

Underground study opens up high-grade potential below Bombora open pit

Study builds on robust open pit outcomes, giving Bombora genuine scale with ongoing growth expected from other underground lodes

Highlights

Lake Roe Gold Project

- ✦ A study of the underground mining potential was completed on the Tura lode, one of many high-grade lodes below the 824,000oz open pit Resource at the 1.5Moz Bombora deposit
- ✦ The Study identified potential for mining 664,000t @ 4.4g/t for 93Koz over a two-year period at an estimated production cost of approximately A\$1,100/oz (ASX Release 31 July 2022)
- ✦ As a result of the Study, further underground studies are planned on other high-grade lodes, the extent of which is expanding with ongoing drilling
- ✦ This Study demonstrates the potential to complement open pit production with expanding amounts of high-grade underground feed
- ✦ Three diamond rigs are now running continuously with a focus on increasing the Indicated component of the underground Resource to assist planned mining studies

Manna Lithium Project (20% free-carried interest to completion of BFS)

- ✦ Large program underway to expand 9.9Mt @ 1.14% Li₂O Mineral Resource (20,000m RC & 6,000m)
- ✦ Resource update expected in Q4 2022
- ✦ Early intersections of 10m @ 1.21% Li₂O from 50m & 12m @ 1.71% Li₂O from 75m; open in all directions with several mineralised trends extending over a 5km x 1.5km area

Ularring Gold Gold-Copper & Nickel-PGE Project

- ✦ Breaker's maiden drilling planned to commence Q3 2022; Regulatory access imminent

Corporate

- ✦ Well-funded with \$22.3M in cash and investments comprising \$11.7m in cash (30 June) and \$10.6m in ASX-listed shares held in Global Lithium Resources Ltd (29 July 2022)

ASX: BRB



Board

Peter Cook
Tom Sanders
Mark Edwards
Mike Kitney
Linton Putland
Eric Vincent

Corporate

Issued Equity:
325.8m FPO
15.975m options

Cash:
\$11.7m

Market Cap:
\$64m @
\$0.20/share

Lake Roe Gold Project – June 2022 Quarter Activities

Overview

Breaker released a positive underground mining study of the Tura lode post-quarter. This is an important milestone and a fantastic result for Breaker as it starts to unveil the economic potential of a vast array of primary lodes beneath a very large open pit Resource that extends over a 3km distance.

Breaker's objectives for the remainder of FY2022 are to establish a robust standalone open pit and underground mining option, and to keep expanding the mining option while upgrading and growing the Resource.

The underground mining study of the Tura lode only covers one of many known primary lodes, albeit the most advanced by drilling, but it provides a small snippet of the excellent potential for longer life sustainable underground mining of the many other primary lodes beneath the Bombora deposit.

Given the positive underground mining study, further underground mining studies are now planned on the many other lodes. These primary lodes have only become apparent over the last 18-months, and there is strong potential for further growth driven by the drill bit.

The previous April 2022 open pit mining study demonstrated the potential for a large open pit with strong early free cash flow. Importantly, we now have the potential to complement this with expanding amounts of high-grade underground feed when the production cost of underground mining is less than that in an open pit. This sets the scene for a significant standalone operation that we can keep growing with further drilling.

Three diamond rigs are now running continuously following the recruitment of four new geologists over the last two months to accelerate the drilling. The priority of the drilling is to upgrade the Indicated component of the underground Resource, as well as ongoing growth.

The delay in receiving assay results for recent drilling has been frustrating, but the assay laboratory has accelerated steps to clear the current backlog from several diamond drill holes, and a good progression of news flow from this drilling is expected.

Free-carried lithium interests situated within the Lake Roe project have the potential to fund a large part of the capital expenditure expected for a standalone development.

The Ularring Project, in the emerging SW Yilgarn mineral province, presents opportunity for a significant gold-copper and/or nickel-PGE discovery, with initial drilling is expected to start in Q3 2022.

Development Activities

Breaker is an emerging gold producer and the key attributes of the Lake Roe Project are its scale and high-grade mining optionality.

Breaker has recruited a number of experienced mining professionals to transition the project to the development phase, including Chief Operating Officer, Sam Smith, and Chief

Financial Officer, Lisa Wynne. As a result, steps to accelerate permitting, native title and other stakeholder engagement are also underway to position the Company for development.

The project is on a granted mining lease and many of the environmental, geotechnical, hydrological and metallurgical studies works for an open pit operation are at an advanced stage and do not highlight any impediments to development (ASX Release 30 June 2019). Subject to further mining studies, these permits will be expanded to include the potential underground operation.

More recent mining studies underway include open pit design, groundwater assessment, underground geotechnical assessments, power assessment, Miscellaneous Licence application and process facility assessment.

A review of the methodology of capturing the various high-grade lodes within the underground Resource is underway. The Mineral Resource on which this Study is based uses lower cut-off grades of 0.1g/t or 0.3g/t and there is scope to apply high-grade geological domains more appropriate for underground mining.

These activities are expected to translate to regular updates of the various phases of works leading to a prefeasibility study to build Lake Roe as a robust standalone project with an eye on achieving the best commercial outcome for shareholders.

It is hoped a PFS study can be completed before year end. The final timing will be influenced by how much Indicated underground mineralisation is available to convert to potential Reserve for ongoing mining studies.



Photo 1: Lake Roe Project – Looking south from Northern Starter Pit area

Underground Mining Studies (ASX Release 31 July 2022)

Breaker Resources NL's (ASX: BRB) Lake Roe Gold Project is a virgin 1.7Moz greenfields discovery in the Kalgoorlie region, one of the world's most prolific and top-ranked mining jurisdiction.

Breaker has spent the bulk of the last 4 years drilling out a 9km long mineralised trend with the majority of the work focused on the 3km-long, 1.5Moz Bombora deposit with the aim of establishing an early production option from which to expand the Project.

The Company completed a preliminary underground mining Study of the Tura lode, one of many high-grade gold lodes discovered below the Bombora open pit area over the last 18 months (**Figure 1**).

The Study only addresses the obvious initial extent of the Tura Lode immediately accessible from the Bombora open pit (**Figure 2**). The Tura lode is still open along strike, and further underground studies on other high-grade lodes are expected to follow.

The Study followed a recent open pit mining study which identified potential for strong early free cash flow from a series of staged cut-backs extending over 3km (ASX Release 12 April 2022). The Study assumed decline access from a conceptual open pit described in ASX Release 12 April 2022 (Shell 74). Underground access is estimated to occur approximately two years after the commencement of the open pit and is expected to be approximately two years in duration (Tura lode alone).

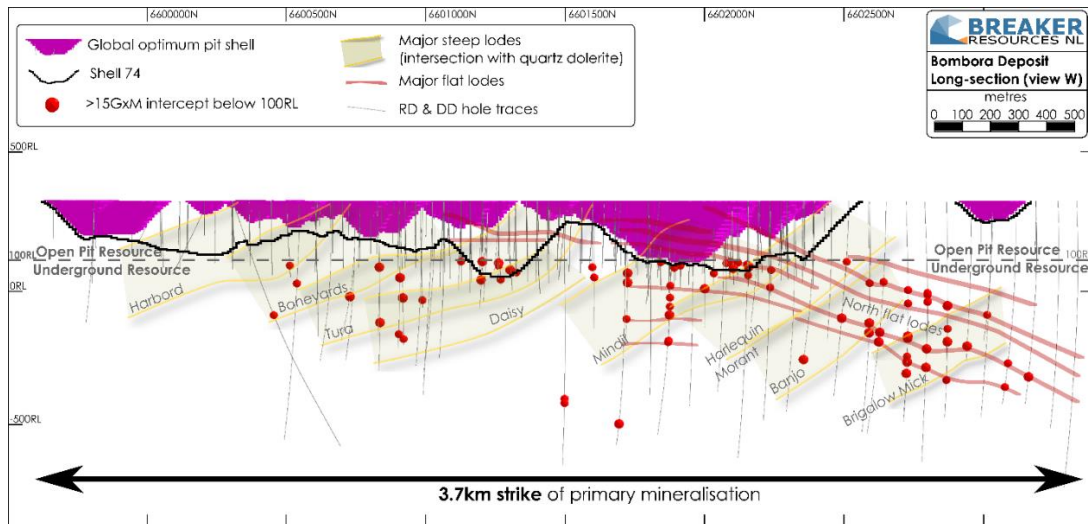


Figure 1: Bombora: Long-Section showing Open Pit Shells in Relation to Mineral Resource and Main Structural Elements

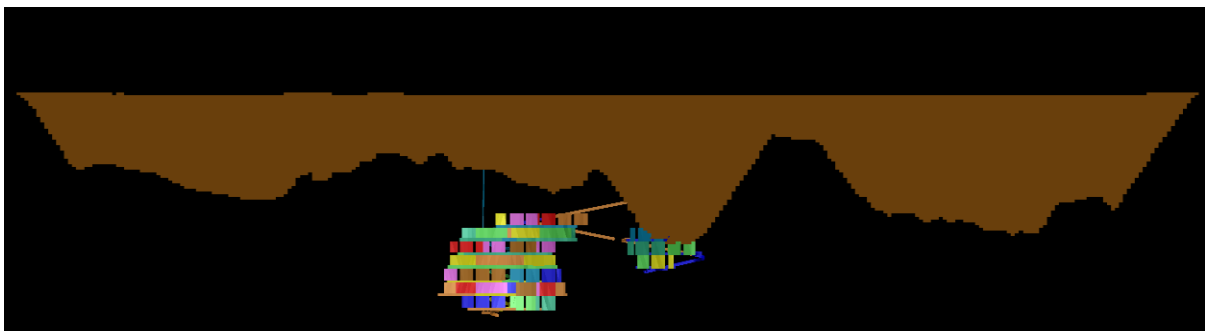


Figure 2: Bombora: Long-Section showing Optimum open pit shell in relation to Tura Underground Design

The Bombora Deposit

Gold at the main Bombora gold deposit, starts 5m from surface and occurs in a 3km-long single pit configuration, within a 9km-long gold system that is still growing (**Figure 3**). Over 317,000m of diamond and reverse circulation drilling completed since discovery has established a regular array of strike-extensive gold lodes hosted by dolerite, a common mineralisation style in the region (**Figure 4**).

The underground Study was based on the 20 December 2021 Mineral Resource by independent consultants Optiro Pty Ltd (**Optiro**). The Mineral Resource totals 31.9 million tonnes at 1.6g/t gold for 1.68 million ounces and comprises open pit and underground Resources (**Tables 1 and 2**).

| Lake Roe Global Base Case | Cut-off Grade | Category | Tonnes | Grade | Ounces |
|---|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| Bombora Open Pit above 100mRL (87% Indicated) | 0.5 | Indicated | 15,153,000 | 1.46 | 712,000 |
| | | Inferred | 2,703,000 | 1.3 | 111,000 |
| | | Subtotal | 17,856,000 | 1.4 | 824,000 |
| Bombora Underground below 100mRL (10% Indicated) | 1.0 | Indicated | 710,000 | 2.88 | 66,000 |
| | | Inferred | 7,286,000 | 2.5 | 594,000 |
| | | Subtotal | 7,996,000 | 2.6 | 659,000 |
| Total Bombora | | Total | 25,852,000 | 1.8 | 1,483,000 |
| Crescent-Kopai | 0.5 | Inferred | 4,073,000 | 1.0 | 132,000 |
| Claypan | 0.5 | Inferred | 2,004,000 | 1.1 | 69,000 |
| | | Grand Total | 31,929,000 | 1.6 | 1,684,000 |

Table 1: Lake Roe Mineral Resource using 0.5g/t and 1.0g/t cut-off grades

| Bombora Mine Planning Subset | Cut-off Grade | Category | Tonnes | Grade | Ounces |
|---|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|
| Open Pit above 100mRL | 0.8 | Indicated | 9,588,000 | 1.94 | 599,000 |
| | | Inferred | 1,611,000 | 1.7 | 89,000 |
| | | Subtotal | 11,199,000 | 1.9 | 688,000 |
| Underground below 100mRL (1.8 g/t Au subset) | 1.8 | Indicated | 410,000 | 4.04 | 53,000 |
| | | Inferred | 3,979,000 | 3.5 | 448,000 |
| | | Subtotal | 4,388,000 | 3.6 | 501,000 |
| Underground below 100mRL (3.0 g/t Au subset) | 3.0 | Indicated | 266,000 | 5.00 | 43,000 |
| | | Inferred | 1,646,000 | 5.1 | 271,000 |
| | | Subtotal | 1,912,000 | 5.1 | 314,000 |

Table 2: Bombora Mineral Resource Subsets (0.8g/t, 1.8g/t and 3.0g/t gold cut-offs)



Photo 2: Lake Roe Project - Bombora sunset

The Study targets the Tura lode, one of several high-grade lodes steep, flat and west-dipping lodes discovered below conceptual open Pit Shells #41 and #74 (Figures 3 – 5; ASX Release 12 April 2022).

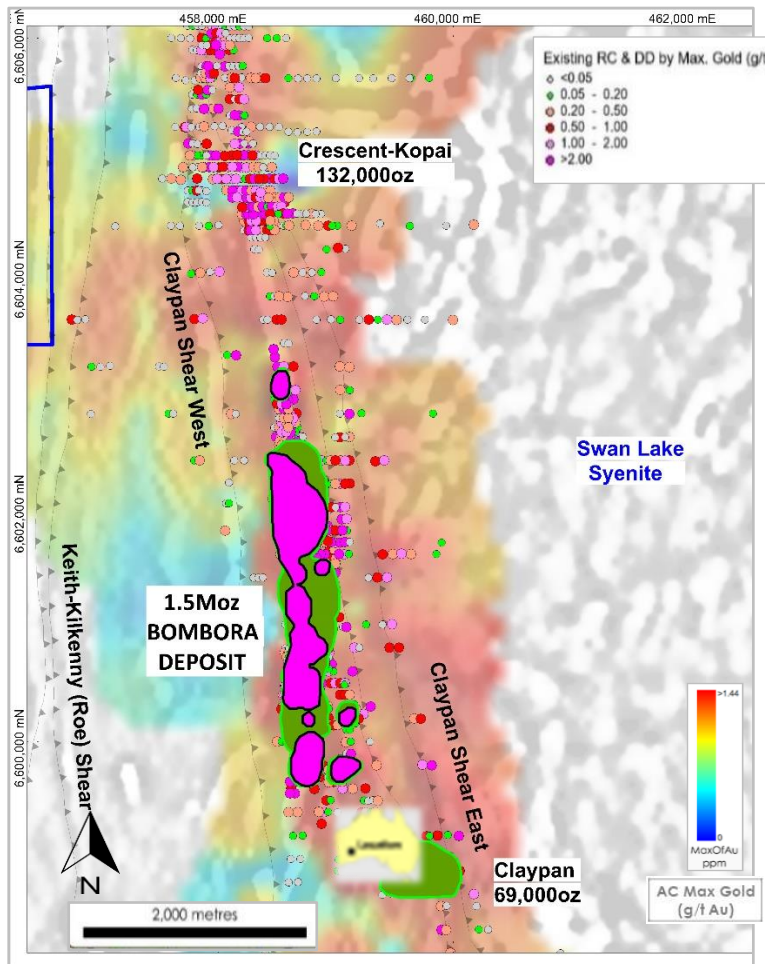


Figure 3: Lake Roe Gold Project: Showing the Bombora Open Pit Shells #41 (magenta) & #74 (green) with RC and Diamond Drilling coded by Maximum Gold (g/t) on Aircore Gold and Aeromagnetic Image (ASX Release 14 April 2022)

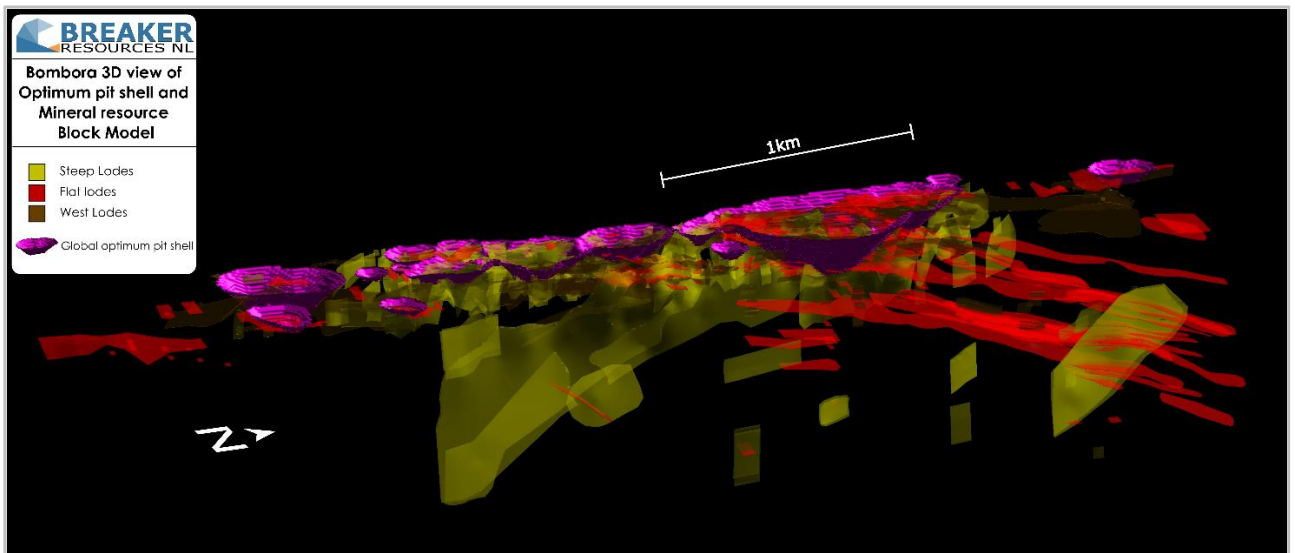


Figure 4: Bombora 3-D Perspective View of the Global Optimum Open Pit Shell with all Lode Types

For personal use only

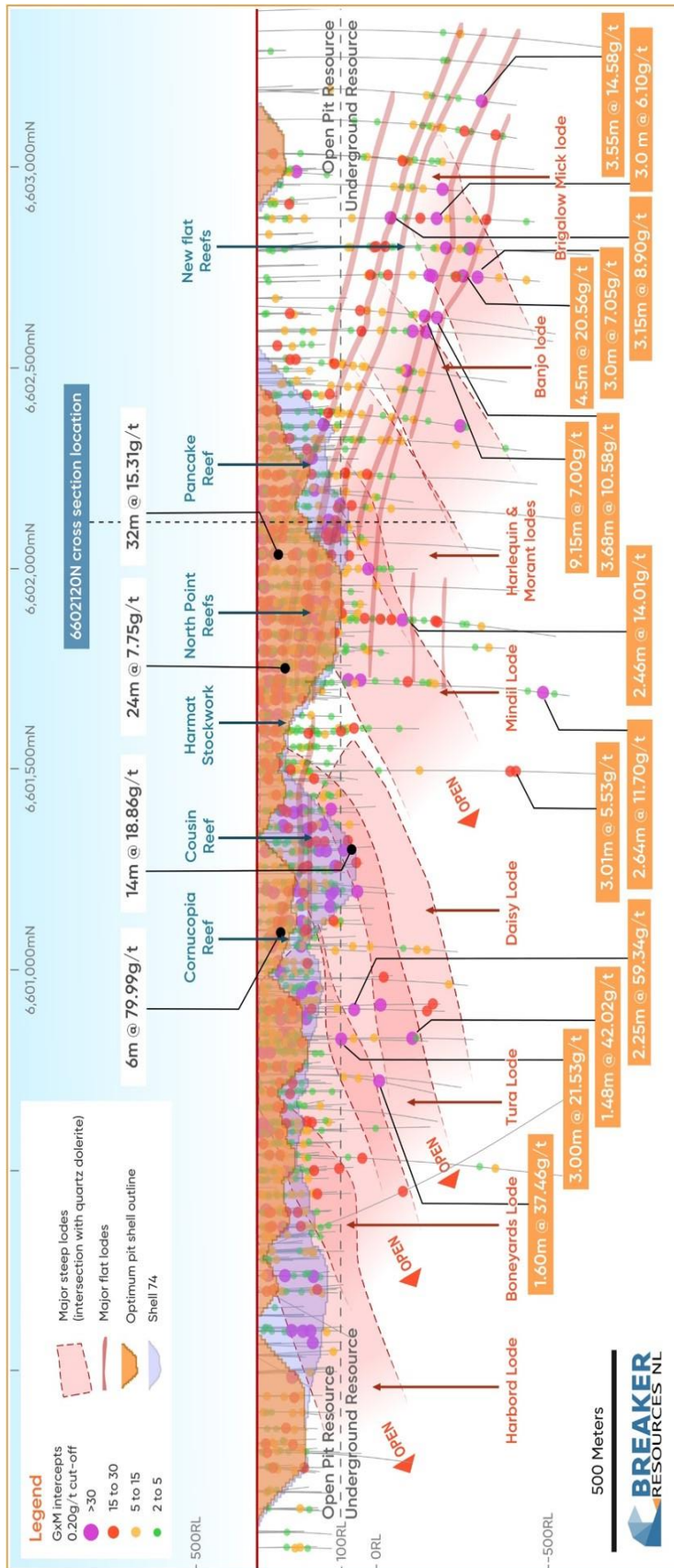


Figure 5: Bombora: Long Section Looking West Showing Global Bombora Open Pit Shells #41 & #74 in Relation to Main Lode Elements with Global Optimum Open Pit Shell

Tura Underground Mining Study

The Tura Underground Mining Study is preliminary and is designed to assist in assessing the potential viability of an underground mining operation targeting the Tura lode. The Study of the Tura lode was undertaken by independent mining engineer, Michael Poepjes of Great Mining Services.

The Tura lode is one of eight south-plunging steep lodes extending beneath the Bombora deposit (**Figure 6**). It extends over 900m down-plunge and remains open to the south.

A three-dimensional perspective of the various lodes at Bombora is shown in **Figure 7**. Extensive flat-dipping lodes in the northern part of the Bombora deposit have now been tracked for over a total strike of 2,200m.

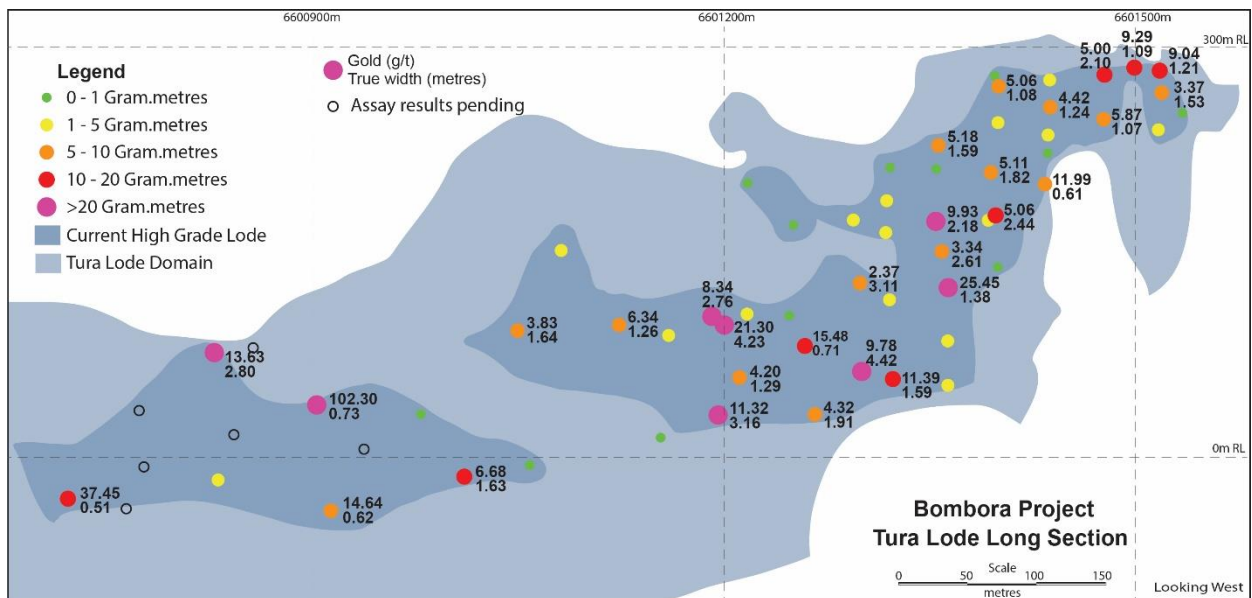


Figure 6: Bombora: Tura Lode Long-Section Looking West Showing Intersections by Gram Metres Gold and True Width

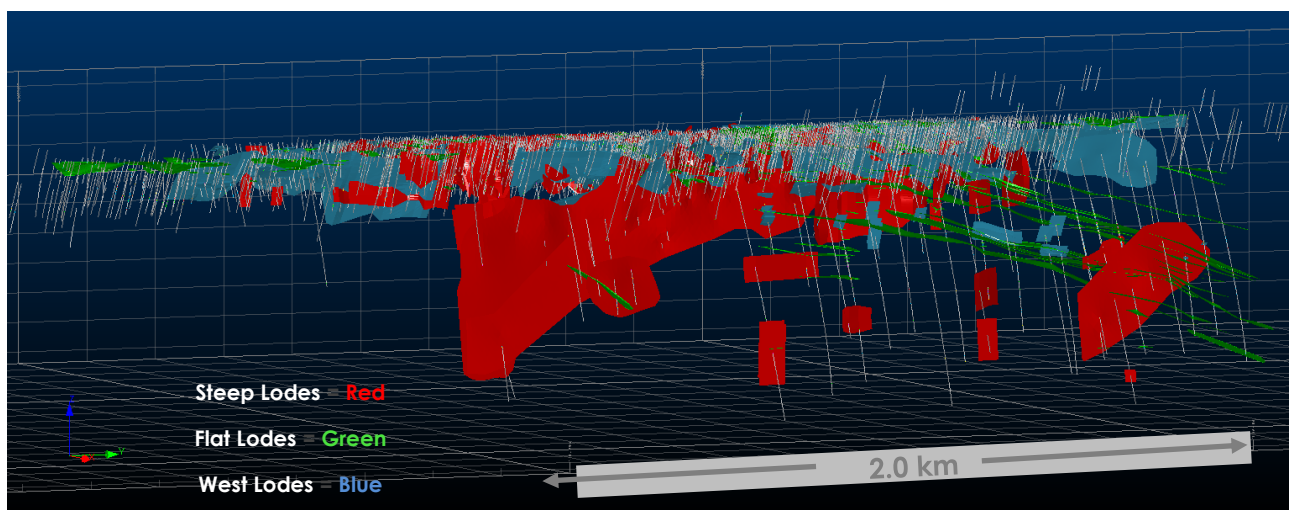


Figure 7: Bombora 3-D Perspective View of Mineral Resource Block Model by Lode Type looking northwest

For personal use only

Assumptions

A summary of input assumptions and Modifying Factors related to the Study are summarised in **Table 3**. All costs are in Australian Dollars.

Further exploration and evaluation work and appropriate studies are required before Breaker will be in a position to estimate any Ore Reserves or to provide any assurance of an economic development case.

| Input | Unit | Comment |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Gold Price | A\$ | A\$2300/oz to \$2,700/oz (average \$2,500/oz) |
| Royalty Rate | 2.5% | WA State royalty |
| Cut-Off Grade (stopping) | 1.4g/t Au | |
| Cut-Off Grade (development) | 1.0g/t Au | |
| Processing Cost | \$22.20/t of ore | Based on industry comparative for assumed 1.8Mtpa processing rate. Standard CIL Processing has been tested. |
| Metallurgical Recovery | 95% | A function of head grade (0.12g/t fixed residue grade applied). Based on independent metallurgical studies. Assumes use of hypersaline water supplemented by brackish water catchment. Refer ASX Releases dated 18 October 2017, 15 January 2018 and 15 September 2020 |
| Haulage | 65t trucks | |
| Decline Portal | | Assumed access from a decline portal situated in conceptual Shell 74 (ASX Release 12 April 2022) |
| Decline gradient | 1 in 7 | |
| Decline profile | 5.5m x 5.5m | |
| Stoping method | Longhole with loose backfill every second level | |
| Stoping minimum mining width | 3.0m (up to 5m) | |
| Level spacing – floor to floor | 25m | |
| Stope dilution | 0.5m total edge dilution built up to 3m minimum mining width | |
| Modifying Factors | Mining Recovery 95% No development dilution expected (outside nominated size). A modifying factor of 115% has been applied to backfilled stopes, while a modifying factor of 90% has been used to account for Rib Pillars | |
| Rib pillars | CRF Pillar every second level | |
| Mining rate | 250-300 Ktpa | |
| Mining Services | \$20.00/t of ore | Technical and Administration Personnel; grade control |
| UG Capital Expenditure | See Table 4 | Underground capital costs were considered. No allowance has been made for capital expenditure related to processing or surface infrastructure. |
| UG Operating Costs | See Table 5 | Cost estimates based on industry contract rates appropriate for mechanised extraction within Western Australia. |
| Other | N/A | The project is on a granted mining lease. The outcomes are intended as preliminary guidance on the potential economics of underground mining. Further exploration and evaluation work and appropriate studies are required to estimate Ore Reserves or to provide any assurance of an economic development case. |

Table 3: Study Assumptions and Modifying Factors

Underground Design Considerations

A detailed mine design and schedule was completed with cost estimates based on industry contract rates for mechanised extraction within Western Australia. Preliminary scheduling was undertaken on a quarterly basis at a targeted production rate of 250-300Ktpa. Consideration was given to allow for decline haulage by 65t trucks and tele-remote loaders within the stope panels. A ventilation design has not been completed but ventilation rises were included based on the assumed trucking fleet and diesel equipment. In addition, escapeways are also incorporated into the design.

Underground capital costs were considered but no allowance has been made for capital expenditure related to processing or surface infrastructure. The Study assumes a processing cost associated with a 1.8Mtpa site-based processing facility. This assumption may change and will be guided by further mining studies.

Given the limited waste that will be mined, and the use of waste underground as stope fill, the open pit waste dumps were considered sufficient for this study. Given previous testwork, and the rock mass encountered, no potentially acidic material is expected however testwork is ongoing. An allowance was included within the study for the ongoing uplift of the tailings dam (assuming sufficient capacity) for the underground material. It was considered the dams constructed for the extraction of the ore from the open pit will be sufficient for the underground.

It is assumed that a mining contractor will supply all required surface infrastructure (including primary fans, offices and ablutions) as part of their Contract and has been included within the rates.

No underground geotechnical studies have been conducted. These are planned. A dolerite host rock is generally considered favourable for underground mining.

Mine Development and Stoping

This Study only addresses the obvious initial extent of the Tura Lode immediately accessible from the Bombora open pit.

Ore development is proposed on 25m (floor to floor) levels to maximise stope production. It is considered that a stope strike span of 40m will be achievable. Stopes were designed with a minimum width of 3.0m (including dilution) with a 95% recovery rate applied to all stopes.

The development is considered sufficient to allow safe extraction of material from the mine using current industry standards and guidelines.

Stoping will occur in a bottom up, top down sequence in the southern zone and a top down sequence in the northern zone. This will reduce the capital outlay required from the operation but ensure fill is capable of being placed. Stopes will be extracted using 64mm blast holes.

Capital Mine Development – Design Strategy

A spiral decline was selected for use in the southern zone of Tura to allow for these centralised access positions simplifying the mining process. A Figure 8 decline was utilised in the northern zone of Tura as it was significantly smaller in size.

Additional development was included for stockpiles, sumps, ventilation and escapeway purposes.

Assumed Underground Capital Cost Estimates

Capital costs have been estimated based on the physicals required. Total capital cost of \$26.7M over the life of the project are summarised below.

| Category | Total Cost |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Development - DECLINE & STOCKPILES | \$10,300,000 |
| Development - VENT/ESCAPEWAY DRIVES | \$1,100,000 |
| Capital stripping m3 | \$400,000 |
| Capital rises - VENT | \$2,700,000 |
| Capital rises - ESCAPEWAY | \$200,000 |
| Ground Support - Capital | \$2,200,000 |
| Haulage - underground Capital | \$2,400,000 |
| Cap Rise and Fall adjustment | \$3,700,000 |
| Escapeway Ladders | \$100,000 |
| Admin LV's | \$300,000 |
| Portal Costs | \$100,000 |
| Tails Dam Provision | \$1,300,000 |
| Surpac (Geology & Survey) | \$100,000 |
| Engineering | \$100,000 |
| Mobilisation & Demobilisation | \$900,000 |
| Closure Cost | \$800,000 |
| Total – Other Capital | \$26,700,000 |

Table 4: Summary of Mine Capital Cost Assumptions

Assumed Operating Cost Estimates

The following operating costs are assumed in planning for an operation of this nature.

| Category | Total Cost |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Development - waste drives | \$990,000 |
| Development - ore drives | \$11,110,000 |
| Meshing | \$320,000 |
| Ground support | \$2,180,000 |
| Waste stripping | \$120,000 |
| Concrete backfill | \$230,000 |
| Waste backfill | \$1,030,000 |
| Airleg rises | \$1,480,000 |
| Long hole drilling and charging | \$10,110,000 |
| Stope, remote or teleremote bogging | \$2,980,000 |
| Haulage underground ore | \$4,980,000 |
| Haulage waste | \$190,000 |
| Haulage backfill | \$2,530,000 |
| Fuel | \$15,910,000 |
| Dayworks | \$170,000 |
| Operating rise and fall adjustment | \$7,380,000 |
| Processing | \$14,747,000 |
| Mining Services | \$13,285,000 |
| Total – Operating Mining | \$89,700,000 |

Table 5: Summary of Mine Operating Cost Assumptions

Study Outcomes

The Study resulted in the following production outcomes (**Table 6**).

This initial first phase development of the top part of Tura Lode extracts results in 664,000t @ 4.4g/t containing approximately 93,000oz of which 12% is in the Indicated Resource category, and 88% is in the Inferred Resource category. It is estimated that 88,000koz is recoverable after conventional ore processing.

| Tura Underground | Category | Tonnes | Tonnes | Grade | Ounces |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| Stoping | Indicated | 98,905 | 99,000 | 3.16 | 10,000 |
| | Inferred | 404,613 | 405,000 | 5.0 | 66,000 |
| | Subtotal | 503,518 | 504,000 | 4.7 | 76,000 |
| Development | Indicated | 23,193 | 23,000 | 1.16 | 1,000 |
| | Inferred | 137,572 | 138,000 | 3.8 | 17,000 |
| | Subtotal | 160,765 | 161,000 | 3.4 | 18,000 |
| Total Tura | Total | 664,283 | 664,000 | 4.4 | 93,000 |

Table 6: Tura Stoping and Development Tonnage and Grade Estimates

Note: There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources or that the Production Target itself will be realised

The outcomes of the Study are intended as preliminary guidance on the potential economics of underground mining that is sequenced to follow approximately two years after the commencement of open pit mining of a conceptual open pit reported in ASX Release 12 April 2022.

Given this, the Company is satisfied that the Inferred Resource component of the underground Production Target is not the determining factor in the overall viability of the project when early mining of the 12 April 2022 Production target is taken into consideration. In addition, the Indicated component of the underground Production Target has been scheduled to be extracted first, with the Inferred component extracted concurrently and after the extraction of all the Indicated material. Approximately 60% of the Indicated material in the underground Production target is extracted prior to the extraction of the Inferred material.

Based on the various assumptions and Modifying Factors, the mining study generates an estimated revenue of approximately \$202 to \$238M (average \$220M) at a gold price range of \$2,300/oz to \$2,700/oz based on 88,000oz of gold recovered (**Table 7**). Mine capital costs of \$26.7M and operating costs of \$94.7M (allowing for a 2.5% WA state royalty) result in an estimated pre-tax cash flow of approximately \$81M to \$115M (average \$98.1M).

| Gold Price | \$2,300 | \$2,500 | \$2,700 |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Revenue (88,000oz) | \$202,400,000 | \$220,000,000 | \$237,600,000 |
| UG Capex | -\$26,700,000 | -\$26,700,000 | -\$26,700,000 |
| UG Opex | -\$89,700,000 | -\$89,700,000 | -\$89,700,000 |
| 2.5% royalty | -\$5,060,000 | -\$5,500,000 | -\$5,940,000 |
| Pre-tax Cash Flow | \$80,940,000 | \$98,100,000 | \$115,260,000 |

Table 7: Tura Underground Study Outcomes

June 2022 Quarter Exploration Activities

Manna Lithium Project (BRB 20% free-carried interest to completion of BFS)

The Manna lithium prospect is located 15km southwest of Bombora. Drilling is currently underway by joint venture partner, Global Lithium Resources Ltd, who are generating positive drill results from an aggressive drill campaign that is likely to translate to a significant increase in the lithium Resource. A Resource update is expected in Q4 2022.

Background

Outcropping lithium-bearing pegmatite was discovered by prospector Steve Argus while undertaking reconnaissance gold exploration for Breaker. Subsequent mapping confirmed the presence of multiple spodumene-rich pegmatite over an area of outcrop approximately 750m x 130m in area, with individual pegmatite dykes up to 18m-wide.

Breaker subsequently drilled five RC holes and four diamond holes below the main outcrop to assess the discovery. Every hole returned multiple intercepts, with results of up to 17m at 1.8% Li₂O that project to mapped outcrop at surface (ASX Release 13 November 2018). The growth potential extends over a 5km x 1.5km area based on reconnaissance drilling and auger sampling.

The stacked nature of the pegmatite dykes over a wide zone with little weathering is favourable for open pit mining. Preliminary metallurgical testwork indicates potential to produce a high grade, low impurity spodumene concentrate using heavy liquid separation (ASX Release 31 October 2019).

Joint Venture

A partial sale and joint venture was concluded with Global Lithium Resources Ltd in December 2021, with Breaker retaining a 20% free-carried interest to completion of a positive bankable feasibility study (BFS).

Breaker is also entitled to milestone payments of up to \$20 million comprising:

- \$10M on the definition of a Mineral Resource containing more than 250,000 tonnes of contained Li₂O (equivalent to 20Mt @ 1.25% Li₂O for illustrative purposes); and
- \$10M upon the production of 100,000 tonnes of contained Li₂O (equivalent to approximately 1.67Mt @ 6% spodumene concentrate for illustrative purposes).

GL1 announced a maiden Inferred JORC Mineral Resource of 9.9Mt @ 1.14% Li₂O and 49 Ta₂O₅ ppm on 17/02/2022. The pegmatite system at Manna is open in all directions with several mineralised trends evident over a 5km x 1.5km area.

GL1 are currently undertaking a program of 20,000m of RC drilling, 4,000m of diamond drilling and metallurgical test work (**Figure 8**).

Global Lithium have made two announcements mainly from infill drilling, and step-out drilling below the current resource. To date, positive results have been released for <25% of the RC drilling which has included several pre-collars for planned diamond drilling.

MRC0040 returned individual intercepts of:

- 10m @ 1.21% Li₂O from 50m
- 12m @ 1.71% Li₂O from 75m (**Figure 9**)

The diamond drilling campaign shows lithium bearing pegmatite extends up to 150m down dip past the current resource assay results are pending).

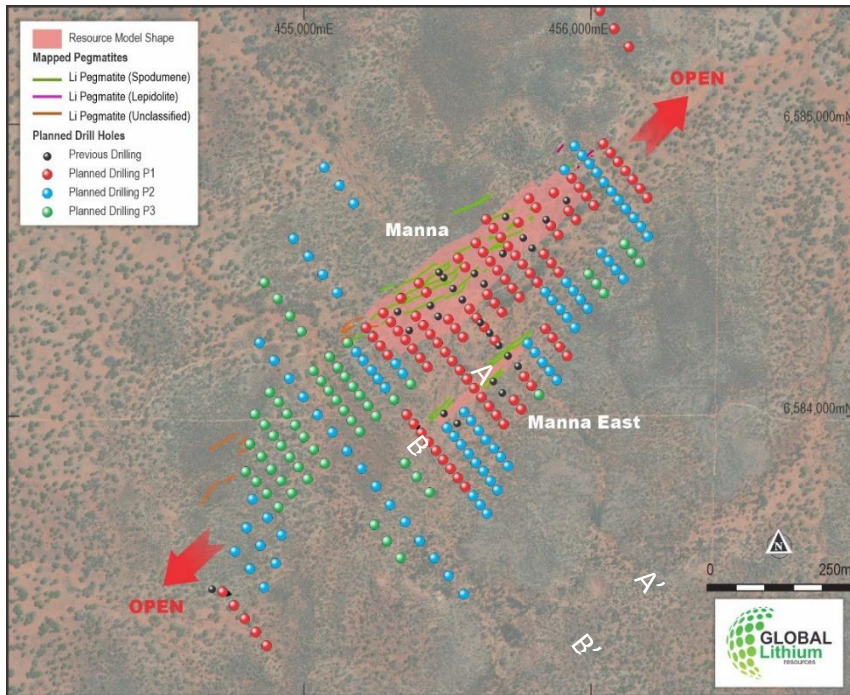


Figure 8. Plan view showing Manna drilling program and cross section location

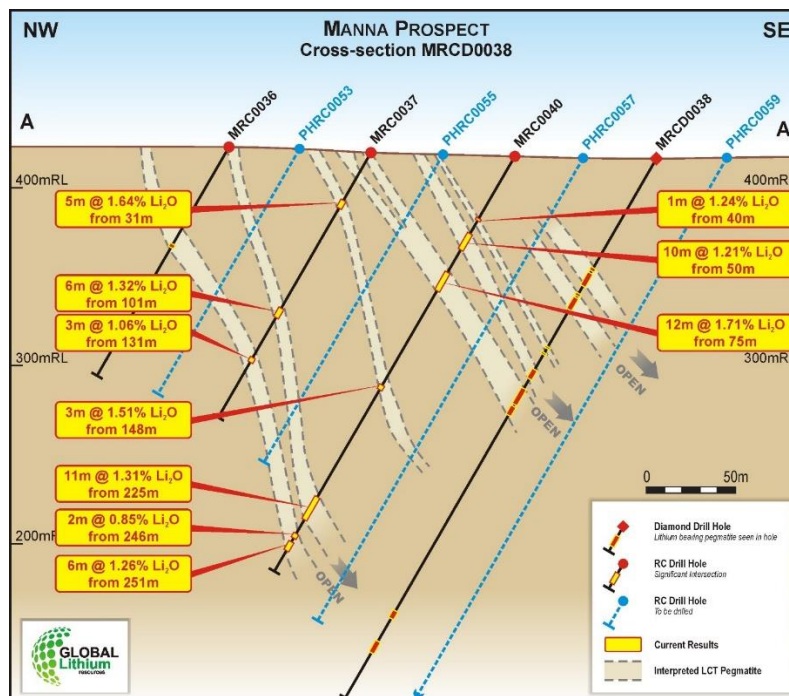


Figure 9. Section showing Hole MRC0037 and MRC0040 along with Diamond hole MRCD0038

For personal use only

Ullaring Gold-Copper & Nickel-PGE Project – June 2022 Quarter Exploration Activities

The Ullaring project is located 100km east of Perth and is part of an exciting new mineral province in the southwest Yilgarn (Figure 19). The project is situated 50km south of the 2.84Mt Bindi copper deposit, and 50km east of the world class Julimar PGE-Ni deposit (**Figure 10**).

There is scope for a significant discovery in a known gold-copper system identified by previous explorers. There is also regional scale nickel-PGE targets on previously undrilled mafic-ultramafic belts with drill-ready EM and soil targets.

Nine land access agreements have been executed in preparation for Breaker's maiden drilling which is now scheduled to commence in the September 2022 quarter, with regulatory approval imminent.

The project covers the Centre Forest and Southern Brook gold-copper prospects situated on a 7km long zone of gold-copper mineralisation. Limited open file historical drill intersections, such as 61m at 0.81g/t Au (from surface) and 25m at 0.46g/t Au (~180m vertical depth), indicate down-dip continuity of mineralisation, with local near-surface enrichment (6m at 2.16g/t Au & 4m at 0.58% Cu).

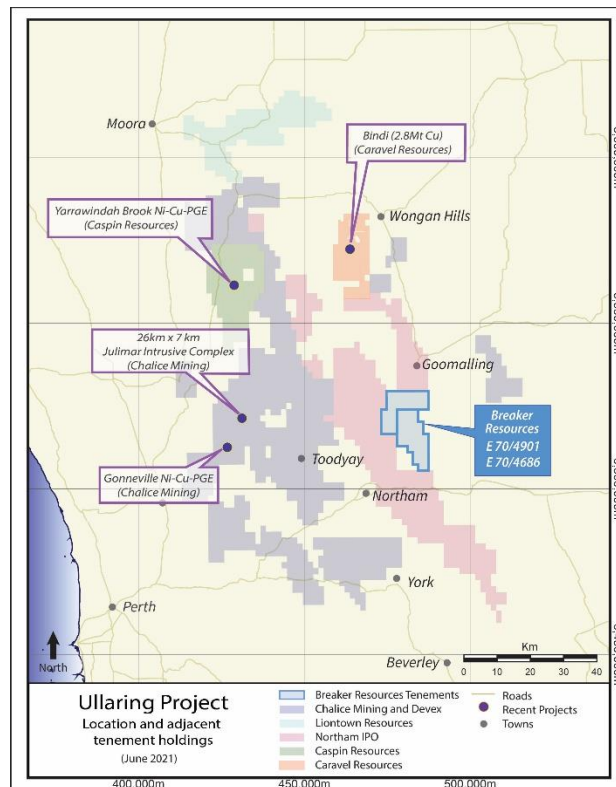


Figure 10: Ullaring Project Location Plan

For personal use only

CORPORATE

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

- ✦ 325,840,929 fully paid ordinary shares (ASX: BRB); and
- ✦ 19,275,000 unlisted options at various exercise prices and expiry dates.

3,300,000 unlisted options were issued during the period.

During the quarter, the Company appointed Mr Sam Smith to the role of Chief Operating Officer effective 1 June 2022.

The Company participated in the RIU Sydney Resources Round-Up Conference (in person – Sydney).

Financial Commentary

During the quarter, the Company received a cash inflow of \$6.45m from the sale of 3,000,000 GL1 shares (~30% of its holding). Breaker is well-funded with \$22.3M in cash and investments comprising \$11.7m in cash (30 June) and \$10.6m in ASX-listed shares in Global Lithium Resources Ltd (29 July 2022).

The monies will be used to boost funds for the Company's 1.7Moz# Lake Roe Gold Project.

The Quarterly Cashflow Report (Appendix 5B) for the period ending 30 June 2022 provides an overview of the Company's financial activities.

Exploration expenditure for the reporting period was \$2.4 million. Corporate and other expenditure amounted to \$317,000. The total amount paid to directors of the entity and their associates in the period (Item 6.1 of Appendix 5B) was \$128,000 and includes salary, directors' fees, consulting fees and superannuation.

Authorised by the Board of Directors



Tom Sanders
Managing Director
Breaker Resources NL

29 July 2022

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Tom Sanders BSc (Geology); MSc (Mineral Economics); MAusIMM; FAICD. Mr Sanders is an officer of Breaker Resources NL and his services have been engaged by Breaker on an 80% of full time basis; he is also a shareholder in the Company. Mr Sanders 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'. Mr Sanders consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

#*The information in this report that relates to the Lake Roe Mineral Resource is based on information announced to the ASX on 20 December 2021. The information in this report that relates to the Manna Mineral Resource is based on information announced to the ASX on 17 February 2022. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

^ The Company confirms all material assumptions underpinning the production targets or the forecast financial information derived from the production targets initially reported in the Company's ASX release of 11 April 2022 continue to apply and have not materially changed. The production targets in this presentation as reported on 11 April 2022 are underpinned by up to 15.2% Inferred Mineral Resources. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources or that the production target itself will be realised.

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 29 July 2022.

| Project | Tenement Number | Status at 31/03/22 | % 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 | |
| | E28/2920 | Granted | 100 | |
| | M28/388 | Granted | 100 | |
| | E28/2748 | Granted | 100 | |
| | E28/2817 | Granted | 100 | |
| | E28/3051 | Granted | 100 | |
| | E28/3074 | Application | 100 | |
| | E28/3198 | Application | 100 | <i>Submitted Application</i> |
| | E28/3199 | Application | 100 | <i>Submitted Application</i> |
| E28/3200 | Application | 100 | <i>Submitted Application</i> | |
| Ularring Rock | E70/4686 | Granted | 100 | |
| | E70/4901 | Granted | 100 | |

*Rights to lithium and lithium-related minerals subject to the Manna Lithium Project Joint Venture with Global Lithium, with Breaker maintaining a 20% interest free-carried until completion of bankable positive feasibility study.