BURBANKS JV DRILLING SUPPORTS MINING PROPOSAL

8 June 2020

BARRA RESOURCES LIMITED

A.B.N. 76 093 396 859

Corporate Details:

ASX Code:	BAR
Market Cap:	$10.1M @ 1.7c
Cash:	$637,000 (Mar 31)

Issued Capital:

596.5M Ordinary Shares
38M Options

Substantial Shareholders:

FMR Group 14.7%

Mineral Resources Ltd 9.6%

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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HIGHLIGHTS

- Burbanks Joint Venture drilling program (33 holes for 1,940m) completed at Main Lode and Burbanks North
- Best Burbanks North results include:
  - **BBAC284 – 17m @ 3.55g/t Au from 12m down-hole**
  - **BBAC291 – 5m @ 7.82g/t Au from 11m down-hole**
  - **BBAC285 – 17m @ 2.03g/t Au from 13m down-hole**
  - **BBAC288 – 7m @ 3.35g/t Au from 12m down-hole**
  - **BBAC287 – 6m @ 3.65g/t Au from 10m down-hole**
- Best Main Lode results include:
  - **BBRC311 – 12m @ 4.77g/t Au from 51m, incl. 3m @ 15.32g/t**
  - **BBRC321 – 5m @ 5.95g/t Au from 29m, incl. 2m @ 11.85g/t**
  - **BBRC305 – 5m @ 5.63g/t Au from 50m, incl. 3m @ 8.90g/t**
  - **BBRC312 – 8m @ 2.42g/t Au from 88m, incl. 2m @ 5.10g/t**
  - **BBRC314 – 2m @ 7.92g/t Au from 68m down-hole**
- The results confirm the continuity of the Mineral Resources at both deposits
- Funding JV Partner, FMR, will feed the results into their mining and milling plans and consider their decision to mine
- Mining Proposal submitted for approval by the WA Mines Department for open-pit mining at Burbanks North

Barra's Managing Director and CEO, Sean Gregory, commented "These drilling results provide the necessary confidence of resource continuity at Burbanks. Subject to FMR's decision to mine, we are excited at the prospect of seeing the initial mining profits fund deep drilling to finally uncover Burbanks' true potential".

Barra Resources Limited (Barra, the Company) is pleased to advise it has completed its first joint venture drilling program with partner FMR Investments Pty Ltd (FMR), at its Burbanks Gold Project, 9km south of Coolgardie, Western Australia (Figure 1).

DRILLING PROGRAM

The program, fully funded by FMR, targeted the Burbanks North and Main Lode deposits with the aim of increasing confidence in key areas targeted for potential mining and to collect bulk samples for metallurgical test work.

At Burbanks North, 15 shallow AC holes (319m) targeted both the eastern and western lodes with 3 holes drilled into the western lode to collect bulk samples for metallurgical test work with the other 12 holes designed to infill and define the north-south extent of the lode prior to open-pit design work.

Eighteen (18) infill RC holes (1621m) at Main Lode specifically targeted areas identified in the 2019 Scoping Study for potential underground stoping. The results will now be fed into a mining study being completed by FMR. The RC drilling results confirmed continuity in all areas tested.

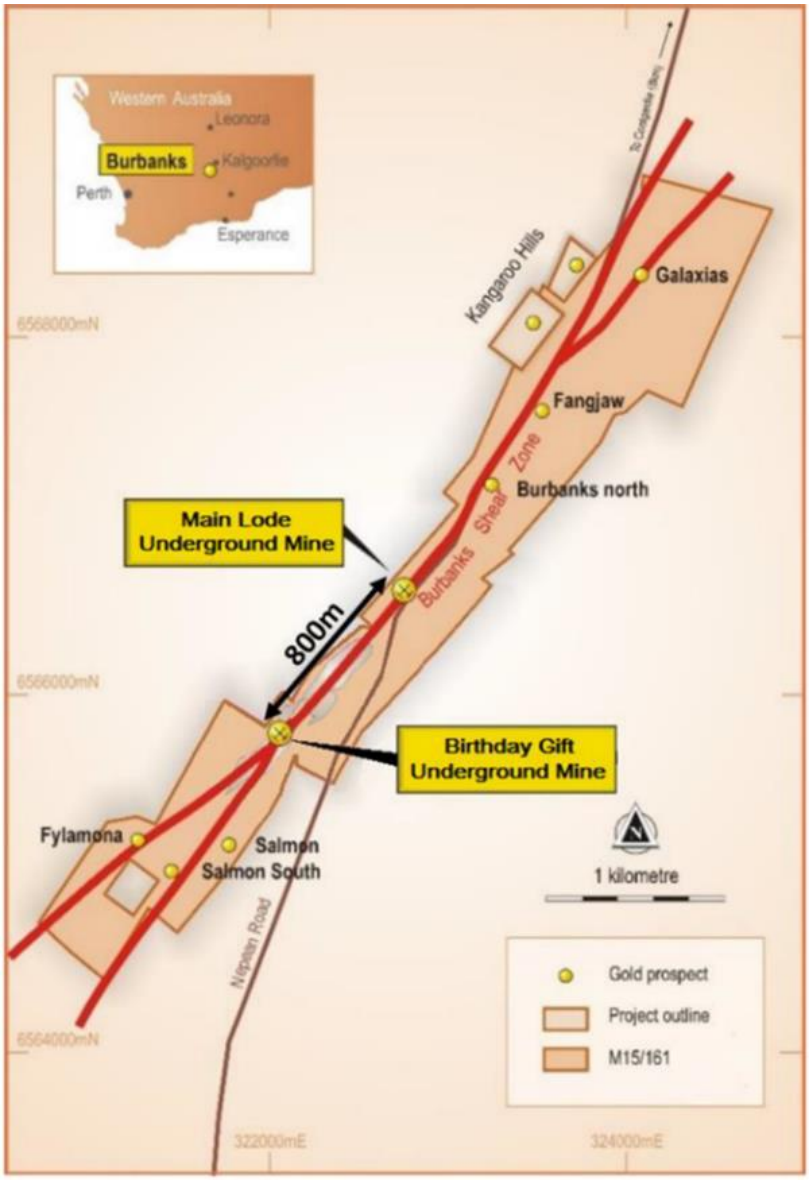

Figure 1 – Burbanks Location Plan

MINING PROPOSAL

Pursuant to the recent Burbanks JV announced 30 April 2020, Barra and FMR have been collaborating with respect to open-pit mining at Burbanks North as an Initial Mining Area. As such, Barra recently submitted a Mining Proposal to the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS; WA Mines Department).

Upon approval, and subject to a decision to mine by FMR, it is proposed to mine two shallow pits at Burbanks North (Figure 2) with net profits to be set aside in a Future Fund for exploration drilling within the Burbanks Project.

FMR are also updating the mining plans for the Main Lode underground gold mine that will be the subject of a mining proposal later in the year.

SEAN GREGORY

Managing Director & CEO

Photo – RC Drilling at Burbanks

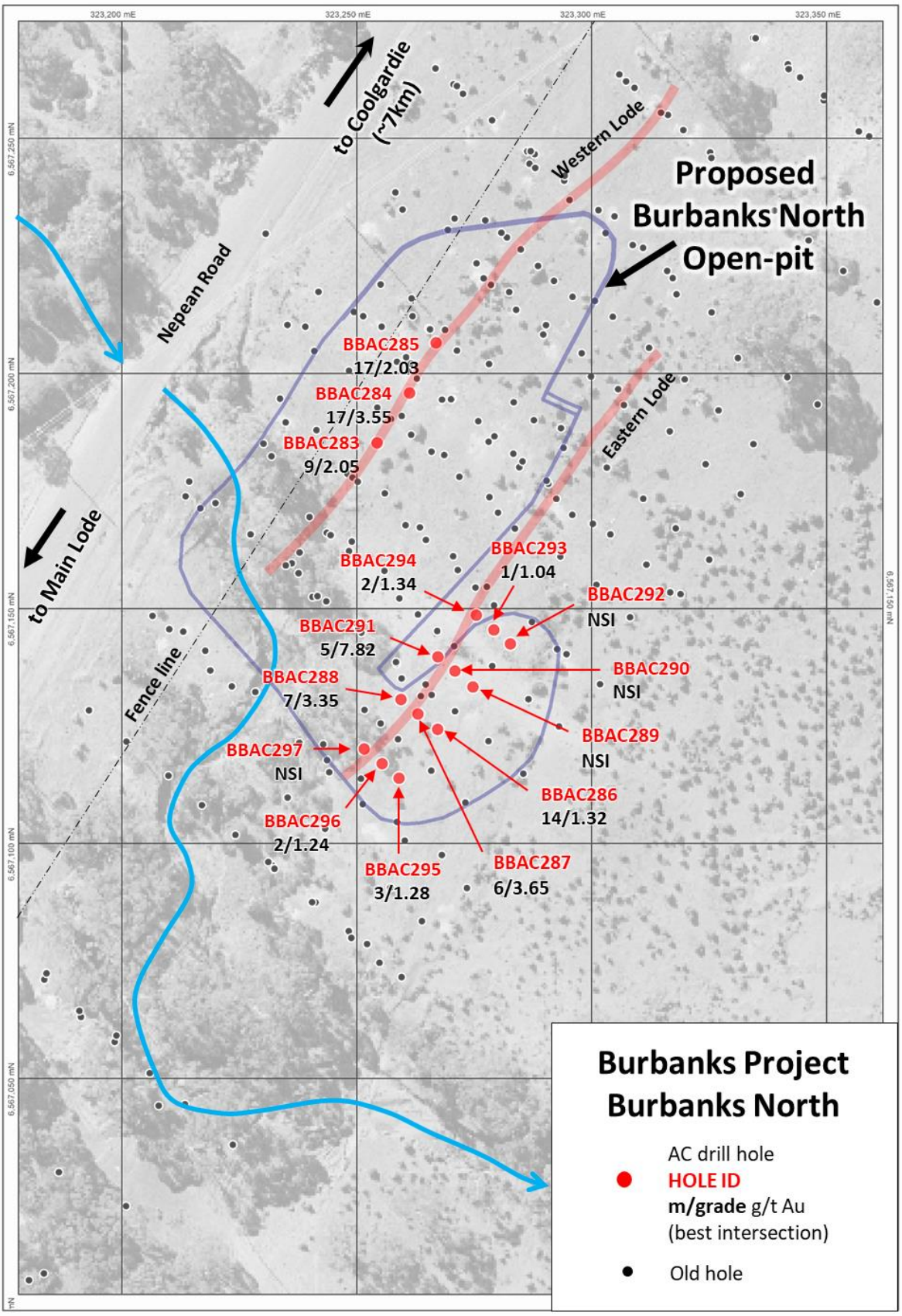

Figure 2 – Burbanks North air core drilling location plan

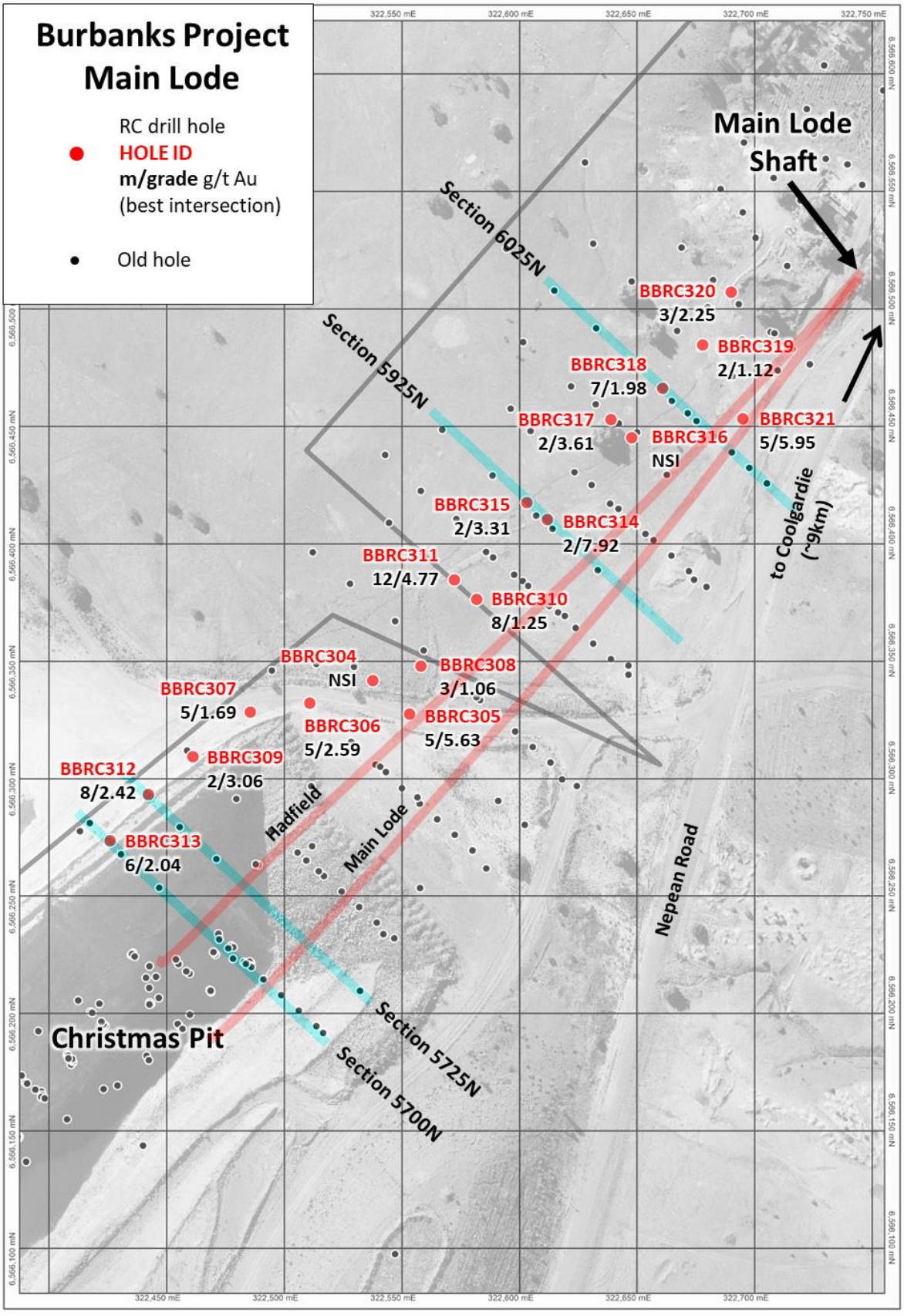

Figure 3 – Main Lode reverse circulation drilling location plan

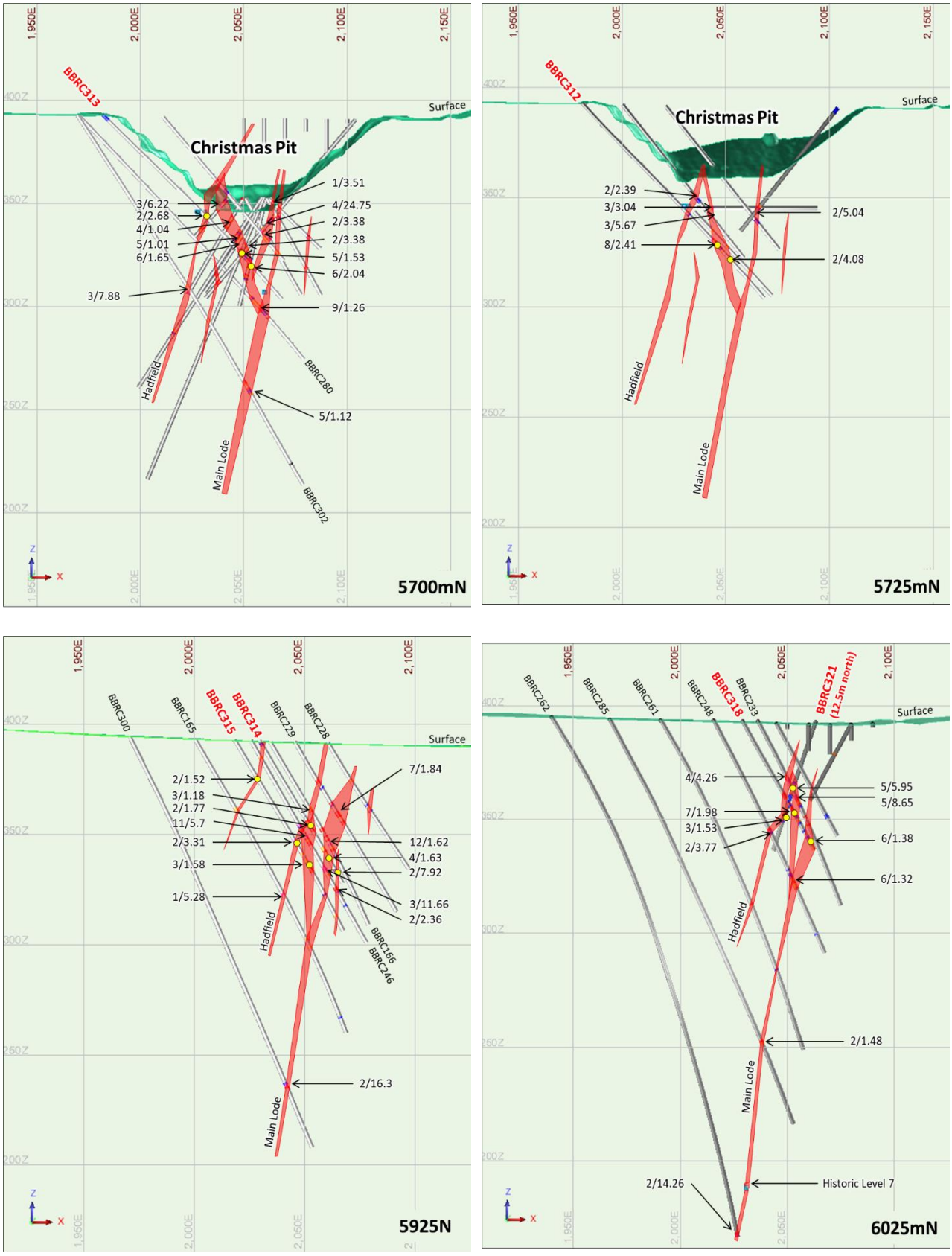

Figure 4 – Schematic sections through Main Lode showing recent RC infill drilling. Yellow dots represent new intersections reported here.

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**.

Barra updated its global Mineral Resource in August 2018, with the reporting of the Burbanks North Mineral Resource. The total Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource for the Burbanks Gold Project is 1.2 Million Tonnes (Mt) at 3.7 g/t Au for 145,700 ounces of gold (Table 1). The position of the Mineral Resource within the strike of the Project is shown in Figure 3.

In April 2020, Barra joint ventured with goldfields mill and mine operator FMR Investments Pty Ltd who has now funded the initial infill drilling. Should FMR then elect to mine, they will carry all working capital costs and risk associated with mining. The ore will be processed at FMR's 100% owned Greenfields Mill at Coolgardie. The first $8 million in profits from mining will go into a future fund for ongoing exploration drilling at depth and along strike at Burbanks. Any additional mining profits will then be shared 80% FMR, 20% Barra. Barra may elect to increase its interest at future mining stages by funding working capital in excess of its 20% free carried position to a maximum of 50%.

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 Birthday Gift and Christmas Pit Mineral Resources, refer to ASX:BAR 23/9/19. For full details of the Main Lode Resource, refer to ASX:BAR Release dated 30/10/18, and for Burbanks North 2/08/19.

Table 1 – Burbanks Global Mineral Resource

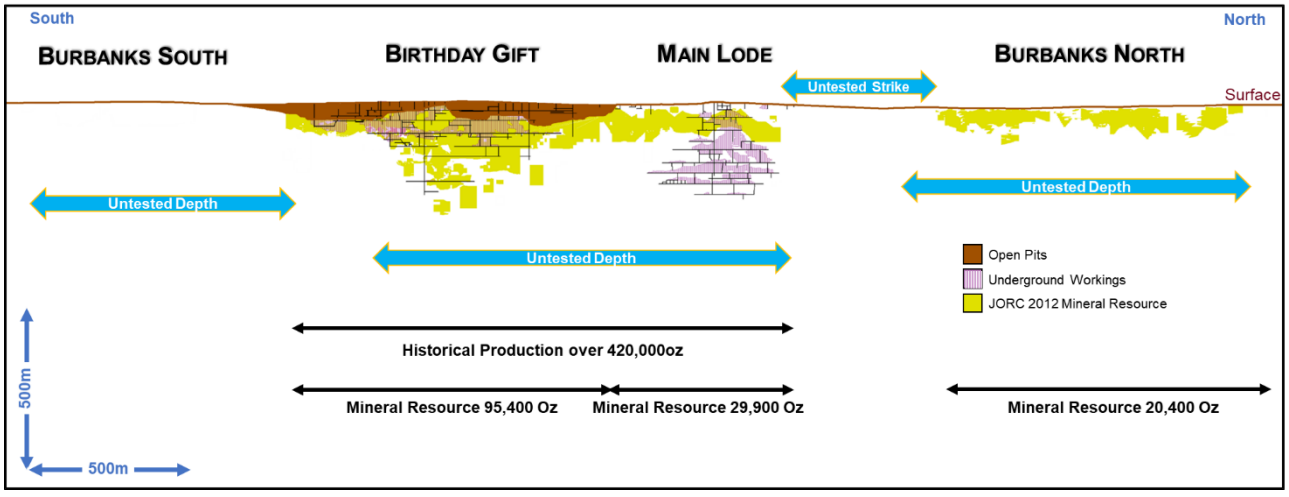

Figure 5 – Burbanks long section showing JORC Mineral Resource (≥1.0 g/t Au)

Table 2 - Main lode significant intersections with an average gold grade ≥ 1.0 g/t.

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Width	Au-ppm
BBRC304	6566342	322538	392	95	-60	131			NSI	
BBRC305	6566328	322553	392	80	-60	131	50	55	5	5.63
						incl.	*50*	*53*	*3*	*8.9*
BBRC306	6566333	322511	393	110	-50	131	58	59	1	2.14
							61	62	1	5.18
							90	95	5	2.59
						incl.	*94*	*95*	*1*	*9.49*
BBRC307	6566329	322486	393	115	-45	131	45	46	1	1.92
							73	78	5	1.69
						incl.	*75*	*76*	*1*	*5.59*
BBRC308	6566348	322558	392	80	-60	131	64	65	1	1.14
							69	72	3	1.06
BBRC309	6566310	322461	393	120	-45	131	82	84	2	3.06
						incl.	*83*	*84*	*1*	*5.47*
BBRC310	6566377	322582	393	80	-60	131	36	39	3	1.65
						incl.	*38*	*39*	*1*	*3.94*
							68	76	8	1.25
BBRC311	6566385	322572	394	100	-60	131	51	63	12	4.77
						incl.	*52*	*55*	*3*	*15.32*
BBRC312	6566294	322442	393	125	-46	131	88	96	8	2.42
						incl.	*88*	*89*	*1*	*5*
						and	*91*	*93*	*2*	*5.1*
							101	103	2	4.08
						incl.	*101*	*102*	*1*	*7.52*
BBRC313	6566274	322426	393	125	-46	131	70	72	2	2.68
							93	97	4	1.42
							99	105	6	2.04
BBRC314	6566411	322612	393	75	-60	131	42	43	1	1
							46	48	2	1.77
							56	60	4	1.63
						incl.	*58*	*59*	*1*	*4.16*
							68	70	2	7.92
						incl.	*68*	*69*	*1*	*15.1*
BBRC315	6566418	322603	393	100	-60	131	19	21	2	1.52
							53	55	2	3.31
						incl.	*53*	*54*	*1*	*5.82*
							67	70	3	1.58
BBRC316	6566446	322648	393	65	-60	131			NSI	
BBRC317	6566453	322639	393	81	-60	131	58	60	2	3.61
						incl.	*58*	*59*	*1*	*5.17*
BBRC318	6566467	322661	393	66	-60	131	37	40	3	2.06
							42	49	7	1.98
							60	66	6	1.38
						incl.	*60*	*61*	*1*	*5.28*
BBRC319	6566485	322678	394	68	-60	131	51	53	2	1.12
BBRC320	6566508	322690	396	76	-60	131	47	48	1	1.4
							55	58	3	2.25
						incl.	*57*	*58*	*1*	*5.84*
BBRC321	6566454	322695	393	60	-70	311	29	34	5	5.95
						incl.	*29*	*31*	*2*	*11.85*
							42	45	3	1.53

Notes:
1. Northing and Easting are GDA94 MGA94 Zone 51
2. Northing, Easting, Elevation, Depth, From, To, and Width are all measured in metres. Northing, Easting and Elevation coordinates have been rounded to zero decimal places.
3. Dip and Azimuth are measured in degrees (°) with azimuth referenced to true north
4. Widths are downhole widths only.
5. NSI = No Significant Intersection (i.e. Intersections which did not average ≥ 1.0g/t Au over width).
6. Intersections are calculated using a 0.5g/t Au lower-cut and a maximum of 1m of internal dilution.

Table 3 - Burbanks North significant intersections with an average gold grade ≥ 1.0 g/t.

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Width	Au-ppm
BBAC283	6567186	323254	381	30	-90	0	20	29	9	2.05
BBAC284	6567196	323261	381	30	-90	0	12	29	17	3.55
BBAC285	6567207	323267	381	30	-90	0	13	30	17	2.03
BBAC286	6567125	323267	381	20	-60	131	5	19	14	1.32
BBAC287	6567128	323263	380	20	-60	131	10	16	6	3.65
BBAC288	6567131	323259	381	25	-60	131	12	19	7	3.35
						incl.	*15*	*17*	*2*	*10.45*
BBAC289	6567134	323275	381	20	-60	131			NSI	
BBAC290	6567137	323271	381	20	-60	131			NSI	
BBAC291	6567140	323267	381	20	-60	131	11	16	5	7.82
BBAC292	6567143	323283	380	15	-60	131			NSI	
BBAC293	6567146	323279	381	15	-60	131	11	12	1	1.04
BBAC294	6567149	323275	381	20	-60	131	10	12	2	1.09
							14	16	2	1.34
BBAC295	6567114	323259	381	18	-60	131	10	13	3	1.28
BBAC296	6567117	323255	380	18	-60	131	9	11	2	1.24
							13	14	1	1.42
							17	18	1	2.63
BBAC297	6567120	323252	381	18	-60	131			NSI	

Notes:
1. Northing and Easting are GDA94 MGA94 Zone 51
2. Northing, Easting, Elevation, Depth, From, To, and Width are all measured in metres. Northing, Easting and Elevation coordinates have been rounded to zero decimal places.
3. Dip and Azimuth are measured in degrees (°) with azimuth referenced to true north
4. Widths are downhole widths only.
5. NSI = No Significant Intersection (i.e. Intersections which did not average ≥ 1.0g/t Au over width).
6. Intersections are calculated using a 0.5g/t Au lower-cut and a maximum of 2m of internal dilution.

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. Mr Harvey consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resources at Main Lode and Burbanks North is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew Bewsher 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.

Messers Harvey, Bewsher and Buerger 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 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).

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.

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

BURBANKS NORTH AND MAIN LODE DRILLING

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/Air Core (RC/AC) drilling rig. • Samples were collected at every 1m interval using a cyclone and cone splitter to obtain a ~2-3kg 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 20m through pre-determined mineralised zones. • 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 a 127mm (5") drill bit. • Air Core (AC) drilling was carried out using a 102mm (4") blade 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.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • All holes were logged at 1m intervals for the entire hole from sieved 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.* • *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.*	• All drill samples were passed through cyclone and cone splitter, and a 2-3kg split sample is collected for each 1m interval. • 1m split samples were collected for analysis from selected zones based on field logging. All other zones were sampled by collecting 4m composite samples. • 4m composite samples were collected using a spear sampling tool. • Field duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 1:20m through mineralised zones and certified reference standards were inserted at a rate of 1:10m through 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 1100oC 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	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative*	• All drilling and significant intersections are verified and signed off by the Exploration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assaying	*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.*	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, entered digitally then sent to the company's consultant database administrator (RoreData) for uploading into a database via a validation process. Sampling, collar, and laboratory assay data is captured electronically and also sent to RoreData. The official database is stored and backed up by RoreData, a copy of which is sent to Barra 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.*	• Drill hole 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. Drill hole angle was set using an inclinometer placed on the drill mast prior to collaring the hole. • Down-hole surveying was completed after completion of the program using a north seeking Keeper Rate Gyro System. Local grid azimuths were calculated by subtracting 41.56º from the gyro reading.
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 6.25m (Burbanks North) or 12.5 & 25m spaced traverses at Main Lode. • 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 structures targeted for this program. All reported intervals are however reported as downhole intervals only. • 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 Main Lode and Burbanks North Deposits are located within mining lease M15/161, within the Burbanks Project wholly owned by Barra Resources Limited. • There is no native title claim over the lease • The tenements are 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, biotite and garnet. 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 –*
		• Drill hole 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 (Table 1) have been reported where the overall intersection gold grade is ≥ 1.0g/t Au only. • For significant intersections, a maximum of 4m of internal waste have 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 0.5g/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 trend is NE and dips about 75-80 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 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.*	• Water table lies about 60m below surface.

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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 previous reports and may include: Additional infill drilling along strike to the north and south of Main Lode and an updated Mineral Resource Estimation.