SUCCESSFUL FIRST PASS DRILLING AT TRUTH TARGET

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

17th January 2019

BARRA RESOURCES LIMITED

A.B.N. 76 093 396 859

Corporate Details (28 Sep):

ASX Code:	BAR
Market Cap:	$20.7M @ 3.9c
Cash:	$2.3M

Issued Capital:

530.89M Ordinary Shares
50M Options

Substantial Shareholders:

FMR Investments 15.4%

Mineral Resources Ltd 10.8%

DIRECTORS

MD & CEO: Sean Gregory
Chairman: Gary Berrell
Non-Exec: Jon Young
Non-Exec: Grant Mooney

PROJECTS

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

CONTACT DETAILS

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Broad gold anomalism (>0.1g/t gold) up to **33m thick** encountered including significant gold intersections (+1.0g/t gold) of **4m @ 4.40 g/t Au and 4m @ 2.95 g/t Au**
- Anomalous and highly encouraging gold trends defined and associated with strike extension of the Phillips Find Mine Sequence, that hosts multiple deposits at the Phillips Find Mining Centre
- Program identifies and narrows focus to several new high priority targets that require further infill drilling and testing below the weathering profile

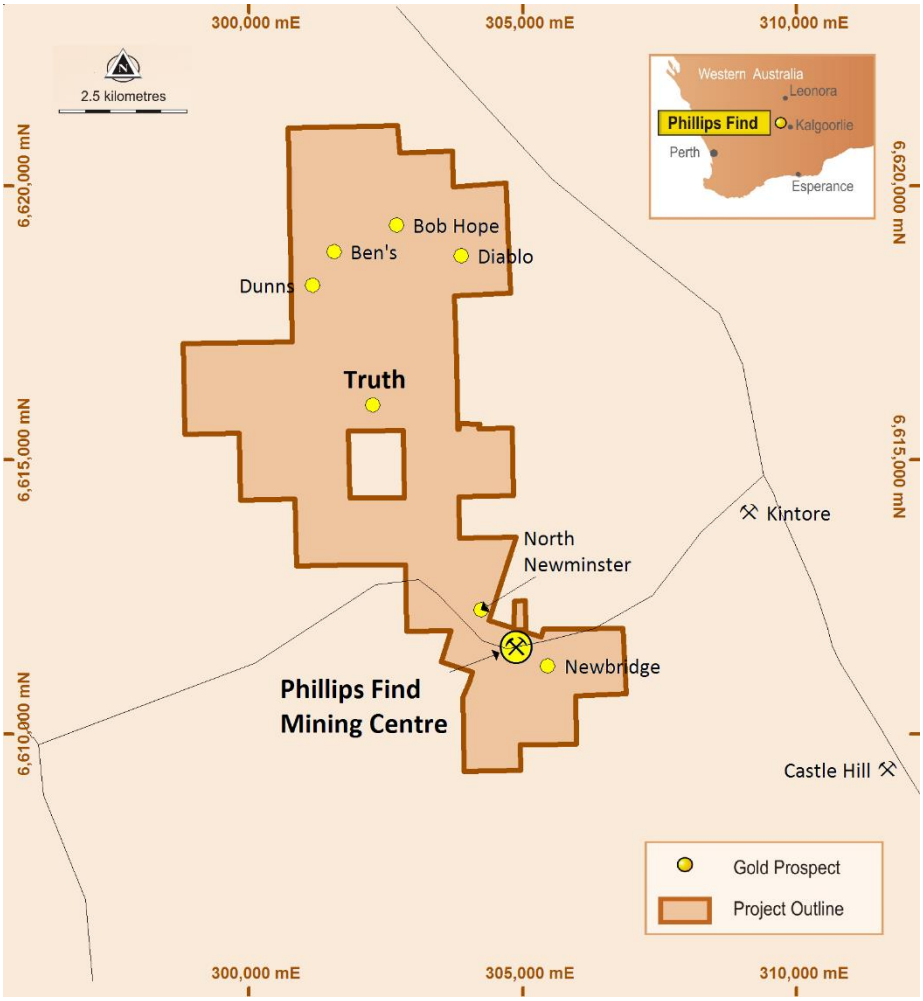

Figure 1 – Phillips Find Location Plan

In line with its gold strategy, Barra Resources Limited (Barra, the Company) has completed a first pass 338 hole, 9,669m Air Core (AC) drilling program at the Truth target area, within its Phillips Find Gold Project, 50km north of Coolgardie, Western Australia (Figure 1).

The AC drilling program, designed to be a broad spaced first pass test of the 6km x 1.5km Truth target area, successfully intersected multiple zones of low-level gold anomalism over the target area as shown on Figure 2.

Better anomalous gold intersections (+0.10g/t Au) include:

- 20m @ 0.90g/t Au including 4m @ 4.40 g/t Au
- 29m @ 0.49g/t Au including 4m @ 2.95 g/t Au
- 26m @ 0.30 g/t Au
- 33m @ 0.10 g/t Au
- 9m @ 0.32 g/t Au
- 4m @ 0.40 g/t Au
- 8m @ 0.19 g/t Au
- 5m@ 0.23 g/t Au
- 4m @ 0.17 g/t Au
- 3m @ 0.12 g/t Au, and
- 33m @ 0.10g/t Au

All anomalous results are tabulated in Appendix 1.

Several trends were defined parallel to and associated with weathered bedrock structures along the strike extension of the Phillips Find Mine Sequence geology (Figure 2,3). The Phillips Find Mine Sequence hosts three open-pit mines at the Phillips Find Mining Centre (PFMC), which has produced a combined 33,000oz of gold to-date. Several new targets have now been identified along strike of the PFMC which now require prioritisation before further follow-up infill AC drilling and testing for mineralisation at depth with Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling.

Prior to the drilling program the Truth target was defined by a convalescence of intense structural deformation interpreted by mapping and coincident multi-element auger geochemical anomalism both completed in 2017. The location of key lithostratigraphy and structural continuity was not known at a scale required to identify deeper drilling targets. The current work has provided this necessary resolution and provided visibility to the bedrock geology.

The broad spaced program was designed to penetrate only the regolith profile by drilling until blade refusal was encountered at the bedrock interface and test for gold dispersion bleeding off potentially mineralised bedrock structures. In this regard, the program exceeded the Company's expectations with several broad zones of low-level gold anomalism encountered and associated with deeply weathered structures and favourable PFMC Mine Sequence geology.

In contrast to the PFMC however where the gold deposits daylighted at surface, most of the Truth target area is obscured by recent alluvial cover and weathering up to 50m depth. Another exciting outcome of the program is that a high proportion of gold anomalism encountered was located beneath recent multi-element auger geochemical anomalism in deeply weathered regolith, and in areas not previously drilled.

Barra's Managing Director and CEO Sean Gregory remarked "Barra is pleased to finally lift the veil on the undercover potential of the Truth prospect at Phillips Find. As with much of the WA goldfields,

the best prospects for future gold discoveries are under cover and the best way to test them is with the drill bit. The broad gold anomalism intercepted has exceeded our expectations and we look forward to following up with ongoing gold exploration programs in 2019."

Several targets have already emerged from the work as shown on Figure 3. Following further resolution from the interpretation of pending multi-element end of hole drill chip samples (results are expected later during the current quarter), further AC drill programs will be designed for later this year to infill around prioritised targets as well as deeper RC holes targeting mineralised structures at depth.

SEAN GREGORY

Managing Director & CEO

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. Exploration potential within the project is excellent with numerous targets defined by auger geochemical anomalism, mapping and drilling.

The most recent mining activity at the PFMC was the Newminster open-pit which was mined in two stages between January 2013 and September 2015 producing approximately ~9,000oz of gold. With open-pit mining now complete at Newminster, the Company is now focussed on establishing a resource inventory to underpin the development of a viable medium- to long-term mining operation.

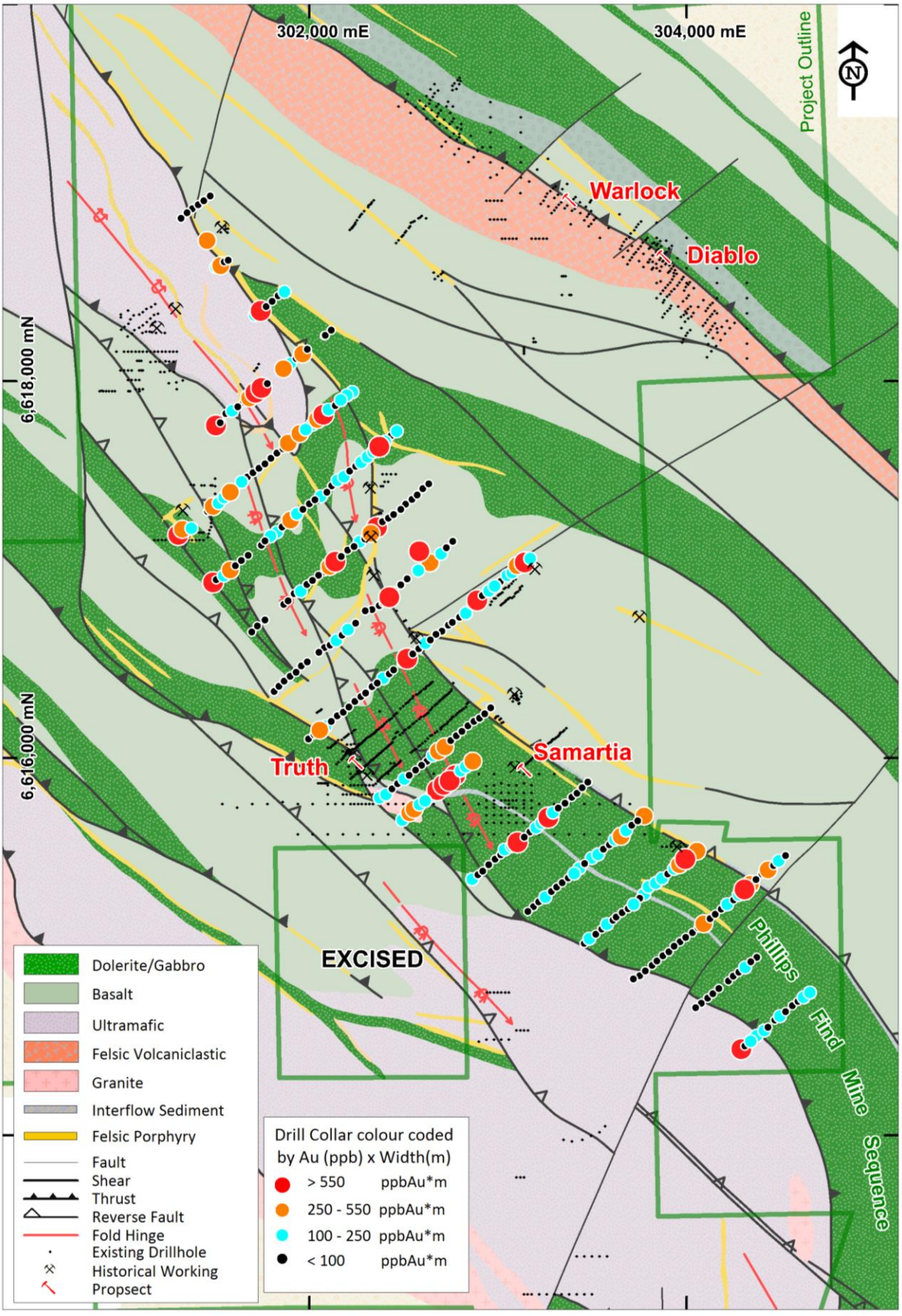

Figure 2 – AC drilling anomalism over bedrock geology and structural interpretation

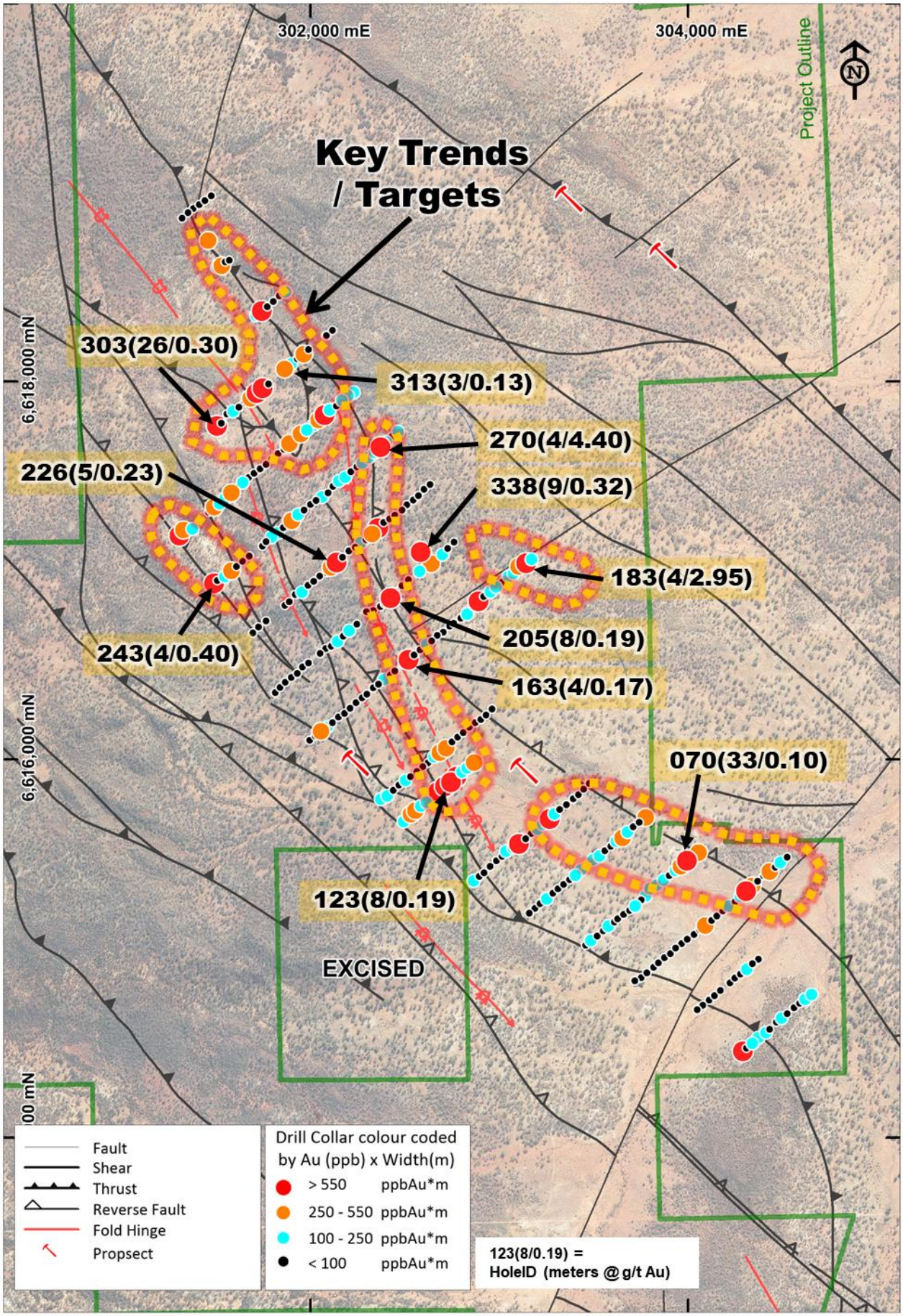

Figure 3 – AC drilling anomalism, best results and mineralised trend over structural interpretation

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 a number of 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 PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results at Phillips Find is based on information compiled by Mr Gary Harvey a Competent Person and a full-time employee of Barra Resources Limited who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr 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" (the JORC Code). Mr Harvey consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1 – RESULTS

Results > 250 ppb x m shown. Results < 250 ppb x m illustrated on Figure 2 as black dots. Intersection calculated on +12ppb Au over intersection width. Maximum internal dilution of 4m waste b/w values of +12ppb Au. 1000 ppb = 1.0 g/t. Northing/Easting are GDA94, Zone 51. Northing, Easting, Depth, From, To and Width are in metres. Dip and Azim are in degrees.

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Depth	Dip	Azim	From	To	Width	Au ppb	Au ppb x m
PFAC001	6614459	304283	57	-60	231	36	57	21	42	882
PFAC004	6614535	304376	45	-60	231	24	32	8	40	320
PFAC037	6615131	304092	28	-60	231	0	28	28	19	532
PFAC044	6615310	304308	49	-60	231	20	49	29	19	551
PFAC045	6615335	304339	41	-60	231	24	40	16	21	336
PFAC048	6615411	304431	46	-60	231	28	44	16	27	432
PFAC064	6615315	303811	57	-60	231	40	57	17	16	272
PFAC065	6615340	303842	60	-60	231	44	60	16	20	320
PFAC068	6615417	303934	33	-60	231	20	28	8	32	256
PFAC069	6615442	303965	32	-60	231	0	4	4	99	396
PFAC070	6615468	303996	34	-60	231	0	33	33	99	3,267
PFAC071	6615493	304027	46	-60	231	0	4	4	77	308
PFAC072	6615518	304058	69	-60	231	0	8	8	50	400
PFAC084	6615473	303499	50	-60	231	36	50	14	19	266
PFAC085	6615498	303530	46	-60	231	44	45	1	322	322
PFAC089	6615600	303653	24	-60	231	0	23	23	22	506
PFAC093	6615702	303777	40	-60	231	20	39	19	21	399
PFAC101	6615542	303079	59	-60	231	28	40	12	24	288
PFAC102	6615568	303110	56	-60	231	32	56	24	52	1,248
PFAC107	6615695	303265	52	-60	231	24	51	27	27	729
PFAC116	6615709	302527	48	-60	231	24	48	24	21	504
PFAC117	6615735	302557	40	-60	231	28	40	12	33	396
PFAC120	6615811	302650	45	-60	231	32	45	13	21	267
PFAC121	6615836	302681	45	-60	231	32	45	13	86	1,112
PFAC122	6615862	302712	65	-60	231	52	66	14	70	976
PFAC123	6615887	302743	72	-60	231	32	40	8	194	1,552
PFAC124	6615917	302773	59	-60	231	36	59	23	44	1,014
PFAC127	6615990	302866	42	-60	231	16	40	24	22	528
PFAC129	6615815	302408	23	-60	231	8	23	15	20	293
PFAC148	6616155	302055	13	-60	231	0	4	4	93	372
PFAC149	6616176	302087	10	-60	231	0	4	4	68	272
PFAC163	6616534	302519	21	-60	231	8	12	4	169	676
PFAC166	6616617	302616	40	-60	231	36	40	4	71	284
PFAC173	6616775	302831	27	-60	231	20	27	7	41	290
PFAC175	6616844	302890	36	-60	231	24	36	12	75	896
PFAC181	6616991	303077	25	-60	231	16	20	4	64	256
PFAC182	6617028	303102	20	-60	231	12	20	8	46	364
PFAC183	6617045	303143	33	-60	231	4	33	29	486	14,088
					incl.	4	8	4	2,950	11,800
PFAC184	6617067	303171	28	-60	231	20	28	8	41	324
PFAC187	6616044	302685	60	-60	231	32	40	8	69	548
PFAC188	6616066	302718	30	-60	231	32	40	8	69	548
PFAC205	6616860	302424	31	-60	231	20	28	8	190	1,516
PFAC210	6617042	302640	33	-60	231	24	33	9	47	425
PFAC225	6617024	302109	6	-60	231	4	7	3	166	498
PFAC226	6617048	302139	5	-60	231	0	5	5	231	1,155
PFAC232	6617200	302327	34	-60	231	20	34	14	35	484
PFAC233	6617231	302359	34	-60	231	12	34	22	39	867
PFAC243	6616938	301490	32	-60	231	24	28	4	403	1,612
PFAC246	6617004	301581	19	-60	231	16	36	20	24	472
PFAC255	6617269	301902	21	-60	231	8	20	12	28	336
PFAC270	6617659	302371	37	-60	231	0	20	20	900	17,996
					incl.	4	8	4	4,400	17,600
PFAC274	6617190	301305	28	-60	231	12	28	16	71	1,133
PFAC275	6617220	301327	28	-60	231	8	28	20	21	412

PFAC278	6617342	301491	42	-60	231	0	8	8	54	432
PFAC279	6617360	301520	59	-60	231	48	59	11	25	270
PFAC280	6617391	301550	34	-60	231	24	34	10	32	318
PFAC281	6617417	301582	31	-60	231	24	31	7	67	467
PFAC283	6617472	301643	45	-60	231	24	32	8	35	280
PFAC291	6617677	301889	43	-60	231	32	40	8	59	468
PFAC293	6617728	301949	26	-60	231	12	24	12	44	528
PFAC296	6617802	302043	47	-60	231	24	47	23	20	460
PFAC297	6617829	302074	46	-60	231	20	46	26	58	1,503
PFAC298	6617855	302103	33	-60	231	28	32	4	79	316
PFAC303	6617771	301505	60	-60	231	52	78	26	297	7,727
PFAC309	6617918	301683	43	-60	231	28	36	8	55	440
PFAC310	6617944	301715	43	-60	231	20	43	23	28	653
PFAC311	6617971	301747	43	-60	231	20	43	23	62	1,426
PFAC313	6618072	301863	35	-60	231	32	35	3	119	357
PFAC316	6618151	301964	61	-60	231	8	28	20	20	392
PFAC322	6618378	301742	18	-60	231	0	16	16	46	732
PFAC328	6618618	301530	52	-60	231	24	44	20	23	456
PFAC337	6618751	301459	48	-60	231	28	48	20	25	508
PFAC338	6617104	302583	29	-60	231	20	29	9	325	2,924

APPENDIX 2 – JORC 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 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 are placed directly on the ground. • Composite samples are 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 interval. • Samples are 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*	• AC drilling was carried out using a blade bit with an 82.2mm (3.25") diameter bit. • Where a face sampling hammer was used, the drill diameter was 108mm (4.25").

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	
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 logging sheet if poor recoveries are encountered. • Drilling contractors adjust their drilling approach to specific conditions to maximise sample recovery. • Moisture content is noted on the field logging 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 intersections logged.*	• 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.
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. No wet samples were encountered in this program. • Due to the first pass nature 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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	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. • 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 an 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 320m spaced traverses at 40m centres. One intermediate traverse at 160m spacing was completed. • 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 sufficient suitable this stage and purpose 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 Truth Prospect is located within Barra's 100% owned tenements. • There is a native title claim over the tenements in the name of Maduwonga. • 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 • Barra completed 6 RC holes at the Truth Prospect in 2008. No other systematic drilling campaigns have occurred in the Truth area since 2002.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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	• *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

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 have been reported where the weighted average for the intersection is ≥ 0.10g/t Au. • A maximum of 4m internal waste (<0.10g/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.

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').*	• No true widths and been estimated. • Mineralised structures and geology predominantly dip shallowly to the east. • Drilling at -60º is almost perpendicular to the angle of most structures.
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 have been included in the body of this report. • Drill sections have not yet been generated.
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.*	• End of hole multi-element analysis for elements to assist n identifying lithology and alteration are yet to be determined.
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