BIRTHDAY GIFT MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

23rd September 2019

BARRA RESOURCES LIMITED

A.B.N. 76 093 396 859

Corporate Details:

ASX Code:	BAR
Market Cap:	$11.1M @ 2.1c
Cash:	$1.5M (Jun)

Issued Capital:

530.89M Ordinary Shares

38M Options

Substantial Shareholders:

FMR Investments 15.2%

Mineral Resources Ltd 10.6%

DIRECTORS

MD & CEO: Sean Gregory

Chairman: Gary Berrell

Non-Exec: Jon Young

Non-Exec: Grant Mooney

PROJECTS

Mt Thirsty Co-Ni (50%)

Coolgardie Au (100%)

CONTACT DETAILS

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INTRODUCTION

ASX Listing Rules require that new owners of mining projects restate the resources of previous owners. This announcement restates the Birthday Gift and Christmas Pit JORC 2012 Mineral Resource on Barra Resources Limited letterhead as first announced by Kidman Resources on 25/08/15 and subsequently depleted for mining in their 2016 annual report. There have been no further changes.

Birthday Gift and Christmas Pit form part of the overall Burbanks Gold Mining Centre at the Company's Burbanks Project, located 8km south of Coolgardie in Western Australia (Figure 1).

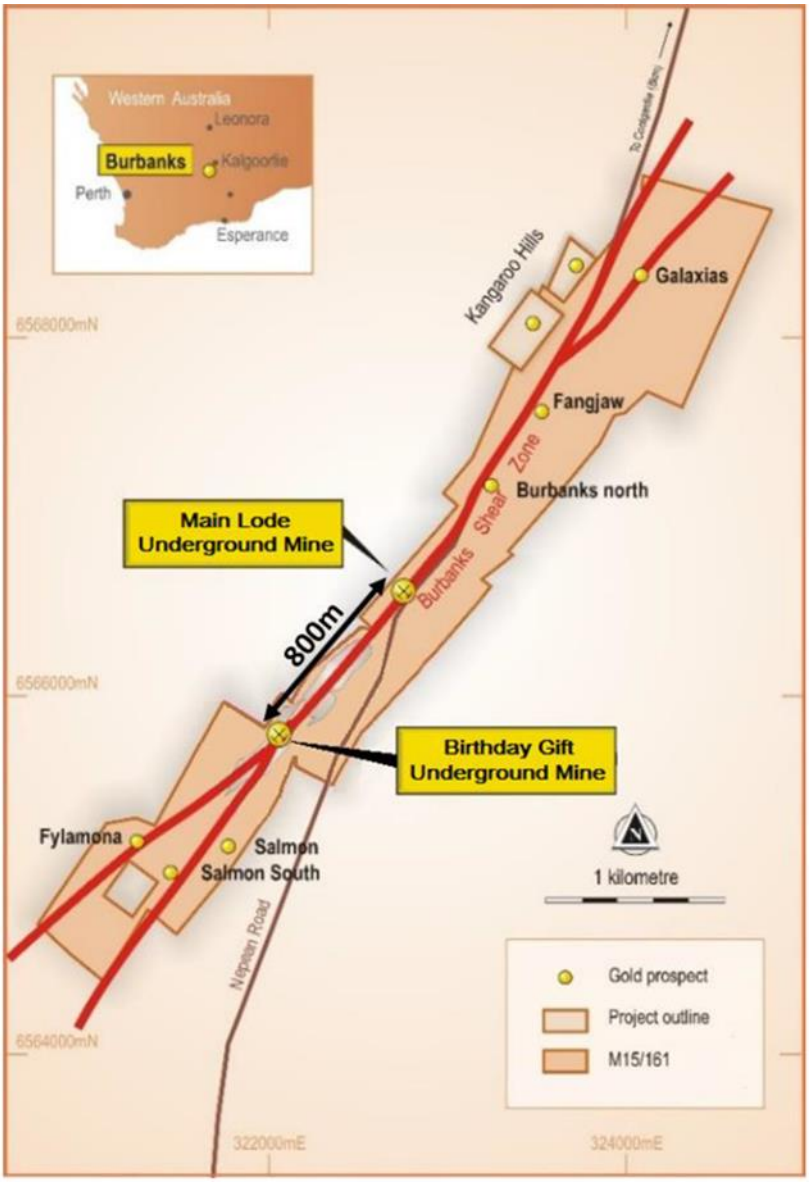

Figure 1 – Burbanks Location Plan

BIRTHDAY GIFT MINERAL RESOURCE

The Birthday Gift Mineral Resource is tabulated in Table 1 and shown in Figure 2:

Deposit	Cut-Off g/t Au	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		kt	Grade g/t Au	Ounces	kt	Grade g/t Au	Ounces	kt	Grade g/t Au	Ounces
Christmas Open Pit	1.0	5.7	6.2	1,100	4.0	7.8	1,050	9.7	6.9	2,150
Birthday Gift Underground Mine	2.5	180	6.0	34,750	325	5.6	58,500	505	5.7	93,250

Table 1 – Birthday Gift Mineral Resource including the Christmas Open Pit

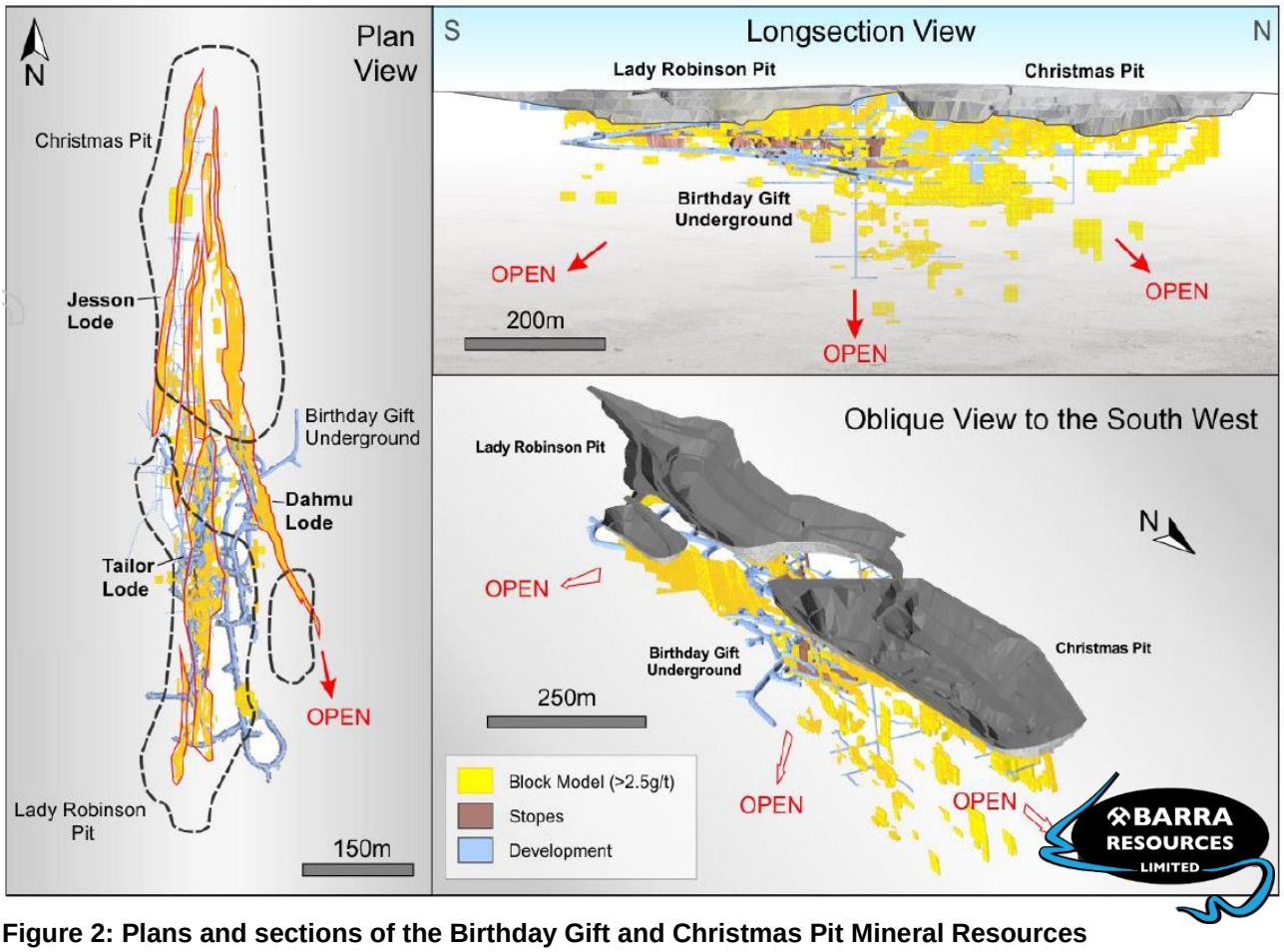

Figure 2: Plans and sections of the Birthday Gift and Christmas Pit Mineral Resources

GEOLOGY AND GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

The Coolgardie Goldfield is a constituent of the Yilgarn Craton's Eastern Goldfields, lying on the western margin of the Kalgoorlie Terrane within the ca. 2.7 Ga Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt. An arcuate series of deformed amphibolite facies mafic-ultramafic volcanic and intrusive rocks overlain by felsic volcanic and sedimentary rocks comprise the greenstone belt of the goldfield.

The gold deposits of the Coolgardie Goldfield have been categorised historically by the alteration assemblage and zonation around the lodes, or the structural and lithological setting of the deposit. The four categories based on structural and lithological relationships advanced by Knight (1993) are: deposits along sheared porphyry-ultramafic contacts, gabbro-hosted quartz vein sets, fault-bound quartz vein sets, and laminated quartz reefs. Of these styles, laminated quartz reefs have produced approximately half of all gold from the goldfield, including the two largest producers, Burbanks, and Bayleys.

The Burbanks gold deposit is hosted by the high-Mg basalt and dolerite of the Burbanks Formation. Alteration and subsequent metamorphic differentiation within the sequence has produced varying mineralogy, texture, and grain size within the mafic precursor, which historically has led to the description of gabbro and garnetiferous diorite as part of the host sequence. Recent work by Dr John Stewart (2015) has divided the

sequence into five tectonostratigraphic units:

- Fine-grained amphibolite with a basaltic-doleritic appearance
- Coarse-grained amphibolite with a gabbroic appearance
- Gneissic amphibolite with a schistose to mylonitic texture
- Feldspar-amphibole ± garnet gneiss with a dioritic appearance
- Quartz-veined zones

Two generations of later dykes intrude the sequence; one of quartz-feldspar composition and one of doleritic composition.

DRILLING TECHNIQUES

Both Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD) techniques are used at Burbanks. Most of the drilling completed from underground locations is LTK60 (44mm) in size.

SAMPLING AND SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

Core sample intervals are defined by the geologist to honour geological boundaries ranging from 0.3 to 1.5m in length.

RC drill sampling was historically sampled either in one metre intervals or composite sampled by spearing sample bags to form a four or five metre interval. After logging, the geologist marked intervals of interest for subsequent sampling. Sample intervals were nominally 4m, but may have been constrained by logged lithological, mineralisation or alteration boundaries to as small as 1 metre.

Core is aligned and measured by tape, comparing to down-hole core blocks consistent with industry practice. Any discrepancies are immediately highlighted and addressed by the driller and their run sheet.

Diamond drilling has been completed to industry standard using varying sample lengths (0.3 to 1.5m) based on geological intervals, which are then crushed and pulverised to produce a ~200g pulp sub-sample to use in the assay process. Diamond core samples are fire assayed (30g charge or 50g charge). Visible gold is occasionally encountered in core.

SAMPLE ANALYSIS METHOD

At the time of the most recent drilling at Birthday Gift, the previous miner owner, employed the services of ALS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie for all assaying required in its exploration programmes. The procedures utilised included the following:

- Sort all samples and note any discrepancies to the client submitted paperwork. Record a received weight (WEI-21) for each sample. Separate out any samples for specific gravity analysis onto a separate trolley to ensure they are not crushed.
- Dry samples at 95 degrees until dry.
- Perform non wax dipped SG analysis (0A-GRA08) on requested samples and return these to the drying oven once completed.
- Crush samples to 6mm nominal (CRU-21) split any samples >3.2Kg using riffle splitter (SPL- 21).
- Generate duplicates for nominated samples, assigning D suffix to the sample.
- Pulverise samples in LM5 pulveriser until grind size passes 90% passing 75um (PUL-23). Check grind size on 1:20 using wet screen method (PUL-QC).
- Take ~400g working master pulp for 50g fire assay, AAS finish (Au-AA26)
- Samples are assayed for gold to 0.01ppm. Detection limits are in ppm unless otherwise noted. Best practice is assumed for all previous samples. .

ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

Mineral Resource estimation is completed within Maptek's Vulcan V9.1 Resource Modelling software. Three-dimensional mineralisation wireframes are completed within Vulcan, using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade for the mineralisation near the surface, with a 1 g/t Au cut-off utilised for the deeper mineralisation. All wireframes were snapped to appropriate assay intervals.

An Inverse Distance weighting interpolation technique is used to estimate the Mineral Resource as it is considered appropriate given the nature of mineralisation.

The Mineral Resource database is uniquely flagged with mineralisation zone codes as defined by wireframe boundaries and then composited into 1m lengths and these are used for estimating the Mineral Resource. The composites are extracted with minimum passing of 70% and best fit such that no residuals are created.

Statistical and geostatistical analysis are undertaken within Snowden's Supervisor™ software.

Histograms, log-probability plots and mean variance plots are considered in determining the existence of extreme values and if present, to select the appropriate cut-offs for each mineralised zone. The points of inflexion in the upper tail of the distribution on the log-probability plots as well as their spatial distributions are examined to help identify extreme values and decide on the treatments applied. These extreme values are either treated with the application of a top-cut or high-grade spatial restriction or a combination of both. All grade values greater than the cut-off grade are set to the cut-off value (capped).

Due to the thin nature of the mineralisation, consistent and robust variograms were not able to be obtained for the majority of the lodes, hence an Inverse Distance weighting interpolation technique was used.

Only gold was estimated in the resource model.

Drill hole spacing in the majority of the Indicated Resource portion of the deposit is approximately 20m (x) x 20m (y) x 10m (z). A block model was created for the Burbanks project area in Vulcan ® Version 9.1 using a parent block size of 10mE by 10mN by 10mRL. The sub-blocking functionality in Vulcan was employed utilizing 1m x 1m x 1m sub-blocks, which were estimated within the parent block. The block size is considered appropriate for the drill-hole spacing.

No assumption has been made regarding selective mining units.

Estimation of gold utilised three interpolation runs with each run increasing the search ellipse size and decreasing the minimum number of samples required for each block to populate with grade:

- The 1st pass utilised a 25m x 10m x 5m search ellipse oriented along the strike and dip of each lode with a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 20 composites used during the interpolation with a maximum of two samples used from each drill-hole.
- The 2nd pass utilised a 50m x 20m x 10m search ellipse oriented along the strike and dip of each lode with a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 20 composites used during the interpolation with a maximum of two samples used from each drill-hole.
- The 3rd and final pass utilised a 200m x 60m x 30m search ellipse oriented along the strike and dip of each lode with a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 20 composites used during the interpolation.

The process of validation includes standard model validation using visual and numerical methods:

- The block model estimates are checked against the input composite/drill hole data with sufficient spot checks completed on sections and plans.
- The block model estimated global means for each mineralised domain are checked against the composite mean grades to ensure they are within acceptable limits.
- Swath plots of the estimated block grades and composite mean grades are generated by easting's, northings and elevations and reviewed to ensure acceptable correlation.

Although mining has occurred at Burbanks in the past both from underground and open pit sources, no reliable production or reconciliation data was able to be sourced to further validate the relative accuracy of the block model.

CUT-OFF GRADE(S)

Multiple cut-off grades are used for the Burbanks deposit. An area between 5400m N and 5700m N, to a depth 1300m RL is reported at a 1 g/t Au cut off. This material is planned to be mined utilizing open pit methods.

All other mineralisation is reported at a cut-off grade of 2.5 g/t Au and is planned to be mined using underground mining extraction methods. The proximity of the underground development to these lodes has resulted in a slightly lower cut-off being applied to the underground portion of the resource.

MINING AND METALLURGICAL METHODS AND PARAMETERS

Preliminary design analysis has been undertaken to assess prospects for economic extraction for declaration of Mineral Resources using actual and predicted costs from the mining operations and minimum mining widths of 1.5m. Mining methodology is generally by long hole retreat technique.

All material is assumed to be trucked and toll treated at nearby processing facilities. Recovery factors are based on historical toll milling results of ore treated from the Burbanks mine.

CRITERIA USED FOR CLASSIFICATION

The Mineral Resources has been classified into Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories following the guidelines of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). The classification is based on drill hole intercept spacing, geological confidence, grade continuity and estimation quality. A combination of these factors guides the manual digitising of strings on drill sections to construct envelopes that were utilised to control the Mineral Resource classification. This process allows review of the geological control/confidence on the deposit.

No part of the Burbanks Mineral Resource is classified as a Measured Resource.

The Indicated Resources are based on a drill hole spacing of 25 m by 25 m with population of blocks during the first interpolation pass.

The Inferred Resources are based on a drill hole spacing of up to 100 m by 100 m with population of blocks on the second interpolation pass.

Results reflect the Competent Persons' view of the deposit.

BURBANKS GLOBAL MINERAL RESOURCES

The Burbanks Global Mineral Resource which now stands at 145,700 Oz (Table 2, Figure 3). This represents an approximate 53% increase in the Global Mineral Resource since Barra re-acquired Birthday Gift and just over a quarter of the upper limit of the Company's previously announced Exploration Target.

Deposit	Cut-Off g/t Au	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		kt	Grade g/t Au	Ounces	kt	Grade g/t Au	Ounces	kt	Grade g/t Au	Ounces
Christmas Open Pit	1.0	5.7	6.2	1,100	4.0	7.8	1,050	9.7	6.9	2,150
Birthday Gift Underground Mine	2.5	180	6.0	34,750	325	5.6	58,500	505	5.7	93,250
Main Lode Deposit	1.0	106	2.8	9,700	254	2.5	20,200	360	2.6	29,900
Burbanks North	1.0				360	1.8	20,400	360	1.8	20,400
Total	**1.0/2.5**	**291**	**4.9**	**45,550**	**943**	**3.3**	**100,150**	**1235**	**3.7**	**145,700**

All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding to appropriate figures. For full details of the Main Lode Resource and Burbanks North resource, refer to ASX:BAR Release dated 30/10/18 and 2/08/19 respectively.

Table 2 – Burbanks Global Mineral Resources

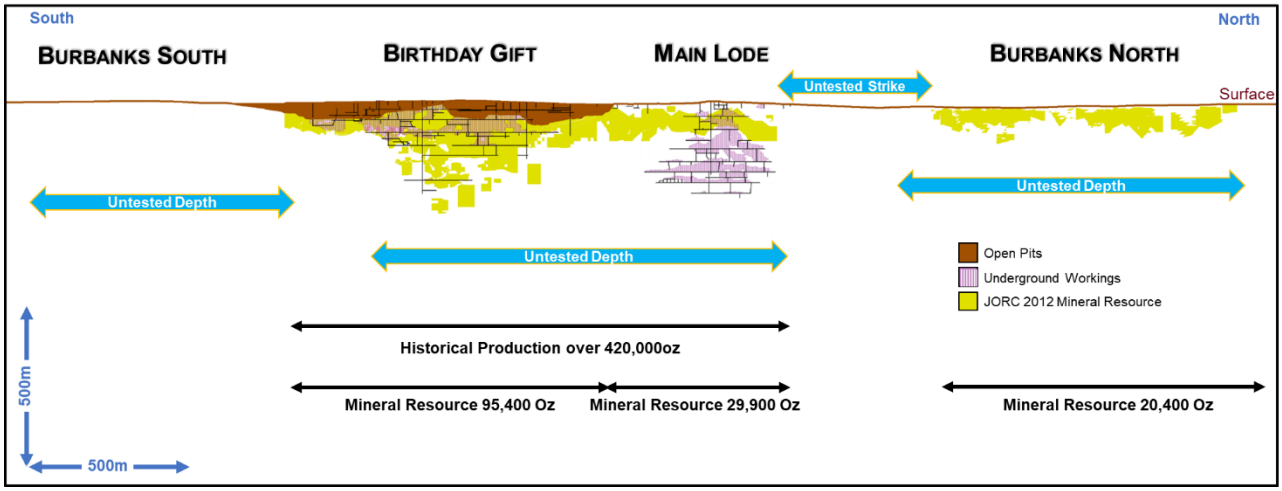

Figure 3 – Burbanks Global Mineral Resources shown in long section

SEAN GREGORY

Managing Director & CEO

ABOUT BURBANKS

The Burbanks Project is located 9km southeast of Coolgardie, Western Australia. The Project includes the Burbanks Mining Centre and over 5km of the highly prospective Burbanks Shear Zone, historically the most significant gold producing structure within the Coolgardie Goldfield.

The Burbanks Mining Centre comprises the Birthday Gift and Main Lode Gold Mines. The recorded historic underground production at Burbanks (1885-1961) totalled **444,600t at 22.7 g/t Au for 324,479oz** predominantly from above 140m below the surface. Intermittent open pit and underground mining campaigns between the early 1980's to present day has seen total production from the Burbanks Mining Centre now exceed **420,000oz**.

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 based on interpretations or conclusions contained in this report will therefore carry an element of risk.

This report contains forward-looking statements that involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this report. No obligation is assumed to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

COMPETENT PERSONS' STATEMENT

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results and geological interpretation at Burbanks is based on information compiled by Mr Gary Harvey a full-time employee of Barra Resources Limited who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resources at Main Lode and Burbanks North is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew Bewsher, a full-time employee of BM Geological Services Pty Ltd who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resources at Birthday Gift and Christmas Pit is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Buerger, a full-time employee of Mining Plus Pty Ltd who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

Messer's Harvey, Bewsher, and Buerger have 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 Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code). Messer's Harvey and Buerger consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information presented and that the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 – BIRTHDAY GIFT AND CHRISTMAS PIT

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 (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.* • *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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• This Table relates to historic sampling completed at the Burbanks Project. The Burbanks Project has been sampled using both Reverse Circulation (RC), Auger/Rotary Air Blast (RAB) and surface/Underground diamond drilling (DD). All DD sampled sections reported are NQ2 or LTK60. Core sample intervals are defined by the geologist to honour geological boundaries ranging from 0.3 to 1.5m in length. • RC drill sampling was historically sampled either in one metre intervals or composite sampled by spearing sample bags to form a four or five metre interval. After logging, the geologist marked intervals of interest for subsequent sampling. Sample intervals were nominally 4m, but may have been constrained by logged lithological, mineralisation or alteration boundaries to as small as 1 metre. • Holes were angled to optimally intersect the mineralised zones in consideration of site accessibility. • Core is aligned and measured by tape, comparing to down-hole core blocks consistent with industry practice. Any discrepancies are immediately highlighted and addressed by the driller and their run sheet. • Diamond drilling has been completed to industry standard using varying sample lengths (0.3 to 1.5m) based on geological

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		intervals, which are then crushed and pulverised to produce a ~200g pulp sub-sample to use in the assay process. • Diamond core samples are fire assayed (30g charge or 50g charge). • Visible gold is occasionally encountered in core.
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).*	• Previous operators carried out surface and underground diamond drilling by using HQ2, HQ3 and PQ2 (triple tube) LTK60 and NQ2 (standard tube) techniques. All core is routinely orientated using the ORI-shot device or similar (Ezy-Ori, Ezy-Mark). Hole depths range from 5m to 444 m. • Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was carried out using a face sampling hammer with 5 ½" - 5 5/8" drill bits
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 recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >95% for Burbanks Project. Depths were checked against rod counts which were routinely carried out by the drilling contractor. Recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core verses drilled intervals. DD drilling results in high core recovery due to the competent nature of the ground. • RC samples were routinely visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
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 information captured by previous explorers is imported into the database and verified before reporting. • Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure table of the database. Photography of core has not been regularly completed by previous companies. • RC samples are logged on a one metre basis. Both the dry sample and washed, sieved chips were logged. A small sample of washed and sieved chips from each metre drilled is stored in labelled plastic chip trays. Diamond core is logged over varying intervals, dependent on observed changes for the variable under investigation (e.g. lithology, alteration etc.). The geological logs are carefully compiled with appropriate attention to detail.
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.* • *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*	• Core is half cut with a diamond core saw. Sample intervals were defined by a qualified geologist to honour geological boundaries. All mineralised zones are sampled plus associated barren material in contact with mineralised zones. • Kidman Resources employed the services of ALS Kalgoorlie for all assaying. The procedure utilised include the following: • Sort all samples and note any discrepancies to the client submitted paperwork. Record a received weight (WEI-21) for each sample. Separate out

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	any samples for SG analysis onto a separate trolley to ensure they are not crushed. • Dry samples at 95 degrees until dry. • Perform non wax dipped SG analysis (0A-GRA08) on requested samples and return these to the drying oven once completed. • Crush samples to 6mm nominal (CRU-21) split any samples >3.2Kg using riffle splitter (SPL- 21). • Generate duplicates for nominated samples, assigning D suffix to the sample. • Pulverise samples in LM5 pulveriser until grind size passes 90% passing 75um (PUL-23). Check grind size on 1:20 using wet screen method (PUL-QC). • Take ~400g working master pulp for 50g fire assay, AAS finish (Au-AA26) • Samples are assayed for gold to 0.01ppm. Detection limits are in ppm unless otherwise noted. For pre-Kidman Resources (KDR) samples, best practice is assumed.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• For all drill core samples being reported, gold concentration is determined by fire assay using the lead collection technique with a 50 gram sample charge weight. An AAS finish is used and considered as total gold digestion. AMALG Resources used the Amdel Lab in Kalgoorlie and used a nominal 50g charge for FA. • No geophysical results reported • The QAQC protocols used include the following for all drill samples: • The field QAQC protocols used include the following for all drill samples: - Commercially prepared certified reference materials (CRM) are inserted at an incidence of 1 in 20 samples. • The CRM used cannot be identified by the laboratory - QAQC data is assessed when received from the lab and following import by an external database administrator. • The laboratory QAQC protocols used include the following for all drill samples: - Repeat analysis of pulp samples occur at an incidence of 1 in 20 samples, - The laboratory reports its own QAQC data with each batch returned • Failed standards are generally followed up by re-assaying a second 50g pulp sample of all samples in the fire above 0.1ppm by the same method at the primary laboratory. • Both the accuracy component (CRM's

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		checks) and the precision component (duplicates and repeats) of the QAQC protocols are thought to demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision
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.*	• No pre-determined twin holes have been drilled. • 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. • 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.*	• All horizontal coordinates are based on the Burbank Mine Grid and converted to GDA94_MGA51 grid system. Drillhole collar locations have been surveyed using Total Station method/s by Minecomp personnel. These accuracies of the surveying ranges is nominally 0.1 m. • All maps and plans are presented in MGA 94 Zone 51 or in Burbanks Mine Local Grid which is oriented 43 degrees magnetic-sub parallel to the strike of the major lithological units and structural features of the Burbanks area
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.*	• Historical pit drilling has predominantly been drilled on a 10m x 20m spacing, Underground exploration and definition drilling has been drilled on a range of spacing, from 10m to 50m • The mineralisation at Burbank's has demonstrated sufficient continuity in geological observations, but due to the high nugget effect of the ore body sludge drilling is often used to further delineate ore zones. Sludge holes are not reported as they do not meet adequate QAQC standards; they are however used as an operational control. • Diamond and RC samples are measured as 1 metre intervals or cut to match geological boundaries.
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*	• M15/161 lies axially along the Burbanks shear over a distance of "6km. The shear trends northeast and dips steeply northwest. It is 60-100m wide within a package of basalts with intercalated gabbro/dolerite and sediments. The mineralised lodes form sub-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	parallel to the Burbanks Shear. • 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.*	• Tracking sheets tracks the progress of batches of samples.
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 listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 Birthday Gift Gold Mine is located within Barra's 100% owned granted mining lease M15/161. • There is no native title claim over the lease. • The tenement is in good standing. • A royalty of A$20/oz, capped at A$1.1M is due to Kidman Resources Limited on any production from the Birthday Gift Mine Area only.
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 420,000 ounces to a depth of about 140m below surface. • Previous explorers in the tenement and Project area include Unknown, WMC, Metallgesellschaft, Pettingill, Callion, Normandy, AMALG, Perseverance, Jones Mining, Blue Tiger, Kidman Resources, and Barra Resources • In total there has been 1812 Drillholes holes for 118,481.19 m • 389 Grade Control Drilling and Face Samples taken for 4907.90 m • All previous work is accepted and assumed to be industry standard at that time
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of*	• The Burbanks Project, specifically

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mineralisation.	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, chlorite 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.*
		• All material data is periodically released to the ASX.

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.* • *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. • A lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au was used to identify significant intersections, with maximum of 2m internal waste (<0.50g/t Au) included in the calculation of intersection widths. • Significant intersections have been reported where the weighted average for the intersection is ≥ 1.0g/t Au. • No assays have been top-cut for the purpose of this report. • 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 (eg '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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		report when used. • The main mineralised shear trends grid north and dips about ~60-70 degrees grid west. (Grid north = 41.3 True North)
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 drill hole 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.*	• Multi element assaying has historically been conducted on samples for a suite of potentially deleterious elements. Forthcoming work will include this type of analysis.
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.*	• Exploration is ongoing at the Burbanks Mining Centre

SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

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.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• A complete drilling database was supplied by Kidman in the form of csv files extracted from an access database. The database is managed by a third party administrator. • Mining Plus completed a review of all files for syntax, duplicate values, from and to depth errors and EON collar depths. • The assays received for the recent drilling undertaken by Kidman were verified for consistency with the values in the data base by the Competent Person during the site visit. • Once loaded into 3D software, Mining Plus completed a review of all survey data by visually validating all hole traces for consistency.
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*	• The Mining Plus Competent Person completed a site visit to the Burbanks deposit in August 2015. The visit entailed a review of site operations, practices and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	indicate why this is the case.	procedures, plus a visit to the surface and underground workings to validate the mineralisation geometry, style and controls. • While on site the CP reviewed the drilling and data management protocols, density determination methods, mine geology procedures, ore reconciliation and diamond drilling and sampling.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geological information is built out of 1,813 drill-holes within the Burbanks deposit. • Supergene mineralisation was interpreted using drill-hole logs, depth of weathering in the exposed pit walls and the mineralisation continuity. • The data used in the geologic model is a combination of diamond core, underground mapping and sampling and RC drilling. Additional production drilling and blast hole data included in the dataset was used to constrain the mineralisation interpretation but was not used in the resource estimation. • Detailed structural and lithological polygons were supplied by Kidman to Mining Plus, which were utilised when creating the geological wireframes in Leapfrog and/or Vulcan software. • The geological interpretation was built around grouping similar rock types (of similar bulk density) to enable the model to be coded with a specific density estimate to produce reasonable estimates of tonnage. • The completion of additional diamond drilling from underground locations would result in a more robust geological model as the information gained from diamond drill core is of greater detail than that obtained from RC chips. This should result in a more refined model and a more robust estimate. • In general, the majority of mineralization is hosted adjacent to intrusive contacts and along structural planes. Areas of intense structural displacement, whether folded of faulted, provide the highest grades and thickest mineralisation in the model. • The main mineralized lodes are continuous over almost the entire deposit, although the grade and thickness shows a high degree of variability in areas of limited structural disruption. • The greatest continuity in grade and thickness occurs in zones of structural complexity, either in fold hinge zones or associated with syn to late fault zones.
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.*	• The 2015 Burbanks Mineral Resource Estimate extends 1,350m along strike in the north/south direction by 350m across strike in the east/west direction. • The mineralisation is generally steeply dipping and extends to a maximum depth

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of 400m 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.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Mineral Resource estimation is completed within Maptek Vulcan V9.1 Resource Modelling software. • Three dimensional mineralisation wireframes are completed within Vulcan, using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade for the mineralisation near the surface, with a 1 g/t Au cut-off utilised for the deeper mineralisation. All wireframes were snapped to appropriate assay intervals. • An Inverse Distance weighting interpolation technique is used to estimate the Mineral Resource as it is considered appropriate given the nature of mineralisation and mineralisation configuration. • The Mineral Resource database is uniquely flagged with mineralisation zone codes as defined by wireframe boundaries and then composited into 1m lengths and these are used for estimating the Mineral Resource. The composites are extracted with minimum passing of 70% and best fit such that no residuals are created. • Statistical and geostatistical analysis are undertaken within Snowden's Supervisor" software. • Histograms, log-probability plots and mean variance plots are considered in determining the existence of extreme values and if present, the appropriate cut-offs for each mineralised zone. The points of inflexion in the upper tail of the distribution on the log-probability plots as well as their spatial distributions are examined to help identify extreme values and decide on the treatments applied. These extreme values are either treated with the application of a top-cut or high grade spatial restriction or a combination of both. All grade values greater than the cut-off grade are set to the cut-off value (capped). • Due to the thin nature of the mineralisation, consistent and robust variograms were not able to be obtained for the majority of the lodes, hence an Inverse Distance weighting interpolation technique was used. • Only gold was estimated in the resource model. • Drill hole spacing is in the majority of the Indicated Resource portion of the deposit is approximately 20m (x) x 20m (y) x 10m (z). A block model was created for the Burbanks project area in Vulcan ® Version 9.1 using a parent block size of 10mE by 10mN by 10mRL. The sub-blocking functionality in Vulcan was employed utilizing lm x lm x lm sub-blocks, which were estimated within the parent block. The block size is considered appropriate for the drill-hole spacing. • No assumption has been made regarding selective mining units.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Estimation of gold utilised three interpolation runs with each run increasing the search ellipse size and decreasing the minimum number of samples required for each block to populate with grade: • The 1st pass utilised a 25m x 10m x 5m search ellipse oriented along the strike and dip of each lode with a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 20 composites used during the interpolation with a maximum of two samples used from each drill-hole. • The 2nd pass utilised a 50m x 20m x 10m search ellipse oriented along the strike and dip of each lode with a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 20 composites used during the interpolation with a maximum of two samples used from each drill-hole. • The 3rd and final pass utilised a 200m x 60m x 30m search ellipse oriented along the strike and dip of each lode with a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 20 composites used during the interpolation. • The process of validation includes standard model validation using visual and numerical methods: • The block model estimates are checked against the input composite/drillhole data with sufficient spot checks completed on sections and plans. • The block model estimated global means for each mineralised domain are checked against the composite mean grades to ensure they are within acceptable limits. • Swath plots of the estimated block grades and composite mean grades are generated by easting's, northings and elevations and reviewed to ensure acceptable correlation. • Although mining has occurred at Burbanks in the past both from underground and open pit sources, no reliable production or reconciliation data was able to be sourced to further validate the relative accuracy of the block model.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Multiple cut-off grades are used for the Burbanks deposit. An area between 5400m N and 5700m N, to a depth 1300m RL is reported at a 1 g/t Au cut off. This material is planned to be mined utilizing open pit methods. • All other mineralisation is reported at a cut-off grade of 2.5 g/t Au and is planned to be mined using underground mining extraction methods ¬the close proximity of the underground development to these lodes has resulted in a slightly lower cut-off being applied to the underground portion of the resource.
Mining factors	• *Assumptions made regarding possible*	• All material inside the area bound 5400m N

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
or assumptions	*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.*	and 5700m N, to a depth 1300m RL is planned to be mined utilizing open pit methods. • Selective mining methods are planned for this section of the deposit. • The remainder of the mineralisation is planned on being mined by underground methods, utilizing a combination of mining methods dependent on mineralisation geometry, grade and thickness.
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.*	• Previous toll treatment through a number of third part processing plants have indicated no issues with metallurgical recoveries in the CIL/CIP plant similar to the adjacent 3rd party owned mill.
Environmental 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.*	• It is considered that there are no significant environmental factors, which would prevent the eventual extraction of gold from the Burbanks project. Environmental surveys and assessments will form a part of future studies.
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.* • *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.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density determinations are made on selected diamond drill samples using the wax coated water displacement method by site geologists. Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. • A total of 1,667 bulk density measurements; Density values were assigned to the block model by rock type. • Mineralisation is assigned a value in keeping with quartz vein hosted material. • A factor was not applied to account for void spaces or moisture differences. Density values were incorporated into the Mineral Resource model. • Density data are considered appropriate for use in Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative*	• The Mineral Resources has been classified into Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories following the guidelines of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). The classification is based on drill hole intercept spacing, geological confidence, grade continuity and estimation quality. A combination of these factors guides the manual digitising of strings on drill sections to construct envelopes that are to control the Mineral Resource categorisation. This process allows review of the geological control/confidence on the deposit. • No part of the Burbanks Mineral Resource has been classified as a Measured Resource. • Indicated Resource were based on a drill hole spacing of 25 m by 25 m was required and population of blocks during the first interpolation pass. • Inferred Resources were based on a drill hole spacing of up to 100 m by 100 m with population of blocks on the second interpolation pass. • Results reflect the Competent Persons' view of the deposit
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No independent audits or reviews have been undertaken on the Mineral Resource estimate.
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.* • *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.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resources has been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves and reflects the relative accuracy of the Mineral Resources estimates. • Further drilling will continue to improve geological and grade understanding of the deposit.