ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

14th MARCH 2017

SUCCESSFUL FIRST PHASE DRILLING DEMONSRATES SIGNIFICANT POTENTIAL OF MAIN LODE

- **First phase drill test at Main Lode intersects multiple high-grade lodes grading greater than 3.0g/t gold within a 10 to 25m wide shear zone.**
- **Significant mineralisation intersected over a continuous strike length of 275m with mineralisation remaining open along strike to the north and down dip.**
- **Results confirm potential for further high-grade gold lodes to exist adjacent to historic mined areas along strike and at depth.**
- **Results demonstrate the potential for Main Lode to develop into a significant high-grade gold system.**

Barra Resources Limited ('Barra' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce that multiple high-grade gold lodes have been intersected in its first phase reverse circulation (RC) program at the historic Main Lode Gold Mine at its Burbanks Project, located 9km south of Coolgardie, Western Australia.

The Main Lode Gold Mine lies within Barra's exclusive Reservation Area within mining lease M15/161, (held by Kidman Resources Limited (KDR) (see Figure 1)), and is being targeted by the Company with an aim to establish a significant resource base at Burbanks by systematically testing the substantial potential at depth and along strike.

Barra's Chairman, Gary Berrell said: *"We are extremely encouraged by the first phase drilling program. Our geological knowledge of the Burbanks Project grows with every hole we drill. These results confirm our understanding that gold resources exist around the old workings at Main Lode and along strike. This highly encouraging information will be integrated into planning for our next stage of the structured drilling program designed to identify the scale of the Main Lode system".*

The drilling program at Main Lode included a 31 hole RC drilling program which was completed in February 2017. The best intersections include (down-hole widths) *:

- BBRC246 **11.0m @ 5.70g/t Au from 44m** *including* **8.0m @ 6.66 g/t Au from 47m**
- BBRC231 **5.0m @ 9.62g/t Au from 33m**
- BBRC233 **5.0m @ 8.65g/t Au from 37m**
- BBRC244 **5.0m @ 3.70g/t Au from 44m**
- BBRC251 **5.0m @ 3.29g/t Au from 82m** *including* **2.0m @ 6.77g/t Au from 82m**
- BBRC233 **4.0m @ 4.26g/t Au from 27m**
- BBRC246 **3.0m @ 11.66g/t Au from 66m**
- BBRC227 **3.0m @ 6.48g/t Au from 47m**

**** See Table 1 for all significant intersections grading better than 1.0g/t Au.***

The drilling program initially targeted the top 100m of the historic Main Lode Gold Mine environment where previous drilling[1] had outlined a broad (greater than 1.0g/t Au) mineralised zone over a strike length of about 400m (Figure 2) associated with the Burbanks Shear Zone that host the historical underground mine workings.

The program initially tested 300m of strike (5900mN to 6200mN) of the 400m long mineralised zone with drilling conducted on 25m spaced traverses. Multiple high-grade gold lodes were intersected within a 10 to 25m wide shear zone (Burbanks Shear) over a continuous strike length of 275m (5900mN to 6175mN) (Figure 3). Mineralisation remains open along strike to the north and down-dip.

For a first phase drill program, which tested only a small area of a potentially large gold system, the results are excellent with significant mineralisation grading greater than 1.0g/t Au intersected over a continuous strike length of 275m, adjacent to historical underground mine workings.

Multiple high-grade gold lodes (grading greater than 3.0g/t Au) were intersected, associated with quartz veining, and developed along the footwall and hangingwall zones of the shear as well as what appears to be a linking lode between the footwall and hangingwall zones.

Stoping was encountered between 6100mN and 6150mN and marks the commencement of the Main Lode underground workings. However, potential for significant remnant resources to exist within the stoping environment is high and is demonstrated with BBRC244 intersecting 5m @ 3.70g/t Au between two narrow stopes at 6150mN.

The latest results are relatively shallow (located between 30 and 75m below the surface) and primarily in fresh rock. This allows Barra the option to assess or scope open-pit potential or other scenarios including a box-cut for decline access to lower levels of the mine (based on further work and success at depth).

Next Steps

The Main Lode mine area has significant potential at depth, as evidenced by historical mining to 275m below surface which produced approximately 85,900oz @ 18.1g/t Au, and the developed yet unmined Level-8 (see 'Burbanks Background' below).

Barra believes the potential for deep extensions to the system below Level-8 is excellent and in coming weeks, the Company will commence drilling to test the projected down-plunge extension to mineralisation below Level 8.

On a much broader scale, strike potential to the north has been previously demonstrated with high-grade mineralisation intersected along the same shear at Trumpeter (including 9m @ 28.49g/t Au)[2], located 900m to the north of the Main Lode shaft, and at Pipeline (including 4m @ 5.94g/t Au, 4m @ 3.04g/t Au, 4m @ 2.92g/t Au)[3] located 1300m to the north. Importantly, there is 700m of untested strike between Main Lode and Trumpeter despite the existence several historical shafts on the same shear.

[1] Previous drilling by Barra in 2008 identified high-grade mineralisation up-dip from the historically mined levels at Main Lode with intersections of 7.0 metres grading 6.8 grams per tonne gold, 12.0 metres grading 2.0 grams per tonne gold, and 2.0 metres grading 3.7 grams per tonne gold *(ASX Release 28th August 2008; "Burbanks Mainlode RC Drilling Update", available to view at www.barraresources.com.au).*

[2] *Refer to ASX Release dated 13th September 2010; "Follow-up Drilling Results at Trumpeter", available to view at www.barraresources.com.au.*

[3] *Refer to ASX Release dated 19th March 2008; "Burbanks Update", available to view at www.barraresources.com.au.*

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and that all material assumptions and parameters used in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Burbanks Background

Between 1885 and 1914, the Main Lode Gold Mine produced 146,000t @ 18.3g/t gold for approximately 85,900oz of gold. The Burbanks Mining Centre, which includes the Main Lode Gold Mine and the neighboring Birthday Gift Gold Mine, 900 metres to the south, was one the richest gold mining areas in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia until the onset of World War 1.

At Main Lode, underground mining stopped at Level 7, a vertical depth of 240m below surface level (b.s.l). Level 8, at 275m b.s.l, was developed but not mined. Between 1946 and 1951, WMC accessed Level 8 and undertook extensive channel sampling of the backs yielding a pay-run of 160m grading 16.1g/t gold at an average width of 0.4m (Figure 2).

The Burbanks Project has a proven production history with more than 400,000 ounces produced at the Birthday Gift and Main Lode mines since 1885. Barra has held an interest in the project area since 1999 where it has produced 36,000 ounces in its own capacity and via tribute mining agreements with third parties. Barra sees the Burbanks Project area, specifically the Main Lode Gold Mine as having excellent potential to host larger high-grade lodes at depth.

The high-grade gold system that host the Main Lode and Birthday Gift Gold Mines is controlled by the Burbanks Shear Zone. The shear zone is host to numerous gold prospects including Burbanks North *(ASX Release 25th August 2016; "Excellent Drill Results Move Burbanks North Closer To Production", available to view at www.barraresources.com.au)* located just 900 metres along strike to the north of the Main Lode Gold Mine.

ENDS

Gary Berrell
Chairman & CEO
Barra Resources Limited

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Gary Harvey who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee of Barra Resources Ltd. Gary Harvey has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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". Gary Harvey consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

The interpretations and conclusions reached in this report are based on current geological theory and the best evidence available to the authors at the time of writing. It is the nature of all scientific conclusions that they are founded on an assessment of probabilities and, however high these probabilities might be, they make no claim for complete certainty. Any economic decisions that might be taken on the basis of interpretations or conclusions contained in this report will therefore carry an element of risk.

It should not be assumed that the reported Exploration Results will result, with further exploration, in the definition of a Mineral Resource.

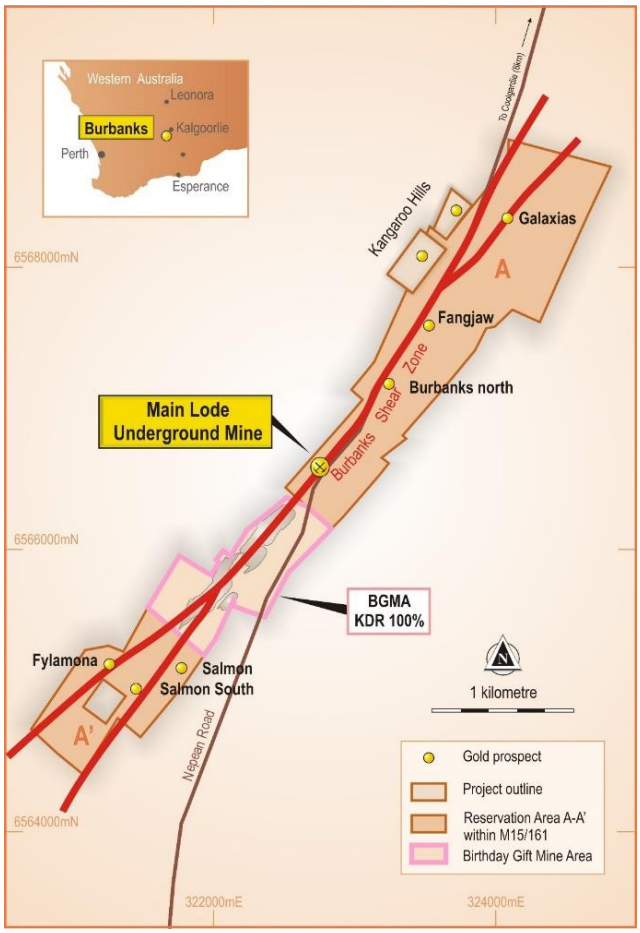

Figure 1: Burbanks Project showing location of the Main Lode Gold Mine and separation of rights to Mining Lease M15/161. Barra has 100% rights to explore and mine on area A-A' (Reservation Area).

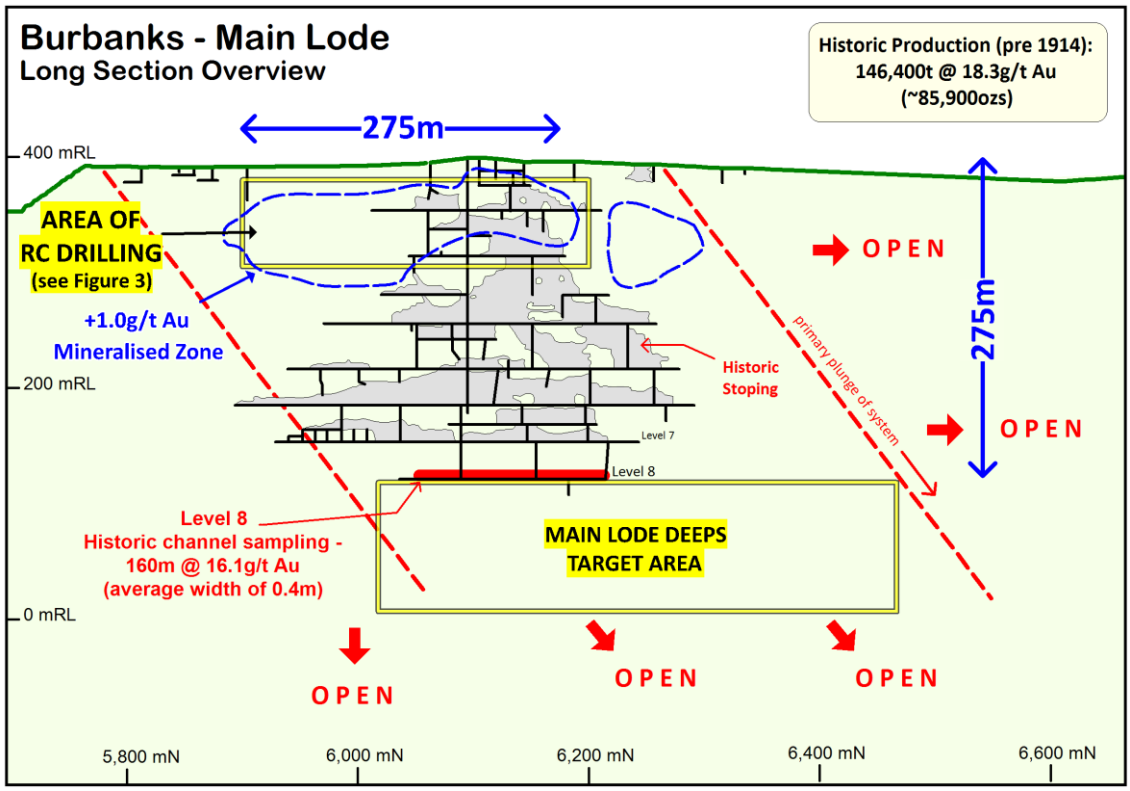

Figure 2: Schematic long-section of the Main Lode Gold Mine showing historic mining areas, +1.0g/t Au mineralised zone and area of recent RC drilling. Recent drilling is presented in Figure 3.

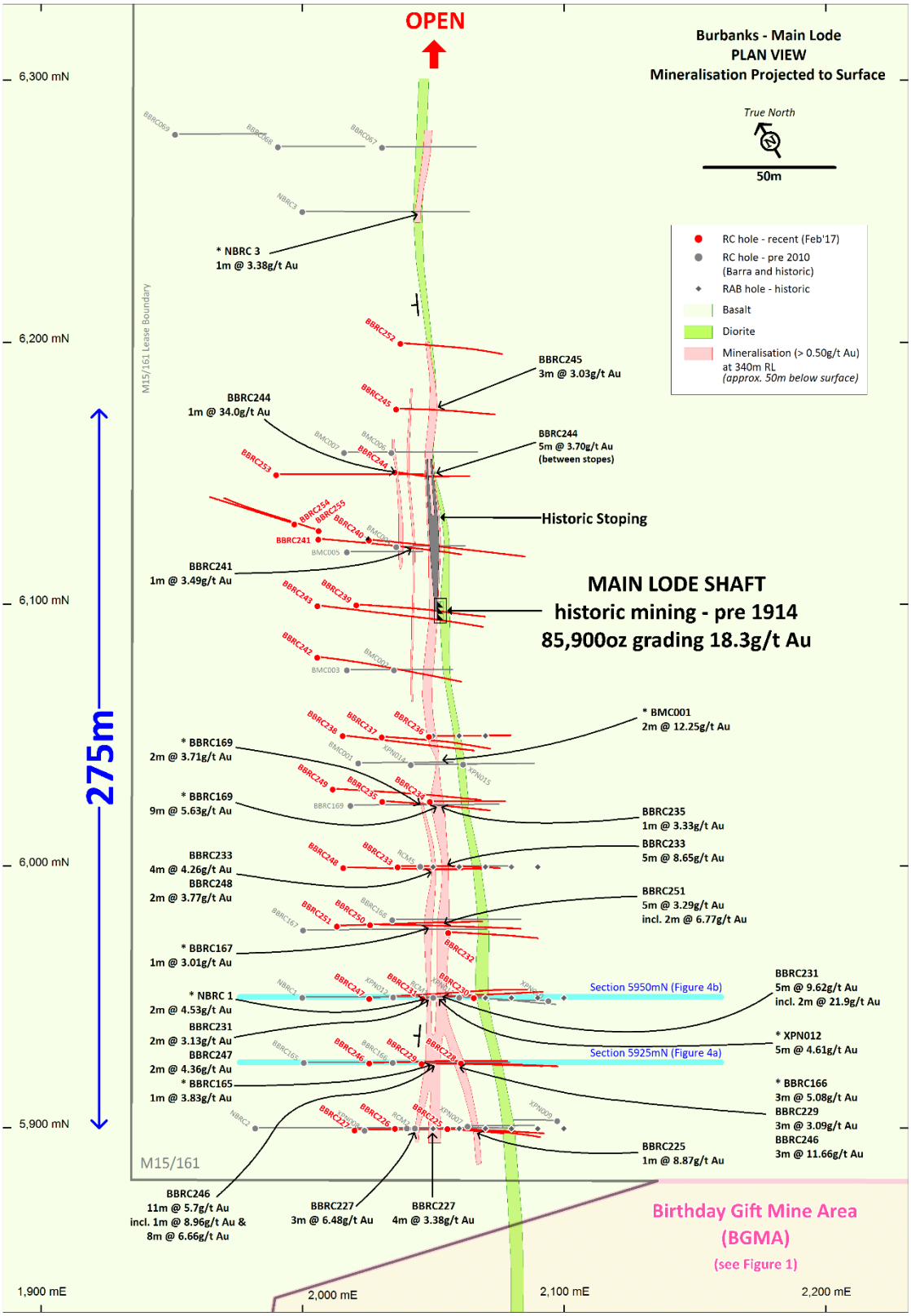

Figure 3: Schematic plan of recent RC drilling showing drillhole trace, mineralised structure, and significant intersections greater than 3.0g/t Au at Main Lode. *[Note: 5(9.62) = 5m grading 9.62g/t Au, down-hole width]*

** Intersections shown in diagram are from historic RC drilling, and RC drilling by Barra completed in 2008 and previously reported in the following ASX Release which can be viewed at www.barraresources.com.au; 28/08/2008 Burbanks Mainlode RC Update.*

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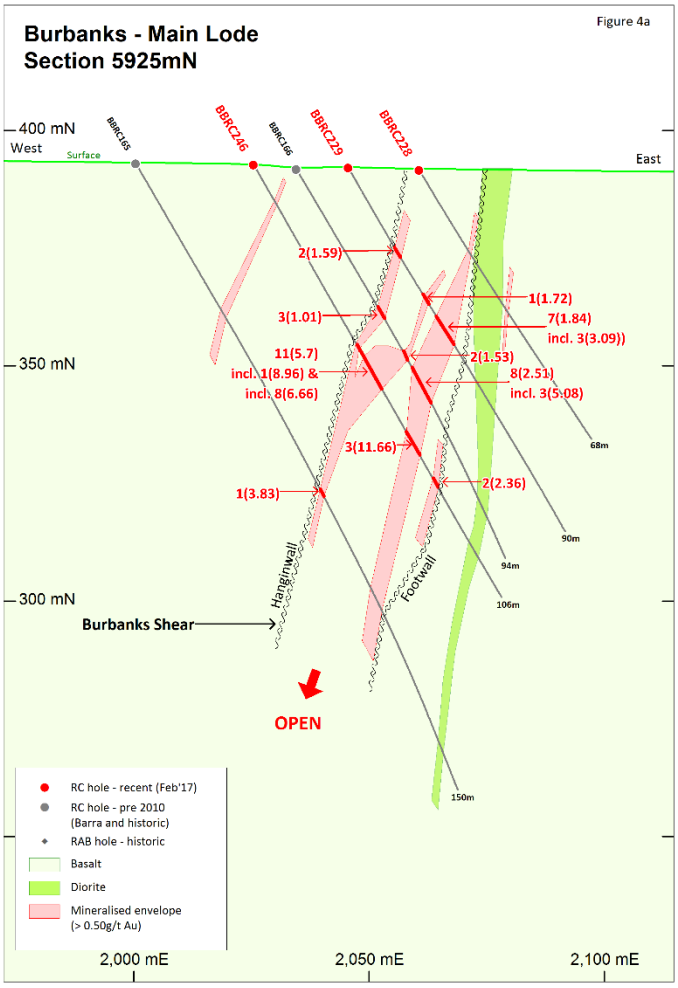

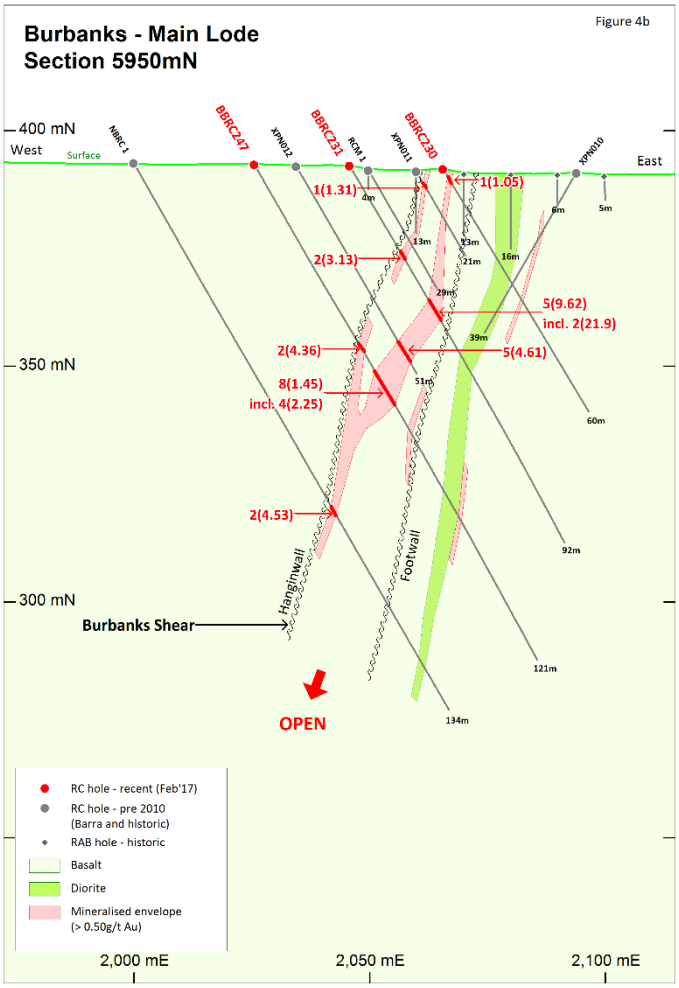

Figure 4: Schematic cross sections 5925mN and 5950mN showing mineralised structure and significant intersections.
[Note: 5(9.62) = 5m grading 9.62g/t Au, down-hole width]

** Intersections shown in diagram on drill traces for holes marked as pre-2010 are from historic RC drilling, and RC drilling by Barra completed in 2008 and previously reported in the following ASX Release which can be viewed at www.barraresources.com.au; 28/08/2008 Burbanks Mainlode RC Update.*

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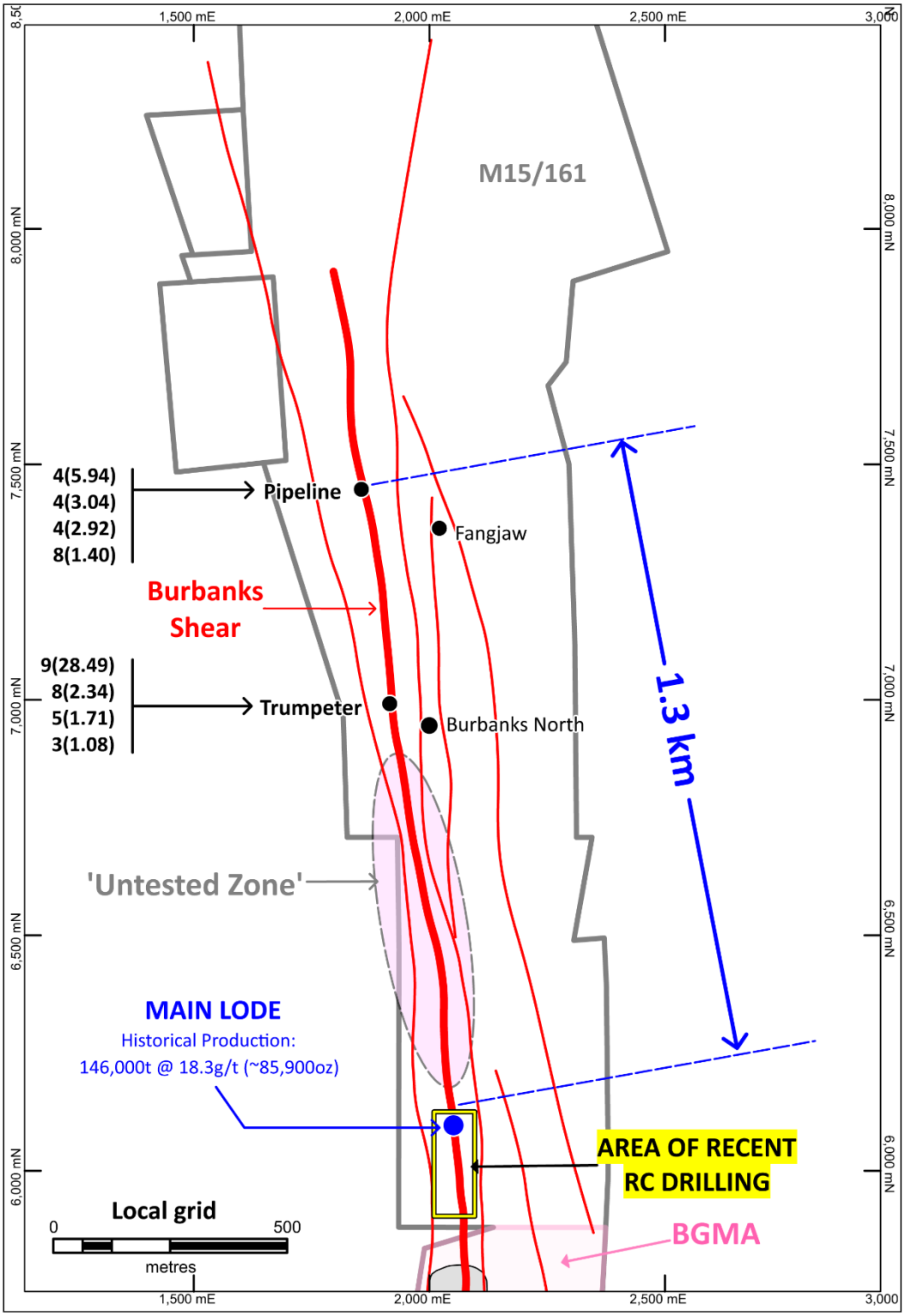

Figure 5: Overview plan showing location of Main Lode, other prospects/results along strike to the north, and zone of untested strike between Main Lode and Trumpeter. Significant intersections from previous Barra RC drilling are shown* *[Note: 9(28.49) = 9m grading 28.49g/t Au, down-hole width]*

** Intersections shown in diagram are from RC drilling by Barra completed between 2008 and 2010 and previously reported in the following ASX Releases which can be viewed at www.barraresources.com.au; 13/09/2010 Follow-up Drilling Results at Trumpeter, 19/03/2008 Burbanks Update, and 28/08/2008 Burbanks Mainlode RC Update.*

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THE FOLLOWING TABLES ARE PROVIDED TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE JORC CODE (2012 EDITION) FOR THE REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS.

TABLE 1

Summary of Main Lode RC drilling intersections with an average gold grade greater than or equal to 1.0 gram per tonne.

HoleID	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth	From	To	Width	Au (g/t)
BBRC225	5900	2055	392	-60	94	68	31	32	1	8.87
BBRC226	5900	2035	392	-60	90	110	29	30	1	2.83
							57	58	1	1.03
							60	61	1	1.51
BBRC227	5899	2020	394	-60	88	122	20	21	1	5.02
							47	50	3	6.48
							56	60	4	3.38
							82	83	1	2.32
BBRC228	5925	2061	392	-60	92	68	No significant Intersection			
BBRC229	5925	2046	392	-60	90	90	20	22	2	1.59
							32	33	1	1.72
							37	44	7	1.84
						incl.	*37*	*40*	*3*	*3.09*
BBRC230	5950	2066	392	-60	93	60	2	3	1	1.05
BBRC231	5950	2046	393	-60	86	92	21	23	2	3.13
							33	38	5	9.62
						incl.	*36*	*38*	*2*	*21.9*
BBRC232	5975	2056	392	-60	93	70	14	16	2	1.57
							22	24	2	1.07
BBRC233	6000	2036	393	-60	90	90	27	31	4	4.26
							37	42	5	8.65
							47	48	1	2.1
							51	52	1	1.04
BBRC234	6025	2049	394	-60	90	56	No significant Intersection			
BBRC235	6025	2031	394	-60	93	86	44	51	7	0.96
						incl.	*50*	*51*	*1*	*3.33*
BBRC236	6050	2048	395	-60	90	60	No significant Intersection			
BBRC237	6049	2030	396	-60	93	83	No significant Intersection			
BBRC238	6050	2015	397	-60	95	104	65	73	8	1.95
						incl.	*68*	*73*	*5*	*2.67*
BBRC239	6100	2021	401	-60	93	90	44	45	1	1.84
							49	54	5	1.1
						incl.	*49*	*50*	*1*	*2.68*
							54	56	2	Stope
BBRC240	6125	2025	400	-60	95	113	35	36	1	1.64
							45	46	1	1.01
							46	51	5	Stope
							51	53	2	0.91
BBRC241	6125	2006	401	-60	94	104	65	66	1	3.49
							69	70	1	1.17
							70	73	3	Stope
							73	74	1	1.05
BBRC242	6080	2006	401	-60	97	110	67	68	1	2.11
							80	86	6	2.2

HoleID	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth	From	To	Width	Au (g/t)
BBRC243	6099	2006	401	-60	96	116	64	65	1	1.05
							69	75	6	0.89
						incl.	*73*	*75*	*2*	*1.86*
BBRC244	6151	2035	396	-75	100	100	21	22	1	34
							40	44	4	Stope
							44	49	5	3.7
							49	54	5	Stope
BBRC245	6175	2036	395	-60	92	74	25	32	7	1.78
						incl.	*25*	*28*	*3*	*3.03*
BBRC246	5925	2026	393	-60	90	106	44	55	11	5.7
						incl.	*44*	*45*	*1*	*8.96*
						and	*47*	*55*	*8*	*6.66*
							66	69	3	11.66
							77	79	2	2.36
BBRC247	5950	2026	393	-60	87	121	44	46	2	4.36
							51	59	8	1.45
						incl.	*55*	*59*	*4*	*2.25*
BBRC248	5999	2016	394	-60	92	116	54	56	2	3.77
							78	84	6	1.32
BBRC249	6029	2012	395	-60	94	121	81	82	1	1.74
BBRC250	5978	2026	393	-60	90	121	51	52	1	1.14
							56	61	5	1.61
BBRC251	5977	2013	393	-60	89	121	68	72	4	2.26
							82	87	5	3.29
						incl.	*82*	*84*	*2*	*6.77*
BBRC252	6200	2037	395	-60	94	80	No significant Intersection			
BBRC253	6150	1990	403	-55	91	98	80	82	2	1.81
							86	87	1	1.17
							87	98	11	Stope
BBRC254	6131	1997	402	-60	287	60	No significant Intersection			
BBRC255	6128	2006	401	-60	287	74	No significant Intersection			

THE FOLLOWING TABLES ARE PROVIDED TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE JORC CODE (2012 EDITION) FOR THE REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS.

MAIN LODE PROSPECT

SECTION 1 – SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling was conducted using a Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling rig. Two RC rigs were utilised. • Samples were collected at every 1m interval using a cyclone and a riffle or cyclone splitter to obtain a minimum 3kg representative sub-sample for each 1m interval. The cyclone and splitter were cleaned regularly to minimize contamination. • Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1 in every 15 to 20m hole through the main mineralised zone. • Samples were pulverised to produce a 40g charge for fire assay. • Sampling and QAQC procedures are carried out using Barra protocols as per industry best practice.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	• Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was carried out using a face sampling hammer with nominal 121mm (4.75") or a 146mm (5.75") drill bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• RC sample recoveries are visually estimated qualitatively on a metre basis and recorded in the database. • Drilling contractors adjust their drilling approach to specific conditions to maximise sample recovery. • Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each sample. • No sample recovery issues have impacted on potential sample bias.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drillholes are logged in full. • RC holes were logged at 1m intervals for the entire hole from drill chips collected and stored in chip trays. Data was recorded for regolith, lithology, veining, fabric (structure), grain size, colour, sulphide presence, alteration and oxidation state. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature depending on the field being logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• All RC samples were passed through cyclone and riffle or cone splitter and a ~3kg split sample is collected for each 1m interval. • 1m split samples were collected for analysis

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	from selected zones based field logging. All other zones were sampled by collecting a 4m composite sample. • 4m composite samples were collected using an aluminium scoop. • Field duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 1 every 15-20m per hole through mineralised zones and certified reference standards were inserted at a rate of 1 per hole through pre-determined intervals of known mineralised zones based on geological interpretation. • Sample preparation was conducted at Bureau Veritas' Kalassay Laboratory in Perth using a fully automated sample preparation system. Preparation commences with sorting and drying. Oversized samples are crushed to <3mm and split down to 3kg using a rotary or riffle splitter. Samples are then pulverized and homogenized in LM5 Ring Mills and ground to ensure >90% passes 75µm. • 200g of pulverized sample is taken by spatula and used for a 40g charge for Fire Assay for gold analysis. A high-capacity vacuum cleaning system is used to clean sample preparation equipment between each sample. • The sample size is considered appropriate for this type and style of mineralisation.
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.* • *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.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Fire Assay is an industry standard analysis technique for determining the total gold content of a sample. The 40g charge is mixed with a lead based flux. The charge/flux mixture is 'fired' at 1100^{o}C for 50mins fusing the sample. The gold is extracted from the fused sample using Nitric (HNO3) and Hydrochloric (HCl) acids. The acid solution is then subjected to Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) to determine gold content. The detection level for the Fire Assay/AAS technique is 0.01ppm. • Laboratory QA/QC controls during the analysis process include duplicates for reproducibility, blank samples for contamination and standards for bias.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All drilling and significant intersections are verified and signed off by the Exploration Manager for Barra Resources who is also a Competent Person. • No pre-determined twin holes were drilled during this program. • Geological logging was originally captured on paper, scanned and sent to the company's consultant database administrator (RoreData) for entry directly into the database via a validation process. Sampling, collar, and laboratory assay data is captured electronically and also sent to RoreData. All original data is stored and backed-up by Barra. The official database is stored by RoreData, a copy of which is uploaded to Barra's server for geologists use. Uploaded data is reviewed and verified by the geologist responsible for the data collection.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data reported.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drillhole collar locations are surveyed before and after by a qualified surveyor using sophisticated DGPS with a nominal accuracy of +/- 0.05m for north, east and RL (elevation) • The drilling rig was sighted using a compass. Drillhole angle was set using an inclinometer placed on the drill mast prior to collaring the hole. • Down-hole surveying was completed immediately after completion of each hole using a north seeking Axis Mining Technology Champ Gyro tool. Local grid azimuths were calculated by subtracting 41.5^{o} from the gyro reading. • All drilling was located on the surveyed mine grid (BB_MineGrid). Coordinates can be converted to GDA94, MGA Zone 51 grid system using the following conversion: Pt1 4480.26N, 2263.11E = 6565178.26N, 321827.66E and Pt2 7200N, 2000E = 6567384.542N, 323435.051E
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drillholes were located on 25m spaced traverses at 15 to 20m centres between and along strike from previous drillholes. The drill spacing is sufficient to establish the necessary continuity and confidence to complete a Mineral Resource and Reserve, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. • No sample compositing has been applied to mineralised intervals.
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.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling was perpendicular to the strike of the main mineralised structure targeted for this program. All reported intervals are however reported as downhole intervals and not true-width. • No drilling orientation and/or sampling bias have been recognized in the data at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples for analysis were tagged and recorded instantly and delivered to the laboratory at the end of each day.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been conducted on sampling techniques and data at this stage.

SECTION 2 – REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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 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 historic Main Lode Gold Mine is located within mining leases M15/161. Barra Resources Limited has 100% rights to the Reservation Area as shown in Figure 1. Kidman Resources Limited (ASX:KDR) is the holder of M15/161. • KDR own and operate the Birthday Gift underground mine and surrounding open pits, 100m south of the 5900mN, the most southern traverse drilled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• There is no native title claim over the lease • The tenement is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Mining lease M15/161 comprises the Birthday Gift Mining Centre. Historical production (1885-1999) from the Birthday Gift Mine (incl. Lady Robinson, Christmas, Far East and Tom's Lode pits) and the Main Lode Mine produced over 400,000 ounces to a depth of about 140m below surface. Birthday Gift is being actively mined today under the ownership of KDR. • No mining has occurred at Main Lode since 1914. • Between 1946-1951 WMC channel-sampled Level-7 at Birthday Gift yielding 30m @ 18.3g/t Au over and average width of 1.5m and 76m @ 17.4g/t Au over an average width of 1.1m. At Main Lode, channel sampling along Level-8 returned 160m @ 16.1g/t Au over an average width of 0.4m. • 1978-1985; Jones Mining NL mined the Lady Robinson open pit producing 28,000t @ 6.2g/t (5,600oz). • 1985-1991; Metallgesellschaft/Lubbock mined a further 172,800t @ 3.8g/t (21,100oz) from Lady Robinson. • 1991-1999; Amalg Resources mined 68,100t @ 2.9g/t from the Christmas Pit, and other parcels from the Far East pit, Tom's Lode pit and minor underground development beneath Lady Robinson and Christmas Pits. • 1999-2013; Barra conducted underground mining at Birthday Gift producing 36,000oz.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Burbanks Project, specifically M15/161, covers about 5km of strike of the Burbanks Shear Zone within a package of basalts and intercalated gabbro/dolerite and sediments. • Gold occurs in ptygmatically folded and boudinaged laminated quartz veins with pyrite, pyrrhotite, scheelite and an alteration assemblage of plagioclase, calcite, and biotite. It may also occur in quartz-pyritic biotitic shears and is often associated with garnetiferous diorite sills.

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.*
		• Drillhole information for the drilling discussed in this report is listed in Table 1 in the context of this report.
		• All material data has been periodically released to the ASX on these dates: 19/03/2008, 28/08/2008, 13/09/2010, 22/07/2016 and 25/10/2016.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Reported intersections have been length weighted to provide the intersection width. • Significant intersections have been reported where the weighted average for the intersection is >= 1.0g/t Au. • A maximum of 3m internal waste (or barren) between mineralised samples has been included in the calculation of intersection widths. • No assays have been top-cut for the purpose of this report. A lower cut-off of 1g/t Au has been used to identify significant results. • All significant intersections have been reported. • No metal equivalent values have been used for the reporting of these exploration results.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• True widths, where reported, have been estimated manually on a hole by hole basis for intersections within known mineralised zones and based on the current knowledge of the mineralised structure. • Both downhole width and estimated true width have been clearly specified in this report when used. • The main mineralised shear trends NE and dips about 75 degrees west.
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.*	• Appropriate plans and sections have been included in the body of this report.
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.*	• Both high and low grades have been reported accurately, clearly identified with drillhole attributes and 'from' and 'to' depths.
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 heavily oxidised (soft) profile at Main Lode. Weak, joint oxidised to fresh rock commences from surface. • Historical mining (stope voids, drives, shafts) needs to be accurately located and modelled to account for resource depletion when estimating a Mineral Resource.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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 has been discussed in the context of this report but will include: Additional campaigns targeting strike (up to 1300m) and depth extensions from 100 to 275m below surface (mine environment) and from 275m below surface (Main Lode Deeps)