumps 74% to 1.1Moz including high-grade core of 808,000oz at 2.0g/t Au

Pre-Feasibility Study underway to assess potential for standalone open pit development in parallel with ongoing aggressive drilling targeting further Resource growth

Highlights

- **Upgraded Indicated and Inferred Bombora Mineral Resource of 1,084,000oz @ 1.4g/t Au (24.6Mt) reported above 0.5g/t Au[1]**
- **74% increase in contained ounces, driven by ~25,500m of successful in-fill and extensional drilling completed since the maiden Resource in April 2018**
- **Includes high-grade core of 808,000oz @ 2.0g/t Au (12.5Mt) reported above 1.0g/t Au, or 417,000oz @ 3.4g/t Au (3.9Mt) reported above 2.0g/t Au[2]**
- **58% of the Resource is in the Indicated category (up 136% to 624,000oz) – available for conversion to Ore Reserves**
- **Outstanding potential to deliver continued growth in the Resource, which remains open in all directions**
- **Drilling continues with 3-4 rigs to extend and upgrade the Resource, and to target further shallow gold outside the main discovery zone**
- **In addition, ongoing drilling will target the area directly below the Resource, where numerous high-grade intercepts have been recorded below a vertical depth of 250m but not yet included in the Resource estimate**
- **Pre-Feasibility Study underway to assess potential for early standalone open pit development**

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB) is pleased to report an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Bombora gold deposit, part of its 100%-owned Lake Roe Gold Project in Western Australia.

The updated Mineral Resource, which totals 24.6Mt at 1.4g/t Au for 1,084,000oz (a 74% increase in contained ounces), incorporates the results of a further 25,500m of successful extensional and in-fill drilling completed since the maiden Resource of 18 April 2018 and an improved geological model resulting from an increased understanding of the mineralisation controls.

[1] Resource reported above 250mbs (50mRL). Lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au to enhance geological continuity. All figures are rounded to reflect the appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding. See Table 1/Appendix 2.

[2] See Appendix 2

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The updated Mineral Resource confirms that the Bombora deposit is a significant greenfields gold discovery and highlights the substantial gold endowment within the broader Lake Roe Project. The Company will now pursue a two-pronged strategy based on crystallising value from the Bombora Mineral Resource while at the same time maintaining an aggressive exploration effort aimed at further expanding the Resource and making new discoveries.

A Pre-Feasibility Study is already underway to assess the viability of a standalone open pit mining operation. Once the lower limit of economic open pit mining is determined, the Company also plans to assess the underground potential below this level using cut-off grades more appropriate for underground mining.

Early open pit optimisation studies completed at a gold price of A$1,650/oz indicate reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. This is supported by the consistent high gold endowment of approximately 5,000 to 6,000 ounces per vertical metre (**OVM**) to the base of close-spaced drilling at around 150mbs (Figure 1).

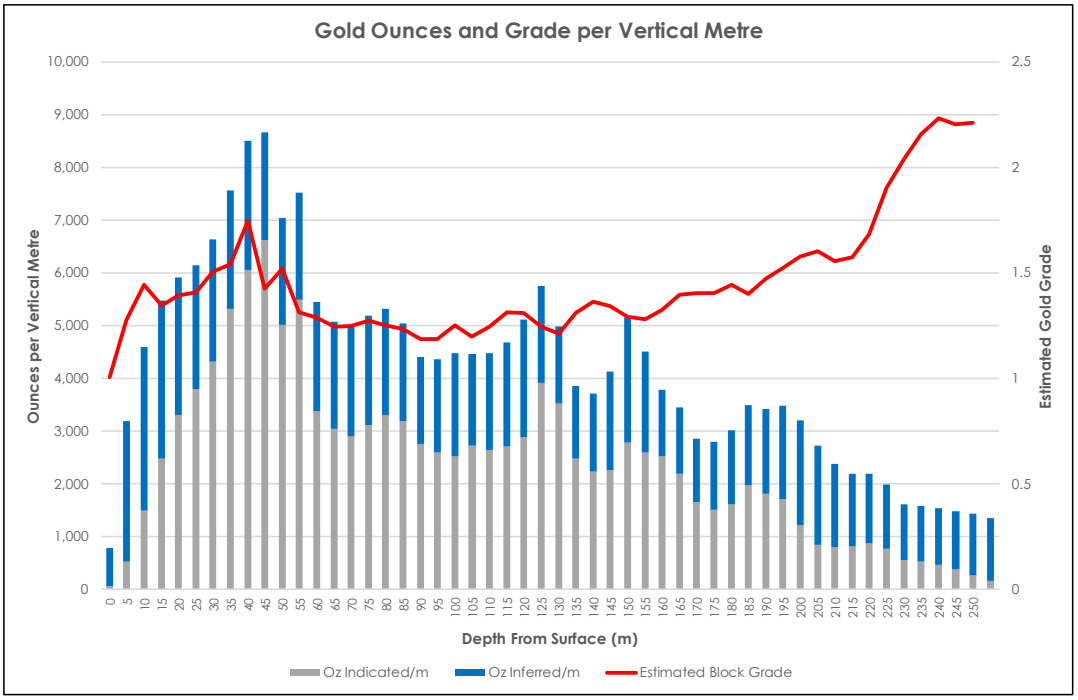

Figure 1: Gold ounces per vertical metre and Resource grade with depth

Breaker Executive Chairman Tom Sanders said the rapid growth in the Bombora Resource over the past five months reflected both the success of its recent drilling and important breakthroughs in its understanding of the geological controls on the mineralisation.

"This is a pivotal moment for the Company," he said.

"Not only have we achieved our previous Exploration Target of 1.1 to 1.3Moz just five months after announcing it, we have also mapped out a clear pathway for Breaker to materialise the value of this exciting discovery for our shareholders.

"With a much clearer picture of the mineralisation controls to hand, we are now finding a lot more gold, more quickly. This is unmistakably reflected in the improving discovery cost of $18/oz compared to $23/oz for the maiden Resource in April.

"Moving forward, we now have multiple avenues to conitinue to grow the Resource – along strike, at depth and regionally – and we intend to keep pursuing this opportunity with an aggressive drilling program using three to four rigs.

"The most immediate opportunity exists at depth below 250m, where the presence of continuous high-grade gold mineralisation in both steep and flat orientations provides an obvious focus for drilling. This is reflected in our updated Exploration Target for the project.

"Our drilling priorities from here will be to delineate and upgrade more shallow ounces, deeper drilling to scope the underground potential, and testing of a large number of targets surrounding the Bombora deposit.

"In parallel with this work, we have also commenced a Pre-Feasibility Study based on the current Mineral Resource as part of the strategy to crystallise the significant value of what we have already found.

"With no mining legacy issues at Bombora and a gold endowment of nearly 800,000 ounces within the top 150m of the deposit, there is compelling open pit potential which will be evaluated by the PFS over the coming months."

Photo 1: Drilling at Lake Roe in mid-2018

A revised **Exploration Target of 1.2 million to 1.4 million ounces of gold** is estimated over a vertical distance of 450m below the revised Mineral Resource from approximately 250mbs to 700mbs. This Exploration Target supersedes the former Exploration Target announced in April (ASX Release 18 April 2018) and is in addition to the Mineral Resource estimate. *The potential quantity of the Exploration Target expressed in this report is conceptual in nature, as there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource in areas where it is not already defined and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.*

The Exploration Target comprises an estimated range of 6.8Mt to 9.7Mt at a grade of 4.5g/t Au to 5.5g/t Au extending 450m below the revised Resource (50mRL to -400mRL; Figure 2). The tonnage and grade ranges are based on an OVM range of 2,600 OVM to 3,100 OVM, roughly half the observed OVM in areas of adequate drilling above 150mbs.

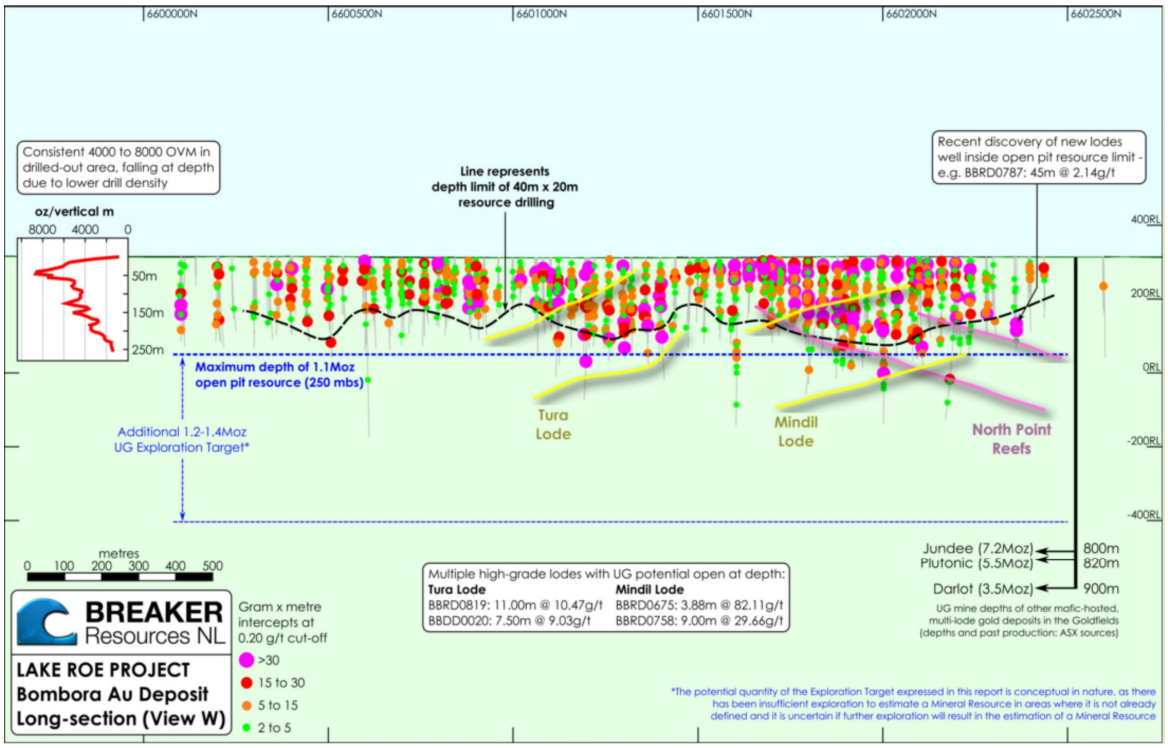

Figure 2: Long section showing drill holes coloured by metal content and Exploration Target

The grade range of 4.5g/t to 5.5g/t Au assumes higher cut-off grades and lode continuity at higher grades as required for underground mining. The Exploration Target does not include any potential gold mineralisation situated along strike from the Bombora deposit, nor any gold mineralisation below 700mbs (-400mRL).

The Exploration Target is based on proposed diamond drilling which has commenced but will likely take several years to implement, transitioning from initial scoping-style drilling to full drill-out which will be subject to ongoing success. The timing and priority of the proposed drilling may be affected by commercial imperatives such as an initial economic focus on shallow ounces.

Some drilling below 250mbs has occurred (Figure 2) and has encountered some significant intersections (eg. BBDD0020: 5.95m @ 11.33g/t Au; ASX Release 7 August 2017) but the amount of drilling is not sufficient to allow detailed quantification of the potential. A summary of previous exploration which provides context in relation to the Exploration Target is provided in Appendix 1.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

A summary of the material information used to estimate the Mineral Resource is presented in accordance with JORC 2012 requirements. Additional details of the geological context and Resource estimation parameters are included in Annexure 1 at the end of this announcement.

The updated Mineral Resource for Bombora is summarised below in Table 1 and has been reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au and to a depth of 250mbs to satisfy the JORC Code for eventual economic extraction.

Table 1: Lake Roe Project Bombora Deposit Mineral Resource September 2018

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 cutoff*
- *All figures rounded to relect the appropriate level of confidence (apparent differences may occur due to rounding)*

The substantial increase in tonnes (107%) and ounces (74%) can be attributed to a further 25,500 metres of drilling since the release of the maiden Resource. Targeted drilling has identified further steep lodes to the south, eastern lodes of up to 300-500 metres in strike, depth extensions to the Tura and Mindil lodes, new W-dipping lodes and strike extensions to the north and south. This has provided a greater geological understanding of the deposit.

Refinement of the geological model based on the further drilling and greater understanding of the controls on mineralisation has given Breaker more confidence in delineating high-grade internal domains and interpreting continuous mineralisation within the quartz dolerite host unit. Five main mineralised trends have been identified within the stratabound mineralisation hosted in the upper, iron-rich parts of the Bombora Sill. These are steep lodes, flat reefs, west-dipping lodes, stockwork zones and local areas of supergene enrichment. Figure 3 below summarises the contribution of ounces to the Bombora Resource for these different lode styles.

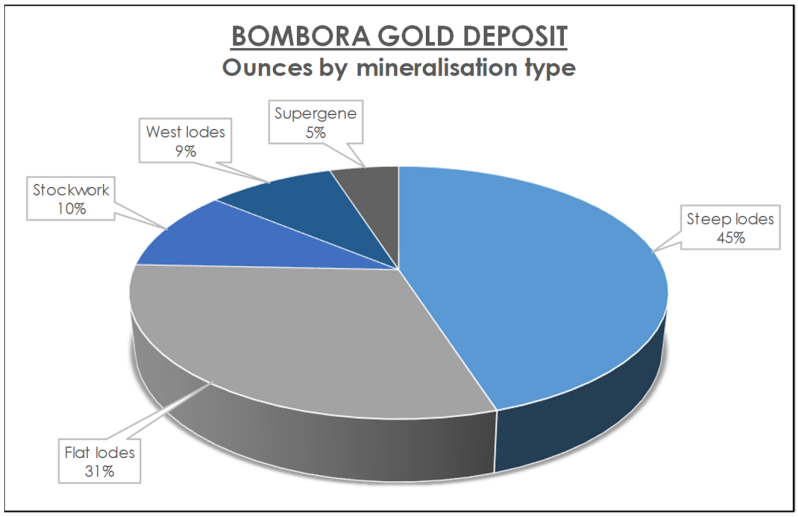

Figure 3: Mineralised lodes and contained ounces

Project Location

The Bombora gold deposit is located within the Lake Roe Project, which comprises six Exploration Licences (~550km^2) located 100km east of Kalgoorlie, in Western Australia (Figure 4). The project is underlain by greenstone and granitoid rocks belonging to the Kurnalpi Terrane of the Archean Yilgarn Craton. Two craton-scale structural corridors transect the project area. The Keith-Kilkenny Lineament (locally the Roe Shear Zone) is spatially associated with gold mineralisation over much of its length – eg. Karonie (35km south) and Carosue Dam (65km north); Leonora and Thunderbox.

The Celia Fault (locally the Claypan Shear Zone) is spatially associated with gold mineralisation in the Laverton region to the north – eg. Mt Morgans.

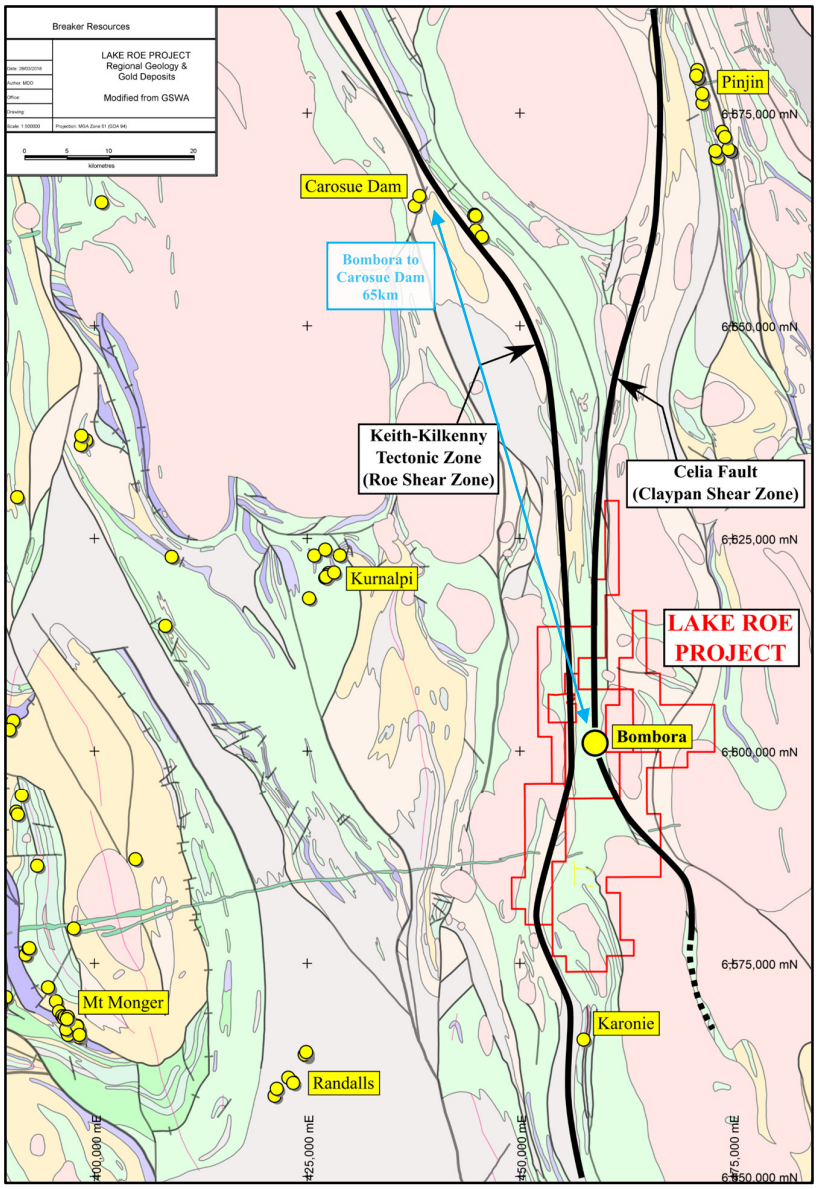

Figure 4: Lake Roe Project location, in relation to regional geology, relevant regional faults, and known gold mineralisation (modified from Geological Survey of Western Australia sources)

Lake Roe District Geology

The Lake Roe Project is dominated by shallow transported cover within and peripheral to the Lake Roe salt lake system. The underlying greenstones can be separated into Western and Eastern domains. The Western Domain is dominated by the ~60-70° E-dipping Roe Shear Zone corridor, which comprises lower- to mid-amphibolite facies mafic, felsic-intermediate and sedimentary rocks. At their western margin, the Western Domain greenstones are intruded by, and structurally interleaved with, biotite monzogranite.

The Eastern Domain, host to the Bombora gold deposit, occurs east of the Claypan Shear Zone's western branch. Lithology is dominated by ~50-60° E-dipping mafic, felsic-intermediate, high-Mg and sedimentary rocks, metamorphosed to upper-greenschist to lower-amphibolite facies. High-Fe tholeiitic mafic rocks, mostly in the form of fractionated dolerite sills, are a feature of the Eastern Domain. The largest of these bodies is the 150-300m thick Bombora Sill, which hosts the majority of the gold mineralisation thus far discovered. The Bombora deposit is located on the eastern limb of the tight-isoclinal Bombora Antiform, which occupies a low-strain domain between the western and eastern branches of the Claypan Shear Zone. Mineralisation is focused where the Bombora Sill is cut by a camp-scale corridor of NNW-trending shear zones. The greenstones of the Eastern Domain are intruded by late-tectonic syenitic granitoids such as the Swan Lake Syenite, 800m east of Bombora (Figure 5).

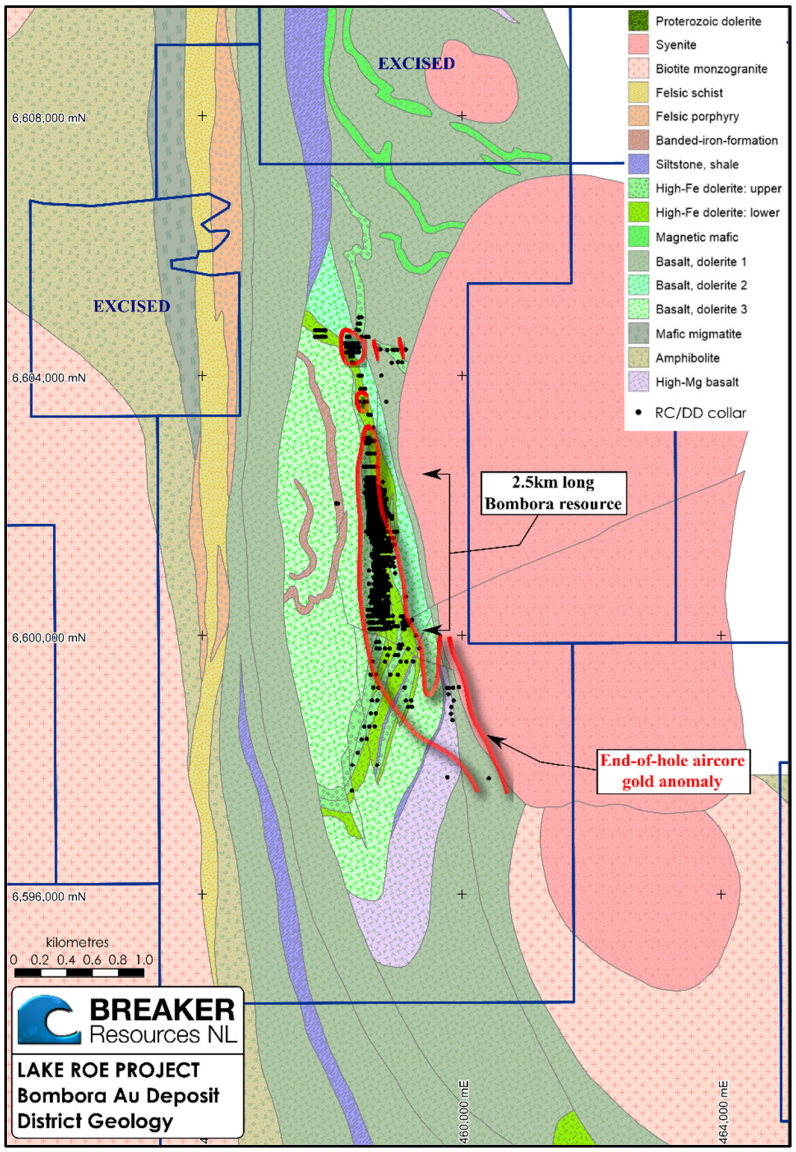

Figure 5: District geological setting of the Bombora gold deposit

Bombora Deposit Geology

Gold mineralisation at Bombora is largely stratabound, occurring preferentially in the 100-150m thick, iron-rich quartz dolerite unit of the Bombora Sill. Variably-plunging lodes are formed where different mineralised structures intersect the quartz dolerite (Figure 6). Four main mineralised structure types have been recognised: steep lodes, flat reefs, west-dipping lodes, and stockwork zones.

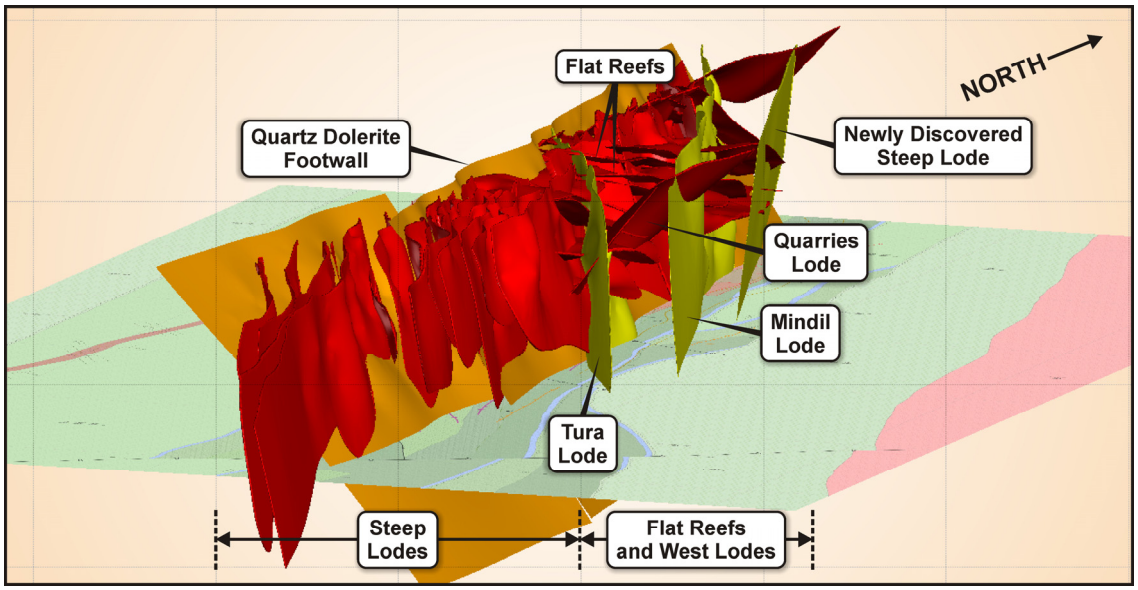

Figure 6: 3D representation of intersections between mineralised structures and quartz dolerite

Steep lodes occur in ductile shear zones that are NNW-trending and sub-vertical, and have sub-horizontal to gently south plunging intersections with the quartz dolerite. Mineralisation is hosted in lode-style (vein-poor) silica-albite-biotite-sulphide alteration zones. These structures are interpreted to be the primary fluid pathways within the deposit, and the controlling/bounding structures on domains of flat reefs and west-dipping lodes. Steep lodes account for the largest proportion of gold at Bombora by lode type (Figures 3 and 8) and the down-plunge extensions of major steep lodes (eg. Tura and Mindil) are the primary targets for the assessment of underground mining potential.

The flat reefs and W-dipping lodes occur in low-strain domains between major steep lode structures, and are interpreted to represent a conjugate pair of linking brittle-ductile structures. Flat reefs are gently N- to NE-dipping (5-30°), sinistral-reverse structures that contain laminated quartz reefs/reef zones up to 3m wide, and sulphidised haloes. They have sub-horizontal to gentle north plunging intersections with the quartz dolerite. Major flat reefs (Figure 7) include the Cornucopia and Cousin reefs and the North Point reefs, the latter being a north plunging en-echelon array of reefs that has been traced >600m down-plunge (open) in the northern part of Bombora. W-dipping lodes occur in moderately (40-50°) W-dipping reverse shear zones, which have N-S sub-horizontal intersections with the quartz dolerite. Mineralisation is associated with shear-parallel veins and/or flat-lying tension veinlets. Key examples of W-dipping vein zones include the Harmat Fault and the Uluwati, Sultans, and Quarries reefs.

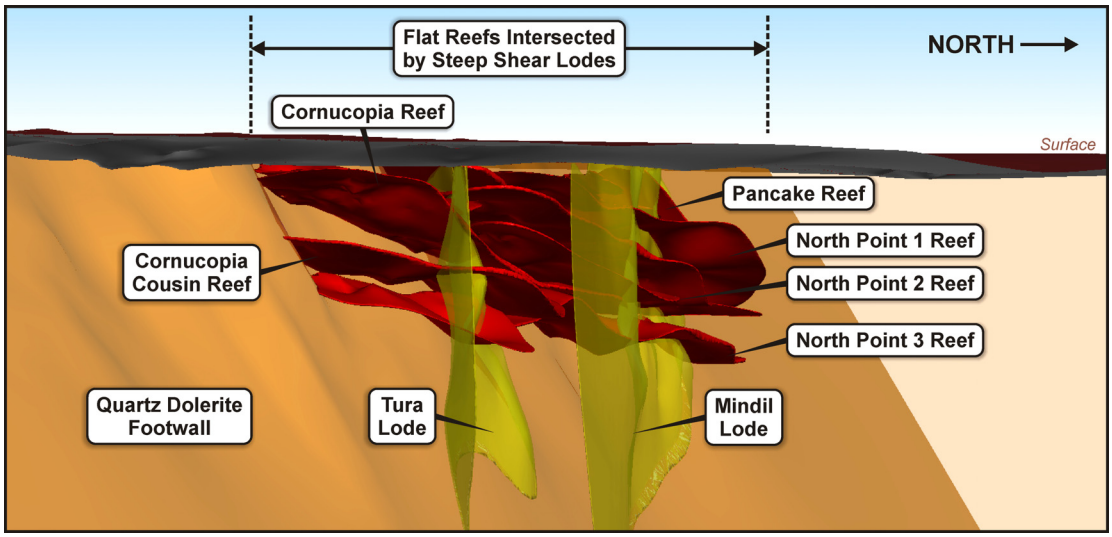

Figure 7: 3D representation of intersections between flat reefs and steep shear lodes

Stockwork mineralisation in the Resource is mostly within the Harmat Stockwork, a near-surface mineralised body focused around the W-dipping Harmat Fault between ~6601600mN and 6601800mN. Internal stockwork vein orientations in this zone vary between sub-horizontal, W-dipping and N-dipping. A new stockwork body has recently been identified at depth at the north end of Bombora (ASX Release 4 September 2018), but does not form part of this Resource upgrade.

A swarm of barren moderately W-dipping, biotite-pyroxene-calcite lamprophyre dykes (~30-40m zone, comprising several dykes of 1-10m true thickness) cross-cut all Archean lithologies, and are interpreted to post-date gold mineralisation.

To provide some perspective to the impact of individual lodes to the Bombora Resource, Figure 8 below summarises the top 10 mineralised lodes and their contribution of contained ounces to the Bombora Resource.

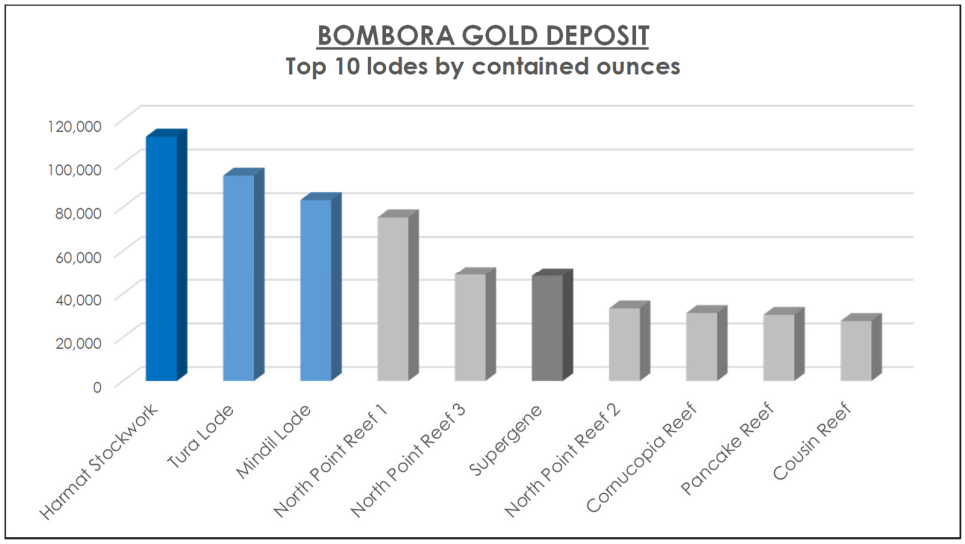

Figure 8: Top 10 mineralised lodes by contained ounces

Drilling, Sampling and Assay Techniques

Full details of the drilling and assaying procedures and protocols are provided in Annexure 1.

An additional 25,500 metres of reverse circulation (**RC**) and diamond drilling has been completed since the release of the maiden Resource (ASX Release 18 April 2018). A total of 180,500 metres now exists for the project and all of this drilling data was utilised for the upgrade of the Mineral Resource. The database now consists of:

- 844 RC holes (116,000 metres);
- 67 diamond holes (13,500 metres); and
- 79 diamond holes with RC pre-collars (21,000 metres).

Drill holes are on a located on a nominal spacing of 40m x 20m typically to a variable depth of 130m to 200m. Closer drill patterns of 20m x 20m have been completed approximately every 200m along strike.

Drilling has also been completed at depth to intersect the potential underground targets of the Tura and Mindil lodes. Vertical drilling has been completed to an approximate vertical depth of 300m. The maximum hole depth is 567m down hole (approximately 430m vertical depth).

All sampling was carried out using Breaker Resources' sampling protocols which includes the regular insertion of Certified Reference Materials and duplicate samples. One metre RC samples are collected from a trailer (land drilling) or a support tracked vehicle (lake drilling) mounted cyclone and then passed through a three tier riffle splitter. A four metre composite sample is also taken from all samples using a PVC sample spear.

Diamond drilling consisted of either HQ3 core from surface (generally to the top of fresh boundary) or an RC pre-collar (variable depth) followed by NQ2 drilling to complete the hole. Overall the ground is very competent and 100% core recoveries generally occur in the fresh material. Samples are collected by cutting the core in half with an automated (Almontie) core saw based on geological contacts or one metre intervals using Breaker's standard sampling protocols.

All sample preparation was carried out by MinAnalytical Laboratory Services Australia either in Kalgoorlie or Perth with all analysis being conducted in their Perth facility. A 25g or 50g Fire Assay charge was completed. Some screen fire assays were also completed to check assays as coarse/visible gold grains are present throughout the Resource in numerous lodes.

Resource Model

A geological interpretation was undertaken by Breaker personnel using all available data including geophysics, geological logging and assay data to create a resource model. The mineralisation domains were created in Leapfrog, using all available structural and lithological data and broad mineralised trends. Further sectional and plan interpretation was then carried out to refine mineralised zones. The Leapfrog wireframes were then used within Surpac to constrain grade estimation.

The mineralised wireframes were modelled using a 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off grade for enhanced geological continuity based on population statistics and to reflect the likely use of the model for open pit assessment. Domains included a maximum of two metres of internal waste and a minimum intersection width of two metres or greater. Where the intercept gold value was below the nominal cut-off, but mineralisation was shown to occur due to alteration, sulphides and foliation, the intercept was included to preserve the continuity of the ore zone.

Grade Estimation Methodology

To assign grades to the resource model, the assay database was constrained by the relevant mineralisation domains and then composited into one metre lengths. Grade estimation was undertaken for each domain by Ordinary Kriging using parameters optimised by Quantitative Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. The search neighbourhoods were aligned with the prevailing mineralised trends.

Top cuts were assigned to the composite data by analysing the grade distribution with respect to the effect of extreme grade values. High grades were evaluated with regards to any impact on overall metal within the Resource, including any risk associated with over-estimating grade.

Due to the differing mineralisation styles, each domain was analysed individually and a top cut assigned based on a combination of inflection points on a log probability plot, outliers on histograms and the effect of top cuts on cut mean and the coefficient of variation. Top cuts of between 4g/t Au and 60g/t Au were applied. Furthermore, to restrict the influence of any remaining high grades, each domain was assessed and a further constraint was applied to limit grades over an approximate value of 15g/t Au to a distance of 40m. This limited the influence of high grades to a single section during estimation.

Variographic analysis was undertaken on the top cut composited data for each domain, with these then being used in the grade estimation. Estimation utilised mineralised wireframes as hard boundaries. This ensured that only composite samples within each domain were used to estimate blocks for that lode.

Ordinary Kriging interpolation method was utilised using Geovia Surpac. The parent cell was created using a 10m (E) by 20m (N) by 2m (z) block size. This is half the drill spacing and is considered the industry standard for cell size. This was then further sub-celled to a size of 2.5m (E) by 5m (N) by 1m (z) to accurately reflect the wireframe geometry.

The block model has been populated with gold grades using a single interpolation pass during which all blocks were filled. A minimum of four and a maximum of 26 samples were used during the estimation process. Several models were created altering estimation parameters and results assessed to determine the impact of high grades on the estimation. The 3D block model was then coded with density, weathering and classification.

The Mineral Resource estimate has been validated using visual and statistical methods, including the checking of the block model grades against the de-clustered input composite grades, use of swath plots in major directions, comparison of statistics on a domain and global basis and a visual comparison of the block grades versus the composited top cut data in cross section using block data that is well informed.

Classification

The Mineral Resource has been classified into Indicated and Inferred categories following the guidelines of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The classification is determined based on drill hole spacing, geological confidence, grade continuity and kriging variances.

An Indicated Resource category was assigned to mineralisation domains with a drill hole spacing 40m x 20m or less, and the estimate quality was considered good as shown by a slope of regression being greater than 0.6 and there was geological continuity.

An Inferred Resource category was assigned to mineralisation domains with a drill hole spacing greater than 40m x 20m and the estimation quality was medium, based on a slope of regression of between 0.6 and 0.4. Blocks that were poorly informed and have a drill spacing greater than 80m have not been classified and are not reported within the Mineral Resource.

Surfaces were manually created to represent these boundaries and classification assigned to each individual domain based on the parameters above.

Reporting

The Mineral Resource reported by Breaker is that portion of the resource model that is above 0.5g/t Au and is constrained to a depth of 250m below surface. This satisfies the "reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction" criteria for JORC compliance. Only Indicated and Inferred mineralisation that falls within this area is reported as Mineral Resource.

Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL 6 September 2018

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

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Tom Sanders and Alastair Barker, Competent Persons, who are Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Sanders and Mr Barker are executives of Breaker Resources NL and their services have been engaged by Breaker on an 80% of full time basis; they are also shareholders in the Company. Mr Sanders and Mr Barker have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Sanders and Mr Barker consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Christine Shore, who is a Competent Person and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ms Shore is a full time employee of Breaker Resources NL. Ms Shore has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ms Shore consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: Previous and Relevant Bombora ASX Announcements

The following announcements released to the ASX contain results from RC and diamond drilling at the Bombora discovery within the Lake Roe Gold Project, WA.

Date	Title of Announcement
15 February 2016	RC drilling underway to test potentially major gold discovery at Lake Roe Project in WA
24 February 2016	Maiden RC drilling hits multiple gold-bearing sulphide lodes at Lake Roe Project in WA
24 February 2016	RIU Explorers Conference Presentation
16 March 2016	Hits of up to 19g/t identify high-grade sulphide lodes at emerging Lake Roe discovery in WA
18 April 2016	New RC drill results up to 25g/t further highlight potential for significant gold discovery, Lake Roe Gold Project, WA
29 April 2016	Quarterly Report for the period ending 31 March 2016
10 May 2016	Final RC results upgrade potential for major gold discovery, Lake Roe Gold Project, WA
11 May 2016	RIU Resources Round-up Conference Presentation
24 May 2016	Resources Rising Stars Conference Presentation
11 July 2016	RC drilling underway to test extensive high-grade gold anomaly at Lake Roe Project in WA
28 July 2016	Quarterly Report for the period ending 30 June 2016
2 August 2016	Diggers & Dealers Conference Presentation
15 August 2016	Breaker makes significant WA gold discovery with numerous wide, high-grade intersections
30 August 2016	Exploration Update: Drilling hits sulphide mineralisation at Lake Roe Gold Project in WA
13 September 2016	Final assays confirm significant widths and high grades at Bombora North discovery in WA
20 September 2016	Wide, shallow high-grade gold results in gap between Bombora and Bombora North discoveries
20 September 2016	Resources Rising Stars Conference Presentation
20 October 2016	Hits of up to 13g/t link two Lake Roe gold discoveries over continuous 2.2km zone
28 October 2016	Results up to 38g/t boost mining potential of Lake Roe Gold Project in WA
31 October 2016	Quarterly Report for the period ending 30 September 2016
18 November 2016	First closer-spaced drilling between Bombora and Bombora North indicates continuity and robustness of the emerging Lake Roe gold discovery
28 November 2016	Annual General Meeting Presentation
19 December 2016	Gold hits highlight potential for 4.4km gold zone
24 January 2017	High-grade results reinforce scale, continuity and potential at Lake Roe gold discovery
31 January 2017	Bonanza grades up to 201g/t gold at Lake Roe discovery
31 January 2017	Quarterly Report for the period ending 31 December 2016
22 February 2017	RIU Explorers Conference Presentation
1 March 2017	More shallow, high-grade infill results highlight continuity of mineralisation at 2.2km-long Bombora gold discovery in WA

Date	Title of Announcement
27 March 2017	Outstanding infill drilling results establish continuity of wide, shallow high-grade mineralisation at Bombora
31 March 2017	AMEC Investor Presentation
26 April 2017	Infill drilling at Bombora continues to confirm continuity of mineralisation with more shallow, high-grade hits
26 April 2017	Quarterly Report for the period ending 31 March 3017
10 May 2017	RIU Resources Round-up Conference Presentation
30 May 2017	More wide, shallow, high-grade gold intersections
30 May 2017	Resources Rising Stars Conference Presentation
6 July 2017	Strong results from infill drilling at Bombora
19 July 2017	Quarterly Report for the period ending 30 June 2017
7 August 2017	Breaker confirms potential for underground mine with hits of up to 12g/t
7 August 2017	Diggers & Dealers Conference Presentation
4 September 2017	More thick high-grade hits results of up to 21g/t further strengthen open pit potential at Lake Roe
17 October 2017	More strong results of up to 54g/t to form part of maiden resource at Bombora gold discovery
18 October 2017	Strong recoveries from preliminary metallurgical testwork at Lake Roe gold project in WA
31 October 2017	Quarterly Report for the period ending 30 September 2017
9 November 2017	Precious Metals Symposium Presentation
23 November 2017	Strong drill results further highlight continuity of mineralisation at Bombora
23 November 2017	Annual General Meeting Presentation
4 December 2017	Resources Rising Stars Summer Series Events Presentation
10 January 2018	Bonanza results up to 9m @ 35.88g/t gold at Bombora discovery
15 January 2018	Exceptional metallurgy results highlight potential for early cashflow opportunity and low ongoing production costs
30 January 2018	Quarterly Report for the period ending 31 December 2017
20 February 2018	Further strong drilling results continue to extend mineralised zone at Bombora
28 March 2018	Exceptional new high-grade lodes confirm underground mining potential at Bombora
18 April 2018	Robust maiden resource confirms outstanding mining and growth potential at Bombora
26 April 2018	Inside Briefing
30 April 2018	Quarterly Report for the period ending 31 March 2018
7 May 2018	New high-grade lodes show strong potential to grow Resource laterally and at depth
13 June 2018	Strong drill results continue to confirm scope to materially expand Bombora gold Resource
17 July 2018	Broker/Investor Presentation
31 July 2018	Continued drilling success at Bombora paves way for upgrade of Mineral Resource
31 July 2018	Step-out drilling extends Bombora gold deposit to the north
31 July 2018	Quarterly Report for the period ending 30 June 2018
4 September 2018	High-grade results continue to grow Bombora gold deposit ahead of updated Resource

Appendix 2: Cut-off Resource Table

Table 2: Bombora Mineral Resource at various cut-off grades

Cut-off	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
(g/t Au)	(t)	(g/t Au)	(oz)		(g/t Au)	(oz)		(g/t Au)	(oz)
0.5	12,549,000	1.5	624,000	12,050,000	1.2	460,000	24,599,000	1.4	1,084,000
1.0	7,155,000	2.2	498,000	5,320,000	1.8	310,000	12,475,000	2.0	808,000
2.0	2,460,000	3.6	287,000	1,390,000	3.0	130,000	3,850,000	3.4	417,000

Notes:

- *Resource reported above 250mbs (50mRL).*
- *Lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au to enhance geological continuity.*
- *All figures are rounded to reflect the appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.*

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. RC samples were collected from a trailer or rig mounted cyclone by a green plastic bag in 1m intervals and the dry sample riffle split to produce a 3kg representative sample which was placed on the ground with the remaining bulk sample in rows of 20. Any damp or wet samples were kept in the green plastic bag, placed in the rows of samples and a representative spear or scoop sample taken. Diamond core is drilled HQ3 or NQ2 dependent upon ground conditions. Core is cut in half by a diamond saw on site and half core is submitted for analysis except duplicate samples which are submitted as quarter core.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling was undertaken using Breaker Resources' (**BRB**) sampling protocols and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice, including standard and duplicate samples.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	RC samples were composited at 4m to produce a bulk 3kg sample. Half core samples were taken with a diamond saw generally on 1m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate (minimum 0.4m to maximum of 1.2m). The 3kg composite samples were sent to MinAnalytical for preparation in Kalgoorlie or Perth and then analysis in Perth. Samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverised to -75µm and split to produce either a 25g or 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.).*	RC drilling was undertaken using a face-sampling percussion hammer with 5½" bits. Diamond core is HQ3 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	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results*	RC drilling recoveries were visually estimated as a semi-qualitative range

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
recovery	*assessed.*	and recorded on the drill log along with moisture content. Diamond drillers measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using either three or six metre core barrels. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every "run". Core recovery is calculated as a percentage recovery. Core recovery is confirmed by BRB staff during core orientation activities on site and recorded into the database.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC holes were collared with a well-fitting stuff box to ensure material to the outside return was minimised. Drilling was undertaken using auxiliary compressors and boosters to keep the hole dry and lift the sample to the sampling equipment. Drill cyclone and splitter were cleaned regularly between rod-changes if required and after each hole to minimise down hole or cross-hole contamination. Various diamond drilling additives (including muds and foams) have been used to condition the drill holes to maximise recoveries and sample quality. Diamond drilling by nature collects relatively uncontaminated core samples. These are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias in the RC drilling at this stage. There is no significant loss of material reported in the mineralised parts of the diamond core to date.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Drill holes were logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, weathering, wetness and obvious contamination by a geologist. Data is then captured in a database appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	RC and diamond core logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature and captures downhole depth, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration and other features of the samples. All cores are photographed in the core tray, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry and wet.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core samples were cut in half using a conventional diamond core saw. Half core samples were collected for assay except duplicate samples which are quarter cut. An entire half core sample is retained and stored in core trays.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were split 87.5%-12.5% by a stand-alone multi-tiered riffle splitter. The majority of the samples were recorded as dry and minimal wet samples were encountered. Sample duplicates were obtained by re-splitting the remaining bulk sample contained in a plastic bag in the field using the multi-tier riffle splitter. RC composite samples were collected via spear sampling of the riffle split bulk sample contained in green plastic bags.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The samples were sent to an accredited laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. All samples were sorted, dried pulverised to -75µm to produce a homogenous representative 25g or 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 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 for RC and diamond drilling (quarter core) are taken at least three times in every 100 samples. All samples submitted were selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage. Duplicate sample results are reviewed regularly for both internal and external reporting purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly give an accurate indication of mineralisation given the qualitative nature of the technique and the style of gold mineralisation sought.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The analytical technique used a 25g or 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.
	The use of twinned holes.	Several twinned RC and diamond drill holes were completed. The twinned holes showed excellent assay correlation between mineralised zones with the exception of BBDD0046 and BBDD0047 which displayed poor correlation due to the (local) west-dipping orientation of the mineralisation (largely parallel to drill orientation). An additional nine diamond holes were drilled at opposite angles to provide a "scissor" test of the other drill holes to confirm the interpretation.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary geological and sampling data was recorded digitally and on hard copy respectively, and is 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 RC and diamond holes are gyro surveyed for rig alignment and downhole at the completion of the hole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is GDA94 MGA, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	As detailed above.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill holes are on a nominal spacing of 40m x 20m and some areas of closer drill patterns of 20m x 20m have been completed every 200m along strike. Wider spaced patterns have been drilled in areas of reconnaissance drilling. Diamond drill holes are drilled selectively, mainly to clarify structure or to assess the depth potential.
	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 infill drilling is being conducted to provide enough data to support estimation of a Mineral Resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Four metre composite samples were taken for all RC holes via spearing. One metre samples were riffle split when dry or by a representative spear or scoop sample when wet/damp. No sample compositing has been applied to diamond drill core.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Angled RC drilling and diamond drilling has so far confirmed three mineralisation orientations. The extent, geometry and plunge of the various structural "domains" and how they interact is still being resolved. Further detailed drilling is needed to confidently quantify the degree of sample bias arising from drill orientation (positive or negative).
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have	Sample bias arising from orientation is discussed above.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	RC and diamond drill samples submitted were systematically numbered and recorded, bagged in labelled polyweave sacks and dispatched in batches to the laboratory's Kalgoorlie facility by BRB personnel. The laboratory confirms receipt of all samples on the submission form on arrival. These samples are then transported to Perth for analysis. All assay pulps are retained and stored in a Company facility for future reference if required.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No formal audits/reviews have been conducted on sampling technique or data to date. However a scanning of sample quality (recovery, wetness and contamination) as recorded by the geologist on the drill rig against assay results occurs with no obvious issues identified to date.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The RC and diamond drill holes are located on tenement E28/2515, which is held 100% by BRB. There are no material interests or issues associated with the tenement.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical holders of the Project area include Poseidon Gold, WMC, Mt Kersey Mining and Great Gold Mines. Vertical rotary air blast and aircore drilling undertaken in the period 1991 to 1998 identified a zone of strong gold anomalism that extends over a potential distance of 4km under thin (5-10m) cover (maximum grade of 4m at 0.71g/t Au). Although the prospectivity of the trend was recognised by previous explorers, rigorous anomaly definition and appropriate follow-up of encouraging results did not occur, apparently due to "non-geological" factors, including inconvenient tenement boundaries at

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the time of exploration and changes in company priorities and market conditions.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	BRB is targeting Archean orogenic gold mineralisation near major faults. Gold is associated with subsidiary faults of the Claypan Shear Zone and occurs preferentially in the Fe-rich part of a fractionated dolerite in an area of shallow (5m to 20m) transported cover. The dolerite is folded into a domal 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.*	A list of previous general announcements that contain reported drill hole information for all RC and diamond holes included in the reported Mineral Resource estimation is provided in Appendix 1.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	A nominal 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off is used for grade calculations. No top-cuts have been applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	All reported RC and diamond drill assay results have been length weighted (arithmetic length weighting).
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	None undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	All drill hole intercepts are measured in downhole metres (criteria for detailed estimate of true width not yet at hand unless otherwise stated). At this stage the main primary mineralised structural orientation(s) are still being ascertained and are inconclusive. The orientation of the drilling may introduce some sampling bias (positive or negative).
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	A nominal 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off is used for grade calculations. 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.

SECTION 3: ESTIMATE AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	Geological data is stored centrally in a relational SQL database using DataShed software. Breaker Resources NL employs a Database Administrator who is responsible for the integrity of the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All geological and field data is entered into LogChief or Excel spreadsheets with lookup tables and fixed formatting and validation rules to ensure data integrity and prevent errors. Sampling data is received from the assay laboratory digitally and is imported into the database without edits. An external audit was carried out by RockSolid Data on the database to determine the quality of the data and to identify data failing integrity checks.
	Data validation procedures used.	During importation of the data within DataShed, a series of validation procedures occur. These reference library tables, triggers and validation procedures to ensure that data is valid before being uploaded into the database. A comparison of all data was also carried out between the original supplied data (including geological logging, collars, surveys and assays) and the digital compiled data. Drill hole collar pickups were checked against planned and actual collar locations. All data was checked visually in 3D to ensure that hole locations and surveys were correct.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	The competent person makes regular site visits to the Lake Roe Project. During these visits, the focus has been on understanding the geology, reviewing sampling and logging practices.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	Diamond and RC drilling throughout the deposit has allowed the development of a robust geological model. The host rock is highly predictable and the structural framework is consistent. A drill spacing of 40m x 20m is generally needed to resolve the detail of the interpretation.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	The geological interpretation has been created based on 844 RC holes, 67 orientated diamond holes and 79 RC pre-collared (orientated) diamond drill holes. All available data from the drilling has been used within the creation of the geological interpretation. Structural observations from the diamond drilling were used to guide the model. The geological interpretation is also backed by aeromagnetic data and detailed surface geological mapping marginal to the Bombora deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	Alternative interpretations have been considered. It is believed that the alternate interpretations would have little effect on the global metal estimate.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	The dolerite unit has been modelled over the entire deposit and the location of the hanging and footwall well understood. All geological observations were used to guide the interpretation and further control the trends of the Mineral Resource estimate.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	A swarm of moderately W-dipping, biotite-pyroxene-calcite lamprophyre dykes cross-cut the mineralisation and are interpreted to post-date gold mineralisation, based on assay data and analysis of core-scale relationships. These have been modelled as barren within the quartz dolerite host unit.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	Resource model length of 2,500m along strike and a horizontal width up to 300m. The Mineral Resource has been constrained to an elevation of 250m below surface. Only Indicated and Inferred categories falling within this area have been reported as Mineral Resource. Actual widths of mineralised zones range from 2m (steep lodes) to 150m (for flat lying lodes). Depth below surface to the lower limit of the quartz dolerite is ~500m below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	Software used: Geovia Surpac – drill hole validation, compositing, block modelling, geostatistics, variography, estimation, block model validation, classification and reporting. Supervisor – geostatistics, variography, Quantitative Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis, block model validation. Leapfrog Geo – wireframes, implicit modelling of grade shells, modelling of geology and mineralised controls. Treatment of extreme grade values – high grade results within the deposit were capped by analysing histograms, log histograms, log probability plots and spatial analysis of individual mineralisation domains. Top cuts varied between 4g/t Au for the lower grade southern domains and 60g/t Au for the high grade northern zones. As the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		deposit contains visible gold, to constrain and prevent smearing of the high grades, a further constraint was applied during estimation limiting any remaining high values to a distance of 40m. Estimation technique – Ordinary Kriging interpolation within Geovia Surpac was selected for all domains. Hard domain boundaries were used for the estimation using only composites within that domain. Interpolation parameters – the search ellipse was aligned to the mineralised trend of each domain, a minimum of 4 samples and a maximum of 26 samples were used. The average range within the variography was around 80m to 100m. One search pass was carried out, with a maximum distance to extrapolation of 250m. No drill holes were used to restrict the estimation as this further smeared high grades. The majority of the blocks were estimated with an average distance to sample of less than 80m. Classification categories where then used to limit the blocks that were poorly informed.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	Two check estimates were undertaken; both Inverse Distance Squared and Nearest Neighbour were used to validate the Ordinary Kriging result.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	There were no assumptions made with respect to by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	No estimation was made for deleterious elements or other non-grade variables.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	The parent block size of 10m (X) by 20m (Y) by 2m (Z) is approximately half the average drill spacing. A sub-cell of 2.5m (X) by 5m (Y) by 1m (Z) was selected to provide adequate domain volume definition and to honour the wireframes. A single ellipsoidal search pass was used with a search distance of 250m along strike. Distances varied by individual lodes.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No selective mining units were assumed in this estimate.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	No correlated variables have been investigated or estimated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	The geological interpretation was used at all stages to control the estimation. It was used to guide the orientation and shape of the mineralised domains. These were then used as hard boundaries for the grade estimation, using the trend of the mineralisation to control the search ellipse direction and the major controls on the distribution of grade.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	Top cuts were used in the estimate to control the high grades returned from visible gold. Top cuts, where appropriate, were applied on an individual domain basis. A high-grade restriction was also used for some domains to prevent local over-estimation in areas of high grade sub-populations.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Validation checks of the estimate occurred by way of global and local statistical comparison, comparison of volume of wireframe vs the volume of the block model, comparison of the model average grade (and general statistics) and the declustered sample grade by domain, swath plots by northing, easting and elevation, visual check of drill data vs model data, comparison of global statistics for check estimates.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	The tonnage was estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	A lower cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au was utilised for enhanced geological continuity. For the material above the optimised shell, the cut-off grade applied to the reported estimate is 0.5g/t Au. This was selected as a general industry guide for being economic in an open pit.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	The Mineral Resource is constrained by a vertical depth of 250m to satisfy the reasonable prospect of eventual economic extraction criteria for JORC compliance. Early open pit optimisation studies completed at a gold price of A$1,650/oz indicate reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. Whittle optimisations assumed the following inputs: (i) Conventional open pit mining practises with cost assumptions in line with open pit mining operations

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		within Western Australia. Cost estimates were based on recent and/or current mining contract cost inputs; (ii) Carbon-in-Pulp processing at a rate of 2.5Mtpa with costs in line with the size of the processing facility based on recent public domain feasibility studies; (iii) Metallurgical recovery of 95% based on Breaker's testwork; (iv) Dilution of 10%; (v) Ore loss of 5%; (vi) Overall pit wall slopes range between 50° and 70° depending on lithology and weatheringin oxide, and 50° in transition and fresh rock; and suggested by preliminary geotechnical studies. (vii) WA Government royalty of 2.5%. The reported Mineral Resource makes no allowance for dilution or recovery.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	Metallurgical test work undertaken showed gold recovery in the range of 96% to 99% in oxide and fresh mineralisation (ASX Release 15 January 2018). A recovery of 95% was used in the optimisation. The metallurgical testwork indicated low-cost gold processing based on modest hardness and a relatively coarse grind size of 106-125µm which indicates low energy consumption and hence low operating costs. The testwork also indicated a high level of gravity gold (ranging from 31% to 90%). The testwork did not identify any significant problematic issues of concern.
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	No test work has been carried out regarding potential acid mine drainage material type definition. It is assumed that surface waste dumps will be used to store waste material and conventional storage facilities will be used for the process plant tailings. Environmental impact assesments are underway and to date have not identified any issues.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	Bulk density values have been calculated for oxide, transitional and fresh material based upon samples from diamond drilling and metallurgical test work results. The method used is air/water immersion and samples are taken for each diamond hole. Samples are distributed evenly over the deposit, within different weathering zones and differing rock types. It is considered that the results within the transitional and fresh material are representative, with all 159 measurements comparing closely. An assumption has been made for the transported cover. This material is un-mineralised and does not form part of the Mineral Resource.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	Onsite measurements by water immersion method are only conducted on competent transitional and fresh core. Limited oxide samples have been taken and it is believed that porosity may not have been adequately assessed. A conservative density has been applied to this weathering profile.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	Samples taken were coded by lithology and weathering. Averages were derived within each weathering zone and this value then used to code the block model. Results within each weathering zone (oxide, transitional and fresh) were very similar and were considered appropriate for reporting purposes.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	The Mineral Resource has been constrained to a vertical depth of 250m below surface. Blocks have then been classified as Indicated, Inferred or Unclassified based on drill hole spacing, geological continuity and estimation quality parameters. Indicated Mineral Resource was defined where there was a good to high level of geological confidence in geometry, where continuity of grade was established and drill spacing was averaging 40m or less. The conditional bias slope was greater than 0.6. Inferred Mineral Resource was defined where there was a low to moderate level of geological confidence in geometry, there was still continuity of grade and drill spacing was greater than 40m. The conditional bias slope was less than 0.6

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		indicating a lower level of confidence in the estimation. Unclassified mineralisation has not been included in this Mineral Resource and is the material that has an average distance to the nearest sample greater than 80m and a low slope of regression.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	Consideration has been given to all relevant factors in the classification of the Mineral Resource.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	Internal reviews of the Mineral Resource were carried out by the BRB geological team members including Michael Outhwaite, Harry Mees and Tom Sanders. A database review was completed by RockSolid Data Consultancy who concluded that the data integrity is sound. Internal audits were undertaken by Breaker Resources at all stages of the estimation.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	With further drilling it is expected that there will be variances to the tonnage, grade and metal of the deposit. The Competent Person expects that these variances will not impact on the economic extraction of the deposit. It is the Competent Person's view that this Mineral Resource estimate is accurate and reflects a conservative approach to the deposit. The estimate has used restricted search distances, which has resulted in the high grade outliers being well contained and the risk of over-estimating gold is considered low. As new drilling has been received during the estimation process, results have been used to validate the accuracy of the interpretation.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	This statement relates to global estimate of tonnes and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	No production data exists for the Bombora deposit.