ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

27th JULY 2017

Burbanks North Drilling – Promising Results Advance Trend Potential

Highlights:

- **Phase 1 of ~13,000m drilling program has been completed, with all assay results received from a 103 hole program**
- **A further 600m of strike along Burbanks North Trend still to be tested (~230 holes for ~ 10,200m)**
- **Multiple intersections grading ≥ 1.0g/t over downhole widths up to 10 metres encountered over a strike length of 200m at Burbanks North**
- **Key results from Burbanks North include:**
  - **BBAC091 – 6m at 6.39g/t Au (9-15m) incl. 3m at 11.91g/t Au**
  - **BBAC092 – 9m at 4.76g/t Au (11-20m) incl. 5m at 7.71g/t Au**
  - **BBAC099 – 5m at 3.21g/t Au (21-26m)**
  - **BBAC108 – 2m at 5.21g/t Au (19-21m)**
  - **BBAC081 – 10m at 1.03g/t Au (6-16m)**
  - **BBAC109 – 8m at 1.36g/t Au (9-17m) incl. 4m at 2.09g/t Au**
  - **BBAC137 – 5m at 1.09g/t Au (24-29m) & 4m at 4.62g/t Au (33-37m), and**
  - **BBAC145 – 4m at 1.18g/t Au (19-23m)**
- **Important results from Burbanks North extensional drilling include:**
  - **BBAC182 – 4m at 1.29g/t Au (17-21m)**
  - **BBAC183 – 1m at 1.80g/t Au (15-16m), and**
  - **BBAC175 – 1m at 1.12g/t Au (19-20m)**

Barra Resources Limited ('Barra' or the 'Company') (ASX: BAR) is pleased to announce positive final results from the most recent drilling program at its Burbanks Gold Project, located 9km south of Coolgardie, Western Australia.

The Company recently completed Phase 1 (representing 103 holes, 2,788m) of a ~13,000m air-core program at Burbanks North *(ASX Releases dated 6/09/17 and 29/06/17)* and all assay results have now been received with many yielding excellent results including multiple intersections grading ≥ 1.0 g/t gold over down-hole widths up to 10m from infill and extensional drilling. The results confirm the Company's belief there is an excellent opportunity to identify multiple shoots of gold mineralisation along the exciting Burbanks North Trend, located approximately 1km along strike to the north (local grid) from the Company's Main Lode Gold Deposit.

The Company is very encouraged with the results from Phase 1 and looks forward to completing the remainder of the planned drill program along the Burbanks North Trend over the next 6 to 12 months (Figure 1). The results from Phase 1 are being used to update the geological understanding of the area and will be incorporated into targeting for future exploration campaigns.

The aim of the Phase 1 drill campaign was primarily to infill and extend the limits of the Burbanks North Deposit as well as commencing extensional drilling to test the highly prospective Burbanks North Trend, which has the potential to host multiple shoots of gold mineralisation.

This drilling program supports the Company's view that the Burbanks North Trend warrants a stronger exploration focus and has the potential to yield multiple targets for further infill drilling.

Burbanks North Deposit Infill Drilling (6850N to 7050N)

Drillholes BBAC081 to BBAC145 were designed to infill several zones of open mineralisation within the recently optimised pit shell (Pit Shell) as well as targeting additional shoots of gold along the poorly tested eastern footwall zone of the deposit (eastern footwall structure), located outside of and adjacent to the current Pit Shell with the aim of increasing the size of the Pit Shell following an updated resource model and optimisation study.

Drilling within the Pit Shell intersected 6m @ 6.39g/t Au (BBAC091) and 9m @ 4.76g/t (BBAC092), 6m @ 1.04g/t (BBAC096), 3m @ 1.28g/t Au (BBAC111), and 5m @ 1.36g/t Au (BBAC131), improving confidence in the existing resource model.

Significant intersections encountered outside and adjacent to the Pit Shell limit include; 10m @ 1.03g/t Au (BBAC081), 1m @ 11.00g/t Au (BBAC086), 2m @ 3.02g/t Au (BBAC087), 5m @ 3.21g/t Au (BBAC099), 2m @ 2.80g/t Au (BBAC100), 2m @ 5.21g/t Au (BBAC108), 8m @ 1.36g/t Au (BBAC109), 2m @ 3.13g/t Au (BBAC136), 4m @ 4.62g/t Au (BBAC137), and 4m @ 1.18g/t Au (BBAC145).

Drilling has now defined the Burbanks North Deposit over a strike length of 200m, with an additional 60m of strike length being added following the completion of this Phase 1 drilling program. Potential to further extend the deposit (oxide zone only) northwards appears limited (see discussion below), however there is still potential to extend the deposit to the south with mineralisation still open and yet to be tested with recent drilling (Figure 2).

Burbanks Trend Extensional Drilling (7050N to 7800N)

Phase 1 extensional drilling marked the commencement of testing for potential shallow oxide gold mineralisation along the strike extent of the highly prospective Burbanks North Trend.

Holes BBAC146 to BBAC183 were drilled between 7050N and 7200N and focused mainly on testing the continuation of the eastern footwall structure of the Burbanks North Deposit, interpreted to be trending north-northwest (local grid), like the western hangingwall structure. Unfortunately, over the strike length tested, drilling failed to identify any significant mineralisation. However, it now appears that the eastern footwall structure may have maintained a north-south (local grid) trajectory, rather than the interpreted trajectory therefore missed by the drilling.

The western hangingwall structure was not specifically targeted for oxide gold mineralisation in this phase due to a distinct lack of oxidation in this area however, three (3) holes, BBAC175, 182 and 183, were drilled to test continuity and orientation of the western hangingwall structure and intersected 1m @ 1.12g/t Au, 4m @ 1.29g/t Au and 1m @ 1.80g/t Au respectively and importantly, confirming gold mineralisation along the western hangingwall structure remains open to the north.

Next Steps

The next phase of the air-core drilling program (~230 holes for ~10,200m), planned for completion of the next 6 to 12 months will extend drilling coverage a further 600m to the north (7200N to 7800N) and is designed to continue testing for shallow oxide gold mineralisation along the strike extension of the Burbanks North Trend and advance the Fangjaw Prospect.

Background to Burbanks North

Burbanks North lies within Barra's exclusive Reservation Area within mining lease M15/161 which is held by Kidman Resources Limited (see Diagram 1).

In August 2016, the Company completed an 80-hole air-core (AC) resource drilling program at its Burbanks North Deposit which returned outstanding gold intersections including; 15m @ 9.87g/t Au, 8m @ 6.22g/t Au and 5m @ 7.89g/t Au and 4m @ 5.63g/t Au. The drilling program defined a shallow oxide gold deposit with strike and depth extensions remaining open *(refer ASX Release dated 25th August 2016)*.

Following this, the Company completed resource modelling, optimisation studies and an internal scoping study on the Burbanks North Deposit which indicated there was a reasonable prospect for an economically viable open pit at gold prices exceeding A$1,600/oz. While no decision to mine has yet been made, based on the positive results of the study, the Company is continuing to advance its activities at Burbanks North including further drilling and the preparation of a mining proposal seeking regulatory approval to mine in the future.

ENDS

Gary Berrell
Chairman & CEO
Barra Resources Limited

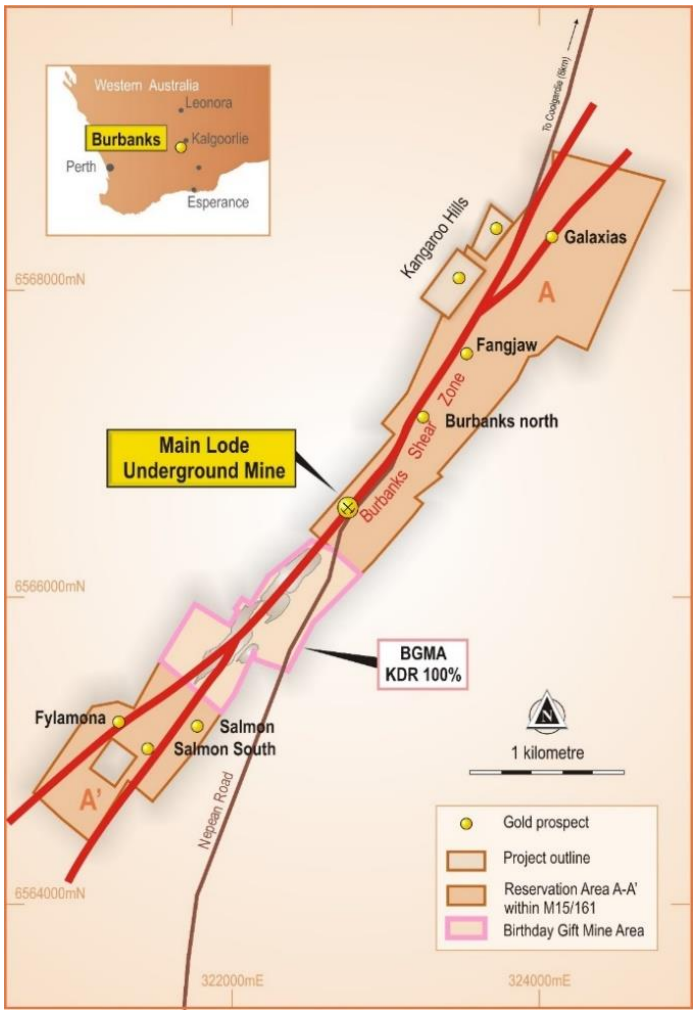

Diagram 1: Burbanks Project showing location of Burbanks North and the separation of rights to mining lease M15/161. Barra has 100% rights to explore and mine within the Reservation Area (A-A').

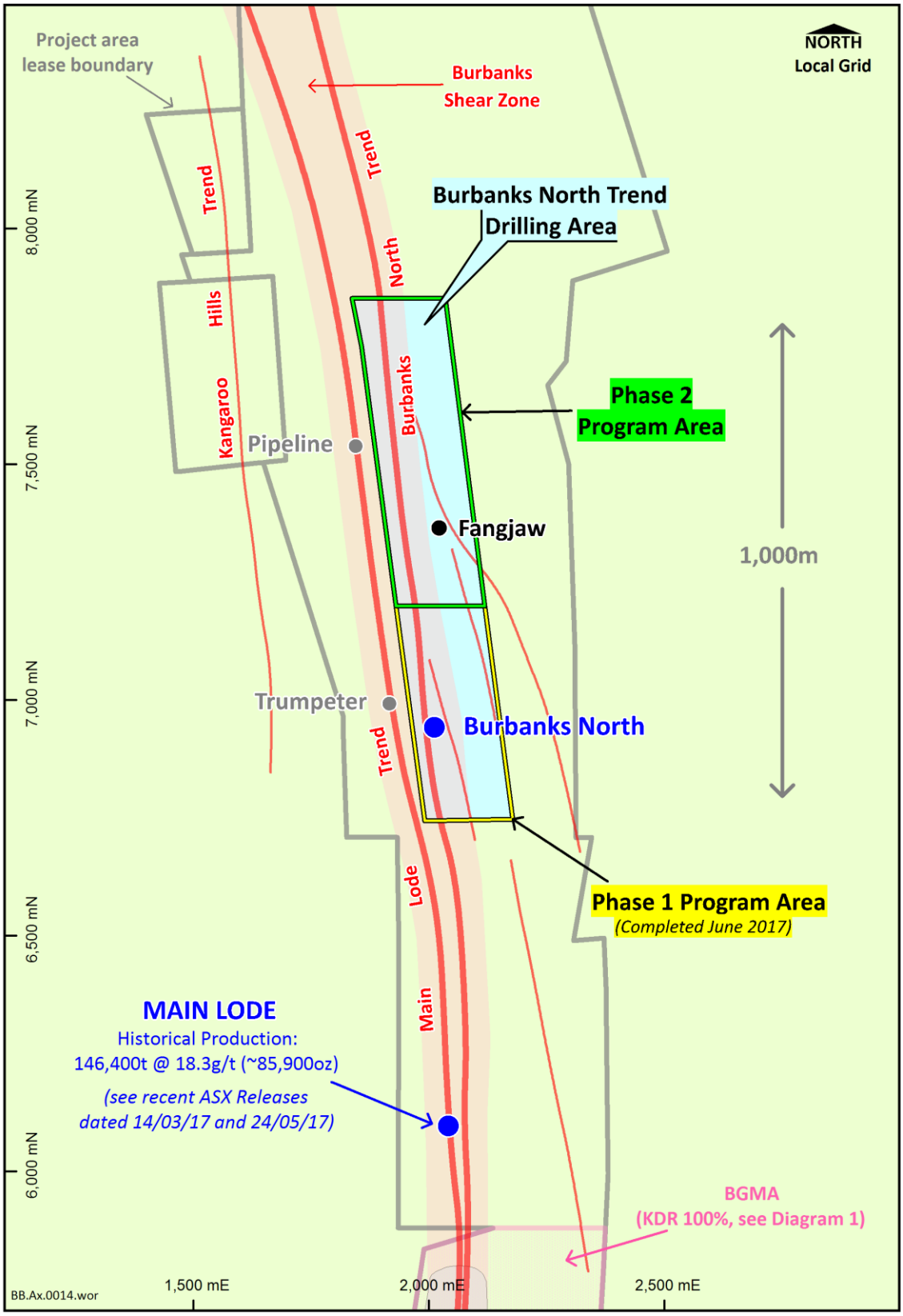

Figure 1: Plan showing location of Burbanks North, extent of the Burbanks North Trend to be tested, area of recent Phase 1 drilling and forthcoming Phase 2 drilling program.

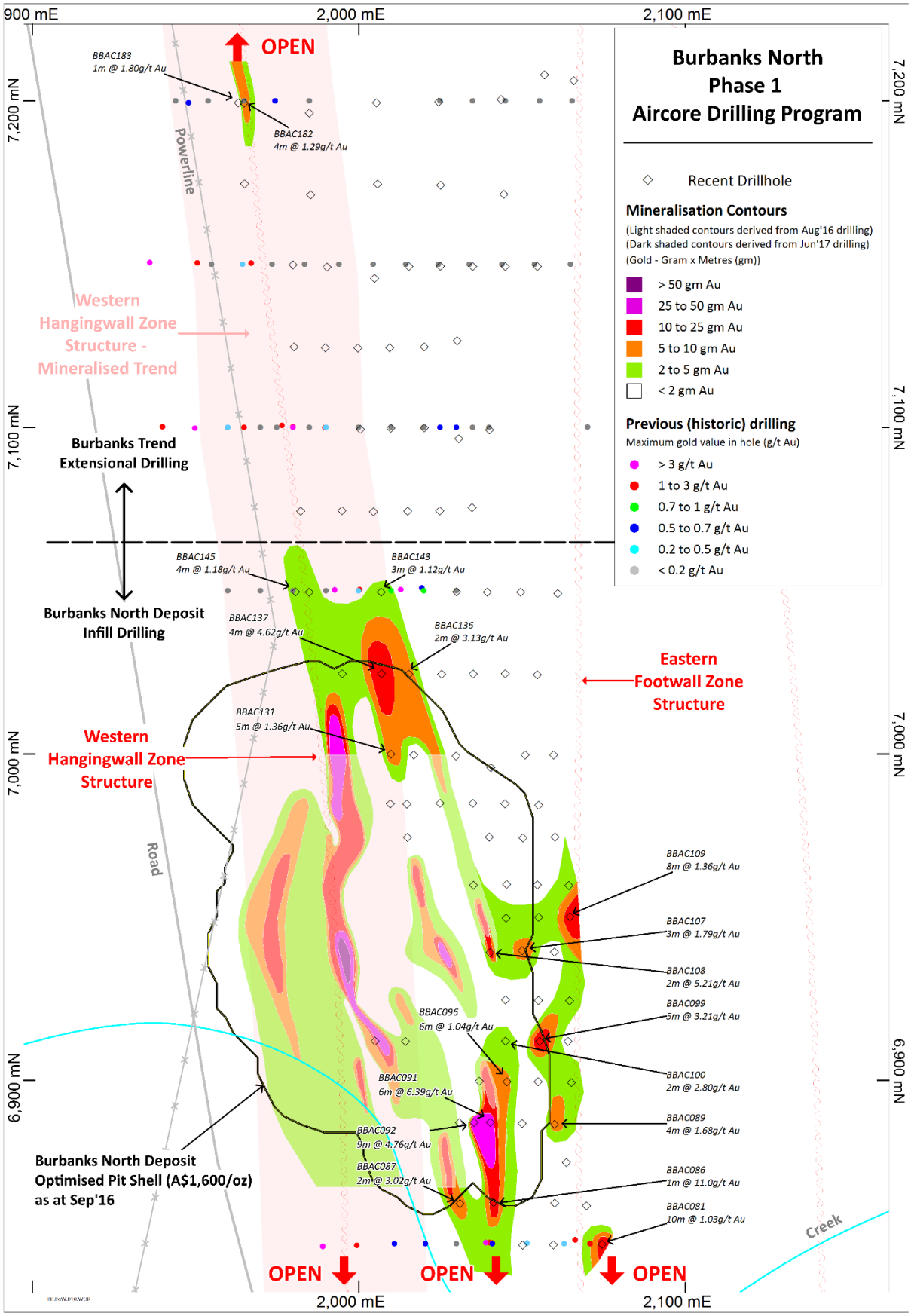

Figure 2: Drillhole Location Plan - Phase 1 drilling program at Burbanks North (local grid)

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Gary Harvey who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee of Barra Resources Ltd. Gary Harvey 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 a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Gary Harvey consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

It should not be assumed that the reported Exploration Results will result, with further exploration, in the definition of a Mineral Resource.

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

TABLE 1

Summary of Burbanks North drilling intersections with an average gold grade ≥ 1.0 g/t.

HoleID	Northing	Easting	Elevation (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
BBAC081	2075	6850	379	-60	90	49	6	16	10	1.03
						incl.	7	13	6	1.26
						and	21	22	1	1.49
BBAC082	2060	6850	380	-60	90	57	NSI			
BBAC083	2050	6850	379	-60	90	60	NSI			
BBAC084	2070	6863	379	-60	90	40	2	3	1	1.89
BBAC085	2060	6863	380	-60	90	40	NSI			
BBAC086	2040	6863	380	-60	90	40	22	23	1	11.00
						and	38	39	1	2.40
BBAC087	2030	6863	380	-60	90	40	38	40	2	3.02
BBAC088	2065	6875	380	-60	90	30	17	18	1	1.51
BBAC089	2060	6888	380	-60	90	25	19	23	4	1.68
BBAC090	2050	6888	380	-60	90	35	12	13	1	1.04
BBAC091	2040	6888	380	-60	90	40	9	15	6	6.39
						incl.	10	13	3	11.91
						and	31	32	1	1.07
BBAC092	2035	6888	380	-60	90	40	11	20	9	4.76
						incl.	14	19	5	7.71
BBAC093	2030	6888	380	-60	90	40	25	26	1	1.10
BBAC094	2065	6900	380	-60	90	30	17	18	1	1.10
						and	22	24	2	1.65
BBAC095	2055	6900	380	-60	90	35	NSI			
BBAC096	2045	6900	380	-60	90	40	6	12	6	1.04
						and	15	16	1	1.50
BBAC097	2037	6900	380	-60	90	50	17	18	1	1.91
BBAC098	2065	6913	380	-60	90	25	NSI			
BBAC099	2055	6913	380	-60	90	35	21	26	5	3.21

HoleID	Northing	Easting	Elevation (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
BBAC100	2045	6913	380	-60	90	40	4	5	1	1.00
						and	25	27	2	2.80
						and	35	36	1	1.14
BBAC101	2015	6913	380	-60	90	40	NSI			
BBAC102	2005	6913	380	-60	90	40	18	20	2	1.62
						and	24	25	1	1.63
BBAC103	2065	6925	380	-60	90	40	26	27	1	2.40
BBAC104	2055	6925	380	-60	90	30	17	18	1	1.14
BBAC105	2045	6925	380	-60	90	40	28	29	1	1.69
						and	33	34	1	1.02
BBAC106	2060	6940	380	-60	90	30	18	19	1	1.58
BBAC107	2050	6940	380	-60	90	35	13	16	3	1.40
						and	21	24	3	1.79
						incl.	21	22	1	4.51
						and	34	35	1	1.75
BBAC108	2040	6940	380	-60	90	50	9	11	2	1.19
						and	19	21	2	5.21
						incl.	20	21	1	9.48
BBAC109	2065	6950	380	-60	90	30	9	17	8	1.36
						incl.	10	14	4	2.09
BBAC110	2055	6950	380	-60	90	31	15	17	2	1.44
BBAC111	2045	6950	380	-60	90	40	13	16	3	1.28
							36	39	3	1.00
BBAC112	2065	6960	380	-60	90	41	18	19	1	1.37
						and	35	37	2	1.11
BBAC113	2055	6960	380	-60	90	37	NSI			
BBAC114	2045	6960	380	-60	90	30	NSI			
BBAC115	2035	6960	380	-60	90	35	18	20	2	1.42
BBAC116	2060	6975	380	-60	90	24	NSI			
BBAC117	2050	6975	380	-60	90	23	NSI			
BBAC118	2040	6975	380	-60	90	35	NSI			
BBAC119	2015	6975	380	-60	90	28	NSI			
BBAC120	2055	6985	380	-60	90	31	30	31	1	1.21
BBAC121	2045	6985	380	-60	90	11	NSI			
BBAC122	2035	6985	380	-60	90	18	NSI			
BBAC123	2025	6985	380	-60	90	25	NSI			
BBAC124	2015	6985	380	-60	90	38	NSI			
BBAC125	2010	6985	380	-60	90	34	NSI			
BBAC126	2060	7000	380	-60	90	14	NSI			
BBAC127	2050	7000	380	-60	90	15	NSI			
BBAC128	2040	7000	380	-60	90	11	NSI			
BBAC129	2030	7000	380	-60	90	14	NSI			
BBAC130	2017	7000	381	-60	90	30	NSI			
BBAC131	2010	7000	381	-60	90	44	1	6	5	1.36
						incl.	3	4	1	4.59
BBAC132	2055	7025	380	-60	90	14	NSI			
BBAC133	2045	7025	380	-60	90	9	NSI			
BBAC134	2035	7025	380	-60	90	18	NSI			

HoleID	Northing	Easting	Elevation (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
BBAC135	2025	7025	381	-60	90	41	NSI			
BBAC136	2015	7025	381	-60	90	25	22	24	2	3.13
BBAC137	2007	7025	381	-60	90	38	24	29	5	1.09
						incl.	24	27	3	1.33
							33	37	4	4.62
						incl.	33	36	3	5.99
BBAC138	1995	7025	381	-60	90	44	18	20	2	1.07
BBAC139	2060	7050	380	-60	90	27	NSI			
BBAC140	2050	7050	380	-60	90	8	NSI			
BBAC141	2040	7050	381	-60	90	17	NSI			
BBAC142	2030	7050	381	-60	90	14	NSI			
BBAC143	2007	7050	381	-60	90	26	12	15	3	1.12
BBAC144	1985	7050	381	-60	90	32	15	17	2	1.06
BBAC145	1980	7050	381	-70	90	31	11	12	1	1.82
							19	23	4	1.18
							27	28	1	1.67
BBAC146	2035	7075	381	-60	90	13	NSI			
BBAC147	2025	7075	381	-60	90	16	NSI			
BBAC148	2015	7075	381	-60	90	13	NSI			
BBAC149	2005	7075	382	-60	90	32	NSI			
BBAC150	1995	7075	382	-60	90	27	NSI			
BBAC151	1982	7075	382	-60	90	11	NSI			
BBAC152	2040	7100	381	-60	90	14	NSI			
BBAC153	2030	7100	382	-60	90	13	NSI			
BBAC154	2020	7100	382	-60	90	12	NSI			
BBAC155	2010	7100	382	-60	90	29	NSI			
BBAC156	2000	7100	382	-60	90	18	NSI			
BBAC157	2030	7125	382	-60	90	20	NSI			
BBAC158	2020	7125	382	-60	90	18	NSI			
BBAC159	2010	7125	382	-60	90	21	NSI			
BBAC160	2000	7125	382	-60	90	28	NSI			
BBAC161	1990	7125	383	-60	90	26	NSI			
BBAC162	1980	7125	383	-60	90	15	NSI			
BBAC163	2055	7150	382	-60	90	14	NSI			
BBAC164	2045	7150	382	-60	90	9	NSI			
BBAC165	2035	7150	382	-60	90	12	NSI			
BBAC166	2025	7150	383	-60	90	9	NSI			
BBAC167	2015	7150	383	-60	90	14	NSI			
BBAC168	2005	7148	383	-60	90	28	NSI			
BBAC169	1990	7150	383	-60	90	20	NSI			
BBAC170	1980	7150	383	-60	90	16	NSI			
BBAC171	2045	7172	382	-60	90	9	NSI			
BBAC172	2025	7175	383	-60	90	25	NSI			
BBAC173	2005	7175	383	-60	90	29	NSI			
BBAC174	1985	7173	384	-60	90	18	NSI			
BBAC175	1965	7175	384	-60	90	23	19	20	1	1.12
BBAC176	2065	7205	382	-60	100	19	NSI			
BBAC177	2055	7208	382	-60	80	17	NSI			

HoleID	Northing	Easting	Elevation (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
BBAC178	2045	7200	382,4	-60	90	22	NSI			
BBAC179	2025	7200	383	-60	90	26	NSI			
BBAC180	2005	7200	384	-60	90	22	NSI			
BBAC181	1985	7197	385	-60	90	12	NSI			
BBAC182	1965	7200	385	-60	90	21	17	21	4	1.29
BBAC183	1963	7200	385	-75	90	18	15	16	1	1.80

Notes:
1. All holes are located on the Burbanks local grid (conversion to GDA94, MGA51 is: Pt1 6700N, 2000E = 6567010.759N, 323102.821E and Pt2 7200N, 2000E = 6567384.542N, 323435.051E)
2. Northing, Easting, Elevation, Total Depth, From, To, and Width are all measured in metres. Northing, Easting and Elevation coordinates have been rounded to zero decimal places.
3. Dip and Azimuth are measured in degrees (°) with reference to the local grid; 90° local grid = ~131.5 ° GDA94 MGA51.
4. Widths are downhole widths only.
5. NSI = No Significant Intersection and includes intersections which did not exceed 1.0g/t Au but may include anomalous intersections with gold grades between 0.50g/t and 1.0g/t Au

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

BURBANKS NORTH DEPOSIT

SECTION 1 – SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling was conducted using an Aircore (AC) drilling rig. • Samples were collected at every 1m interval using a cyclone and 3-tier riffle splitter to obtain a 1.5kg-2.0kg representative sub-sample for each 1m interval. The cyclone and splitter are cleaned regularly to minimize contamination. • Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1 in every second hole. • Sampling and QAQC procedures are carried out using Barra protocols as per industry best practice.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• AC drilling is carried out using a blade with nominal 90mm (3.54") drill bit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• AC sample recoveries are visually estimated qualitatively on a metre basis and recorded in the database. • Drilling contractors adjust their drilling approach to specific conditions to maximise sample recovery. • Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each sample. • No sample recovery issues have impacted on potential sample bias
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drillholes are logged in full. • AC holes were logged at 1m intervals for the entire hole from drill chips collected and stored in chip trays. Data was recorded for regolith, lithology, veining, fabric (structure), grain size, colour, sulphide presence, alteration and oxidation state. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature depending on the field being logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All AC samples were passed through cyclone and riffle splitter and a ~1.5kg-2kg split sample is collected for each 1m interval. • All 1m split samples were collected for analysis. • Field duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 1 in every second hole and certified reference standards were inserted at a rate of 1 in every second hole. • Sample preparation was conducted at Bureau Veritas' Kalassay Laboratory in Perth using a fully automated sample preparation system. Preparation commences with sorting and drying. Oversized samples are crushed to <3mm and split down to 3kg using a rotary or riffle splitter. Samples are then pulverized and homogenized in LM5 Ring Mills and ground to ensure >90% passes 75µm. • 200g of pulverized sample is taken by spatula and used for a 40g charge for Fire Assay for gold analysis. A high-capacity vacuum cleaning system is used to clean sample preparation equipment between each sample. • The sample size is considered appropriate for this type and style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Fire Assay is an industry standard analysis technique for determining the total gold content of a sample. The 40g charge is mixed with a lead based flux. The charge/flux mixture is 'fired' at 1100^{o}C for 50mins fusing the sample. The gold is extracted from the fused sample using Nitric (HNO3) and Hydrochloric (HCl) acids. The acid solution is then subjected to Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) to determine gold content. The detection level for the Fire Assay/AAS technique is 0.01ppm. • Laboratory QA/QC controls during the analysis process include duplicates for reproducibility, blank samples for contamination and standards for bias.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• 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. Some holes will act as twin-holes based on the closed spaced nature of the drilling program. • Geological logging was originally captured on paper, scanned and sent to the company's consultant database administrator (RoreData) for entry directly into the database via a validation process. Sampling, collar, and laboratory assay data is captured electronically and also sent to RoreData. All original data is stored and backed-up by Barra. The official database is stored by RoreData, a copy of which is uploaded to Barra's server for geologists use. Uploaded data is reviewed and verified by the geologist responsible for the data collection. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data reported.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 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 survey were not conducted due to the shallow, oxidised nature of the drilling. • All drilling was located using the GDA94, MGA Zone 51 grid system and converted to local the surveyed mine grid (BB_MineGrid) using the following conversion: Pt1 6700N, 2000E = 6567010.759N, 323102.821E and Pt2 7200N, 2000E = 6567384.542N, 323435.051E
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Resource drillholes were designed to infill existing drilling to a 5m-10m x 12.5m spacing sufficient to establish the necessary continuity and confidence to complete a Mineral Resource and Reserve pursuant to the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. • Drillholes targeting extensions along the Burbanks North Trend were spaced 10m-20m apart on 25m spaced traverses and sufficient to establish the necessary continuity and confidence to complete a Mineral Resource pursuant to the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. • No sample compositing has been applied to mineralised intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias,*	• Drilling was perpendicular to the strike of the main mineralised structures targeted for this program. All reported intervals are however reported as downhole intervals and not true-width. • No drilling orientation and/or sampling bias

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	this should be assessed and reported if material.	have been recognized in the data at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples for analysis were tagged and recorded instantly and delivered to the laboratory at the end of each day.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been conducted on sampling techniques and data at this stage.

SECTION 2 – REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Burbanks North Deposit is located within mining leases M15/161, located within the Burbanks Project. Barra Resources Limited has 100% rights to the Reservation Area as shown in Diagram 1. Kidman Resources Limited (ASX:KDR) is the holder of M15/161. • KDR own and operate the Birthday Gift mine, 1.6km south of Burbanks North. • There is no native title claim over the leases • The tenement is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Mining lease M15/161 comprises the Birthday Gift Mining Centre. Historical production (1885-1999) from the Birthday Gift Mine (incl. Lady Robinson, Christmas, Far East and Tom's Lode pits) and the Main Lode Mine produced over 400,000 ounces to a depth of about 140m below surface. Birthday Gift is being actively mined today under the ownership of KDR. • No mining has occurred at Main Lode since 1914. • Between 1946-1951 WMC channel-sampled Level-7 at Birthday Gift yielding 30m @ 18.3g/t Au over and average width of 1.5m and 76m @ 17.4g/t Au over an average width of 1.1m. At Main Lode, channel sampling along Level-8 returned 160m @ 16.1g/t Au over an average width of 0.4m. • 1978-1985; Jones Mining NL mined the Lady Robinson open pit producing 28,000t @ 6.2g/t (5,600oz). • 1985-1991; Metallgesellschaft/Lubbock mined a further 172,800t @ 3.8g/t (21,100oz) from Lady Robinson. • 1991-1999; Amalg Resources mined 68,100t @ 2.9g/t from the Christmas Pit, and other parcels from the Far East pit, Tom's Lode pit and minor underground development beneath Lady Robinson and Christmas Pits. • 1999-2013; Barra conducted underground mining at Birthday Gift producing 36,000oz.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Burbanks Project, specifically M15/161, covers about 5km of strike of the Burbanks Shear Zone within a package of basalts and intercalated gabbro/dolerite and sediments. • Gold occurs in ptygmatically folded and boudinaged laminated quartz veins with pyrite,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		pyrrhotite, scheelite and an alteration assemblage of plagioclase, calcite, biotite and garnet. It may also occur in quartz-pyritic biotitic shears and is often associated with garnetiferous diorite sills.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – 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.*
		• Drillhole information for the drilling discussed in this report is listed in Table 1 in the context of this report.
		• All material data has been periodically released to the ASX on these dates:
		• 19/03/2008, 28/08/2008, 31/01/2007, 13/09/2010, 22/07/2016, 24/05/2017, 06/06/2017 and 29/06/2017

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Reported intersections have been length weighted to provide the intersection width. • Significant Intersections (Table 1) have been reported where the overall intersection gold grade is ≥ 1.0g/t Au only. • For significant intersections, a maximum of 2m of internal waste (≤ 0.50g/t Au) between gold grades ≥ 0.50g/t Au have been included in the calculation of intersection widths. • No assays have been top-cut for the purpose of this report. A lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au has been used to identify significant results. • All significant intersections have been reported. • No metal equivalent values have been used for the reporting of these exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• True widths, where reported, have been estimated manually on a hole by hole basis for intersections within known mineralised zones and based on the current knowledge of the mineralised structure. • Both downhole width and estimated true width have been clearly specified in this report when used. • The main mineralised trend is NE and dips about 70 degrees west.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate plans and sections have been included in the body of this report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Both high and low grades have been reported accurately, clearly identified with drillhole attributes and 'from' and 'to' depths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The Burbanks North deposit is an oxide supergene enriched deposit situated between about 10 and 40m below the surface. • Most gold is located in the saprolitic clay zone and partially oxidised (transitional) zone. • Water table lies about 70m below surface.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work has been discussed in the context of previous reports but will include: Additional infill drilling along strike to the north and south of the Burbanks North deposit. • Resource estimation and scoping study to determine viability of open-pit mining.