EXCELLENT DRILL RESULTS MOVE BURBANKS NORTH CLOSER TO PRODUCTION

Barra Resources Limited ('Barra' or the 'Company') (ASX: BAR) is pleased to announce the results of the infill resource drilling program recently completed at the Burbanks North prospect within the Burbanks Project, 9km south of Coolgardie, Western Australia. The Burbanks North deposit lies within Barra's exclusive Reservation Area within mining lease M15/161 which is held by Kidman Resources Limited (Figure 1).

Best Results Include:

15.0 metres grading 9.87 grams per tonne gold
8.0 metres grading 6.22 grams per tonne gold
5.0 metres grading 7.89 grams per tonne gold
3.0 metres grading 9.94 grams per tonne gold
3.0 metres grading 3.98 grams per tonne gold
4.0 metres grading 5.63 grams per tonne gold
5.0 metres grading 3.80 grams per tonne gold

A total of 80 holes for 2,438 metres was completed specifically targeting the shallow oxide zone to a depth of about 40 metres and between 6875N and 7000N northings (Figure 2). The program successfully achieved its desired outcome and the Company is confident Burbanks North will move to a development opportunity in the near term.

The drilling program was completed pursuant to the terms of the recently announced 'Staged Mining Agreement' with FMR Investments (FMR) *(ASX Release dated 1st August 2016; "Barra enters staged mining agreement at Burbanks North", available to view at www.barraresources.com.au)*. Barra and FMR co-funded the drilling program with the purpose of increasing confidence in the resource model by confirming the continuity and grade of mineralisation. The parties will now move to complete a new resource estimation and scoping study to determine whether to proceed to mining.

Burbanks North is located on the Burbanks Shear Zone. Mineralisation remains open along strike to the north, south and at depth. There exists excellent potential for the discovery of additional deposits, both oxide and primary, along the Burbanks Shear Zone. This has already been demonstrated with multiple intersections of significant gold mineralisation (greater than 1.0g/t Au) on broad spaced traverses over strike length of 1,125 metres from 6750N to 8000N.

Approximately 900 metres south along strike from Burbanks North is the historical Main Lode underground mine where the Company is planning reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling to test the depth extensions to the high-grade system.

In this regard, the most exciting aspect is a completely 'untested zone' of the Burbanks Shear Zone, spanning about 500 metres in strike, between Burbanks North and Main Lode (Figure 3). With the success of this recent program the Company will look to expand its proposed RC and diamond drilling program at Main Lode to include first pass drill testing of this 'untested zone' in addition to further infill drilling along strike to the north of Burbanks North.

The Burbanks Project has a proven production history with more than 400,000 ounces produced at the Birthday Gift and Main Lode mines since 1885. Barra has held an interest in the project area since 1999 where it has produced 36,000 ounces in its own capacity and via tribute mining agreements with third parties. Barra sees the Burbanks project area, specifically the Main Lode deposit as having excellent potential to host larger high-grade lodes at depth. An example of this potential is best demonstrated by channel sampling of the historic Level-8 by Western Mining Limited in the 1940's which returned a spectacular pay-run of 160 metres grading 16.1g/t gold at an average width of 0.4 metres. This zone remains untested by modern drilling and will be a focus for Barra under its gold strategy moving forward.

The Company's Chairman and CEO, Gary Berrell said… "we are extremely pleased with this suite of excellent results from Burbanks North, further highlighting the untapped exploration potential of the entire Burbanks region. We have great expectations this region will reap future rewards for the company with targeted drilling campaigns derived from our unique and accumulated knowledge of the Burbanks geology."

Gary Berrell
Chairman & CEO
Barra Resources Limited

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.

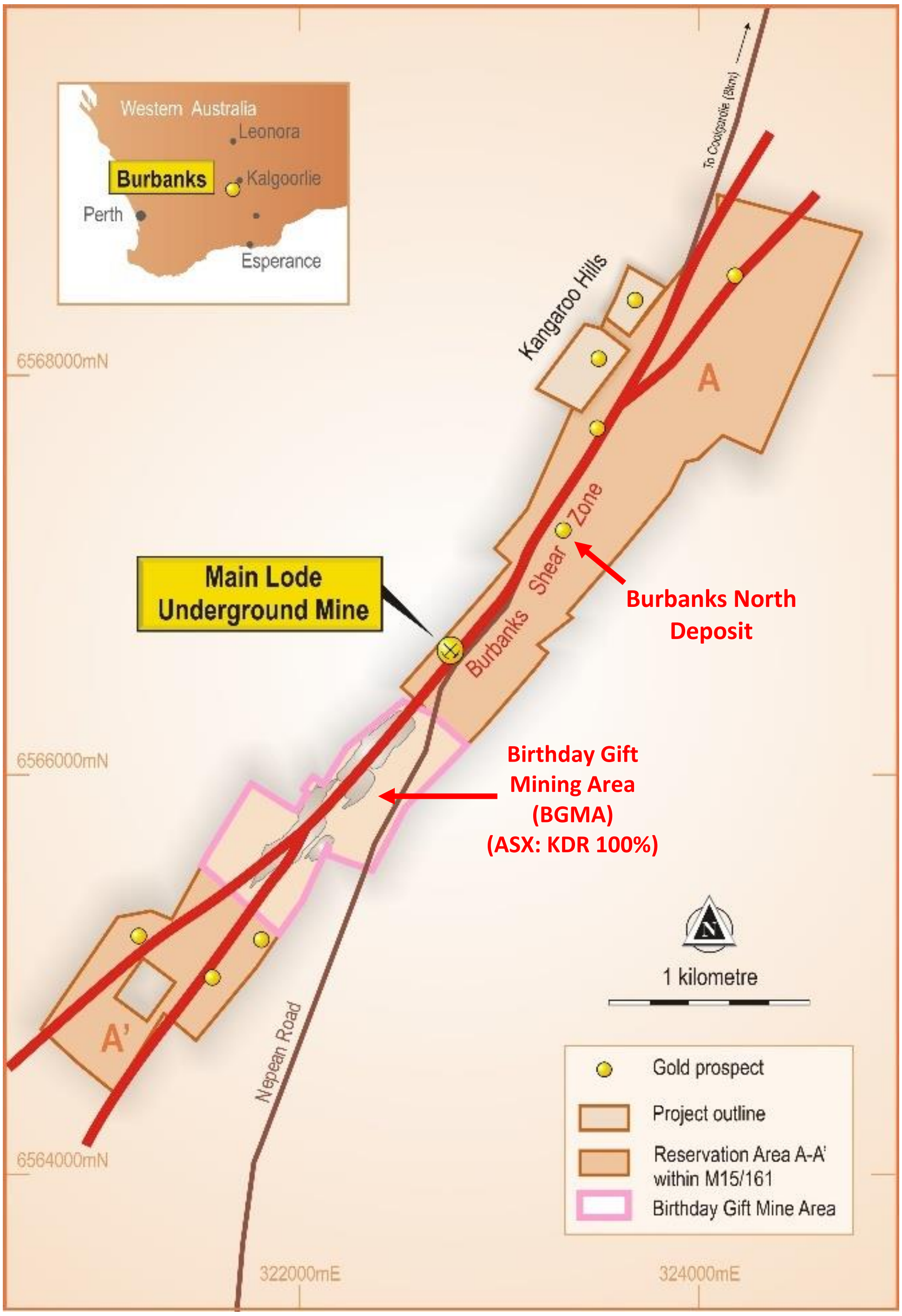

Figure 1: Burbanks Project showing separation of rights to Mining Lease M15/161. Barra has 100% rights to explore and mine on area A-A' (Reservation Area)

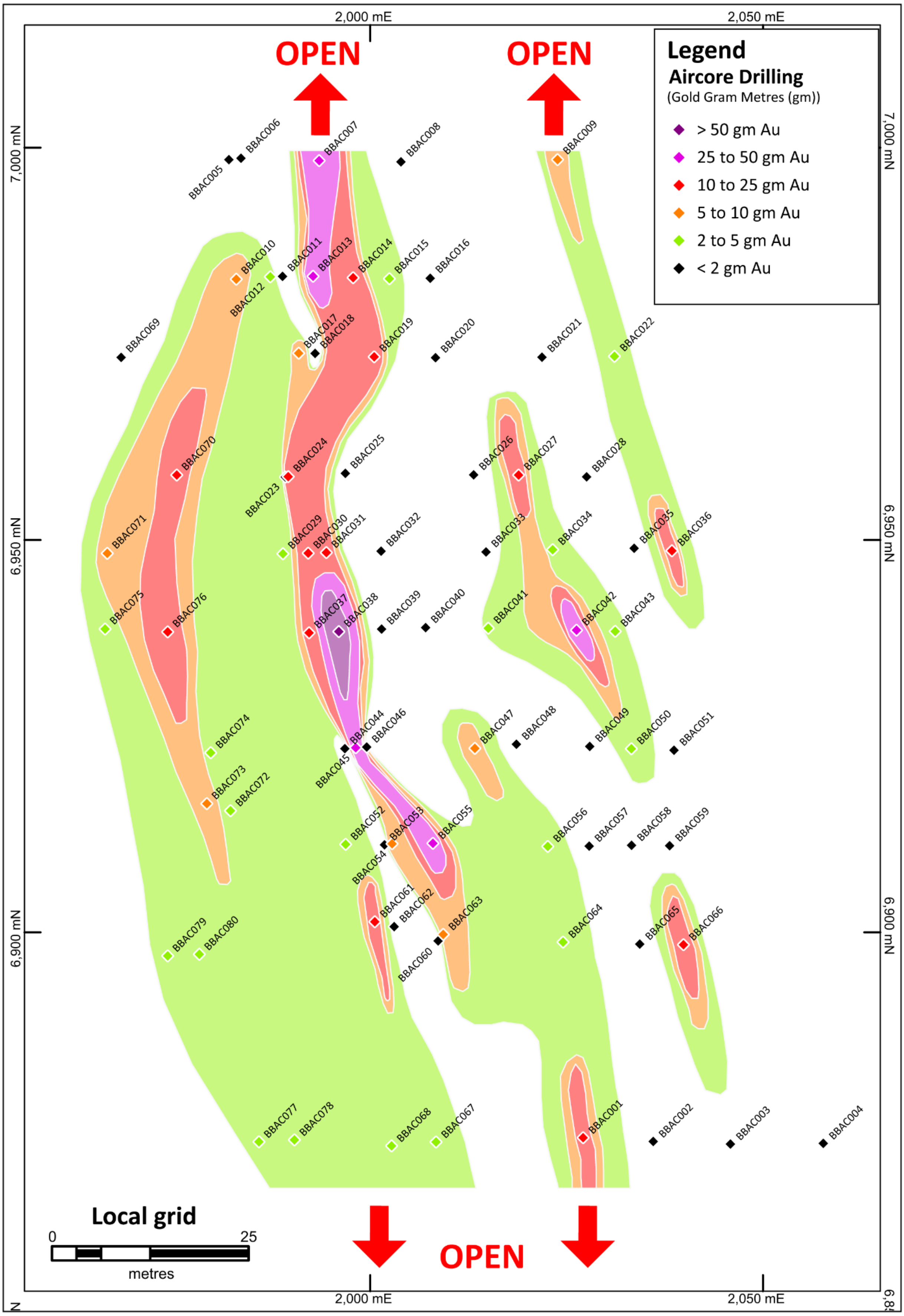

Figure 2: Burbanks North gold deposit showing recent aircore collar locations colour coded and contoured by grade-width (gram x metres) intersection values (see Table 1).

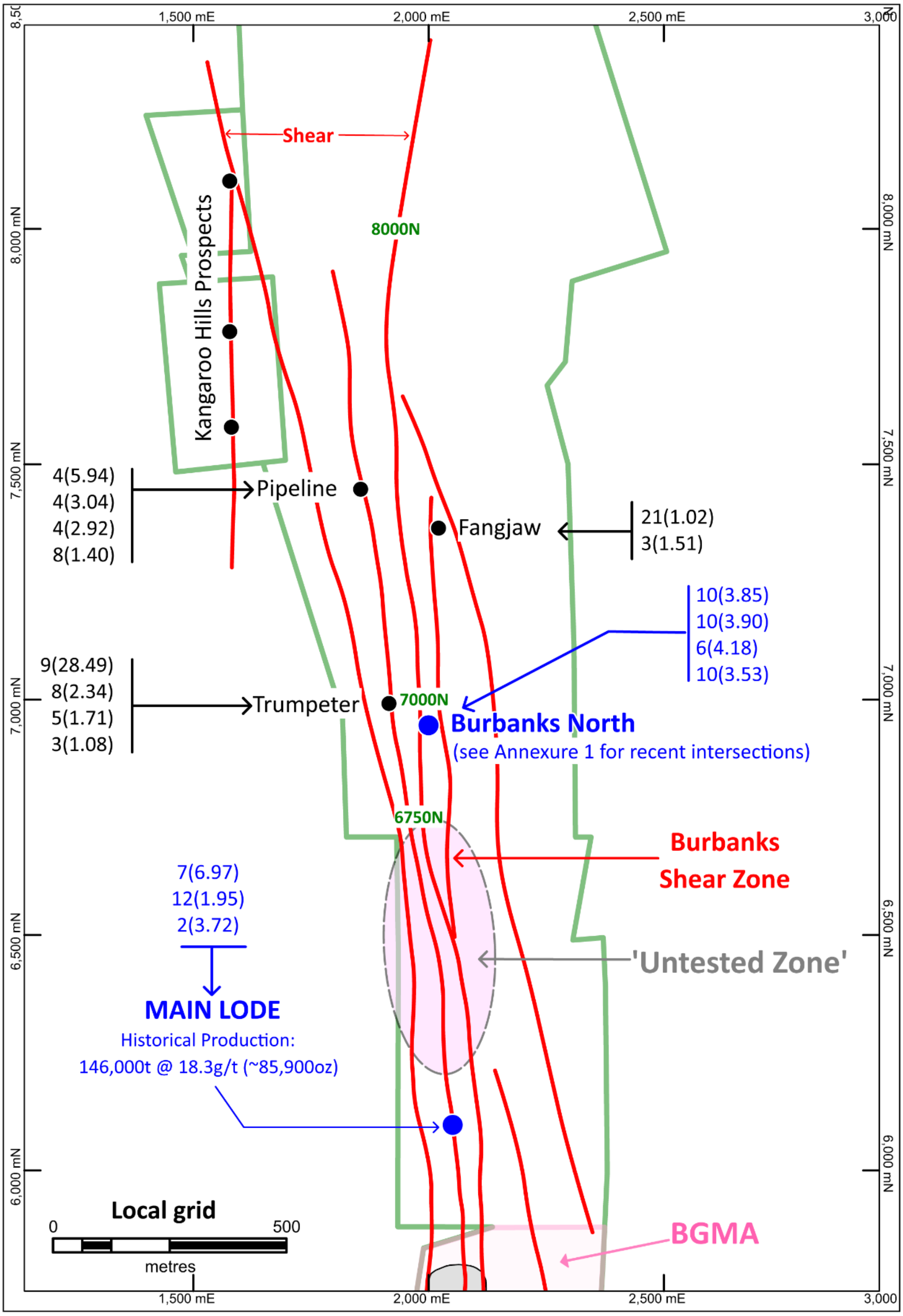

Figure 3: Location of Burbanks North in relation to Main Lode and other prospects within the Reservation Area. Significant intersections from previous Barra RC drilling are shown* *[Note: 9(28.49) = 9m grading 28.49g/t Au, down-hole width]*

** Intersections shown in diagram are from RC drilling by Barra completed between 2008 and 2010 and previously reported in the following ASX Releases which can be viewed at www.barraresources.com.au; 2/07/2010 Burbanks North Yields New Shallow Gold Zone, 13/09/2010 Follow-up Drilling Results at Trumpeter, 19/03/2008 Burbanks Update, 28/08/2008 Burbanks Mainlode RC Update, and December 2006 Quarterly Report.*

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and that all material assumptions and parameters used in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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 greater than or equal to 1.0 grams per tonne.

HoleID	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth	From	To	Width	Au (g/t)
BBAC001	6874	2027	380	-60	270	20	11	12	1	11.6
BBAC002	6874	2036	380	-60	90	35	NSI			
BBAC003	6873	2046	380	-60	90	35	NSI			
BBAC004	6873	2058	380	-60	90	20	NSI			
BBAC005	6999	1982	381	-90	0	40	38	39	1	1.55
BBAC006	6999	1984	381	-60	90	37	NSI			
BBAC007	6999	1994	381	-60	90	34	20	23	3	9.48
BBAC008	6998	2004	381	-60	90	30	23	24	1	1
BBAC009	6999	2024	380	-60	90	19	14	19	5	1.1
BBAC010	6983	1983	381	-60	90	35	19	20	1	5.4
						and	34	35	1	1.19
BBAC011	6984	1989	381	-60	90	35	32	33	1	1.1
BBAC012	6984	1987	381	-90	0	40	15	16	1	2.48
BBAC013	6984	1993	381	-60	90	30	10	14	4	2.13
						incl.	10	11	1	5.8
						and	19	21	2	6.1
						and	25	30	5	7.89
BBAC014	6984	1998	380	-60	90	25	8	9	1	2.25
						and	20	24	4	3.51
						incl.	23	24	1	11.3
BBAC015	6983	2002	380	-60	90	20	16	17	1	3.62
BBAC016	6984	2008	380	-60	90	10	NSI			
BBAC017	6974	1991	381	-60	90	40	18	19	1	3.5
						and	28	33	5	1.56
						incl.	32	33	1	5.6
						and	39	40	1	1.3
BBAC018	6974	1993	381	-90	0	35	NSI			
BBAC019	6974	2001	380	-60	90	33	28	32	4	3.08
						incl.	28	29	1	9.9
BBAC020	6973	2008	380	-60	90	30	10	11	1	1.34
						and	16	17	1	1.15
BBAC021	6973	2022	380	-60	90	30	7	8	1	1.08
BBAC022	6974	2031	380	-60	90	20	8	10	2	2.42
						and	16	19	3	1.12
BBAC023	6958	1989	380	-60	90	33	31	32	1	1.18
BBAC024	6958	1990	380	-90	0	35	12	21	9	1.74
						incl.	20	21	1	5.7
BBAC025	6959	1997	380	-60	90	30	NSI			
BBAC026	6958	2013	380	-60	90	30	15	16	1	1.85
BBAC027	6958	2019	380	-60	90	30	16	18	2	5.96
						and	26	27	1	1.09

HoleID	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth	From	To	Width	Au (g/t)
BBAC028	6958	2028	380	-60	90	20	NSI			
BBAC029	6948	1989	380	-60	90	37	31	32	1	2.1
BBAC030	6948	1992	380	-90	0	42	16	20	4	5.63
						and	24	27	3	2.53
						incl.	26	27	1	4.5
BBAC031	6949	1994	380	-60	90	47	29	30	1	1.62
						and	37	42	5	3.8
						incl.	41	42	1	16.3
BBAC032	6949	2001	380	-60	90	30	NSI			
BBAC033	6949	2015	380	-60	90	33	NSI			
BBAC034	6949	2023	380	-60	90	30	8	9	1	1
						and	17	18	1	2.69
BBAC035	6949	2034	380	-60	90	20	12	13	1	1.7
						and	18	19	1	1.21
BBAC036	6949	2038	380	-60	90	38	12	22	10	1.07
BBAC037	6938	1992	380	-60	90	35	21	24	3	4.04
BBAC038	6938	1996	380	-90	0	40	12	27	15	9.87
						incl.	17	22	5	24.82
						incl.	25	26	1	14.8
BBAC039	6939	2001	380	-60	90	20	NSI			
BBAC040	6939	2007	380	-60	90	15	NSI			
BBAC041	6939	2015	380	-60	90	35	26	29	3	1.27
						and	31	32	1	1.27
BBAC042	6939	2026	380	-60	90	25	10	11	1	8
						and	16	17	1	31.7
						and	21	22	1	1.27
BBAC043	6939	2031	380	-60	90	20	11	12	1	2.01
BBAC044	6924	1997	380	-60	90	20	12	13	1	1.09
BBAC045	6924	1998	380	-90	0	30	14	17	3	9.94
BBAC046	6924	2000	380	-60	90	15	NSI			
BBAC047	6924	2013	380	-60	90	35	20	24	4	1.92
						incl.	23	24	1	5.7
BBAC048	6924	2019	380	-60	90	32	20	21	1	1.61
						and	27	28	1	1.2
BBAC049	6924	2028	380	-60	90	25	NSI			
BBAC050	6924	2033	380	-60	90	27	17	19	2	1.49
BBAC051	6923	2039	380	-60	90	20	NSI			
BBAC052	6911	1997	380	-60	90	17	12	14	2	1.77
BBAC053	6911	2002	380	-60	90	9	NSI			
BBAC054	6911	2003	380	-60	270	20	16	19	3	2.36
BBAC055	6912	2008	380	-60	270	25	13	21	8	6.22
						incl.	14	16	2	20.5
BBAC056	6911	2023	380	-60	90	40	35	36	1	2.45
BBAC057	6911	2028	380	-60	90	33	19	20	1	1.54
BBAC058	6911	2033	380	-60	90	25	12	13	1	1.88
BBAC059	6911	2038	380	-60	90	17	10	11	1	1.31
BBAC060	6899	2009	380	-60	269	25	19	20	1	1.08
BBAC061	6902	2001	380	-60	265	30	21	25	4	3.23

HoleID	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth	From	To	Width	Au (g/t)
						incl.	23	24	1	8.3
BBAC062	6901	2003	380	-60	98	30	NSI			
BBAC063	6900	2009	380	-60	99	23	18	21	3	2.13
						incl.	18	19	1	4.32
BBAC064	6899	2025	380	-60	90	37	9	10	1	3.08
BBAC065	6899	2034	380	-60	90	23	19	20	1	1.52
BBAC066	6899	2040	380	-60	90	15	9	15	6	2.62
						incl.	10	11	1	5.9
						incl.	14	15	1	4.6
BBAC067	6873	2008	380	-60	90	35	23	25	2	1.77
BBAC068	6873	2003	380	-60	90	40	15	16	1	3.14
						and	29	30	1	1.16
BBAC069	6973	1968	381	-60	90	40	27	28	1	1.79
BBAC070	6958	1975	381	-60	90	40	24	33	9	1.71
						incl.	24	26	2	4.67
BBAC071	6948	1967	381	-60	90	50	30	31	1	1.85
						and	39	43	4	1.99
BBAC072	6916	1982	380	-60	102	30	19	20	1	3.44
BBAC073	6917	1979	380	-60	100	35	21	23	2	4.96
							28	29	1	5.8
							33	34	1	1.65
BBAC074	6923	1980	380	-60	90	35	20	21	1	1.44
							26	27	1	3.38
							32	33	1	1.7
BBAC075	6939	1966	380	-60	90	50	30	32	2	2.15
BBAC076	6938	1974	380	-60	90	50	27	36	9	2.38
						incl.	27	30	3	3.43
						incl.	33	36	3	3.43
BBAC077	6873	1986	380	-60	90	40	19	21	2	2.02
							28	31	3	1.34
BBAC078	6874	1990	380	-60	90	40	15	16	1	3.21
							20	21	1	3.48
BBAC079	6897	1974	380	-60	86	45	21	23	2	1.26
							39	40	1	1.84
BBAC080	6897	1978	380	-60	86	37	11	12	1	1.84
							31	32	1	1.39
							35	36	1	2.03

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 (º) with reference to the local grid; 90º local grid = ~131.5 º GDA94 MGA51.
4. Widths and downhole widths only.

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 riffle splitter to obtain a 1.5kg 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.
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 within AC drilling
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*	• All AC samples were passed through cyclone and riffle splitter and a ~1.5kg split sample is collected for each 1m interval. • All 1m split samples are collected for analysis. • Field duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 1 in every second hole and certified reference

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	standards were inserted at a rate of 1-2 per hole through pre-determined intervals of known mineralised zones based on geological interpretation. • Sample preparation was conducted at Bureau Veritas' Kalassay Laboratory in Perth using a fully automated sample preparation system. Preparation commences with sorting and drying. Oversized samples are crushed to <3mm and split down to 3kg using a rotary or riffle splitter. Samples are then pulverized and homogenized in LM5 Ring Mills and ground to ensure >90% passes 75µm. • 200g of pulverized sample is taken by spatula and used for a 40g charge for Fire Assay for gold analysis. A high-capacity vacuum cleaning system is used to clean sample preparation equipment between each sample. • The sample size is considered appropriate for this type and style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Fire Assay is an industry standard analysis technique for determining the total gold content of a sample. The 40g charge is mixed with a lead based flux. The charge/flux mixture is 'fired' at 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.
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.*	• 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)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 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.*	• Drillholes were designed to infill existing drilling to a 5m x 12.5m spacing sufficient to establish the necessary continuity and confidence to complete a new Mineral Resource and Reserve, and 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, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling was perpendicular to the strike of the main mineralised structure targeted for this program. All reported intervals are however reported as downhole intervals and not true-width. • No drilling orientation and/or sampling bias have been recognized in the data at this 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 Figure 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Between 1946-1951 WMC channel-sampled Level-7 at Birthday Gift yielding 30m @ 18.3g/t Au over and average width of 1.5m and 76m @ 17.4g/t Au over an average width of 1.1m. At Main Lode, channel sampling along Level-8 returned 160m @ 16.1g/t Au over an average width of 0.4m. • 1978-1985; Jones Mining NL mined the Lady Robinson open pit producing 28,000t @ 6.2g/t (5,600oz). • 1985-1991; Metallgesellschaft/Lubbock mined a further 172,800t @ 3.8g/t (21,100oz) from Lady Robinson. • 1991-1999; Amalg Resources mined 68,100t @ 2.9g/t from the Christmas Pit, and other parcels from the Far East pit, Tom's Lode pit and minor underground development beneath Lady Robinson and Christmas Pits. • 1999-2013; Barra conducted underground mining at Birthday Gift producing 36,000oz.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Burbanks Project, specifically M15/161, covers about 5km of strike of the Burbanks Shear Zone within a package of basalts and intercalated gabbro/dolerite and sediments. • Gold occurs in ptygmatically folded and boudinaged laminated quartz veins with pyrite, pyrrhotite, scheelite and an alteration assemblage of plagioclase, calcite, biotite and garnet. It may also occur in quartz-pyritic biotitic shears and is often associated with garnetiferous diorite sills.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – 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, and 22/07/2016.

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. • Mineralised zones have been reported where gold values are >= 1.0g/t Au. • For significant intersections, a maximum of 3m of internal waste (or barren) between mineralised samples has 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 1g/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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 80 degrees west.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate plans and sections have been included in the body of this report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Both high and low grades have been reported accurately, clearly identified with drillhole attributes and 'from' and 'to' depths.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The Burbanks North deposit is an oxide supergene enriched deposit situated between about 10 and 40m below the surface. • Most gold is located within the upper limonitic-hematitic saprolite clay 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 this report 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, and