



BURBANKS HIGH-GRADE GOLD DRILLING BUILDS MINING MOMENTUM - UNLOCKS NEW ZONE

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

13th January 2021

BARRA RESOURCES LIMITED

A.B.N. 76 093 396 859

Corporate Details:

ASX Code: BAR
Market Cap: \$19.6M
@ 2.9c

Issued Capital:

677M Ordinary Shares

Substantial Shareholders:

FMR Group 14%

DIRECTORS

Chairman: Gary Berrell
Non-Exec: Jon Young
Non-Exec: Grant Mooney

PROJECTS

Coolgardie Au (100%)
Mt Thirsty Co-Ni (50%)

CONTACT DETAILS

www.barraresources.com.au
info@barraresources.com.au

Ground Floor, 6 Thelma St
West Perth, WA 6005

HIGHLIGHTS

- Significant intersections include:
 - **BBDD020**
 - 3.2m @ 8.7g/t Au from 160.6m including:
 - 2.0m @ 13.2g/t Au from 160.6m
 - **BBDD021**
 - 2.7m @ 9.1g/t Au from 180.7m including:
 - 1.1m @ 15.9g/t Au from 180.7m, and
 - 0.4m @ 28.6g/t Au from 181.4m
 - **BBDD020**
 - 1.6m @ 14.52g/t Au from 139.4m including:
 - 0.5m @ 45.1g/t Au, and
 - **BBDD021**
 - 7m @ 4.0g/t Au from 188m including:
 - 0.5m @ 41.4g/t Au 140.2m
 - **BBDD027**
 - 1m @ 5.3g/t Au from 237m
 - **BBDD028**
 - 8m @ 2.1g/t Au from 170m
 - **BBDD032**
 - 8m @ 2.3g/t Au from 238m
- Drilling continues to expand scale of mineralisation between Main Lode and Burbanks North.
- BBDD020-021 extend high-grade zone at Main Lode up to 200m down plunge.
- Main Lode high-grade intersections consistent with historic mining grades and widths at both Main Lode and Birthday Gift underground mines which historically produced over 324,000oz @ 22.7g/t Au.
- BBDD032 confirms exciting “New Zone” 350m north of Main Lode has potential to develop into a zone of economic interest.
- New footwall structure intersected in BBDD028 interpreted to be similar to the high-grade Dahmu Reef at Birthday Gift.
- All zones of mineralisation remain open at depth.
- **Further drilling planned to:**
 - Continue extending Main Lode high-grade zones down-plunge.
 - Define scale and extent of mineralisation at the “New Zone”, and
 - Test extent of new footwall structure.



Barra Resources Limited ("Barra" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the results of its recent drilling program at the Burbanks Gold Project, 9km south of Coolgardie, Western Australia.

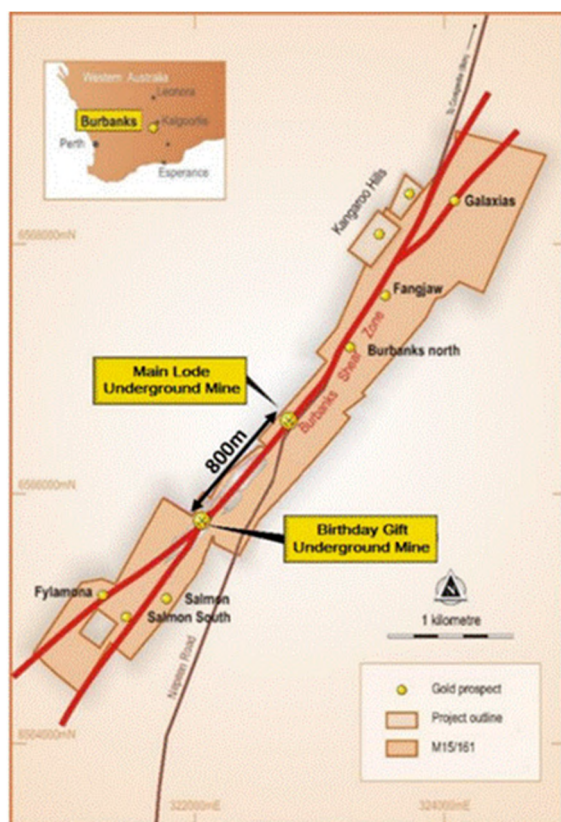


Figure 1 – Burbanks Location Plan

The recent drilling program at Burbanks consisted of 15 holes to follow-up encouraging RC drill results from 2019 (ASX: BAR Release dated 12 December 2019) where significant gold mineralisation was intersected at depth and along 600m of prospective strike between the historic Main Lode underground mine and the Burbanks North deposit.

Nine (9) diamond holes tested two important targets, the down-plunge extension to the high-grade zone of mineralisation at Main Lode (north side of the Main Lode Shaft) and a New Zone of mineralisation defined by two previous RC holes drilled in 2019, 350m along strike to the north of Main Lode. Six (6) RC pre-collars will be extended with diamond drilling as part of a planned Stage 2 drilling program.

Chairman, Gary Berrell commented:

"Over the past three years exploration has concentrated on establishing new near surface resources in the Main Lode and Burbanks North areas with the objective to complement the Birthday Gift Mineral Resource of 95,400 ounces. We have been successful so far in this endeavour, increasing our Global Resource to 145,700 ounces. I'm delighted our geology team continues to meet our objective and this latest program is an example of their good work.

High-grade zones continue to be extended and new areas are being identified. Diligent and successful exploration, a high gold price, a skilled narrow vein mining partner and access to a gold treatment plant have finally put Barra in a position to maximise Burbanks' potential. There is a lot to be optimistic about in 2021 and in the future."



Main Lode

The program has been highly successful with the first 4 diamond holes defining and extending the targeted high-grade zone at Main Lode up to 200m down-plunge. The most pleasing aspect of this drilling being the widths and grades intersected, confirming those historically mined at both Main Lode and Birthday Gift, in particular Level 8 at Main Lode where historic back sampling returned 160m grading 16.1g/t Au over an average width of 0.4m.

This is a real confidence booster in the greater Burbanks mineral system and provides the impetus for the Company to accelerate drilling programs accordingly. The Company is confident mineralisation will continue to extend at depth and is planning to commence drilling to test directly below the existing mine workings (i.e. Level 8).

New Zone

Five holes were drilled to test the New Zone, 350m north of Main Lode with BBDD032 (RC pre-collar only) intersecting 8m @ 2.31g/t Au, confirming the potential for this New Zone to develop into a zone of economic significance.

New Footwall Structure

BBDD028 intersected 8m @ 2.09g/t Au in a new footwall structure, approximately 50m to the east of the Main Lode host structure. Observation of this footwall structure identified similarities with the style of mineralisation observed within the high-grade Dahmu Reef at Birthday Gift.

NEXT STEPS

The Company's immediate focus at Burbanks is to continue testing the area between Main Lode and Burbanks North. Strategically, this is integral to our near-term mining plans, with mining partner FMR Investments aiming to commence mining at Main Lode in 2021. It is extremely positive that Barra continues to define new areas which potentially can be accessed from existing mining infrastructure at Main Lode.

With further success anticipated, a Mineral Resource update for Burbanks can also be expected in the second half of 2021.

Progression of the Mining Proposal and permitting for the Main Lode underground mining within JV Area 1 (Figure 2).

Stage 2 Drilling

The presence of a fault zone (previously identified in the 2019 RC drilling program) intersected in several holes caused issues with excessive amounts of water and broken ground causing several pre-collars failing to reach planned depth. The consequence of this meant additional diamond meterage would be required to complete the program.

As a result, an assessment of the program was conducted after the completion of hole BBDD033 and it was decided to pause the program and continue drilling following receipt of results and geological interpretation.

Planned Stage 2 drilling will see the extension of the remaining RC pre-collars and additional holes added to complete testing of the New Zone and continue to extend the Main Lode high-grade lodes at depth. This will also mark the commencement of drilling directly below Level 8 at Main Lode.

Other Activities

- The Company's next drilling activities will be at Phillips Find where it has planned air core drilling at Diablo and RC and diamond drilling at the Phillips Find Mining Centre.



Photo: High-grade zone in BBDD020



Photo: Visible gold in laminated quartz at Main Lode, BBDD022

-----ENDS-----

This announcement is authorised by the Board of Directors

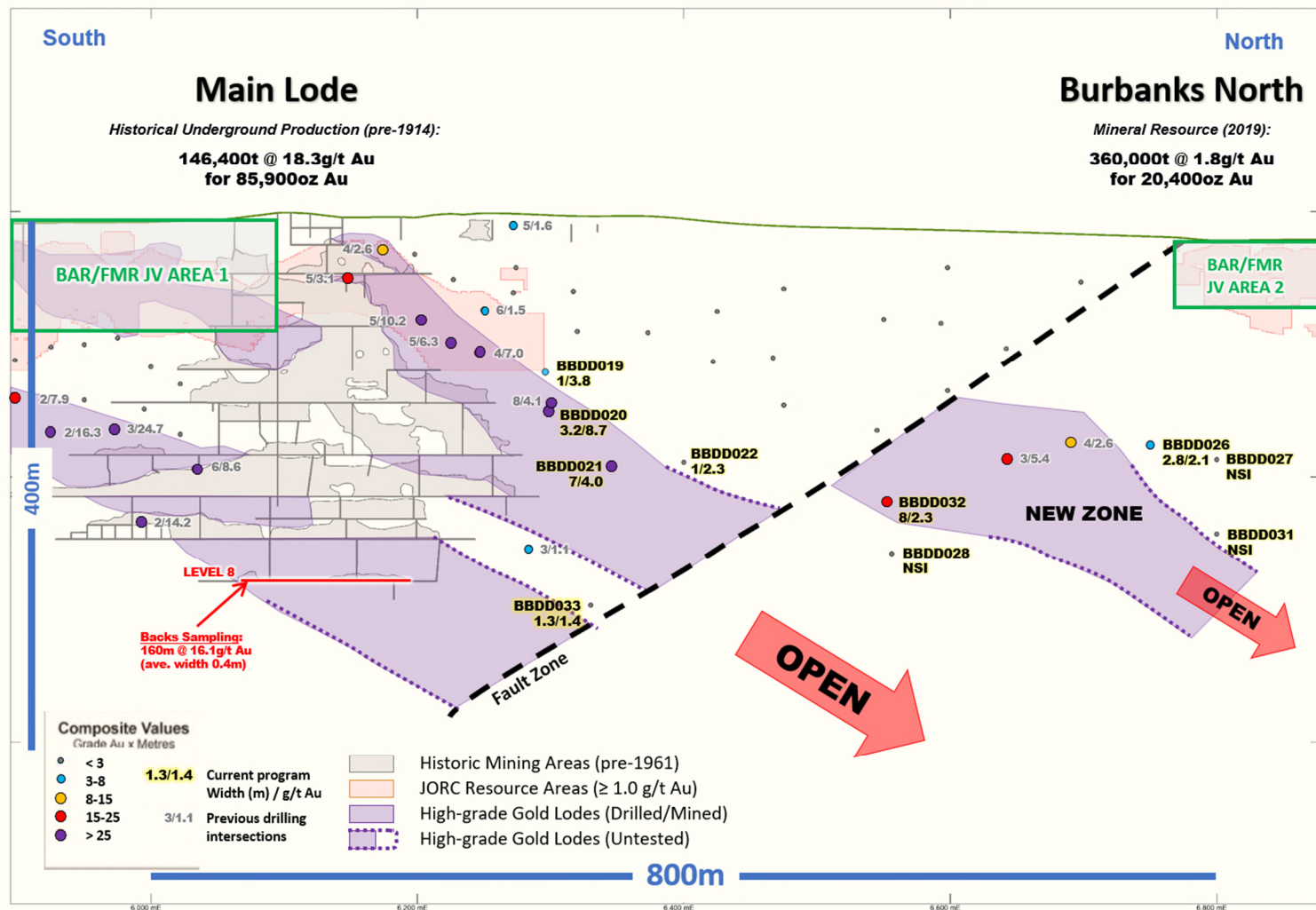


Figure 2 – Schematic long section of Main Lode area showing Mineral Resources, historic mining areas, BAR/FMR JV areas, NEW drill intersections, high-grade lode and Stage 2 drilling area to continue targeting further high-grade lode extensions.

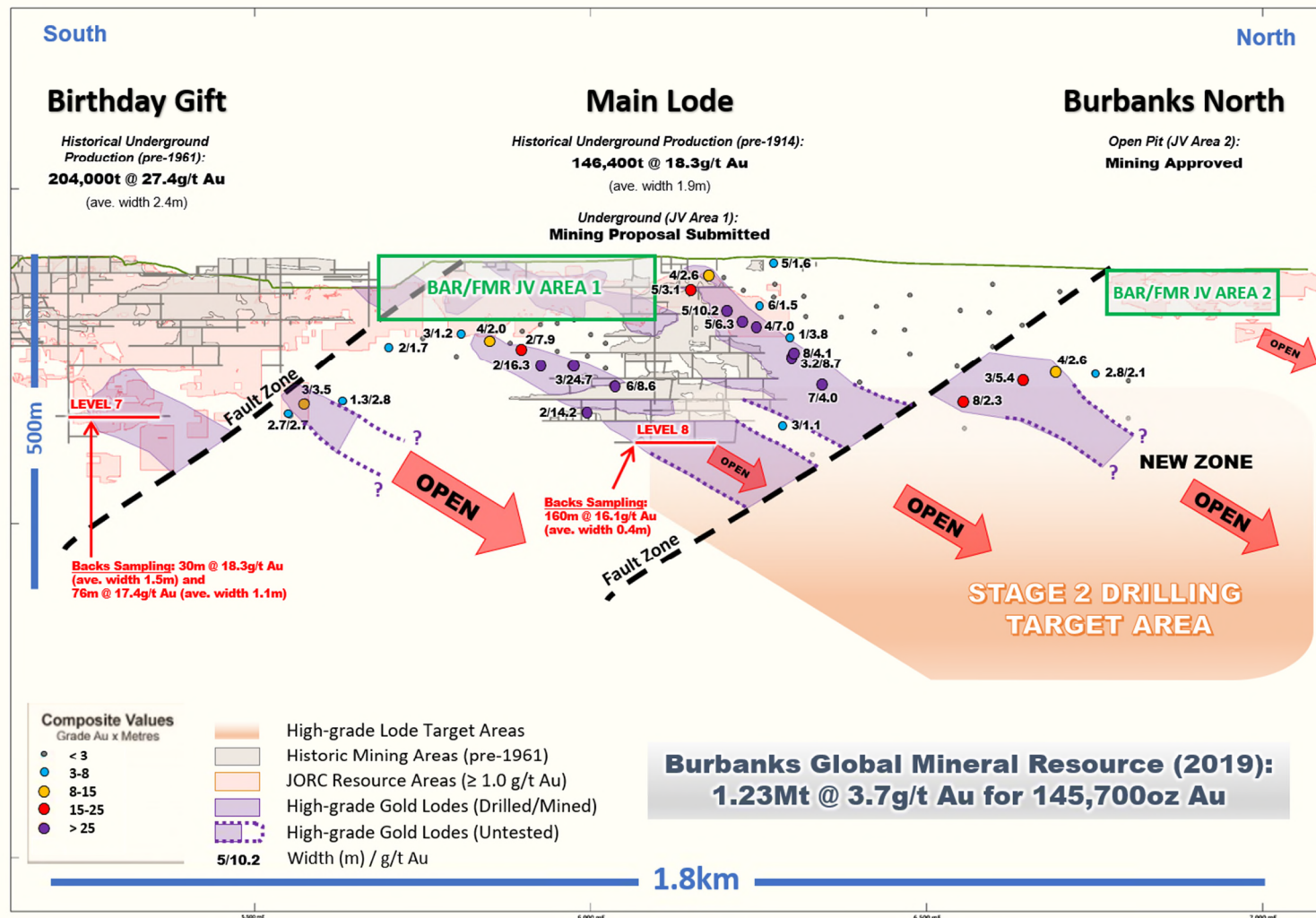


Figure 3 – Schematic long section of Birthday Gift – Main Lode – Burbanks North area showing Mineral Resources, historic mining areas, BAR/FMR JV areas, drill intersections outside of resource and mining areas, high-grade lode and potential extensions, and Stage 2 drilling area.



ABOUT BURBANKS

The Burbanks Gold 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 (Figure 1).

The Burbanks Mining Centre comprises the Birthday Gift and Main Lode underground 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**.

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 4.

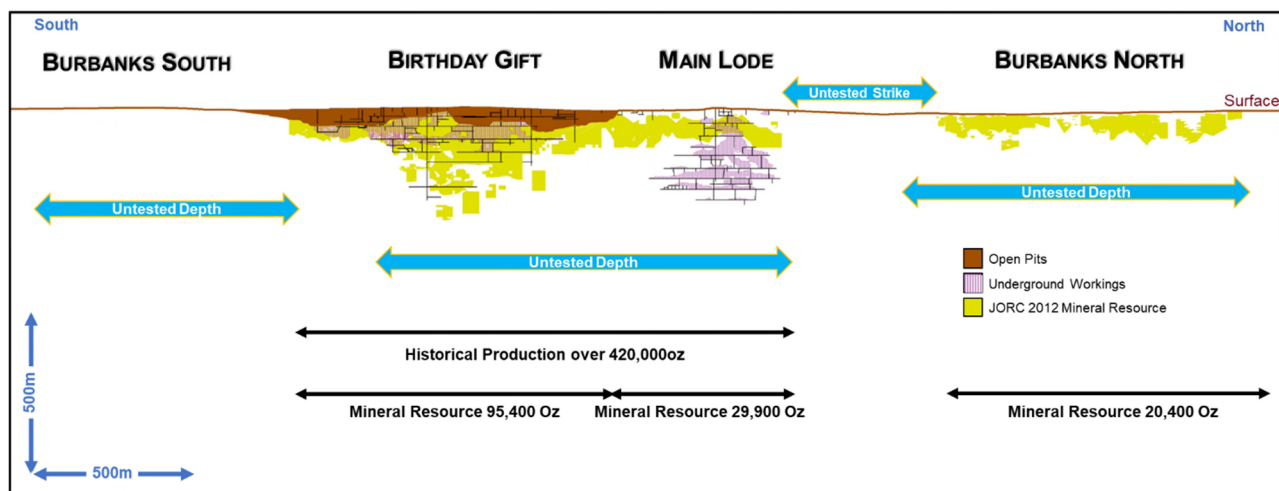


Figure 4 – Burbanks long section showing JORC Mineral Resource (≥1.0 g/t Au)

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

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.



Table 2 - Summary of Main Lode drilling intersections with an average gold grade ≥ 1.0 ppm gold.

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	Drill Type	From	To	Width	Au-ppm	Comment
BBDD019	322803	6566742	401	171.9	-60	131	Core <i>incl.</i>	135 <i>140</i>	141 <i>141</i>	6 <i>1</i>	1.32 <i>3.79</i>	Main Lode
BBDD020	322801	6566743	401	215.5	-70	131	Core	139.45	141	1.55	14.52	Hangingwall Lode
							<i>incl.</i>	<i>140.22</i>	<i>140.7</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>45.07</i>	
							Core	160.62	163.82	3.2	8.68	Main Lode
							<i>incl.</i>	<i>160.62</i>	<i>162.66</i>	<i>2.04</i>	<i>13.2</i>	
BBDD021	322843	6566773	398	248.8	-75	131	Core	180.7	183.4	2.7	9.07	Hangingwall Lode
							<i>incl.</i>	<i>180.7</i>	<i>181.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>15.88</i>	
							<i>incl.</i>	<i>181.4</i>	<i>181.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>28.58</i>	
							Core	188	195	7	4.03	Main Lode
BBDD022	322865	6566820	394	226.8	-74	131	<i>incl.</i>	<i>189.5</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>41.37</i>	
							Core	191	192	1	2.34	Main Lode
BBDD026	323053	6567125	384	279.2	-60	131	RC	102	103	1	1.69	
							RC	170	171	1	3.36	Hangingwall Lode
							RC	179	180	1	1.38	
							Core	188	190.79	2.79	2.11	Main Lode (New Zone)
							Core	230	231	1	1.62	Footwall Lode
							Core	269	271	2	2.65	New Footwall Structure
BBDD027	323073	6567171	383	249.6	-60	131	RC	115	116	1	1.02	
							Core	178	179	1	1.02	Hangingwall Lode
							Core	237	238	1	5.28	Main Lode (New Zone)
BBDD028	323104	6566812	385	308.8	-60	311	RC	170	178	8	2.09	New Footwall Structure
BBDD031	323042	6567198	383	291.7	-60	131	RC	180	181	1	1	Main Lode
BBDD032	323089	6566823	385	245.0	-60	311	RC	238	245	8	2.31	Main Lode (New Zone)
							<i>incl.</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2.83</i>	
BBDD033	322986	6566650	389	381.5	-60	311	RC	136	137	1	1.17	
							RC	161	162	1	2.2	New Footwall Structure
							Core	326	327.3	1.3	1.42	Main Lode (Interrupted by Fault)

- Notes:
1. Northing and Easting are in GDA94, MGA51
 2. Northing, Easting, Elevation (RL), Depth, From, To, and Width are all measured in metres. Northing, Easting and RL coordinates have been rounded to zero decimal places
 3. Dip and Azimuth (Azi) are measured in degrees ($^{\circ}$) with reference to GDA94 north
 4. Widths are downhole widths only
 5. NSI = No Significant Intersection (i.e. Intersections which did not average $\geq 1.0\text{g/t Au}$ over width)



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

MAIN LODGE DRILLING

SECTION 1 – SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling was conducted using a Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DD) drilling rigs. For RC drilling, 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. For DD drilling, samples were collected as half-core (NQ2) at geological intervals defined and mineralisation boundaries and is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Diamond drilling was used to obtain ½ core samples of various lengths (minimum 0.2m), from which 1-2kg of material is collected for assaying. Field duplicates and QAQC Standards were collected/inserted at a rate of 1 in every 20m (maximum) through pre-determined mineralised zones. Samples were pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. Sampling and QAQC procedures are carried out using Barra protocols as per industry best practice.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling was carried out using a face sampling hammer with a 142mm (5 3/4") drill bit. DD drilling was NQ2 through the main zones of mineralisation. Core was oriented every 6m where possible using an electronic orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Core recovery was estimated using the drillers recorded depth marks against the length of the core recovered, this is verified and confirmed by Barra staff. There appears to be no potential sample bias as there was no regular loss of core.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drillholes are logged in full. All drilled intervals are logged and recorded. Data was recorded for regolith, lithology, veining, fabric (structure), grain size,



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>colour, sulphide presence, alteration, oxidation state, fractures, and RQD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature depending on the field being logged. Logging of diamond core was qualitative and diamond core was photographed. Diamond core is stored at the Company's core yard on-site. Barra considers the data to be of an appropriate level of detail to support a resource estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC 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 a 4m composite sample. 4m composite samples were collected using a spear. Diamond core is cut in half along the orientation line. The right side of the core is collected for analysis. Field duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 1:20m through mineralised zones and certified reference standards were inserted at a rate of 1:20m (maximum) through mineralised zones based on geological interpretation. Sample preparation was conducted at SGS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie 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 50g 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire Assay is an industry standard analysis technique for determining the total gold content of a sample. The 50g 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



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>reproducibility, blank samples for contamination and standards for bias.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The laboratories used have generally demonstrated analytical accuracy at an acceptable level within 95% confidence limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 and entry into a digital logging system. The digital logging files are and sent to the company's consultant database administrator (RoreData) and imported 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 during and after completion of the program using a north seeking AXIS Gyro tool.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillholes were located on 50m or 100m spaced traverses along strike from previous drillholes. No sample compositing has been applied to mineralised intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	time.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples for analysis were tagged and recorded instantly. The chain of custody of digital data is managed by the Company. Physical material was stored on site and, when necessary, delivered to the assay laboratory. Thereafter laboratory samples were controlled by the nominated laboratory which to date has been Bureau Veritas Kalassay and SGS Laboratory Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Main Lode Deposit is located within mining lease M15/161, located within the Burbanks Project wholly owned by Barra Resources Limited. There is no native title claim over the leases The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mining at Birthday Gift producing 36,000oz.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 pygmatically 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillhole information for the drilling discussed in this report is listed in Table 2 in the context of this report. All material data has been periodically released to the ASX
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 $\geq 1.0\text{g/t Au}$ only. For significant intersections, a maximum of 2m 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate plans have been included in the body of this report.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both high and low grades have been reported accurately, clearly identified with drillhole attributes and 'from' and 'to' depths.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water table lies about 60m below surface. A major fault encountered significant water flow and rock instability during RC drilling which led to holes unable to be completed and some holes collapsing during diamond hole re-entry.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.