Traka Resources Limited ABN 63 103 323 173

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Company Announcements Office
ASX Limited
Level 4, 20 Bridge Street
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ASX Shareholders Report

Drill results and progress at the Yallalong Antimony and Mt Short Base Metals Projects

The Company is pleased to announce encouraging results for drilling undertaken on the Yallalong Antimony Project. Seven narrow high grade intersections of antimony mineralisation within broader zones of lower grade mineralisation have been intersected (Table 1). The geological setting and mineralisation intersected typifies the mesothermal style antimony resources that provide the bulk of the world's antimony supply.

The high grade intersections vary in width from 1 to 3 metres with average grades from 1% to 7.30% Sb (Antimony). The peak result is 1 metre at 9.77 % Sb. These results are indicating reasonable bedrock potential and it is clear that there is good correlation of the drill intersections with the overlying geochemical data (Figure 1). Mineralisation as observed in the drill and geochemical data is open in several directions.

The drilling completed to date (14 reverse circulation drill holes for 1,098 metres) is wide spaced and has not closed off the target in depth or strike length. The encouraging results have led to immediate plans for further drilling which is planned to recommence at Yallalong next month.

The Company also wishes to report good progress with drilling on the Mt Short Base Metals Project. The Christmas and New Year's holidays temporarily halted drilling but the pre-collar RC (Reverse Circulation) drilling on the MS1, MS2 and MS5 targets have been completed (Figure 2). A diamond drill rig that will test the actual target zones on these holes is scheduled to start later this month.

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AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE

ASX Code: "TKL"

Yallalong Antimony Project -2015 December Drilling Intercepts							
Hole Id	**Easting** (m)	**Northing** (m)	**Dip °**	**Azimuth°**	**From** (m)	**To** (m)	**Downhole width (m) and antimony (Sb) grade (%)**
YRC01	343212	6966134	-60	70	49	51	2m @ 1.74% Sb
Including					50	51	1m @ 2.5% Sb
YRC06	343281	6966076	-60	70	22	24	2m @ 7.30% Sb
Including					22	23	1m @ 9.77% Sb
YRC07	343298	6966082	-60	70	43	45	2m @ 1.02% Sb
YRC10	343326	6966005	-60	250	23	26	3m @ 0.76% Sb
YRC03	343234	6966138	-60	70	10	13	3m @ 0.79% Sb
YRC06	343281	6966076	-60	70	49	52	3m @ 1.91% Sb
Including					50	51	1m@ 4.24% Sb
YRC08	343324	6966089	-60	250	50	52	1m@ 1.76% Sb
Including					50	51	1m @ 2.28% Sb
*Bottom Cutoff Sb % ≥ 0.5							
*Projection: Map Grid Australia 94, Zone 50							

Table 1. Significant drillhole intersections from the Yallalong Antimony Project.

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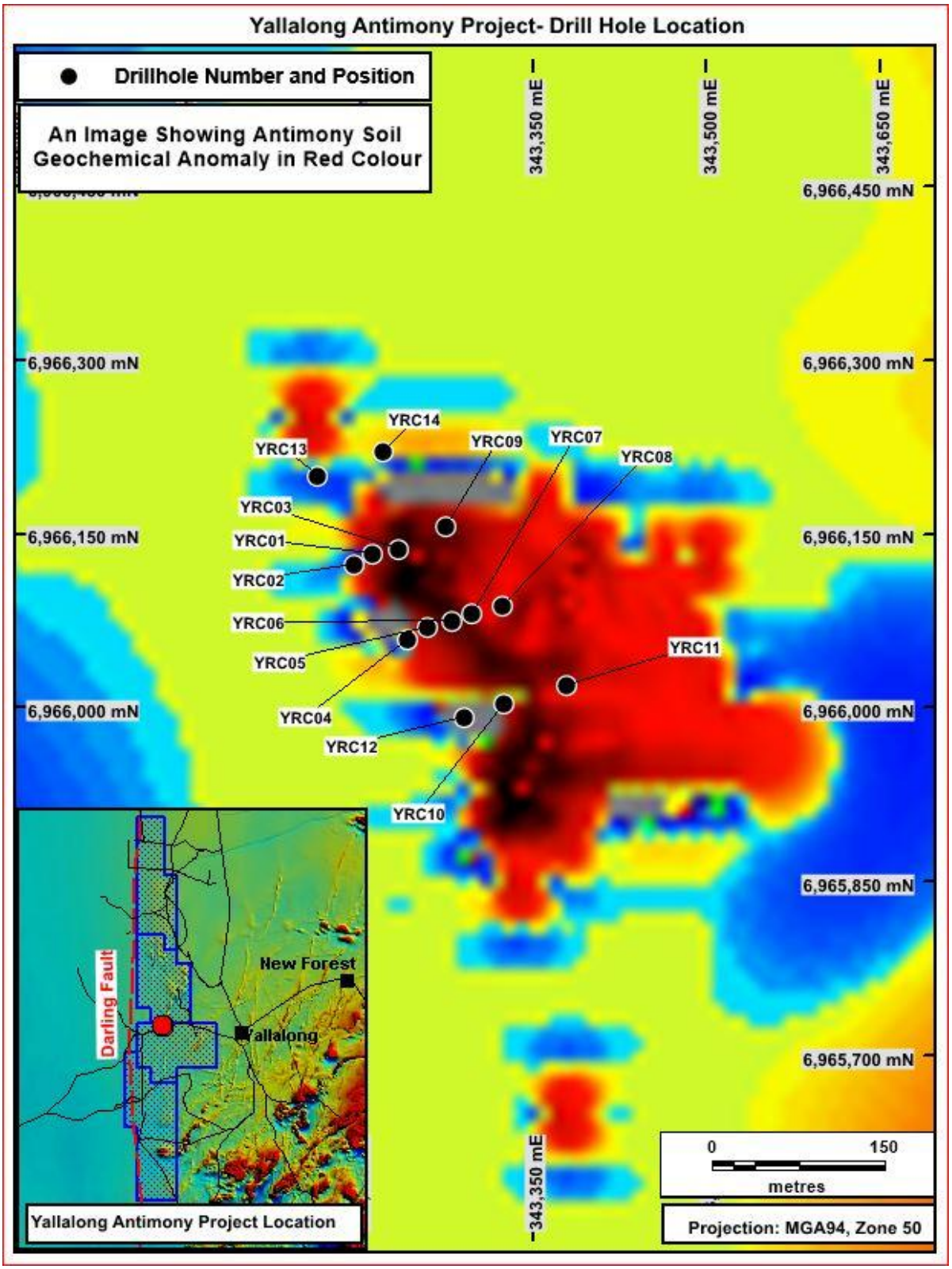

Figure 1. Yallalong Antimony Project showing drill hole locations over an antimony soil geochemical anomaly (shown as red colour).

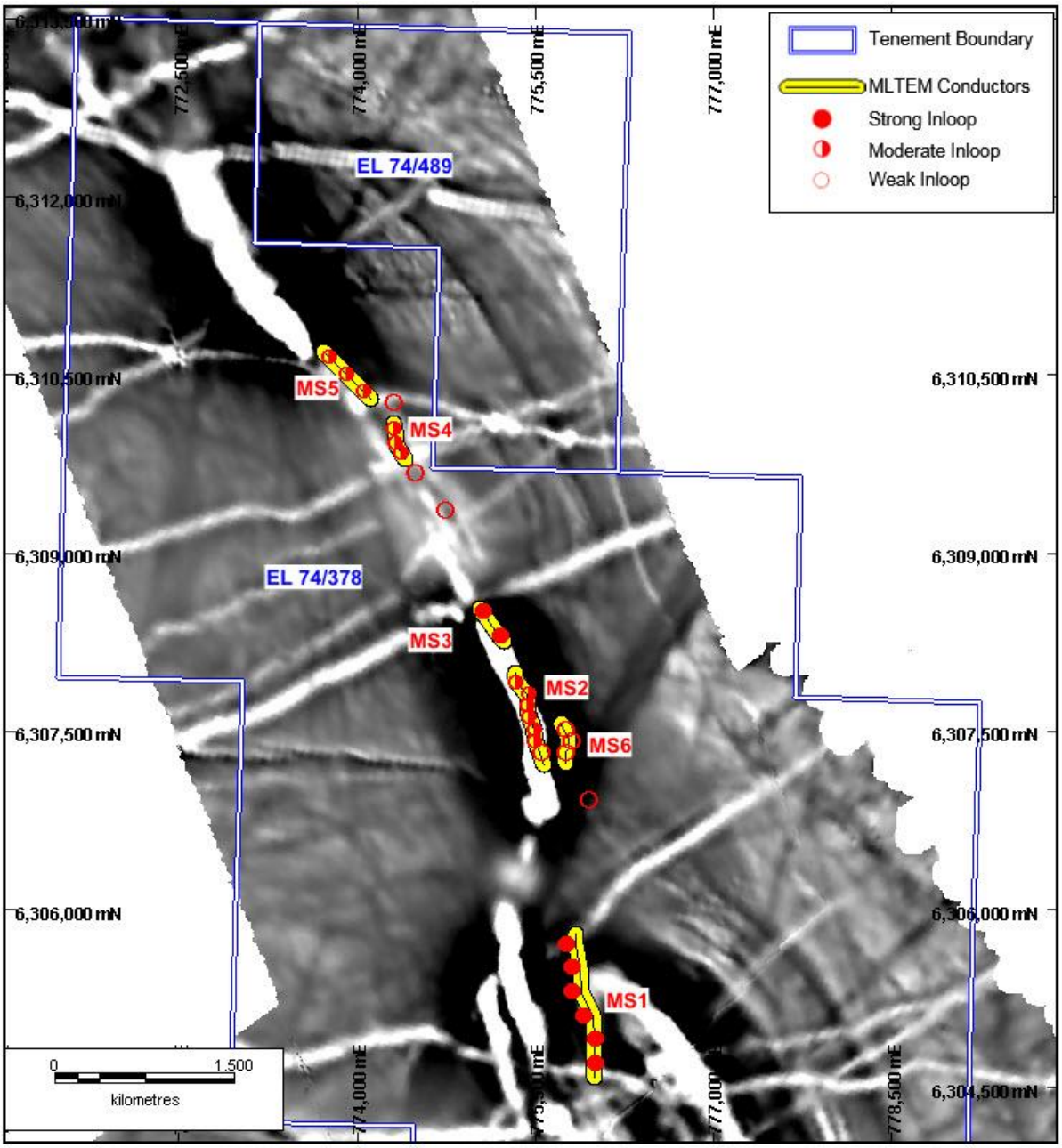

Figure 2. Greyscale aeromagnetic image showing the position of the MS1 to MS5 electromagnetic targets.

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Competent Person Statement:
The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr P Verbeek a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full time employee of the Company. Mr Verbeek has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being 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 Verbeek consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Annexure: JORC Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data for the Yallalong Antimony Project

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling	• Rock-chip sampling has been selective in some instances where visual signs of mineralisation can be observed. Some other of the rock chip samples have been selected at random to test for mineralisation even if not visible. • Soil samples have been taken in regolith covered areas to test for evidence of underlying sources of mineralisation. • The rock-chip and soil samples are representative of the geological setting from which the samples were taken. • RC drill samples are at 1 metre intervals down hole. Each sample is separately bagged and representative splits taken from each sample analysis. The whole sample is retained all assay and checks have been completed.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial of 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.	• Bureau Veritas and LabWest Minerals Analysis were used for assays of rock-chip, soil and drillhole samples. Sample preparation and analysis are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation Soil samples were about 2kg weight of the -2mm fraction and was wholly crushed to 80% passing 75micron. A 4 acid digest and assay by ICP-MS and ICP-OES provide assay results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• Rock-chip samples were of various weights between 0.5 to 3.0kg in weight. Sample preparation and analysis was the same as used for the soil samples. • RC samples are representative splits and initially screened by hand held XRF before submission of the sample to the laboratory. A comparison of the XRF and laboratory data is routinely made. • The QA/QC data includes laboratory standards, duplicates and checks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Independent field inspection and sampling was undertaken and data presented checked for accuracy of location and true to description. Electronic copies of all the data is kept and backed up daily in Traka's office. • No adjustments of assay data are considered necessary. • A number of different acid digest were tested to determine the optimum methodology for assay of high grade antimony samples.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used.	• Hand-held GPS is used to locate all the sample positions. Calibration and cross reference to orthophotos, topographic and geological maps are used as a cross reference to the GPS calculated position. The GDA94 Zone 50 datum is used the co-ordinate system.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Sample spacing is variable and appropriate to the early reconnaissance level of work undertaken to date. • Drill spacing is at exploration stage and not of sufficient density for Mineral Resource estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	• Sampling is reconnaissance in nature and not systematic at this point in time. The samples collected do however reflect the underlying presence of antimony

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
structure	• If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	mineralisation. • Drill holes are orientated normal to the strike of mineralisation and the RC samples are collected at 1m intervals down hole.
Sample security	• The measure taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples are uniquely numbered and individually bagged for submission to the Laboratory. The nature and position of each sample is recorded on a note book and GPS and this data subsequently entered into a secure data base. Detailed records are kept of all samples that are dispatched, including details of chain of custody.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Data is validated when loading into the database. No formal external audit has been conducted.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results for the Yallalong Antimony Project

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Yallalong Antimony Project is located on EL70/444, EL70/4276 and ELA09/2130 and ELA70/4653. These tenements are to a Joint Venture Mr D Kennedy and Mr L Haworth as key members of a prospecting syndicate. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Work was completed in the area by the prospecting syndicate plus a number of Professional Geologist contracted by the prospecting syndicate. All the data, samples position and geological maps generated by the prospecting syndicates activity has been provide to Traka. Mr Verbeek has personally inspected the project and verified the data supplied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Yallalong Antimony Project straddles the Darling Fault where it passes through an embayment of Proterozoic aged sedimentary basin. This style of quartz vein hosted antimony mineralisation is new to the area but in the broadest of sense is characteristic of mesothermal antimony style mineralisation.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Refer to Figures in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of exploration results.	• All relevant information is reported for a project at an early exploration level of evaluation.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• No other substantive exploration data are available. The Yallalong region is poorly explored and does not have other historic data to report.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg test 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.	• Future work will include systematic soil geochemical sampling and drilling of the mineralised quartz discovery. • Refer to the Figures in the body of report.