Quarterly Report / Q1 September 2015

- **Q1 gold production of 111,039 ounces at AISC A$863/oz**
- **Record quarterly production at Simberi of 29,539 ounces**
- **Continued strong cash generation**

Executive Summary

Operations

> **Consolidated** gold production was 111,039 ounces for the September quarter (Q4 Jun: 99,359 oz). Consolidated All-In Sustaining Cost[1] (AISC) was A$863 per ounce for the quarter (Q4 Jun: A$979 per ounce). The average realised gold price for the quarter was A$1,565 per ounce (Q4 Jun: A$1,478 per ounce).

> **Leonora** (Western Australia) production was 81,500 ounces of gold for the quarter (Q4 Jun: 72,222 oz), with **Gwalia** production 72,388 ounces (Q4 Jun: 57,208 oz) at AISC of A$692 per ounce, and **King of the Hills** production 9,112 ounces (Q4 Jun: 15,014 oz) at AISC of A$964 per ounce.

> **Simberi** (PNG) gold production was a record 29,539 ounces for the quarter (Q4 Jun: 27,137 oz), comfortably in excess of the targeted 100,000 oz p.a. run rate. Mining, ore transport and processing all exceeded their targets and delivered record results. AISC was A$1,252 per ounce.

Health & Safety

> The Company-wide Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR), calculated as a rolling 12 month average, was 4.1 to 30 September 2015 (Q4 Jun: 5.0).

Exploration

> **Gwalia (Leonora)** A program directed at extensions to the Gwalia lode system approximately 400m below current underground mine workings has continued with the completion of a daughter from parent hole GWDD13. The hole intercepted the Gwalia mine sequence and returned mineralised lode intervals similar to those encountered higher in the mine. In addition, a new parent hole (GWDD17) was commenced to optimise target coverage during the current program and provide positions from which further deposit extensions could be reached. The full drilling program is aimed at delineating an Indicated Resource to support studies of a potential materials handling system (including consideration of a shaft).

> **Centenary Project (Leonora) WA** Follow up drilling of non-gold mineral anomalies identified from a ground based geophysical program have returned anomalous results from three of the four target areas. Further drilling and geophysical surveys area expected to be completed in the December 2015 quarter.

> **Simberi PNG** Trenching at Pigibo North on the Simberi Mine Lease (PNG) was completed during the quarter, targeting oxide mineralisation. Encouraging results were returned including:

Pigibo North

> SIMTR932: 50m @ 1.3 g/t Au, including 10m @ 2.6 g/t Au

> SIMTR934: 40m @ 1.2 g/t Au, including 15m @ 1.8 g/t Au

> SIMTR952: 55m @ 1.0 g/t Au, including 20m @ 1.4 g/t Au

> **Big Tabar Island PNG** Detailed creek mapping and channel sampling continued at Banesa Au-Cu porphyry prospect (EL609) during the September quarter.

> **Pinjin Project (Yilgarn) WA** Field work focussed on defining geological/structural, geophysical and gold in bedrock geochemical targets for follow-up aircore drilling.

Finance (unaudited)

> US dollar denominated debt was reduced by US$22 million during the quarter to US$249 million at 30 September 2015 (Q4 Jun: US$ $271 million). At 30 September 2015, interest bearing liabilities totalled A$358 million (Q4 Jun: A$347 million).

> Cash contribution[2] from operations for the quarter was a record A$80 million, an increase of A$11 million on the previous quarter, reflecting the increased production at Gwalia and record cash flow from Simberi. Cash at bank as at 30 September 2015 was A$115 million[3], after repayment of debt and financing costs in the quarter of A$34 million.

1 Non-IFRS measure, refer page 12

2 Non-IFRS measure, refer reconciliation of cash movements on page 11

3 Excluding A$2 million restricted cash

Outlook

- Guidance for FY16 is revised as follows:
  - Forecast Gwalia (Leonora) gold production of between 230,000 and 250,000 ounces (previously 220,000 to 230,000 ounces) at an AISC of between A$875 and A$940 per ounce (previously A$875 to A$950/oz), with capex of between A$30 and A$35 million.
  - Forecast Simberi gold production of between 90,000 and 110,000 ounces at an AISC of between A$1,275 and A$1,400 per ounce, with capex of between A$8 and A$12 million.
  - Forecast exploration expenditure of A$10 million.

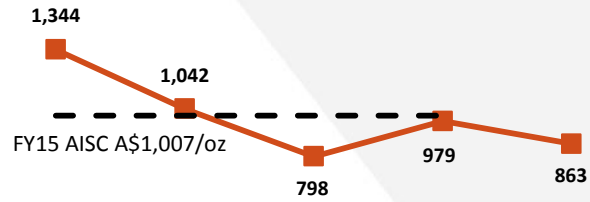
Bob Vassie
Managing Director and CEO
20 October 2015

St Barbara Gold Production & Guidance

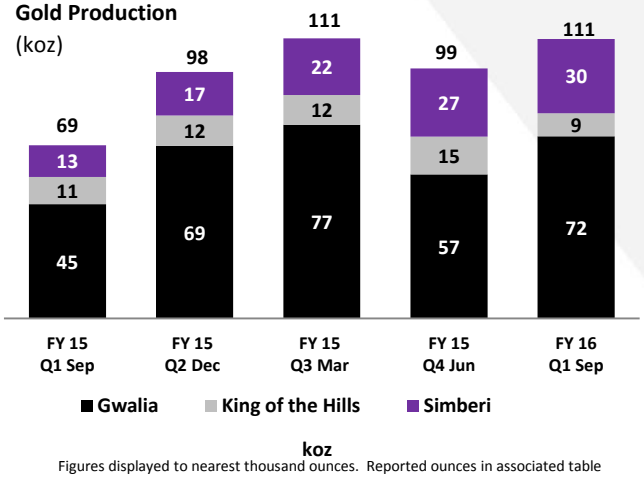
Production Summary Consolidated		Q3 Mar FY15	Q4 Jun FY15	Q1 Sep FY16	Guidance FY16 [3]
Production					
Gwalia	oz	76,954	57,208	72,388	230 to 250 koz
					(previously 220 to 250 koz)
King of the Hills	oz	11,836	15,014	9,112	9 koz[4]
Simberi	oz	22,498	27,137	29,539	90 to 110 koz
Consolidated	oz	**111,288**	**99,359**	**111,039**	**329 to 369 koz**
					(previously 319 to 369 koz)
Mined Grade					**Reserve grade [2]**
Gwalia	g/t	9.7	8.6	9.7	9.4
King of the Hills	g/t	4.1	4.5	n/a	n/a
Simberi	g/t	1.38	1.28	1.22	1.3
Total Cash Operating Costs[1]					
Gwalia	$/oz	532	729	553	n/a
King of the Hills	$/oz	1,177	1,095	893	n/a
Simberi	$/oz	1,193	1,034	1,119	n/a
Consolidated	$/oz	**734**	**868**	**731**	
All-In Sustaining Cost[1]					
Gwalia	$/oz	645	860	692	875 to 940
					(previously 875 to 950)
King of the Hills	$/oz	812	1,106	964	-
Simberi	$/oz	1,310	1,149	1,252	1,275 to 1,400
Consolidated	$/oz	**798**	**979**	**863**	**995 to 1,070**
					(previously 995 to 1,080)

[1] Non-IFRS measure, refer page 12.
[2] Ore Reserve grade at 30 June 2015, refer Ore Reserve and Mineral Resources Statement released 25 August 2015.
[3] FY16 guidance issued in the June 2015 Quarterly Report (released 21 July 2015) and refined in this report.
[4] Stockpiled as at 30 June 2015.

AISC (Consolidated)
(A$/oz)

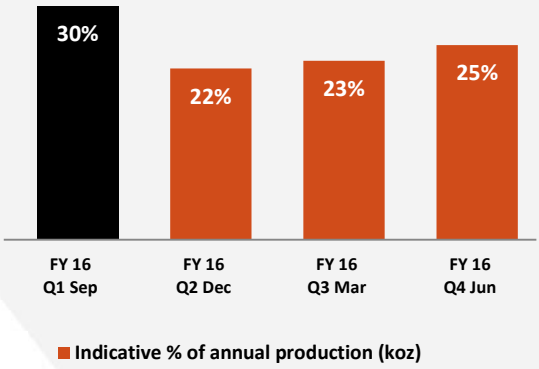


Gold Production
(koz)



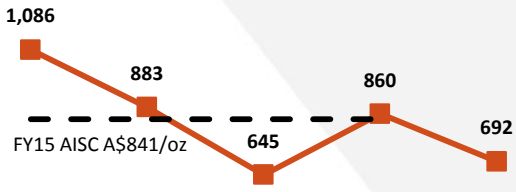
Figures displayed to nearest thousand ounces. Reported ounces in associated table

FY16 Production
Indicative Quarterly Guidance Profile

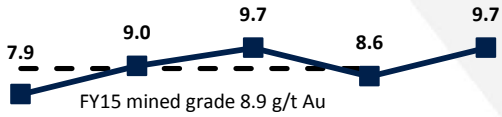


Gwalia, Leonora, WA

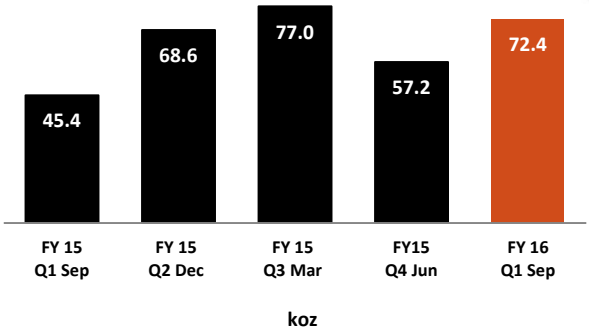
AISC (A$/oz)



Mined grade (g/t Au)



Production (koz)



Operations

> Gwalia produced 72,388 ounces of gold in the September quarter due to strong mining performance in volume and grade.

> Ore mined for the quarter was a record 254 kt. This record reflects the ongoing implementation of production enhancing techniques such as underground waste storage and an ore pass system.

> Ore milled for the quarter was 241 kt, an increase of 16 kt from the previous quarter despite a 9 day plant shutdown for mill relining. The mill plan was adjusted to accommodate the increased volume of ore mined during the quarter. Ore containing an estimated 5,500 ounces of gold was stockpiled at the end of the quarter.

> Mined ore grade was higher than expected at 9.7 g/t Au for the quarter. This was due to strong stoping performance delivering improved control of dilution, in addition to the presence of higher grade shoots in the mined areas. The resolution of the grade control drilling is insufficient to accurately estimate the presence and magnitude of these higher grade shoots.

> All In Sustaining Cost (AISC) reduced to A$692 per ounce for the quarter, due to the mine cycle having several stopes 'in production' as well as mining taking place in stopes where high grade shoots were present.

> During the quarter work was completed upgrading the support in the main decline between 1380 Level and 1460 Level.

Gwalia Deep Drilling Program

> A drilling program directed at extensions to the Gwalia lode system approximately 400m below current underground mine has continued with the completion of daughter hole GWDD13H.

> Significant results returned from GWDD13H were (all intercepts down-hole, details in Table 2):

> > Main Lode 1.2 m @ 25.8 g/t Au from 2,104 m

> > South West Branch 0.6 m @ 9.6 g/t Au from 2,119 m

> > West Lode 5.9 m @ 8.5 g/t Au from 2,179 m

> This is the fourth separate hole to have intersected the mine sequence below the existing reserve, and reflects accurate modelling by the geology team in predicting the location of the mine sequence and effective execution by the drill team to successfully intercept the target. These results further indicate that the mine sequence continues at this depth, and supports the parallel work on a potential materials handling system (including consideration of a shaft).

> Drilling has commenced on a new daughter hole GWDD13I and a new parent hole GWDD17.

West Lode Drilling Program

> West Lode constitutes one of the four major lode structures identified within the Gwalia Mine Sequence and is located approximately 80m to the west of South West Branch.

> Underground drilling completed during the September 2015 quarter has continued to return significant intersections which include (all intercepts metres below surface, details in Table 1):

West Lode:

> UGD2354: 2.3m @ 8.0 g/t Au from 1,717 m

> UGD2356: 10.6m @ 5.1 g/t Au from 1,755 m

> UGD2358: 1.9m @ 41.5 g/t Au from 1,876 m

> UGD2366: 4.2m @ 12.8 g/t Au from 1,835 m

> UGD2367: 1.2m @ 32.1 g/t Au from 1,767 m

> Results from recent West Lode drilling will be incorporated into the Resource model and mine plan, which is expected to lead to an updated Reserve statement during the financial year.

Gwalia Growth Projects – Materials Handling Study

> During the quarter the Company commenced preliminary scoping studies on potential materials handling systems for deeper mining in parallel to the drill program. These studies include assessing a shaft with skip hoisting, a shaft with vertical conveying, and also slurry pumping to surface. Each of the current alternatives requires underground crushing.

> Management is seeking to accelerate the materials handling study, now targeting completion of appropriate studies for the Board to have the information necessary for an investment decision in Q2 December FY17.

Outlook

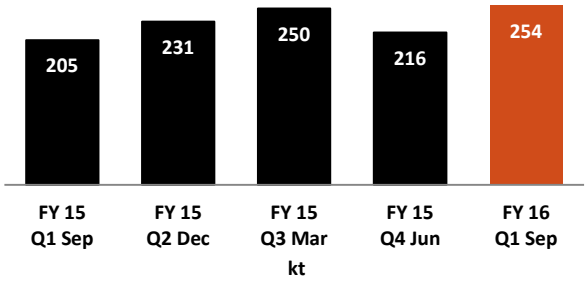
> FY16 guidance is refined as follows:

  > Production of between 230,000 ounces and 250,000 ounces (previously 220,000 to 250,000 ounces)

  > AISC of between A$875 and A$940 per ounce (previously A$875 and A$950/oz)

  > Capital expenditure of between A$30 and A$35 million.

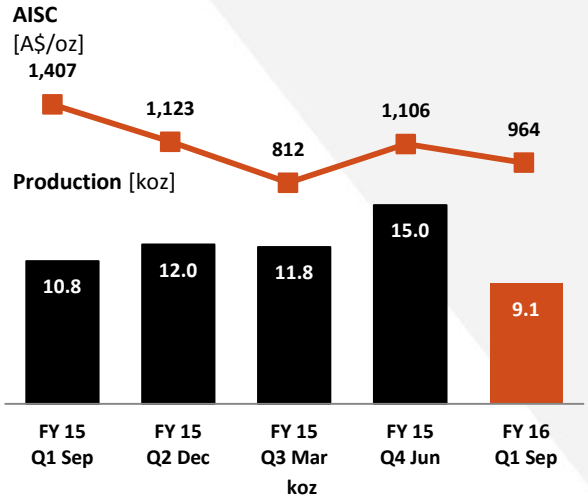
Gwalia underground ore mined



Production Summary Gwalia		Q3 Mar FY15	Q4 Jun FY15	Q1 Sep FY16
Underground ore mined	kt	250	216	254
Grade	g/t	9.7	8.6	9.7
Low grade development ore & stockpiles milled	kt	11	7	2
Grade	g/t	3.4	1.9	2.6
Ore milled	kt	259	225	241
Grade [1]	g/t	9.6	8.2	9.8
Recovery	%	96	96	96
Gold production	**oz**	**76,954**	**57,208**	**72,388**
All-In Sustaining Cost [2]		$ per ounce		
Mining		353	469	356
Processing		84	99	121
Site services		35	65	52
Stripping and ore inventory adjustments		23	58	(11)
		495	**691**	**518**
By-product credits		(3)	(2)	(3)
Third party refining & transport		1	1	1
Royalties		39	39	37
Total cash operating costs		**532**	**729**	**553**
less operating development		(73)	(102)	(45)
Adjusted cash operating cost		459	627	508
Corporate and administration		33	36	40
Corporate royalty		23	24	23
Rehabilitation		2	2	3
On-site exploration		-	-	-
Capitalised mine & op development		103	145	101
Sustaining capital expenditure		25	26	17
All-In Sustaining Cost (AISC)		**645**	**860**	**692**

[1] Includes Gwalia mineralised waste
[2] Non-IFRS measure, refer page 12

King of the Hills, Leonora, WA



Production Summary King of the Hills		Q3 Mar FY15	Q4 Jun FY15	Q1 Sep FY16
Underground ore mined	kt	171	29	-
Grade	g/t	4.1	4.5	-
Ore milled	kt	97	118	76
Grade	g/t	4.0	4.2	3.9
Recovery	%	95	95	95
Gold production	**oz**	**11,836**	**15,014**	**9,112**
All-In Sustaining Cost [1]		$ per ounce		
Mining		996	231	17
Processing		202	200	2
Site services		74	20	-
Stripping and ore inventory adjustments		(117)	622	868
		1,155	**1,073**	**887**
By-product credits		(17)	(21)	(20)
Third party refining & transport		1	1	1
Royalties		38	42	25
Total cash operating costs		**1,177**	**1,095**	**893**
less operating development		(867)	(129)	-
Adjusted cash operating cost		310	966	893
Corporate and administration		33	36	40
Corporate royalty		23	24	23
Rehabilitation		24	19	-
On-site exploration		-	-	-
Capitalised mine & op development		421	58	-
Sustaining capital expenditure		1	3	8
All-In Sustaining Cost (AISC)		**812**	**1,106**	**964**

[1] Non-IFRS measure, refer page 12

Operations

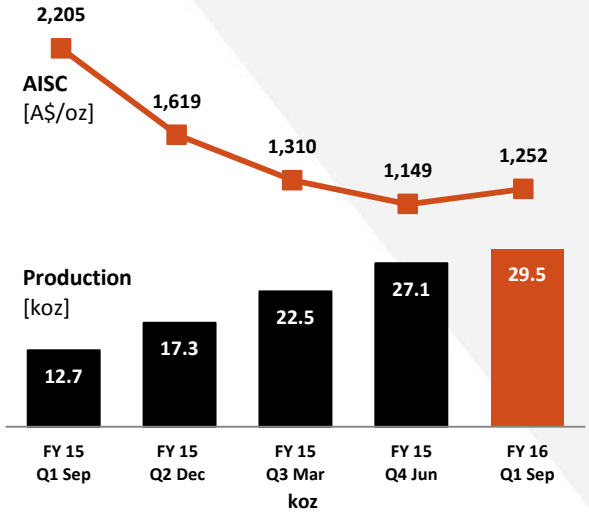
> King of the Hills ceased mining in April 2015, and had subsequently been placed on care and maintenance, with the associated capitalised mine development written off during FY15.

> Processing of King of the Hills ore was completed in Q1 September 2015.

> On 15 October 2015 St Barbara Limited completed the sale of the King of the Hills project and Kailis resource to Saracen Metals Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Saracen Mineral Holdings Ltd. The sale includes certain mine and related assets and rehabilitation liabilities located at King of the Hills and Kailis.

> Consideration for the sale is A$3 million cash, with A$300,000 paid on Completion and the balance due on the earlier of commercial production of ore at the Kailis project or 4 years from Completion. St Barbara's 30 June 2015 Financial Report noted the present value of the A$2.7 million deferred settlement as A$2.3 million, and that on Completion the present value of the rehabilitation provision of A$13.9 million relating to King of the Hills and Kailis will be reversed to the Income Statement.

Simberi, Papua New Guinea



Production Summary Simberi		Q3 Mar FY15	Q4 Jun FY15	Q1 Sep FY16
Total ore & waste mined	kt	1,618	1,882	2,606
Ore mined	kt	460	725	896
Grade	g/t	1.38	1.28	1.22
Ore milled	kt	750	768	859
Grade	g/t	1.1	1.3	1.3
Recovery	%	83	86	84
Gold production	**oz**	**22,498**	**27,137**	**29,539**
All-In Sustaining Cost [1]			$ per ounce	
Mining		316	345	351
Processing		473	394	448
Site services		361	245	273
Stripping and ore inventory adjustments		-	-	-
		1,150	**984**	**1,072**
By-product credits		-	-	-
Third party refining & transport		13	14	10
Royalties		30	37	37
Total cash operating costs		**1,193**	**1,035**	**1,119**
Corporate and administration		33	36	40
Corporate royalty		-	-	-
Rehabilitation		21	17	14
On-site exploration		-	-	-
Capitalised mine & op development		-	-	-
Sustaining capital expenditure		63	61	79
All-In Sustaining Cost (AISC)		**1,310**	**1,149**	**1,252**

[1] Non-IFRS measure, refer page 12

Operations

- Simberi produced a site record 29,539 ounces of gold during the quarter, an increase of 9% on the previous quarter. In the month of July a record 11,695 ounces was produced. Gold production for the quarter again comfortably exceeded the 100,000 oz p.a. target run rate.
- The total volume of material and ore mined increased on the previous quarter by 38% to 2.6 Mt, which was a new site record.
- Annualised throughput for the quarter was approximately equivalent to the target 3.5 Mtpa.
- AISC for the quarter was A$1,252 per ounce (Q4 Jun: A$1,149/oz). Whilst this is an increase from the previous quarter, it is below the guidance range for FY16. The underlying cash costs per ounce in US dollars increased 2% from Q4 FY15 to Q1 FY16, however, the Australian dollar equivalent was impacted by the devaluation in the Australian dollar. Simberi costs are approximately denominated in US Dollars (40%), Papua New Guinea Kina (40%) and Australian Dollars (20%). In addition:
  - a number of one off costs were incurred in this quarter, including increased investment in the ore delivery system, plant and mill trommel
  - improvement in ore delivery tonnage was largely achieved through increased trucking, which is higher cost than the integral ore delivery infrastructure (discussed below).
- Operational improvements continue to drive increases in the performance of the Simberi processing plant. Mill throughput of 859 kt (annualised 3.4 Mtpa) was a 12% increase on the previous quarter, with the month of September a record with 299 kt (annualised 3.6 Mtpa) of ore processed.
- There is confidence that Simberi can improve further:
  - a number of initiatives to increase the overall percentage of ore being delivered through the lower cost ore delivery system with the potential to reduce unit costs
  - a major shutdown of the plant was undertaken during the quarter with significant changes made to the mill and trommel, which are expected to further increase throughput and reduce operating costs.

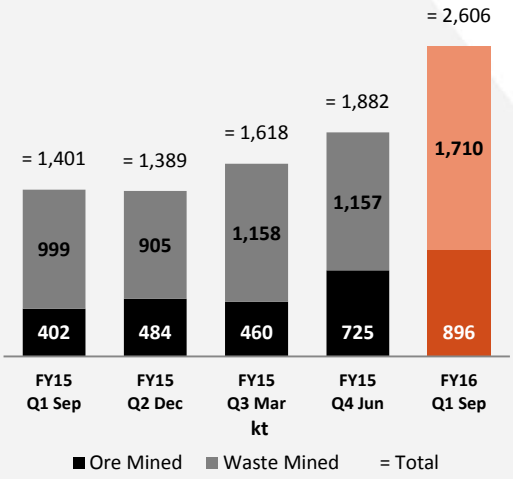
Outlook

- FY16 guidance is maintained:
  - production of between 90,000 and 110,000 ounces
  - AISC of between A$1,275 and A$1,400 per ounce
  - capex of between A$8 and A$12 million.

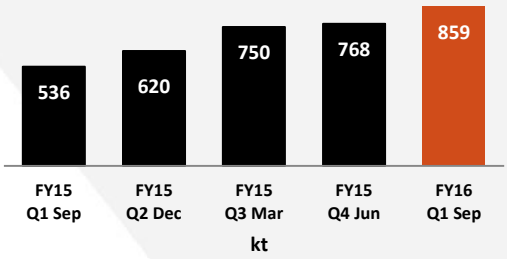
Simberi oxide life of mine / sulphide transition

- During the quarter the prefeasibility study (PFS) for the Simberi sulphide project was further advanced.
- As previously noted, areas of Simberi's oxide reserves are within the pit wall pushbacks of the deeper sulphide pits, meaning that a value optimised mine plan needs to include a phased cut-over period between oxide and sulphide mining when both can be processed. Such a phased cutover with both oxide and sulphide processing streams operating would also optimise recovery when processing transitional ores.
- Should the sulphide orebody not be mined, the value optimised oxide mine plan would leave behind some of the oxide ore. At the start of the 2016 financial year, the value optimised oxide mine plan was in the order of four years if the Sulphide project was not progressed.
- The sulphide project PFS is being expedited with current focus on development of an optimised mine plan incorporating economical and metallurgical parameters as identified through the study to date. Previous metallurgical work identified and then refined a traditional flotation circuit appropriate to yield a marketable concentrate. Development of the optimised mine plan with subsequent evaluation of project economics indicate completion of the PFS in the March 2016 quarter. Further drilling work is being planned to determine the full extent of the sulphide orebody as well as to acquire samples to better evaluate metallurgical variability and use that information to optimise the mine plan.
- The existing combined oxide and sulphide reserves indicate a potential long life operation in excess of 15 years with upside potential as the full extent of the sulphide orebody below the oxide is yet to be determined.

Simberi Ore & Waste Mined



Simberi Ore Milled



Exploration

Gwalia Deep Drilling Program

- Resource extension drilling at Gwalia has continued with the objective of providing the required certainty to extend the Gwalia resource and to develop the case for mining below the current base of reserves at 1800 metres below surface (mbs).
- The initial parent hole was completed in February 2015 and reported to the ASX on 25 February 2015, while results from the first daughter drill hole were released to the ASX on 7 April 2015 and a second daughter hole (GWDD16C) on 5 August 2015.
- Parent hole GWDD13 has been re-opened to complete a new daughter hole. GWDD13H achieved a downhole depth of 2,239m after passing through over 100m of the Gwalia mine sequence which incorporated mineralised intervals equivalent to Main Lode, South West Branch and West Lode. Further daughter hole drilling from this parent is in progress.
- Significant results returned from GWDD13H were (all intercepts down-hole, details in Table 2):
  - Main Lode: 1.2m @ 25.8 g/t Au from 2,104m
  - South West Branch: 0.6m @ 9.6g/t Au from 2,119m
  - West Lode: 5.9m @ 8.5g/t Au from 2,179m
- A new parent hole (GWDD17) commenced during the September 2015 quarter to optimise target coverage and to provide a position from which further deposit extensions could be reached. At the end of the quarter GWDD17 had reached a depth of 796m aiming to pass through the target position at a downhole depth of 2,050m.
- The full drilling program is aimed at delineating an Indicated Resource to support the materials handling studies.

Centenary Project Leonora WA

- The Centenary project is approximately 60 km north of Leonora, nearby to the Jaguar and Bentley operations of Independence Group (Figure 3.0).
- As previously announced, St Barbara has completed high powered ground electromagnetic (EM) surveys and follow-up rotary mud/diamond drilling of four targets located approximately 200m below surface.
- Three anomalies within E37-916 are located close to the interpreted western boundary of the felsic-volcanic dominated stratigraphic package which hosts the Jaguar and Bentley copper-zinc-silver volcanogenic massive sulphide (Cu-Zn-Ag VMS) deposits owned by Independence Group NL (ASX: IGO). These anomalies were tested by holes CNRD001, CNRD002A and CNRD003. CNRD003 and did not return an intersection and will be redrilled to correctly target the source of the anomaly during the December 2015 quarter. Both CNRD 001 and CNRD002A returned anomalous zinc values associated with intervals of black shale.
- A highly conductive anomaly within E37-917, coincident with nickel geochemistry, was targeted by rotary mud/diamond hole CNRD004. Complete analytical results are yet to be received.
- Further drilling and geophysical surveys are expected to be completed in the December 2015 quarter.

Pinjin Project Yilgarn WA

- Exploration continued on the Pinjin project within the Yilgarn Province, WA. The Pinjin Project is located 150km northeast of Kalgoorlie, comprising a large tenement package of 20 exploration licences (1,358 km^2) for 485 blocks (Figure 3.1).
- The focus during the quarter was to progress the higher ranked geophysical and bedrock geochemical targets in preparation for future aircore drilling. Two reconnaissance field visits were conducted during the quarter with 31 residual soil samples, 11 outcrop rock chip samples and 194 historical RAB or aircore drill cuttings collected. Samples were analysed for gold and a multi-element suite.
- Seven samples of historical drill cuttings sampled in the field returned >50 ppb Au (Figure 3.1). These include:
  - Target 2446-1 (761 ppb Au)
  - Target 2446-2 (541 ppb Au)
  - Target 2447-3 (215 ppb Au)
  - Target 2447-1 (150 ppb Au)
  - Target 2447-2 (150 ppb and 83 ppb Au).
- 225 sample pulps from a previous 2013 aircore drilling program were analysed for a multi-element suite.
- Program of Works (PoWs) involving aircore drilling have been submitted to the Department of Mines and Petroleum. Heritage surveys are planned for the December quarter. Aircore drilling will commence upon successful completion of surveys and approval of PoWs.

Simberi, Tatau & Tabar Islands, Papua New Guinea (ML 136 and EL 609)

- Exploration continued on Simberi ML136 and EL609 at Western Simberi Island and Big Tabar Island (Figures 4.0 and 4.1).
- On Simberi Island (Figure 4.0), the exploration program is focused on identifying additional near-mine higher grade

oxide resources as potential ore feed sources to extend oxide mine life.

> Trenching within ML136 was completed at Pigibo North. A total of 33 trenches (SIMTR917 to SIMTR923; SIMTR927 to SIMTR952) were collected for 2,075 metres and 415 samples. Significant trench sampling results are highlighted in Figure 4.2 and include:

Pigibo North:

> SIMTR932: 20m @ 1.1 g/t Au, and
50m @ 1.3 g/t Au, including
10m @ 2.6 g/t Au

> SIMTR934: 40m @ 1.2 g/t Au, including
15m @ 1.8 g/t Au

> SIMTR935: 30m @ 1.0 g/t Au, including
10m @ 2.0 g/t Au

> SIMTR952: 55m @ 1.0 g/t Au, including
20m @ 1.4 g/t Au

> Six diamond drill holes of an eight hole program (SDH335 to SDH340) were completed at Pigibo North in September for a total of 393.3m (Figure 4.2). Results are pending.

> Drill pads have been established at Patan in preparation for an 8 hole (360m) diamond drill program planned for the December quarter.

West Simberi:

> Surface sampling continued on West Simberi Island (EL609) during the September quarter. Ridge and spur soil (n=42) and four hand trenches (SIMTR916 and SIMTR924 to SIMTR926) for 270 metres (n=54) followed up anomalous gold in stream sediment samples (Figure 4.3). No significant results were returned from the recent soil and trench samples (Figure 4.4).

Big Tabar Island:

> Detailed creek mapping, trench mapping and channel sampling was conducted at Banesa Au-Cu prospect (EL609) during the September quarter. A total of 6.1 line km of creek and trench mapping were completed and 34 rock chip samples were collected. A total of 64 creek channel and trenches (TABTR108 to TABTR171) for 3,515 metres and 678 samples were collected at Banesa. Au and Cu assay results were received for trenches TABTR079 to TABTR167. Significant trench sampling results are highlighted in Figure 4.5 and include:

Banesa:

> TABTR079: 55m @ 0.3 g/t Au and 0.2% Cu, including
5m @ 2.5 g/t Au and 0.5% Cu

> TABTR092: 125m @ 0.3 g/t Au and 0.1% Cu, including
10m @ 1.3 g/t Au and 0.2% Cu, and
5m @ 1.9 g/t Au and 0.3% Cu.

> During the quarter, a large mining company entered into a confidentiality agreement with the Company to review EL609 exploration data, including the Banesa porphyry target.

Expenditure (unaudited)

> Expenditure on mineral exploration for the September 2015 quarter is shown below:

	Q1 Sep 2015	
Australia	A$0.2 million	(expensed)
Pacific	A$0.9 million	(expensed)
Gwalia Deep Drilling	A$0.5 million	(capitalised)
Total	A$1.6 million	

December 2015 Quarter

> Exploration in Q2 December 2015 will focus on:

- The identification of further extensions to the Gwalia deposit through a phased program of diamond drilling directed at quantifying the resource to approximately 2,000 metres below surface
- Follow-up drilling and broader application of high powered electro-magnetic surveys to pursue base metal and nickel targets within the Centenary project area
- Conducting heritage surveys at Pinjin over proposed targets in preparation for aircore drilling
- Targeting near mine oxide potential within ML136 on Simberi at Pigibo North and Patan
- Continuing reconnaissance mapping and surface sampling, targeting oxide potential on West Simberi (EL609) following up anomalous gold results from the stream sediment sampling program
- Subject to access, trenching on southwest Tatau Island targeting higher grade oxide potential
- Finalise detailed prospect mapping and surface sampling at Banesa Au-Cu prospect on Big Tabar Island
- Finalise access at Fotombar prospect on Big Tabar Island for mapping and surface sampling.

> The map below shows current and planned target areas for Q2 December 2015.

Health & Safety

> The Company-wide Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR), calculated as a rolling 12 month average, decreased from 5.0 at 30 June 2015 to 4.1 for the twelve months ended 30 September 2015. The improvement reflects a continued focus on safety in response to the slight increase in TRIFR during FY15.

> At the recent PNG National Mines Rescue Competition, the Simberi Emergency Response Team won the "Best Team" for the Multi Casualty event, "Best Captain" for the Multi Casualty Event and "Best Medic" for both the Firefighting and Multi Casualty events.

Financials (unaudited)

> 109,776 ounces of gold were sold in the September quarter, at an average realised gold price of A$1,565 per ounce (Q4 June 2015: 104,954 oz at A$1,478 per ounce).

> Cash at bank at 30 September 2015 was $115 million[1] after total payments during the quarter of A$34 million for the repurchase of US Notes and Red Kite interest and principal repayments noted below.

> During the September quarter, the Company repurchased US$13 million in aggregate principal of its US Senior Secured Notes at a 7% discount to par value (US$3 million was announced on 26 August 2015 with the financial report presentation, and US$10 million was announced on 28 September 2015). The corresponding net cash outflow, including discounted principal repayments and accrued interest, amounted to A$18 million. St Barbara has now repurchased a cumulative US$67 million (27%) in aggregate principal of the original US$250 million of Notes issued by St Barbara in March 2013. US$183 million of the Notes were on issue at the end of the September quarter.

> The first of eight US$9 million quarterly repayments of the Red Kite debt facility was completed during the September 2015 quarter, leaving a balance of US$66 million on this facility at the end of the quarter. Interest and principal repayments to Red Kite amounted to A$16 million for the September quarter.

> The consolidated AISC for the quarter was higher than in Q3 March FY15 (A$798/oz) which had a similar production volume. This is in part due to the higher AISC at Gwalia and King of the Hills, and also due to the higher proportion of Simberi production in Q1 of 27% (Q3 Mar FY15: 20%).

> Cash movements for the September 2015 quarter are summarised in the following table:

Cash movements & balance A$M (unaudited)	**Q3 Mar FY15**	**Q4 Jun FY15**	**Q1 Sep FY16**
Leonora - operating cash flow [2]	68	59	68
Simberi - operating cash flow [2]	2	10	12
- project capex	-	-	-
Gold Ridge	(1)	-	(1)
Rehabilitation , land management & corporate capex	(1)	(1)	(2)
Corporate costs [3]	(5)	(4)	(4)
Corporate royalties	(2)	(2)	(2)
Exploration [4]	(2)	(3)	(2)
Other project costs (see below)	-	(2)	-
Working capital movement	(16)	(3)	3
Cash flows before finance costs	43	54	72
Net interest and finance costs	(3)	(18)	(4)
US debt repayment	-	(67)	(30)
Net movement for quarter	40	(31)	38
Cash balance at start of quarter	68	108	77
Cash balance at end of quarter[5]	**108**	**77**	**115**

> Total interest bearing liabilities at 30 September 2015 of A$358 million included US$183 million Senior secured notes and US$66 million Red Kite facility, with the balance comprised of A$4 million of lease liabilities. At 30 June 2015, the interest bearing liabilities balance was A$347

1 Excluding A$2 million restricted cash

2. Net of sustaining capex
3. Includes corporate redundancy payments and restructuring consulting fees incurred in relevant quarters
4. Includes Gwalia Deep Drilling
5. Excluding A$2 million restricted cash

million, with the increase in the September quarter due to the adverse movement in the A$/US$ exchange rate (0.7022 at 30 Sep 2015, 0.7713 at 30 Jun 2015).

- The Company manages exposure to the US dollar denominated debt using US dollar revenue from gold sales.
- At 30 September 2015, there were 75,150 ounces of gold forward contracts at a strike price of A$1,600 per ounce to be delivered between October 2015 and June 2016. These gold forward contracts were established to secure a stable cash margin on Simberi's forecast FY16 gold production.

Senior Secured Notes	US$M
Issued March 2013	250
Repurchased Q4 Jun 2015	(54)
Repurchased Q1 Sep 2015	(13)
Balance remaining at 30 Sep 2015	183
Closing bid at 30 September 2015	US$ 0.93
Coupon	8.875% p.a.
Redemption date	15 April 2018
S&P rating	B-
Moody's rating	Caa1

Corporate

- As advised on 4 September 2015, S&P Dow Jones Indices announced the Company's inclusion in the ASX 300 effective 18 September 2015.
- **Gold Ridge (Solomon islands)** Pursuant to the agreement for the unconditional sale of the Gold Ridge Project which was completed in May 2015, the Company delivered (through a third party) a water treatment plant to the Gold Ridge tailings storage facility during the quarter. The plant is now installed and due to be commissioned in November. This will complete the Company's obligations associated with the sale of the Gold Ridge Project.

Share Capital

Issued shares	
Opening balance 30 June 2015	**495,102,525**
Issued	Nil
Closing balance 30 September 2015	**495,102,525**
Unlisted performance rights	
Opening balance 30 June 2015	**20,059,671**
Issued	Nil
Lapsed	Nil
Closing balance 30 September 2015	**20,059,671**

ASX & ADR

The Company's shares are listed on ASX (ASX:SBM) and through American Depositary Receipts (ADR OTC: STBMY) traded in the USA.

Scheduled Future Reporting

Date	Report
27 November	Annual General Meeting
Late January	December 2015 Quarterly Report

[Dates are tentative and subject to change]

Non-IFRS Measures

- The Company supplements its financial information reporting determined under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) with certain non-IFRS financial measures, including cash operating costs. We believe that these measures provide additional meaningful information to assist management, investors and analysts in understanding the financial results and assessing our prospects for future performance.
- Cash Operating Costs are calculated according to common mining industry practice using The Gold Institute (USA) Production Cost Standard (1999 revision).
- All-In Sustaining Cost (AISC) is based on Cash Operating Costs, and adds items relevant to sustaining production. It includes some, but not all, of the components identified in World Gold Council's Guidance Note on Non-GAAP Metrics - All-In Sustaining Costs and All-In Costs (June 2013).
  - AISC is calculated on gold production in the quarter.
  - For underground mines, amortisation of operating development is adjusted from "Total Cash Operating Costs" in order to avoid duplication with cash expended on operating development in the period contained within the "Mine & Operating Development" line item.

- Rehabilitation is calculated as the amortisation of the rehabilitation provision on a straight-line basis over the estimated life of mine.

Competent Persons Statement

Exploration Results

- The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for Simberi and Pinjin is based on information compiled by Dr Roger Mustard, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Mustard is a full-time employee of St Barbara and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Mustard consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.
- The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for Gwalia and the Leonora region is based on information compiled by Mr Robert Love, who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Love is a full-time employee of St Barbara and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Love consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimates

- The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is extracted from the report titled 'Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Statements 30 June 2015' released to the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) on 25 August 2015 and available to view at www.stbarbara.com.au and for which Competent Persons' consents were obtained. Each Competent Person's consent remain in place for subsequent releases by the Company of the same information in the same form and context, until the consent is withdrawn or replaced by a subsequent report and accompanying consent.
- The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original ASX announcement released on 25 August 2015 and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original ASX announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original ASX announcement.
- Competent Persons Dr Mustard and Mr John de Vries (prior to his resignation from St Barbara in July 2015) are entitled to participate in St Barbara's long term incentive plan, details of which are most recently included in the 2015 Annual Report and Notice of 2015 Annual General Meeting released to the ASX on 20 October 2015. In 2012 and 2013 increase in Ore Reserves was one of the performance measures under that plan.
- Full details are contained in the ASX release dated 25 August 2015 'Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Statements 30 June 2015' available at www.stbarbara.com.au.

Corporate Directory

St Barbara Limited ABN 36 009 165 066

Board of Directors

Tim Netscher ..... Non-Executive Chairman

Bob Vassie ..... Managing Director & CEO

Kerry Gleeson ..... Non-Executive Director

David Moroney ..... Non-Executive Director

Executives

Bob Vassie ..... Managing Director & CEO

Garth Campbell-Cowan ..... Chief Financial Officer

Registered Office

Level 10, 432 St Kilda Road

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Facsimile	+61 3 8660 1999
Email	info@stbarbara.com.au
Website	www.stbarbara.com.au

Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) Listing code "SBM"

American Depositary Receipts (ADR OTC code "STBMY") through BNY Mellon, www.adrbnymellon.com/dr_profile.jsp?cusip=852278100

Financial figures are in Australian dollars (unless otherwise noted).

Shareholder Enquiries

Computershare Investor Services Pty Ltd

GPO Box 2975

Melbourne Victoria 3001 Australia

Telephone (within Australia)	1300 653 935
Telephone (international)	+61 3 9415 4356
Facsimile	+61 3 9473 2500

www-au.computershare.com/investor

American Depositary Receipt enquires:

BNY Mellon Depositary Receipts

www.bnymellon.com/shareowner

Investor Relations Contact

Rowan Cole, Company Secretary	+ 61 3 8660 1900

Substantial Shareholders

	% of Holdings[1]
Hunter Hall Investment Management Ltd	15.0%
M&G Investment Management Ltd	11.5%
Franklin Resources Inc	6.6%

1. As notified by the substantial shareholders to 30 September 2015

Exploration Figures and Tables

Figure 1.0: Leonora: Gwalia Long Section (looking west)

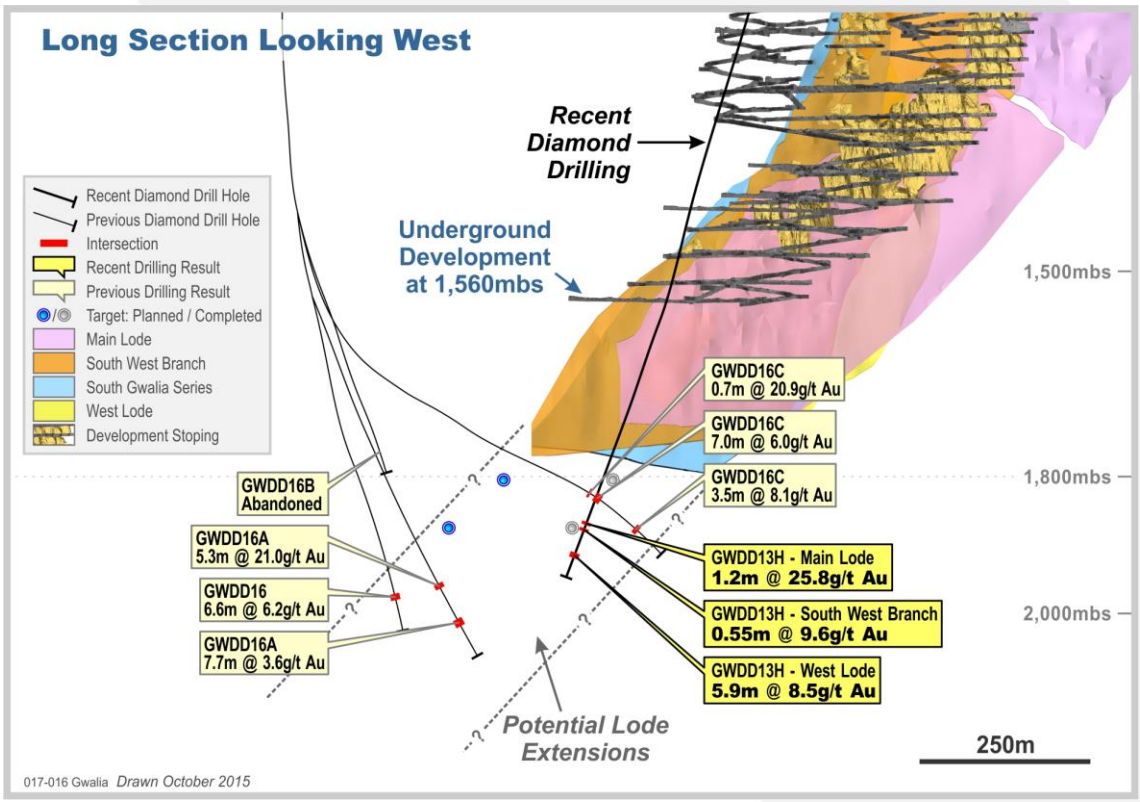

Figure 1.1: Leonora: Gwalia Cross Section (looking north)

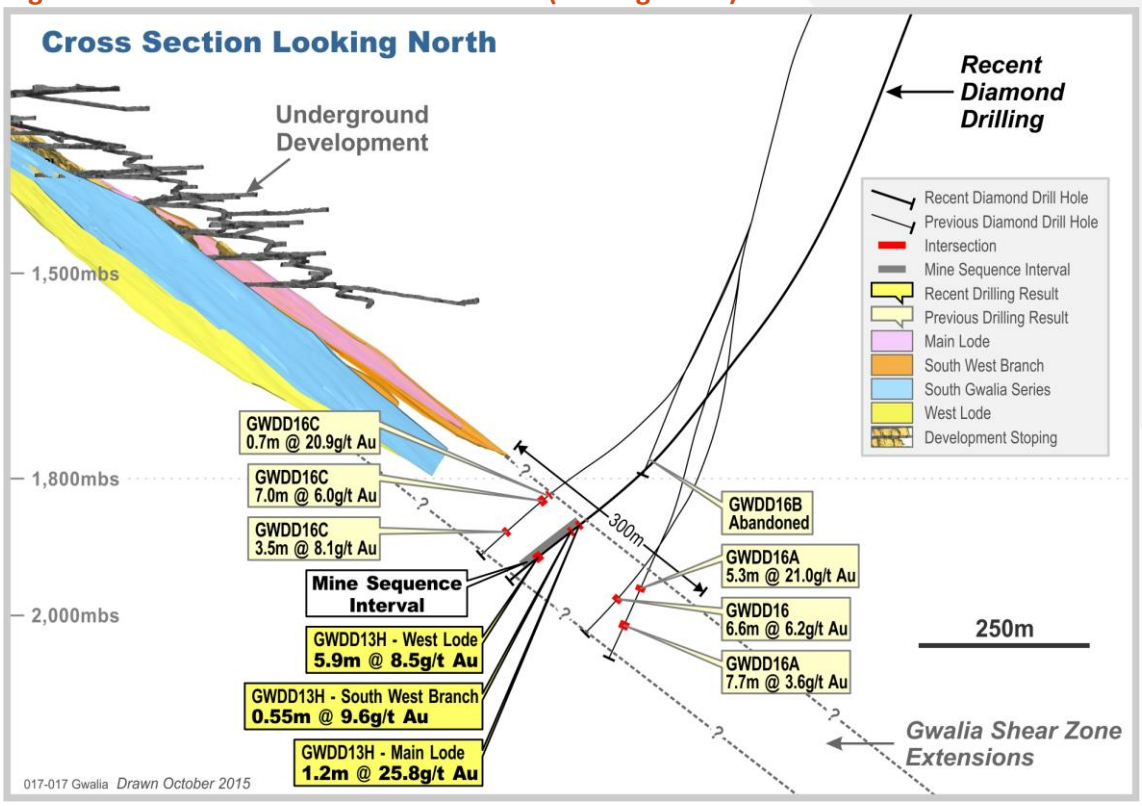

Figure 2.0: West Lode Long Section (looking west)

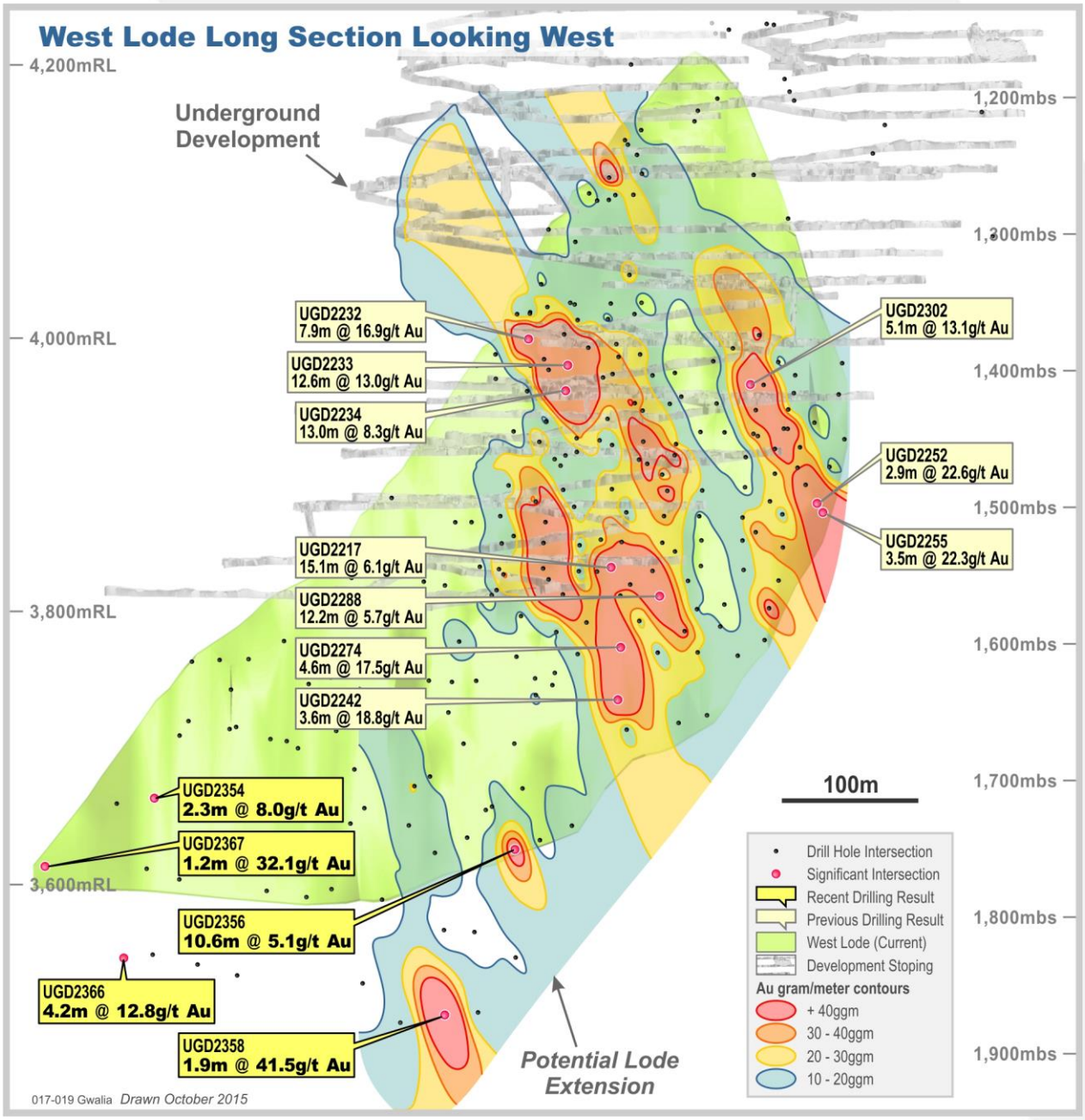

Figure 3.0: Leonora: Centenary Project – Drilling

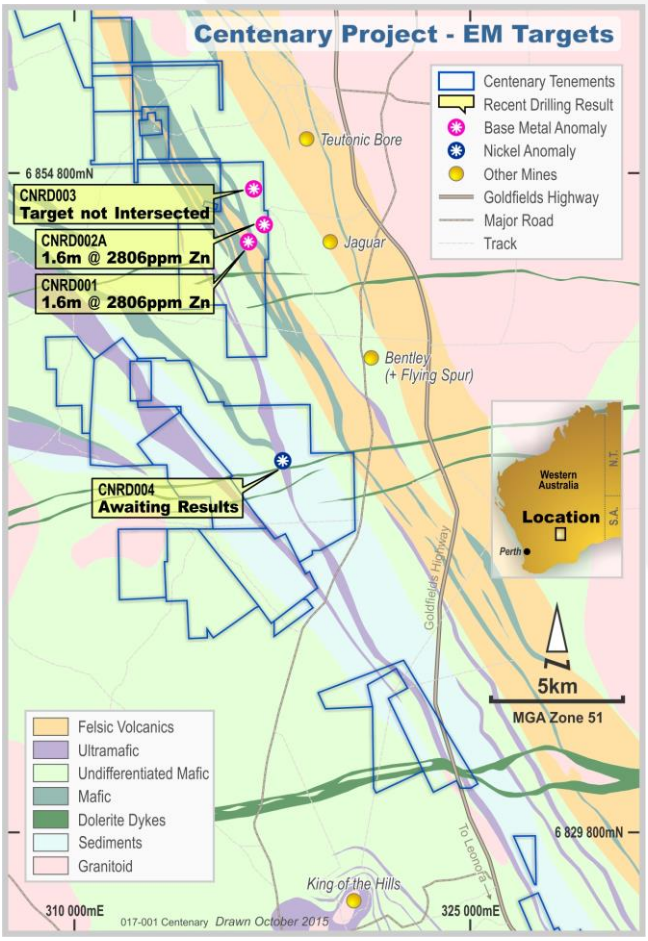

Figure 3.1: Pinjin: Geochemical Sampling and Targets

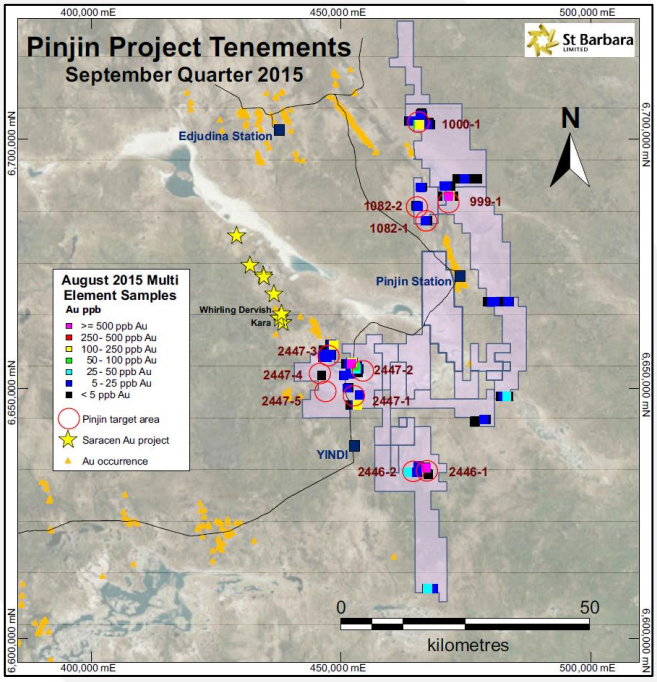

Figure 4.0 Simberi Island Location Map, Papua New Guinea

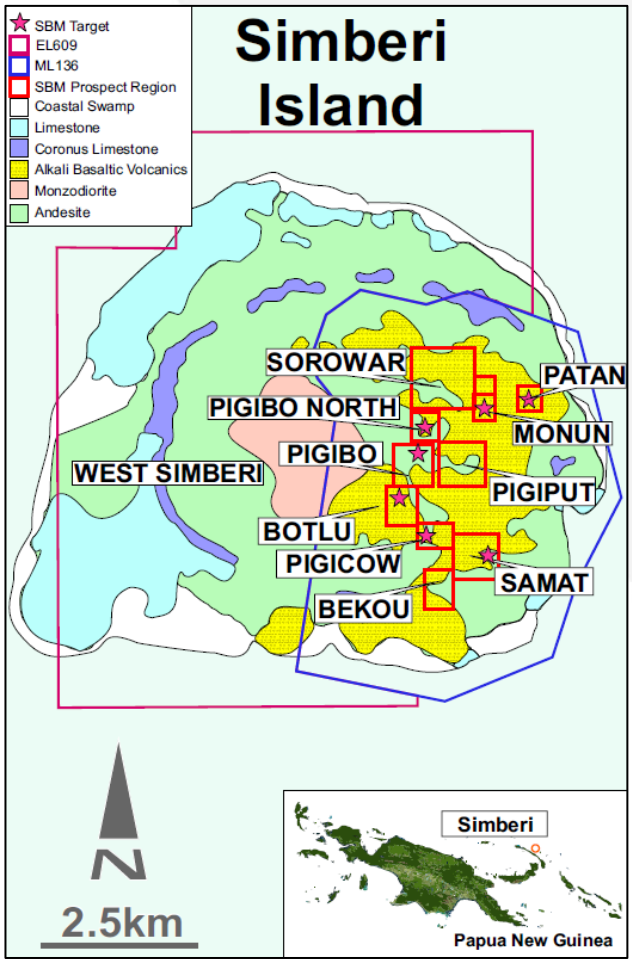

Figure 4.1 Big Tabar Island Location Map, Papua New Guinea

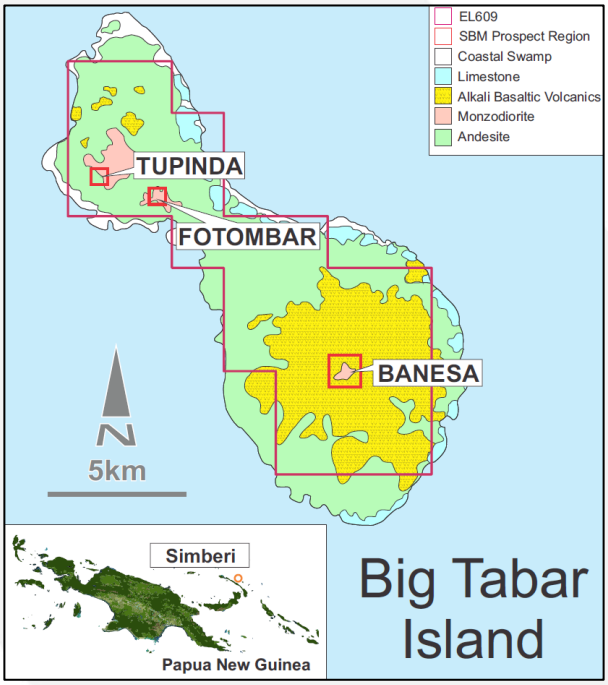

Figure 4.2 Simberi ML 136 Trench and Drill Location Map, Papua New Guinea

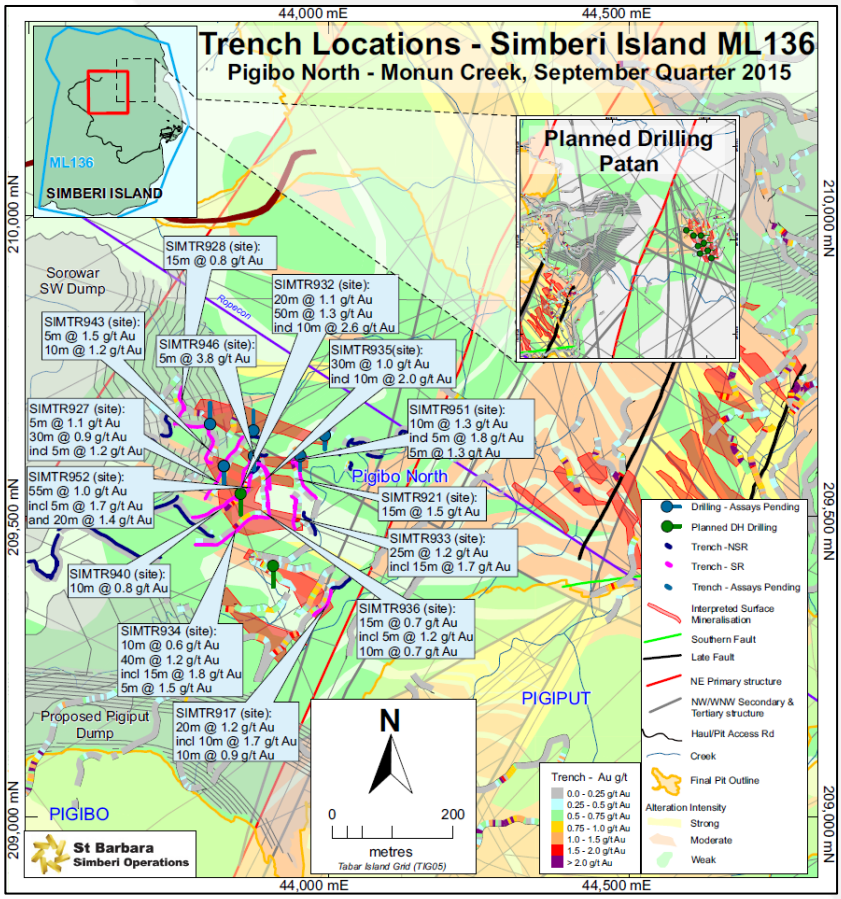

Figure 4.3 West Simberi Surface Sample Location Map, Papua New Guinea

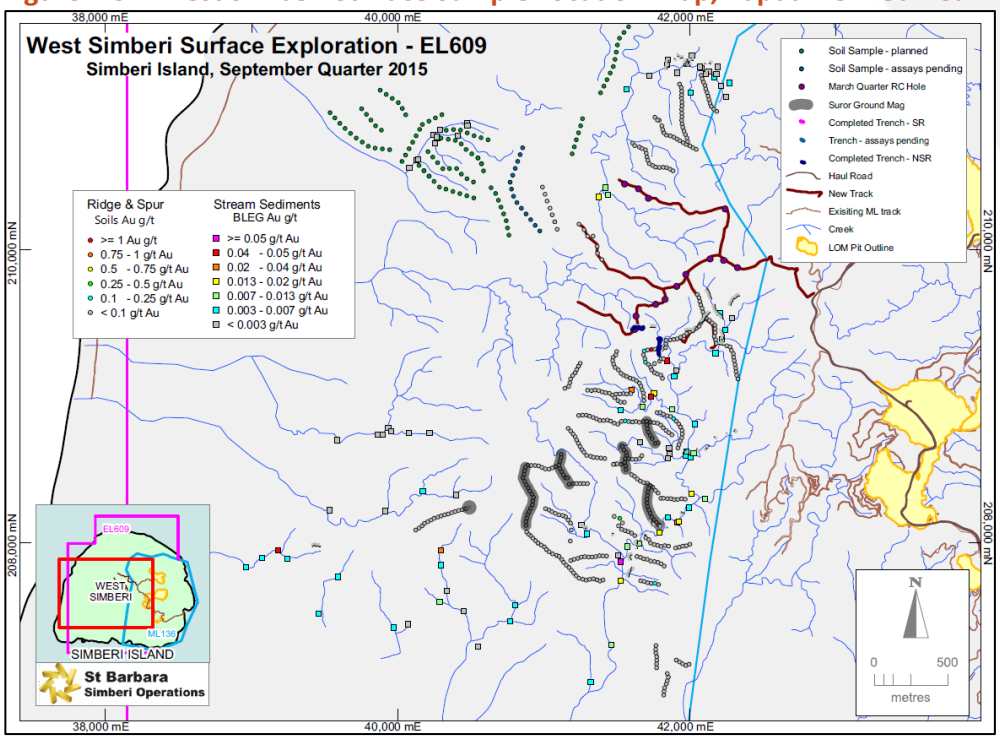

Figure 4.4 West Simberi Trench Location Map, Papua New Guinea

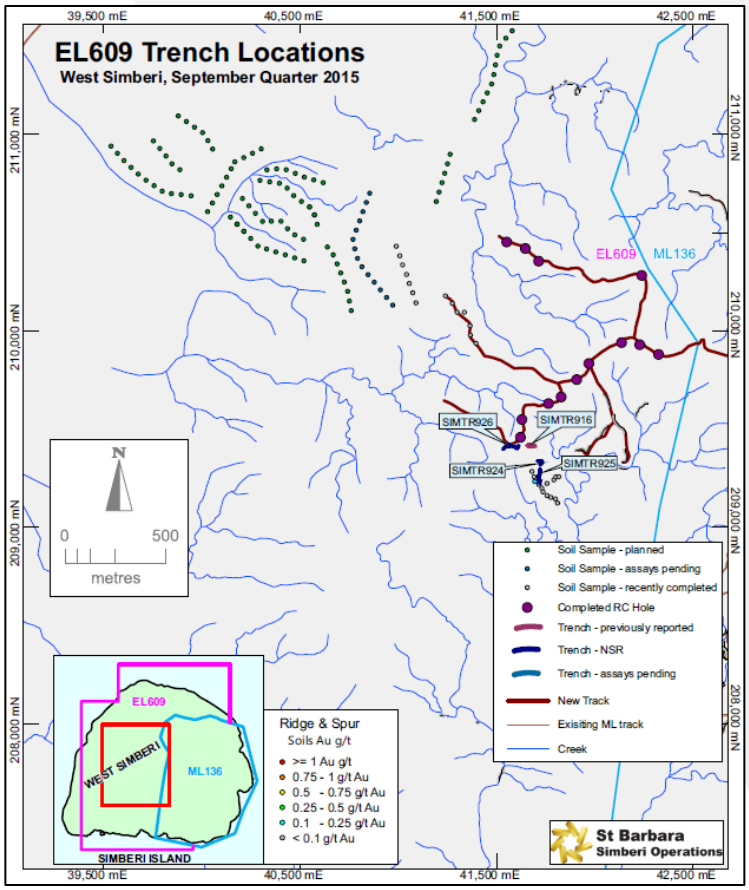

Figure 4.5 Banesa Trench Location Map, Big Tabar Island, Papua New Guinea

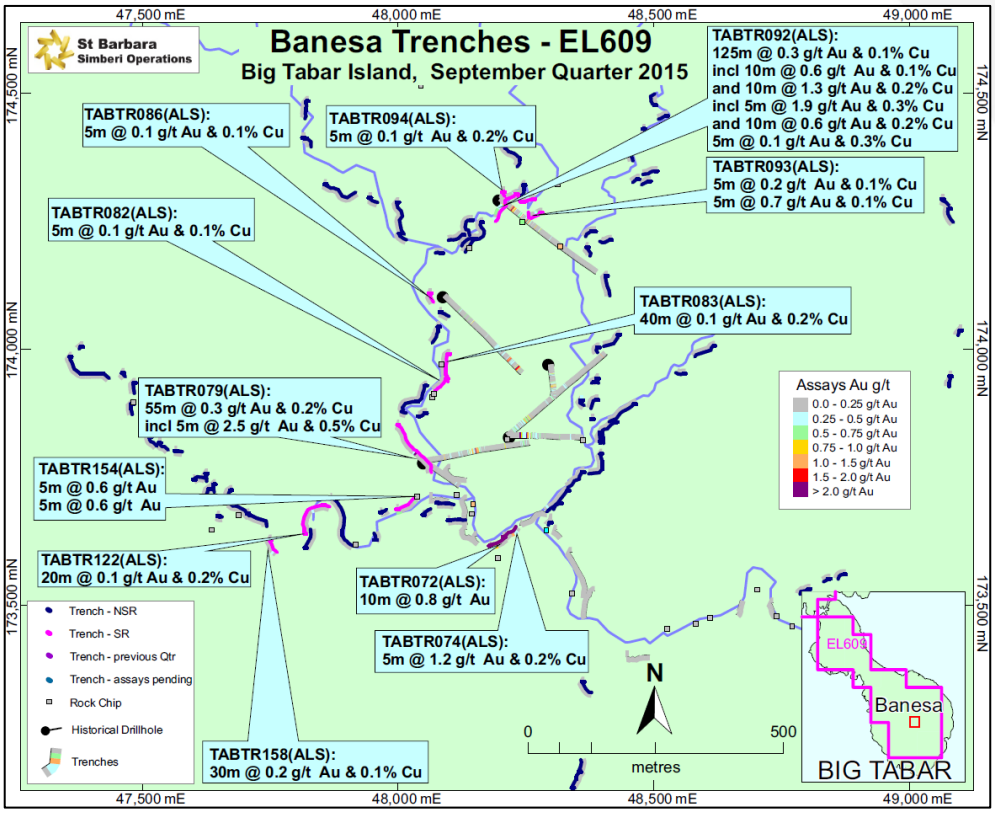

Table 1: West Lode Significant Intercepts– Leonora Operations, Gwalia Mine

Hole Id	North	East	RL	Metres Below Surface	Total Depth	Down-hole Mineralised Intersection					
						Dip/ Azimuth degrees	From m	To m	Interval m	True Thickness m	Gold grade g/t Au
UGD2354	5650.0	9507.1	3662.5	1717	216.0	-46/271	203.75	206.00	2.3	2.3	8.0
UGD2356	5914.7	9454.6	3625.1	1755	292.8	-40/299	261.30	272.00	10.7	10.6	5.1
UGD2358	5863.0	9611.5	3503.5	1876	344.9	-86/287	307.00	309.00	2.0	1.9	41.5
UGD2366	5627.4	9648.0	3545.2	1835	291.1	-89/167	264.65	268.90	4.3	4.2	12.8
UGD2367	5569.6	9579.1	3612.7	1767	233.0	-66/247	271.20	218.40	1.2	1.2	32.1

NOTES:

A 60 g/t Au high grade cut is applied.

Table 2: Gwalia Deeps Significant Intercepts– Leonora Operations, Gwalia Mine

Hole Id	North	East	RL	Metres Below Surface	Down-hole Mineralised Intersection					
					Lode	Dip/ Azimuth degrees	From m	To m	Interval m	Gold grade g/t Au
GWDD13H	5639.4	9805.2	3486.8	1881	Main Lode	-37/253	2104.0	2105.2	1.2	25.8
GWDD13H	5636.5	9795.2	3478.8	1889	South West Branch	-37/253	2119.4	2120.0	0.6	9.6
GWDD13H	5623.0	9747.3	3441.0	1927	West Lode	-37/254	2179.0	2184.9	5.9	8.5

NOTES:

No high grade cut is applied.
Dip and Azimuth angles estimated at intercept depth.
Reported intercepts are all down hole lengths.

Table 3: Centenary Significant Intercepts

Hole Id	North	East	RL	Metres Below Surface	Down-hole Mineralised Intersection					
					Element	Dip/ Azimuth degrees	From m	To m	Interval m	Grade ppm
CNRD001	6852212	316454	250	225	Zn	-59/247	255.6	283.25	27.65	4089
CNRD002A	6852738	317125	210	270	Zn	-57/258	332.05	333.6	1.55	2807

NOTES:

No high grade cut is applied.
Dip and Azimuth angles estimated at intercept depth.
Reported intercepts are all down hole lengths.

LEONORA (Gwalia Deeps and West Lode)- JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Contents

Drilling - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Half-core sampling of NQ2 diamond drilling with boundaries defined geologically. Samples are mostly one metre in length unless a significant geological feature warrants a change from this standard unit. The upper or right-hand side of the core is submitted for sample analysis, with each one metre of half core providing between 2.5 – 3 kg of material as an assay sample.
Drilling techniques	• Diamond drilling using NQ2 (50.6mm) sized core (standard tubes). Holes have been surveyed using a single shot electronic camera. All core is orientated using a Reflex ACT II RD orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	• Core is metre marked and orientated and checked against drillers blocks to ensure that any core loss is accounted for. • Sample recovery is rarely less than 100%. Where minor core loss does occur it is due to drilling conditions and not ground conditions.
Logging	• All SBM holes are logged primarily for lithology, alteration and vein type/intensity which are key to modelling gold grade distributions. Validation of geological data is controlled via the use of library codes and reliability and consistency of data is monitored through regular peer review. • All logging is qualitative.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• SBM half core is cut using a core saw before being sent to SGS laboratory in Kalgoorlie where the entire sample is crushed to achieve particle size <4mm followed by complete pulverisation (90% passing 75 μm).
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• SBM samples were analysed for gold using fire assay with a 50g charge and analysis by flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS). QC includes insertion of 3 commercial standards (1 per 20 samples), barren material used for blank control samples, use of barren flush material between designated high grade samples during the pulverising stage, re-numbered sample pulp residues re-submitted to original laboratory, and sample pulp residues submitted to accredited umpire laboratory, submission of residual (duplicate) half core from ore intervals. The analysis of gold was sound and re-analysis of pulps showed acceptable repeatability with no significant bias.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Sampling data is recorded electronically in spread sheets which ensure only valid non-overlapping data can be recorded. Assay and down hole survey data are subsequently merged electronically. All drill data is stored in a SQL database on secure company server.
Location of data points	• Collars for surface holes are recorded by DGPS. Upon completion of underground drill holes an authorised surveyor will pick up the collar by placing a survey rod into the hole to measure azimuth and dip. This process may also occur while the hole is in progress by surveying the drill rods in the hole.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for grade control drilling is approximately 10m x 15m from 1000mbs to 1480mbs, resource definition is approximately 20m x 30m and surface drilling is approximately 60m x 80m from 1580mbs to 1800mbs. Drilling data is sufficient to establish down plunge continuity for all lodes.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Sampling is perpendicular to lode orientations and is sound based on past production and underground mapping.
Sample security	• Company personnel or approved contractors only allowed on drill sites; drill samples are only removed from drill site by approved contractors to the company's secure core logging/processing facility; cut core is consigned to accredited laboratories for sample preparation and analysis.
Audits or reviews	• Regular reviews of core logging and sampling are completed through SBM mentoring and auditing. Additionally, regular laboratory inspections are conducted by SBM personnel. Inspections are documented electronically and stored on secure company server. No significant issues were identified.

Drilling - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• SBM has 100% ownership of the two tenements M37/25 and M37/333 over the Gwalia deposit.
Exploration done by other parties	• Western Mining Corporation (WMC) and Sons of Gwalia (SGW), have previously completed deep diamond drilling below 1,100 metres below surface
Geology	• Gold mineralisation occurs as a number of stepped, moderately east dipping, foliation parallel lodes within strongly potassic altered mafic rocks which extend over a strike length of approximately 500 metres and to a vertical depth of at least 2,000 metres below surface. The deposit exhibits significant down-plunge continuity but is interrupted at approximately 1,200 metres below surface (mbs) by a cross cutting post-mineralisation doleritic dyke, with a horizontal width of approximately 30 metres.
Drill hole Information	• Drill hole information is included in intercept table outlining mid-point co-ordinates including vertical hole depth and composited mineralized intercepts lengths and depth.
Data aggregation methods	• No high grade cut is applied to surface drilling (Gwalia Deeps) • A high grade cut of 60g/t Au is applied to West Lode consistent with underground reporting practices at Leonora Operations.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Down hole length is reported for all holes; true width is not immediately known until further drilling is completed and the orebody modelled.
Diagrams	• Appropriate diagrams are included within the body of the report
Balanced reporting	• Details of all holes material to Exploration Results have been reported in the intercept table.
Other substantive exploration data	• These holes test the deepest limits of mineralisation and no other data is available
Further Work	• Further exploration drill holes are planned
Balanced reporting	• Details of all holes material to Exploration Results have been reported in the intercept table.
Other substantive exploration data	• Data is included in the body of the report
Further Work	• Follow-up drilling is planned and is discussed in the body of the report

LEONORA (Centenary)- JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Contents

Drilling - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Half-core sampling of NQ2 diamond drilling with boundaries defined geologically. Samples are mostly one metre in length unless a significant geological feature warrants a change from this standard unit. The upper or right-hand side of the core is submitted for sample analysis, with each one metre of half core providing between 2.5 – 3 kg of material as an assay sample.
Drilling techniques	• Diamond drilling using NQ2 (50.6mm) sized core (standard tubes). Holes have been surveyed using a single shot electronic camera. All core is orientated using a Reflex ACT II RD orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	• Core is metre marked and orientated and checked against drillers blocks to ensure that any core loss is accounted for. • Sample recovery is commonly 100%. Minor intervals of faulted rock led to sections of lesser recovery.
Logging	• All SBM holes are logged primarily for lithology, sulphide assemblage, alteration and vein type/intensity. Validation of geological data is controlled via the use of library codes and reliability and consistency of data is monitored through peer review. • All logging is qualitative.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• SBM half core is cut using a core saw before being sent to SGS laboratory in Perth where the entire sample is crushed to achieve particle size <4mm followed by complete pulverisation (90% passing 75 μm).
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• SBM samples were analysed for multi elements using induced coupled plasma spectroscopy (ICPS) (40Q). QC includes insertion of 3 commercial standards (1 per 20 samples).
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Sampling data is recorded electronically in spread sheets which ensure only valid non-overlapping data can be recorded. Assay and down hole survey data are subsequently merged electronically. All drill data is stored in a SQL database on secure company server.
Location of data points	• Collars for surface holes are recorded by DGPS.
Data spacing and distribution	• Four holes were drilled at specific locations targeting geophysical anomalies.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Orientation of geological structure is unknown
Sample security	• Company personnel or approved contractors only allowed on drill sites; drill samples are only removed from drill site by approved contractors to the company's secure core logging/processing facility; cut core is consigned to accredited laboratories for sample preparation and analysis.
Audits or reviews	• Regular reviews of core logging and sampling are completed through SBM mentoring and auditing. Additionally, regular laboratory inspections are conducted by SBM personnel. Inspections are documented electronically and stored on secure company server. No significant issues were identified.

Drilling - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• SBM has 100% ownership of the two tenements E37-916 and E37-917 covering the Centenary project.
Exploration done by other parties	• Sons of Gwalia (SGW), have previously completed shallow aircore drilling through the area
Geology	• Anomalies within E37-916, located close to the interpreted western boundary of the felsic-volcanic dominated stratigraphic package hosting the Jaguar and Bentley copper-zinc-silver volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits. The anomaly within E37-917 is hosted within a nnw trending ultramafic sequence.
Drill hole Information	• Drill hole information is included in intercept table outlining mid-point co-ordinates including vertical hole depth and composited mineralized intercepts lengths and depth.
Data aggregation methods	• No high grade cut is applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Down hole length is reported for all holes; true width is not immediately known until further drilling is completed and an orebody modelled.
Diagrams	• Appropriate diagrams are included within the body of the report
Balanced reporting	• Details of all holes material to Exploration Results have been reported in the intercept table.
Other substantive exploration data	• These holes test anomalies identified from a ground based geophysical program approximately 60 km north of Leonora
Further Work	• Further exploration drill holes and ground electromagnetic surveys are planned
Balanced reporting	• Details of all holes material to Exploration Results have been reported in the intercept table.
Other substantive exploration data	• Data is included in the body of the report
Further Work	• Follow-up drilling and ground geophysical surveys are proposed

PINJIN - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Contents

Surface Sampling - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Soil samples were collected by first removing the surface colluvium and then digging through the organic A horizon until the B horizon was reached (Approximately 40cm depth). Sufficient B horizon material was then passed through a -2mm sieve to allow for the collection of a 1kg Bulk sample in a calico bag. • Rock chip samples were collected from outcrop. Approximately 2-3kg of outcrop was collected in a calico bag. • Historical Drill Spoil samples were collected from the field by either hand or trowel, making sure that contamination by underlying soil was minimised. A sample of 100 to 500 grams was collected depending on the quality and quantity of the material. • Representative specimens of Rock chip and Historical Drill Spoil samples were stored in plastic chip trays for future reference.
Drilling techniques	• N/A
Drill sample recovery	• N/A
Logging	• All soil, rock chip and historical RAB/Aircore drill spoil samples were qualitatively logged for lithology, alteration, weathering and colour.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Samples were dispatched to SGS Perth for preparation and analysis. • Rock chips required a coarse crush to a nominal 6mm (CRU20 method). • Soil, rock chip and historical RAB/Aircore drill spoil samples were dried and pulverised to <75um (PRP 86 method). • Previous SBM aircore pulps required no additional preparation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Soil, rock chip, historical RAB/Aircore drill spoil samples were analysed for gold via 30g fire assay with ICP-MS finish (FAM303 method) and a full multi-element suite (n=49) via 4-acid digest with ICP-OES and ICP-MS finish (ICM40Q method) by SGS, Perth. The detection level for gold is 1ppb Au. The multi-element suite includes Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cs, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn and Zr. • Previous SBM aircore pulps were analysed for a full multi-element suite only (ICM40Q method) by SGS, Perth. • No QC samples were included.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• N/A
Location of data points	• All sampling sites were surveyed by a handheld GPS. All locations were captured in MGA94 zone 51 grid.
Data spacing and distribution	• The data spacing was highly variable, being dependent upon the spacing of historical reconnaissance RAB / Aircore drilling and the presence of recognisable bedrock material. • The sampling programs were designed to test areas such that further stages of exploration could be planned, such as follow-up aircore drilling.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• N/A
Sample security	• Only trained company personnel were allowed to collect the samples. All samples were held within a secure company building before dispatch to SGS in Perth for Au and multi-element analysis.
Audits or reviews	• No audits or reviews of sampling protocols have been completed.

Surface Sampling - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• SBM has 100% ownership of the 20 exploration licences comprising the Pinjin Project.
Exploration done by other parties	• Prior to the ground being acquired by SBM in 2012-13 the area had a long exploration history, with explorers over various parts of it including majors Newcrest, Newmont, Aberfoyle and Anglogold and active juniors Hawthorn, Gryphon and Renaissance. The SBM tenements cover are known to cover 24 RC and 2,060 RAB or aircore holes plus 8,800 auger or vacuum drill holes, 10,770 soil samples and 265 rock chip samples.
Geology	• The geological setting of the Pinjin Project comprises Archean Yilgarn Block geology. This includes variably metamorphosed ultramafic, mafic, intermediate and felsic volcanic, volcaniclastics and intrusives and sediments, including thin Banded Iron Formation units, bounded by clearly intrusive granitoids and (to the east) by felsic gneisses of uncertain origin. It is traversed by multiple regional scale northerly and NNW trending faults as well as east-west and ENE-WSW trending structures, some of which are now marked by Proterozoic mafic dykes. The area is located in the Kurnalpi Terrane (as currently defined by GSWA and others), of which two significant components are the Laverton Tectonic Zone (LTZ), traversing most of the tenements, and the Keith-Kilkenny Zone (KKZ), traversing several tenements to the west.
Drill hole Information	• N/A
Data aggregation methods	• N/A
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• N/A
Diagrams	• Figure 3.0 shows all sample sites material and immaterial to Exploration Results.
Balanced reporting	• All rock chip, soil, historical RAB / Aircore spoils, and drill pulps results are shown in Figure 3.0 and maximum results quoted in text.
Other substantive exploration data	• Included in the body of the report.
Further work	• Included in the body of the report.

SIMBERI - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Contents

Trenching - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Sampling of trenches was done over measured intervals of between 1 and 5 meters dependent on geology. A geo-pick was used to collect a continuous channel sample from the trench faces across the designated interval with the samples collected in calico bags. Samples (3 to 5kg) were prepped on-site (jaw crushed, disk mill pulverised and then split) to produce a 200g pulp sample. A 25g charge was then extracted from the pulp for Au analyses by Aqua Regia digestion followed by an Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) instrument finish.
Trenching/Benching techniques	• Trenches were created by both hand and mechanical techniques. Hand trenches were dug using spades, crowbars and shovels to depths of between 1 and 2 meters. Creek channel sampling is conducted in the same manner as trenches, where continuous exposure of bedrock is made by hand clearing of vegetation and cover. Mechanised trenches were dug by an excavator or dozer exposing up to 5 meters of trench wall.
Drill sample recovery	• N/A
Logging / Mapping	• All trenches were qualitatively geologically mapped for lithology, structure and alteration.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Samples are routinely submitted for total pulverisation (85% passing <75 µm) at the company onsite sample preparation facility on Simberi Island. • 200g pulps are sent to St Barbara's Simberi Laboratory where a 25g sub-sample is taken. • For Banesa trench samples, the 200g pulps were sent to ALS, Townsville for analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The Mine Lease samples were analysed for gold at the Simberi Lab using Aqua Regia digestion with a 25g charge and analysis by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. • The West Simberi and Banesa samples were analysed for gold at ALS (Townsville) via 50g fire assay and AAS finish (Method Au26). At Banesa, Cu, Ag, As, Fe, Mo, Pb, S, Sb and Zn were analysed via Nitric Aqua Regia Digestion and ICP-AES Finish (Method ME-ICP41). • QC included the insertion of two in house blanks at the start of each batch of trench samples, the insertion of certified copper-gold standards (1:100) as well as the collection of field duplicates (1:100).
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Sampling data is recorded electronically which ensures only valid non-overlapping data can be recorded. Assay and trench survey data are subsequently merged electronically. All data is stored in a SQL database on secure company server.
Location of data points	• All trenches were initially surveyed by a handheld GPS to capture the trench start point. The GPS used the Tabar Island Grid (TIG) which is based on WGS84 ellipsoid. The path of the trench from the initial start point to the end was surveyed by Tape & Compass method. Trench interval coordinates were then generated using basic trigonometry.
Data spacing and distribution	• Trench data spacing is irregular and broad spaced.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Where preceding surface mapping and sampling of trenches has contributed to understanding of outcropping geological structures, trenching and sampling has been undertaken to extend the strike length of the mapped structure. However, in many of the areas the lode orientation is poorly understood.
Sample security	• Only company personnel or approved contractors are allowed on drill sites; drill core is only removed from drill site to secure core logging/processing facility within the gated exploration core yard; core is promptly logged, cut and prepped on site. The 200gm pulps are then consigned to ALS in Townsville for Au-base metal analysis.
Audits or reviews	• No audits or reviews of sampling protocols have been completed.

Trenching - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• SBM has 100% ownership of the two tenements over the Simberi Islands; ML136 on Simberi Island, and EL609 which covers the remaining area of Simberi Island, as well as Tatau Island and Big Tabar Island.
Exploration done by other parties	• CRA, BHP, Tabar JV (Kennecott, Nord Australex and Niugini Mining), Nord Pacific, Barrick and Allied Gold have all previously worked in this area. Nord Pacific followed by Allied Gold was instrumental in the discovery and delineation of the 5 main oxide and sulphide deposits at Simberi.
Geology	• The Simberi gold deposits are low sulphidation, intrusion related adularia-sericite epithermal gold deposits. The dominant host rocks for mineralisation are andesites, volcanoclastics and lesser porphyries. Gold mineralisation is generally associated with sulphides or iron oxides occurring within a variety of fractures, such as simple fracture in-fills, single vein coatings and crackle brecciation in the more competent andesite units, along andesite/polymict breccia contact margins as well as sulphide disseminations. On Tatau and Big Tabar Islands, located immediately south of Simberi, potential also exists for porphyry Cu-Au, epithermal quartz Au-Ag and carbonate-base metal Au mineralisation.
Trench/Bench Information	• Included in the report text and annotated on diagrams.
Data aggregation methods	• Broad trench intercepts are spikes within the broader aggregated interval using a cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au and a minimum grade*length of 5gmpt. Such intercepts may include material below cut-off but no more than 5 sequential meters of such material and except where the average drops below the cut-off. Selvage is only included where its average grade exceeds 0.5 g/t Au. • Using the same criteria for included sub-grade, supplementary cut-offs, of 2.5g/t Au, 5.0g/t Au and 10g/t Au, may be used to highlight higher grade zones and spikes within the broader aggregated interval. Single assays intervals are reported only where ≥1.0g/t and ≥5m trench length is intercepted. No high grade cut is applied. • At Banesa, the same method is applied to aggregate gold grades using a 0.5 g/t cut-off grade and minimum grade*length of 5gmpt with no more than 5m of internal dilution and similar selvage restrictions. Within the corresponding Au intercept, Cu grades are reported if above 0.1% Cu. For defining copper intercepts a minimum of 0.1% Cu cut-off grade over 5m is used to define copper aggregated intervals with the corresponding gold grade reported where it is above 0.1g/t Au. Gold grades below this are not reported. Such intercepts may include material below cut-off but no more than 10 sequential meters of such material and except where the average drops below the cut-off. Selvage is only included where its average grade exceeds 0.1 %Cu. Supplementary copper grades above 0.2% Cu and/or 0.5 g/t Au are used to highlight higher gold or copper grade zones within the broad zone. No high grade cut is applied. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Trench intercepts are sampled along the length of the trench and are reported for all trenches; true width is not reported.
Diagrams	• Diagrams show all trenches material and immaterial to Exploration Results.
Balanced reporting	• Details of all trenches material to Exploration Results have been reported in the text, and all other trenches dug during the reporting period are highlighted on diagrams included in the report.
Other substantive exploration data	• Included in the body of the report.
Further work	• Included in the body of the report.

Surface Sampling - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• BLEG Stream Sediment samples were only collected in sites where water was actively flowing. Sediment which passed through a 2mm sieve was collected in calico bags for a total weight of 3-5kg. • -80# Stream Sediment samples were only collected from sediment trap sites. Sediment which passed through a 80 micron sieve (<180µm) was collected in plastic stream sediment sachets. Excess water was decanted from the sachet once the sediment had settled. Approximately 200g of sediment was collected in each sachet. • Panned Concentrate samples were only collected from active trap sites. The sediment was dug from several traps at the sample site and sieved into two pans through a 5mm plastic sieve. The pans of -5mm material were then panned down to approximately 50 grams. • Float samples were collected from stream sample sites along with the other sample types. Approximately 3-5kg of selected float was collected in a calico bag. • Soil samples were collected by first digging through the organic A horizon until the B horizon was reached (Approximately 40cm depth). A bulk sample of approximately 3kg was then collected in a calico bag.
Drilling techniques	• N/A
Drill sample recovery	• N/A
Logging	• All BLEG, Panned Concentrate and -80# samples were qualitatively logged for stream gradient, trap description and surrounding outcrop and float description. • All Float and Soil samples were qualitatively logged for lithology, alteration, weathering and colour.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• BLEG, Panned Concentrate and -80# samples were sun dried prior to dispatch to ALS Townsville for preparation and analysis. • Float and Soil samples were fully prepared at the company's on-site sample preparation facility on Simberi Island with 200g pulps sent to ALS Laboratory in Townsville for analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• BLEG Samples were analysed for gold by ALS Townsville. QC included insertion of field duplicates (1:100). • -80# Samples, Panned Concentrate, Float and Soil samples were analysed for gold by ALS Townsville using Aqua Regia digestion with a 50g charge and analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectroscopy. Base metals were analysed using Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES). QC included insertion of field duplicates (1:100) and low level gold standards (1:100).
Verification of sampling and assaying	• N/A
Location of data points	• All sampling sites were surveyed by a hand held GPS using Tabar Island Grid (TIG) which is based on WGS84 ellipsoid and is GPS compatible.
Data spacing and distribution	• The sampling programs were designed to test the West Simberi catchment areas such that further stages of exploration could be planned.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• N/A
Sample security	• Only trained company personnel were allowed to collect the samples; All samples were held within a secure company building before dispatch to ALS in Townsville for Au-base metal analysis.
Audits or reviews	• No audits or reviews of sampling protocols have been completed.

Surface Sampling - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• SBM has 100% ownership of the two tenements over the Simberi Islands; ML136 on Simberi Island, and EL609 which covers the remaining area of Simberi Island, as well as Tatau Island and Big Tabar Island.
Exploration done by other parties	• CRA, BHP, Tabar JV (Kennecott, Nord Australex and Niugini Mining), Nord Pacific, Barrick and Allied Gold have all previously worked in this area. Nord Pacific followed by Allied Gold was instrumental in the discovery and delineation of the 5 main oxide and sulphide deposits at Simberi.
Geology	• The Simberi gold deposits are low sulphidation, intrusion related adularia-sericite epithermal gold deposits. The dominant host rocks for mineralisation are andesites, volcanoclastics and lesser porphyries. Gold mineralisation is generally associated with sulphides or iron oxides occurring within a variety of fractures, such as simple fracture in-fills, single vein coatings and crackle brecciation in the more competent andesite units, along andesite/polymict breccia contact margins as well as sulphide disseminations. On Tatau and Big Tabar Islands, located immediately south of Simberi, potential also exists for porphyry Cu-Au, epithermal quartz Au-Ag and carbonate-base metal Au mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	• N/A
Data aggregation methods	• N/A
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• N/A
Diagrams	• Figures 4.2 to 4.5 show all sample sites material and immaterial to Exploration Results.
Balanced reporting	• All trench and soils sample locations any significant results are shown in Figures 4.2 to 4.5.
Other substantive exploration data	• Included in the body of the report.
Further work	• Included in the body of the report.