



ASX QUARTERLY REPORT

QUARTER ENDING 31 MARCH 2021

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

30 April 2021

BARRA RESOURCES LIMITED

A.B.N. 76 093 396 859

Corporate Details:

ASX Code: BAR
Market Cap: \$12.9M
@ 1.9c
Cash: \$1.1M

Issued Capital:

677M Ordinary Shares
38M Options

Substantial Shareholders:

FMR Group 14%

DIRECTORS

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

PROJECTS

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

CONTACT DETAILS

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BURBANKS GOLD PROJECT

- Mining to commence at Main Lode imminently with infrastructure site works completed to facilitate portal and decline development.
- Mining to target the Main Lode Initial Licence Area (Stage 1)
- Stage 1 designated a trial mining operation and expected to take 12-months.

PHILLIPS FIND GOLD PROJECT

- Air core drilling programs completed at the Truth Target Area (TTA), and along the Diablo Trend, were both completed.
- Drilling within the TTA confirmed continuity of anomalous gold mineralisation along new Samartia – Golden Crest trend. Next phase of work likely to be reverse circulation (RC) drilling to test prioritised bedrock targets.
- RC drilling at the Phillips Find Mining Centre delayed due to difficulties securing a suitable RC drilling contractor. Program likely to commence late May or June 2021.

MT THIRSTY COBALT NICKEL PROJECT

- Native Title Negotiations with the Ngadju Traditional Owners continues to be at an advanced stage.
- New marketing campaign instigated to re-establish the Mt Thirsty Project website.

CORPORATE

- As at the end of the quarter, Barra has \$1.1M in cash.



Barra Project Location Plan.

BURBANKS GOLD PROJECT

(100% Barra)

ABOUT BURBANKS

Barra Resources Limited's (Barra, the Company) 100% owned Burbanks Gold Project is located just 9 km south of Coolgardie in Western Australia.

The Burbanks Mining Centre comprises the Birthday Gift and Main Lode Gold Mines (Figure 1). The recorded historic **underground** production at Burbanks (1885-1961) totalled 444,600t at 22.7g/t Au for 324,479oz predominantly from above 140m below the surface. Intermittent open pit and underground mining campaigns between the early 1980's to present day has seen total production from the Burbanks Project now exceed 420,000oz.

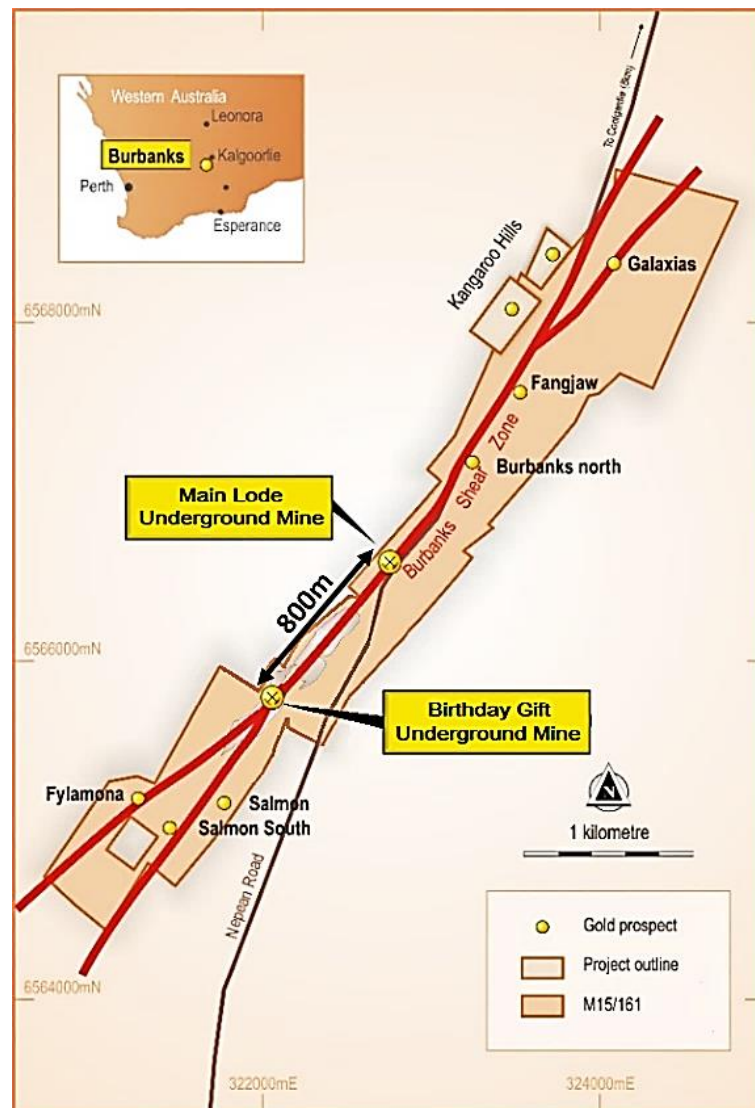


Figure 1 - Burbanks Location Plan.

Mineral Resources

JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource are estimated as 145,700 ounces of gold at Burbanks (Table 1).

Deposit	cut-off g/t Au	Indicated			Inferred			Total			Refer ASX: BAR
		kt	grade g/t Au	oz	kt	grade g/t Au	oz	kt	grade g/t Au	oz	
Christmas Open Pit	1.0	5.7	6.2	1,100	4.0	7.8	1,050	9.7	6.9	2,150	23/9/19
Birthday Gift U/G	2.5	180	6.0	34,750	325	5.6	58,500	505	5.7	93,250	23/9/19
Main Lode	1.0	106	2.8	9,700	254	2.5	20,200	360	2.6	29,900	30/10/18
Burbanks North	1.0				360	1.8	20,400	360	1.8	20,400	2/8/19
Total	1.0/2.5	291	4.9	45,550	943	3.3	100,150	1235	3.7	145,700	

All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding to appropriate figures.
For full details of the Mineral Resources refer to ASX announcements as tabulated.

Table 1 - Burbanks Global Mineral Resources.

ACTIVITIES

Mining

Main Lode

Following the recent completion of sites works and infrastructure set-up by joint venture partner FMR Investments Pty Ltd, mining of the Main Lode deposit is due to commence imminently with development of the portal and decline. At this stage, mining will only occur within the Main Lode Initial Licence Area (Stage 1) and will be treated as a trial mining operation (Figure 3). Stage 1 mining is expected to take approximately 12-months to complete.

Under the terms of the Exploration and Mining Joint Venture Agreement with partner FMR Investments Pty Ltd, FMR will carry all mining and financial risks on agreed mining operations within the Initial Licence Area with profits split 50/50.

The primary objectives of Stage 1 are to:

- Understand the orebody behaviour and efficacy of the selected mining methods in order to maximise mining performance of the operation over the longer term, and
- Develop underground drilling platforms to enable optimal exploration targeting down-dip extensions adjacent to and below existing historical mine areas.

The parties have agreed to vary the agreement whereby any profits will be prioritised for future exploration drilling campaigns rather than being placed in a 'future fund' for exploration initiatives.

Scope for Expansion

Potential scope for expansion beyond the Initial Licence Area (Stage 1) has been identified by FMR. Subsequent mining stages and mine life extension however is based on the success of Stage 1.

If Stage 1 is successful the operation may be divided into three different stages, with each stage going forward depending on the outcomes of the previous stage as follows:

- Stage 1 (Trial Mining): Development of portal and short decline, an ore-drive north off the base of the Christmas Pit and several blind up-hole stopes between the 320mRL and 350mRL (between the old Main Lode Levels 2 and 3 respectively).
- Stage 2: An extension of the decline to the 290mRL to establish drill platforms and aggressive drilling programs targeting down-dip extensions adjacent to and below the existing historical mining areas, and
- Stage 3: Potential development of another several more levels and multiple stoping fronts subject to JV approval.

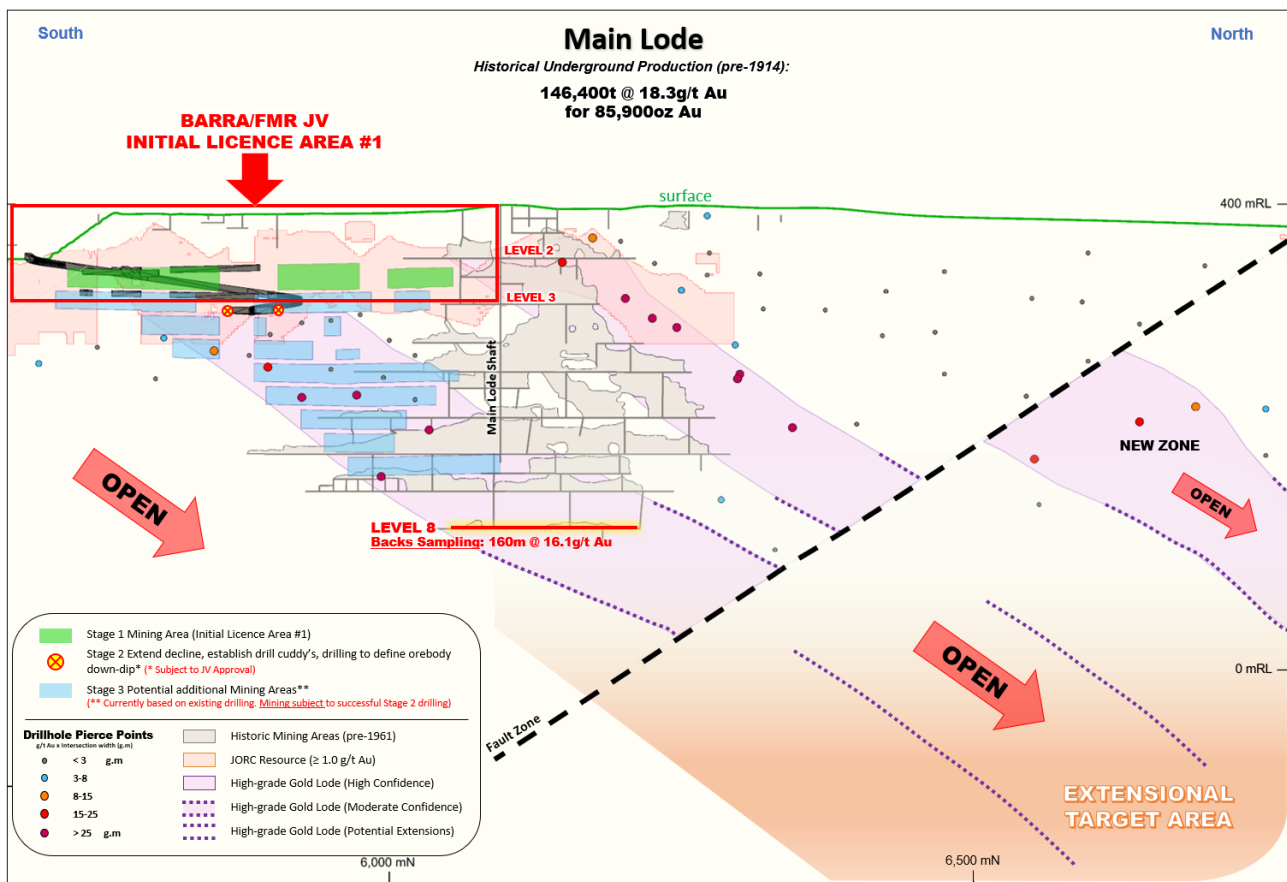


Figure 2 – Schematic long section of Main Lode area showing the Initial Licence Area (Red Outline) and potential mining expansion areas, in relation to the historic Main Lode underground mine.

PHILLIPS FIND GOLD PROJECT

(100% Barra)

ABOUT PHILLIPS FIND

Barra's 100% owned Phillips Find Gold Project is located 50km north of Coolgardie Western Australia.

The project covers over 10 kilometres in strike of prospective greenstone stratigraphy and includes the Phillips Find Mining Centre (PFMC) where approximately 33,000oz of gold was produced between 1998 and 2015 from three open-pit operations; Bacchus Gift, Newhaven and Newminster (Figure 3). Exploration potential within the project is excellent with numerous targets defined by auger geochemical anomalism, mapping and drilling.

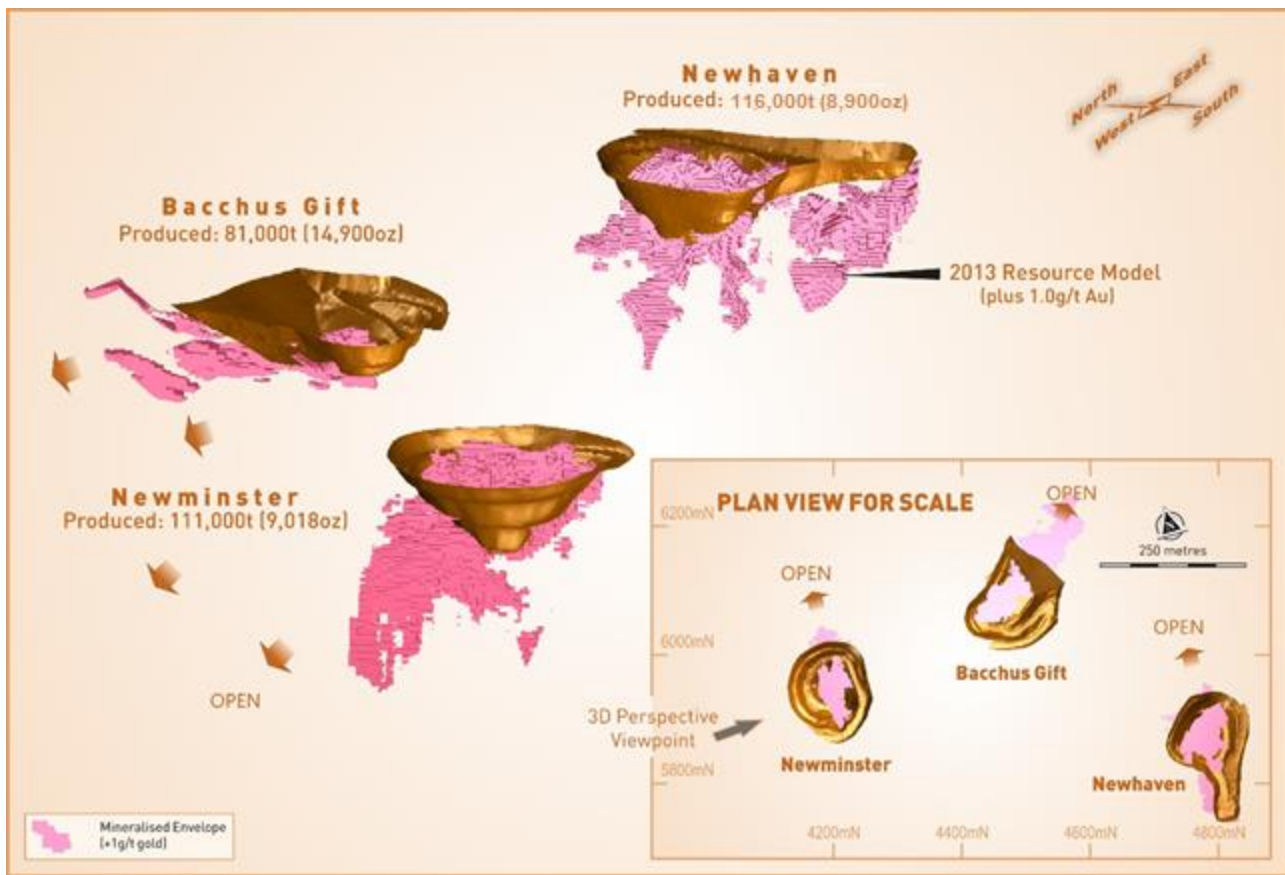


Figure 3 – 3D Isometric view of the Phillips Find Mining Centre (PFMC) showing past production

ACTIVITIES

Drilling

Diablo Trend

A first pass maiden aircore drilling program was completed along the Diablo Trend (northern strike extension) this month (35 holes for 1,543m). Drilling was designed to predominantly test the anomalous Diablo Trend felsic/mafic footwall contact zone along strike to the north of the historic Bob Hope – Elizabeth workings (Figure 4). Assay results were received mid-April.

No significant (≥ 1.0 g/t Au) intersections were encountered however PFAC411 intersected **11m @ 0.20 g/t Au from 52m (to end-of-hole)** along the targeted felsic/mafic footwall contact zone, confirming the footwall zone is mineralised and the likely source of surface geochemical anomalism.

The Company will now commence planning a follow-up air core drilling program to continue testing the footwall contact zone along strike to the north and south PFAC411.

Results where gold graded ≥ 0.10 g/t Au are listed in Table 2 below.

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Width	g/t Au	Comments
PFAC411	6620054	301359	439	-60	215	52	63	11	0.20	Footwall shear zone. EOH
Incl.						56	63	7	0.28	EOH

Table 2 – Diablo Trend drilling, all intersections ≥ 0.10 g/t Au.

Truth Target Area

Extensional and infill aircore drilling was completed at Truth this month (98 holes for 1,771m). Drilling was designed to follow up several anomalous trends identified from the 2018 program (Figure 5). Assay results were received mid-April.

No significant (≥ 1.0 g/t Au) intersections were encountered however low-level gold anomalous continued to be encountered along the Samartia – Golden Crest Trend as well as extending this anomalism for a further 200m south along strike. Following this program the Company will now interpret and prioritised bedrock drill targets for RC drill testing in due course.

Results where gold graded ≥ 0.10 g/t Au are listed in Table 3 below.

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Width	g/t Au	Comments
PFAC339	6617059	303157	445	-60	233	20	32	12	0.12	80m north of Kidson shaft and down-dip of PFAC183 (4m @ 2.95g/t Au)
PFAC341	6617009	303195	448	-60	237	12	24	12	0.19	80m south of PFAC339 and into Kidson Main Quartz Vein where rock-chip sampling in 2010 returned 5.88 and 7.28g/t Au
PFAC378	6615397	304162	426	-60	228	20	28	8	0.11	Drilled along Samartia/Golden Crest Trend. Extends anomalism a further 160m south of 2018 drilling
PFAC382	6615547	303845	430	-60	223	52	60	8	0.11	Infill line along Samartia/Golden Crest Trend, adjacent to historic shallow shaft
PFAC383	6615566	303865	430	-60	224	24	34	10	0.14	Infill line along Samartia/Golden Crest Trend, adjacent to historic shallow shaft
PFAC433	6617665	302377	456	-60	235	24	28	4	0.11	Drilled down-dip of PFAC270 (4m @ 4.40g/t Au), possible extension of Kidson Trend

Table 3 – Truth Target Area drilling, all intersections ≥ 0.10 g/t Au.

NOTE FOR TABLES 2 AND 3:

1. Northing, Easting, RL, From, To and Width are all measured in metres (m)
2. Dip and Azim (azimuth) are measured in degrees.
3. Width is down-hole drill width only.
4. g/t Au = grams per tonne gold or equivalent to ppm (parts per million).

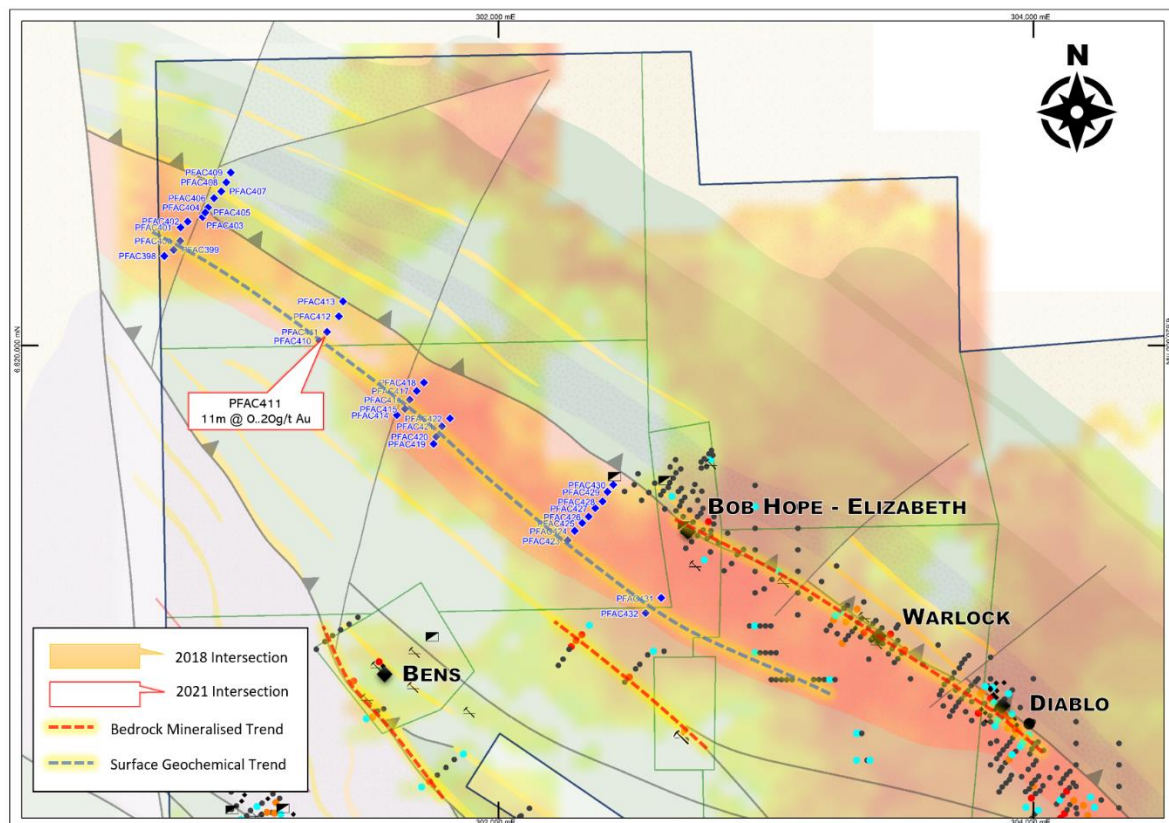


Figure 4 – Diablo Trend drilling showing anomalous trends with 2018 and 2021 anomalous results.

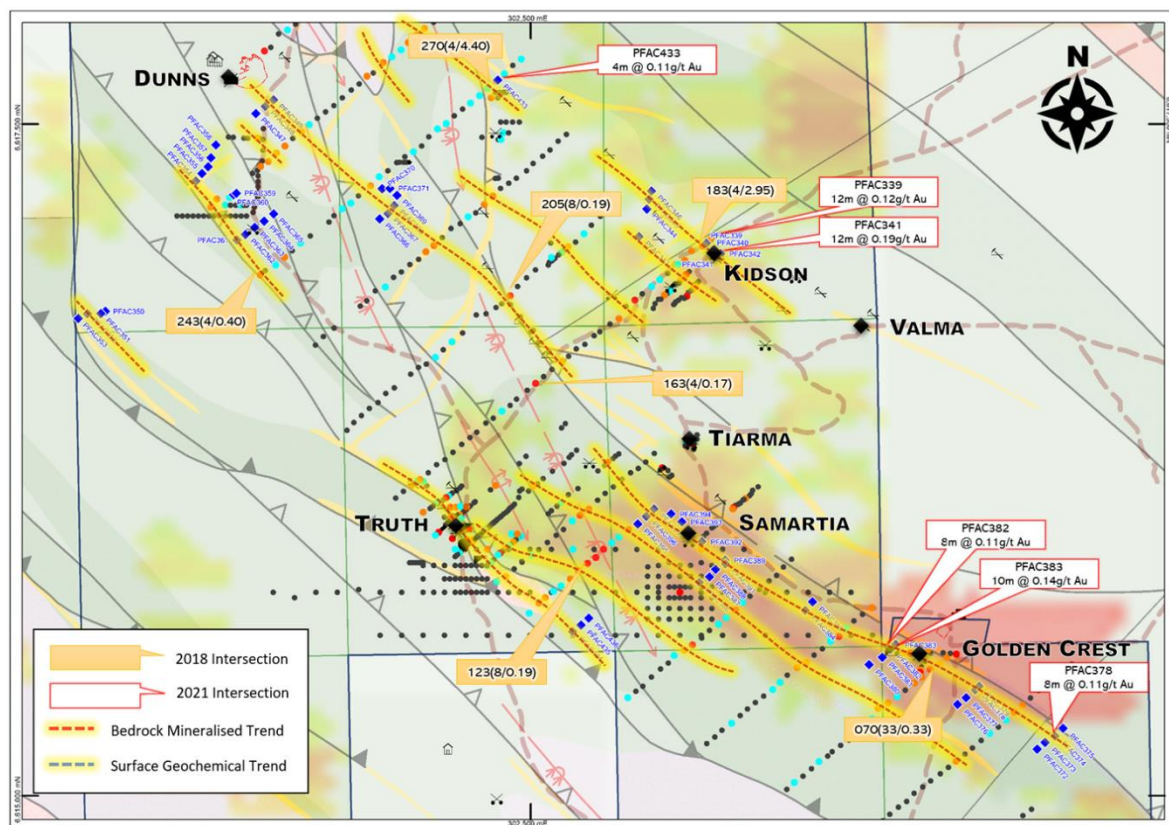


Figure 5 – Truth Target Area drilling showing anomalous trends with 2018 and 2021 anomalous results.

Phillips Find Mining Centre

RC drilling at the Phillips Find Mining Centre was initially scheduled to commence following the completion of air core drilling at Diablo and Truth. The Company was not able to commence this program due to difficulties securing a suitable RC drilling contractor.

The Company is continuing to source a suitable drilling contractor to commence this program late May or June 2021.

MT THIRSTY COBALT-NICKEL PROJECT

(50% Barra, 50% Conico – Mt Thirsty Joint Venture, MTJV)

ABOUT MT THIRSTY

The Mt Thirsty Cobalt-Nickel Project is located 16km north-northwest of Norseman, Western Australia.

The Project contains the Mt Thirsty Cobalt-Nickel (Co-Ni) Oxide Deposit (Table 4) that has the potential to emerge as a significant cobalt producer. In addition to the Co-Ni Oxide Deposit, the Project also hosts nickel sulphide (Ni-S) mineralisation.

JORC Category	Cut-off (Co%)	Dry Tonnes (Mt)	Co (%)	Ni (%)	Mn (%)
Mt Thirsty Main Indicated	0.06	22.8	0.121	0.53	0.79
Mt Thirsty Main Inferred	0.06	2.5	0.103	0.45	0.66
Mt Thirsty North Inferred	0.06	1.5	0.092	0.55	0.48
Total Mineral Resources	0.06	26.9	0.117	0.52	0.76
Mt Thirsty Probable Ore Reserve	~0.07	18.8	0.126	0.54	0.80

Table 4 - Mt Thirsty Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates

Refer to ASX Announcements 9/9/2019 for full details of the Mineral Resource and 20/2/2020 for full details of the Ore Reserve.

The Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) for the project was completed and announced to the ASX on 20 February 2020.

ACTIVITIES

Native Title

Native Title negotiations with the Ngadju Traditional Owners are at an advanced stage and no impediments to an agreement are anticipated.

Marketing

Work continued during the quarter including reviewing development options for the project and the re-commissioning of the Mt Thirsty Project website in conjunction with Conico Ltd (ASX: CNJ) and Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL) due to increased investor interest in cobalt and nickel given the recent rise in metal prices over late CY 2020.

CORPORATE

As at the end of the quarter, Barra had \$1.1M in cash.

This announcement is authorised by the Board.

Please refer to our website for background information on each of Barra's projects.

DISCLAIMER

The interpretations and conclusions reached in this report are based on current geological theory and the best evidence available to the authors at the time of writing. It is the nature of all scientific conclusions that they are founded on an assessment of probabilities and, however high these probabilities might be, they make no claim for complete certainty. Any economic decisions that might be taken based on interpretations or conclusions contained in this report will therefore carry an element of risk.

This report contains forward-looking statements that involve several risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this report. No obligation is assumed to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

COMPETENT PERSONS' STATEMENTS

Project and Discipline	JORC Section	Competent Person	Employer	Professional Membership
Coolgardie Gold Projects Geology	Exploration Results and Mineral Resources	Gary Harvey	Barra Resources Ltd	MAIG
Birthday Gift and Christmas Pit Resource Estimation	Mineral Resources	Richard Buerger	Mining Plus Pty Ltd	MAIG
Main Lode and Burbanks North Resource Estimation	Mineral Resources	Andrew Bewsher	BM Geological Services Pty Ltd	MAIG
Mt Thirsty Geology	Exploration Results and Mineral Resources	Michael J Glasson	Tasman Resources Ltd; Consultant to MTJV; holds shares in Conico Ltd	MAIG
Mt Thirsty Resource Estimation	Mineral Resources	David Reid	Golder Associates Pty Ltd	MAusIMM
Mt Thirsty Metallurgy	Exploration Results and Ore Reserves	Peter Nofal	AMEC Foster Wheeler Pty Ltd trading as Wood	FAusIMM
Mt Thirsty Mining	Ore Reserves	Frank Blanchfield	Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Pty Ltd	FAusIMM

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for the Mt Thirsty Cobalt-Nickel Project and Coolgardie Gold Projects is based on and fairly represents information compiled by the Competent Persons listed in the table above. The Competent Persons have sufficient relevant experience to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity for which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code (2012 Edition). For new information, the Competent Persons consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears. Previously announced information is cross referenced to the original announcements. In these cases, the company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information presented and that the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

APPENDIX 1 – TENEMENT LISTING

Tenement	Project	Location	Change in Interest (%) during Quarter		
			End of Quarter	Acquired	Disposed
E63/1267	Mt Thirsty	WA	50		
E63/1790		WA	50		
L63/80		WA	50		
L63/81		WA	50		
L63/91		WA	50		
P16/2045		WA	50		
R63/4		WA	50		
M15/161	Burbanks	WA	100		
P15/5249		WA	100		
P15/5412		WA	100		
M16/130	Phillips Find	WA	100		
M16/133		WA	100		
M16/168		WA	100		
M16/171		WA	100		
M16/242		WA	100		
M16/258		WA	100		
M16/550		WA	100		
P16/2785		WA			100
P16/2786		WA			100
P16/2985		WA	100		
P16/2986		WA	100		
P16/2987		WA	100		
P16/2988		WA	100		
P16/2989		WA			100
P16/2990		WA			100
P16/2991		WA			100
P16/2992		WA			100
P16/2998		WA	100		
P16/2999		WA	100		
P16/3037		WA	100		
P16/3038		WA	100		
P16/3039		WA	100		
P16/3040		WA	100		
P16/3041		WA	100		
P16/3042		WA	100		
P16/3043		WA	100		
P16/3084		WA	85		
P16/3085		WA	85		
P16/3086		WA	85		
P16/3087		WA	85		
P16/3088		WA	100		

APPENDIX 2 – ASX ANNOUNCEMENTS DURING THE QUARTER

- Burbanks - Main Lode Mining Approval, 25 February 2021
- Drilling to Commence at Phillips Find, 16 February 2021
- Burbanks High-Grade Drilling Results, 13 January 2021

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1

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

PHILLIPS FIND TRUTH AND DIABLO EXPLORATION RESULTS

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 Air Core (AC) drilling rig. One AC rig was utilised. - Drill chips were placed directly on the ground. - Composite samples were collected for every 4m interval downhole (a 1, 2, or 3m interval is collected for end-of hole if required) using an alloy scoop to collect a ~0.5kg sub-sample from each metre to form a ~2-2.5kg representative sample for each 4m composite interval. - Samples were submitted to the lab, pulverised and split to produce a 40g sub-sample for analysis. - Field duplicates, standards and blanks were collected at a rate of 1 in every 50 samples. - 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 was carried out using a 3" diameter blade bit - Where a face sampling hammer was used, the drill diameter was 3.5".
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 noted on the field sampling sheet. - Drilling contractors adjust their drilling approach to specific conditions to maximise sample recovery. - Moisture content is noted on the field sampling sheet. - 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	- All holes are logged in full. - AC holes were logged at 2m 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>intersections logged.</i>	
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.	• Wet samples, if encountered, are sampled separately as individual metre samples and flagged in the database. Some wet samples were encountered in this program. • Due to the early phase of this program, field duplicate, Certified Reference Standards and custom-made blank samples were inserted at a rate of 1 every 50 samples. • 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 pulverised and homogenised in LM5 Ring Mills and ground to ensure >90% passes 75µm. • 200g of pulverised sample is taken by spatula and used for a 40g su-sample for Aqua Regia digest and gold analysis by ICP-MS. 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.	• Aqua Regia analysis is an industry standard analysis technique for determining the gold content of a sample. A nominal 40g charge of pulverised sample is digested with Aqua Regia (a mix of Nitric (HNO₃) and Hydrochloric (HCl) acids) in a water bath. An aliquot of the digest solution is then taken and gold is determined by ICP-MS. Due to the high sensitivity of the ICP-MS, lower detection limits are possible without further pre-concentration (solvent extraction) of the gold. The detection level is 1ppb Au. • 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. • Geological logging was originally captured on paper then manually entered into a digital logger (OCRIS). Data is then validated prior to sending to the company's consultant database administrator (RoreData) for upload directly into the official database via a second validation process. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 after completion using handheld GPS with a nominal accuracy of +/- 3m for northing and easting. Elevation values are extracted from a Digital Elevation Model generated from high-resolution ortho-aerial photography. - 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. - All holes were inclined 60 degrees to the south-west
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 located on 160-320m spaced traverses at 40m centres. - Drillhole spacing is not sufficient to estimate a Mineral Resource estimation. - Samples were composited over intervals up to 4m.
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 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 have been recognised 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.	The drilling protocols include improvements from standard manuals and procedures acquired from Digirock Pty Ltd and deemed sufficiently suitable for this stage of drilling.

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.	- Phillips Find Diablo and Truth Areas are located within Barra's 100% managed tenements. - There is a native title claim over the tenements in the name of Maduwonga and Marlinyu Ghoorlie. - The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Historical small-scale shafts are scattered along some mineralised structures. - Prospecting activity has yielded significant alluvial gold both historically and present day

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Modern exploration drilling has been conducted by Barra Resources since 2008.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	- The drilling program is targeted typical Archaean lode gold deposits associated with a basalt dolerite sequence, interflow black shale and intrusive porphyry. - The Project is located within the Coolgardie Domain of the Kalgoorlie Terrane, Eastern Goldfields Superterrane.
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i>	- Drillhole information for the drilling discussed in this report is listed in Tables 2 and 3 in the context of this report. - All material data has been periodically released to the ASX
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	- Reported intersections have been length weighted to provide the intersection width. - Significant intersections have been reported where the weighted average for the intersection is $\geq 0.10\text{g/t Au}$. - A maximum of 4m internal waste ($<0.10\text{g/t Au}$) between mineralised samples has been included in the calculation of intersection widths. - 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	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i>	- No true widths and been estimated. - Mineralised structures and geology predominantly dip shallowly to the east. - Drilling at -60° is almost perpendicular to the angle of most structures.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	- Appropriate plans have been included in the body of this report. - Drill sections have not yet been generated.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	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.	n/a
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