Barra Resources Limited
Activity Report for the Quarter Ended 30 June 2015

30 July 2015

Corporate Details:

ASX Code: BAR

Market Cap:	*$2.2M*	*(June 30)*
Cash:	*$1.04M*	*(June 30)*

Issued Capital:
373,247,883 ordinary shares

Substantial Shareholders:
FMR Investments Pty Ltd 22%

Directors:
Executive Chairman:
Gary Berrell
Non-Executive Directors:
Grant Mooney
Jon Young

Chief Executive Officer:
Gary Berrell
Company Secretary:
Grant Mooney

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OVERVIEW

PHILLIPS FIND PROJECT

- Open-pit mining re-commences at Newminster. Mining of an additional 43,400 tonnes grading 2.8 grams per tonne expected to produce an estimated 3,600 ounces of gold via a cut-back of the existing pit.
- Currently mined 20,870 tonnes grading 2.36 grams per tonnes gold as at the end of the quarter.
- Milling commenced early July at Greenfields Mill.
- Mining expected to be complete by end of August. Barra to receive between $350,000 and $400,000 in 'right-to-mine' and royalty payments.
- Funds to be used to advance project with infill and extensional drilling programs targeting potential underground extensions.

BURBANKS PROJECT

- Blue Tiger Mines Pty Ltd (BTM) produced 3,397ozs from Birthday Gift Mine Area for the quarter.
- Barra to receive $84,925 in royalties next quarter.
- BTM sold 80% interest in Birthday Gift Mine Area to Kidman Resources Ltd (ASX:KDR)

MT THIRSTY PROJECT

- Aircore drilling to test various targets on E63/1267 completed during the quarter.
- Significant cobalt-nickel oxide mineralisation intersected in 3 aircore holes with values up to 0.15% cobalt and 1.26% nickel in a 3 metre composite sample.
- Cobalt-nickel oxide mineralisation located 3.5km along strike to the north of the Mt Thirsty Co-Ni Oxide Deposit.
- Potential for new zone of cobalt-nickel oxide mineralisation on E63/1267 to complement existing Mt Thirsty Deposit on E63/373.

PROJECTS

PHILLIPS FIND PROJECT (WA)

(100% Barra*)

**except for P16/2422-2425 which are held 85% Barra, 15% Hayes Mining Pty Ltd*

The Phillips Find Project is centred 50km north-northwest of Coolgardie, Western Australia.

The most recent mining activity at Phillips Find was in January 2013 where Barra, through an alliance with Blue Tiger Mining Pty Ltd (BTM), mined 53,986 tonnes of ore recovering 4,331 ounces of gold from the Newminster deposit; *(refer to ASX announcement 29th April 2013: "Phillips Find Production Update"[1]: available to view at www.barraresources.com.au).*

Activities

BTM re-commenced mining of the Newminster Deposit in mid-May. Production to-date has seen a total of 20,870t @ 2.36g/t gold mined to a depth of -45m, approximately 50% of forecast production and on schedule for completion by the end of August.

Milling of ore commenced early July at the nearby Greenfields Milling Facility in Coolgardie.

An additional 43,398 tonnes grading 2.83g/t gold for an estimated 3,630 ounces will be mined during the current cut-back operation from the following JORC 2004 compliant Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource (Table 1):

Newminster In-situ Mineral Resource - 1.5g/t lower cut (as at January 2013)			
JORC Category	**Tonnes**	**Grade**	**Ounces**
Indicated	33,462	3.38	3,640
Inferred	115,766	3.51	13,045
Total	**149,228**	**3.48**	**16,686**

Table 1: 2013 Newminster Mineral Resource (JORC2004) [1]

Upon completion of the current cut-back operation, Barra is expected to receive between $350,000 and $400,000 in 'right-to-mine' and royalty payments as per the terms of the Right-to-Mine Agreement with BTM.

The Company intends to reinvest the funds at Phillips Find by implementing drilling programs to infill and extend known high-grade mineralisation at depth immediately below Newminster (Figure 1) and the nearby Bacchus Gift and Newhaven pits.

The Company's aim is to develop the Phillips Find Mining Centre into a viable medium to long-term underground mining operation.

[1] *Refer to ASX Release dated 19 May 2015 titled 'Mining to re-commence at Newminster Deposit'; available to view at www.barraresources.com.au. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcement and that all of the previous assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the previous announcement have not materially changed.*

Open –pit mining at Newminster (30 June)

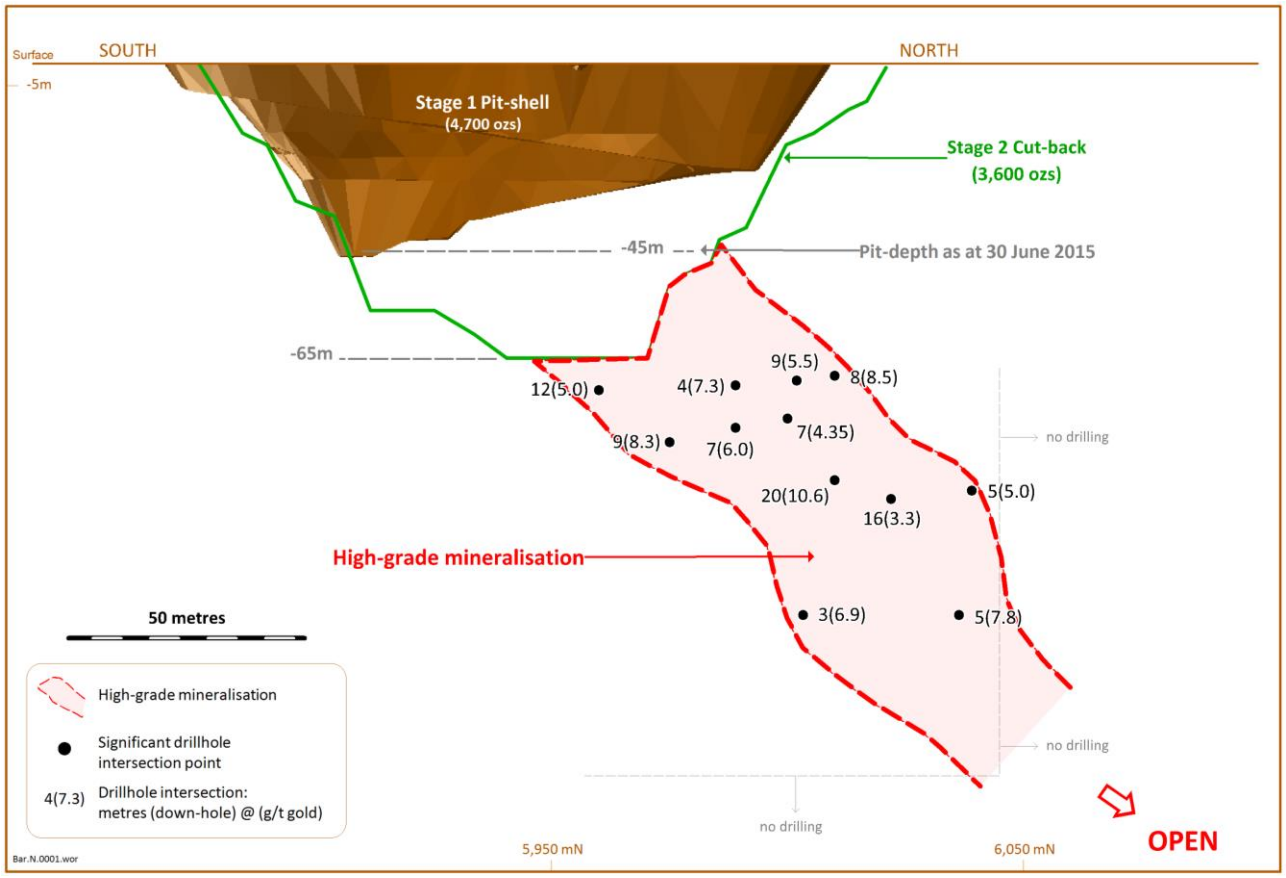

Figure 1: Schematic long-section of the Newminster Deposit showing high-grade mineralisation.

BURBANKS PROJECT (WA)

(Includes Royalty over Birthday Gift Mine Area and 100% Rights to Reservation Area within M15/161)

refer Figure A1

The Burbanks Project is centred 9km southeast of Coolgardie, Western Australia.

In August 2013, Barra sold the Birthday Gift Underground Mine (BGMA, Figure 2) to Blue Tiger Mines Pty Ltd (BTM) for cash and a royalty per ounce of gold (after the first 4,000oz production). The deal involved a separation of rights within the Burbanks mining lease M15/161 only with Barra retaining 100% exploration and mining rights to the Reservation Area within the mining lease.

Importantly, Barra retained 100% ownership of the Main Lode underground mine which has historically produced 146,000t @ 18.3g/t Au for approximately 85,000ozs of gold as well several important prospects including Burbanks North, Pipeline, Fangjaw and Salmon South.

All other tenements within the Burbanks Project including the highly prospect Kangaroo Hills tenements, are not affected by the Birthday Gift Sale Agreement.

Activities

Royalty (Birthday Gift Mine Area – see Figure 2)

During the period BTM produced 3,397oz of gold. BTM's gold production from the Birthday Gift Mine Area since its acquisition currently totals 8,132oz (Table 1).

Period	Gold Produced (oz)
Opening Balance	4735.0
Q2 2015	3397.0
Total	**8132.0**

Table 1: BTM gold production from Birthday Gift Mine Area.

During the quarter BTM sold 80% of its interest in the BGMA to Kidman Resources Ltd (ASX:KDR). According to KDR's ASX Release dated 29th April 2015, Kidman will inject $2.4M of working capital to advance the production profile of the BGMA.

Increased production from the BGMA will benefit Barra via increased royalty payments which will be used to fund our exploration activities on the Reservation Area and at Kangaroo Hills.

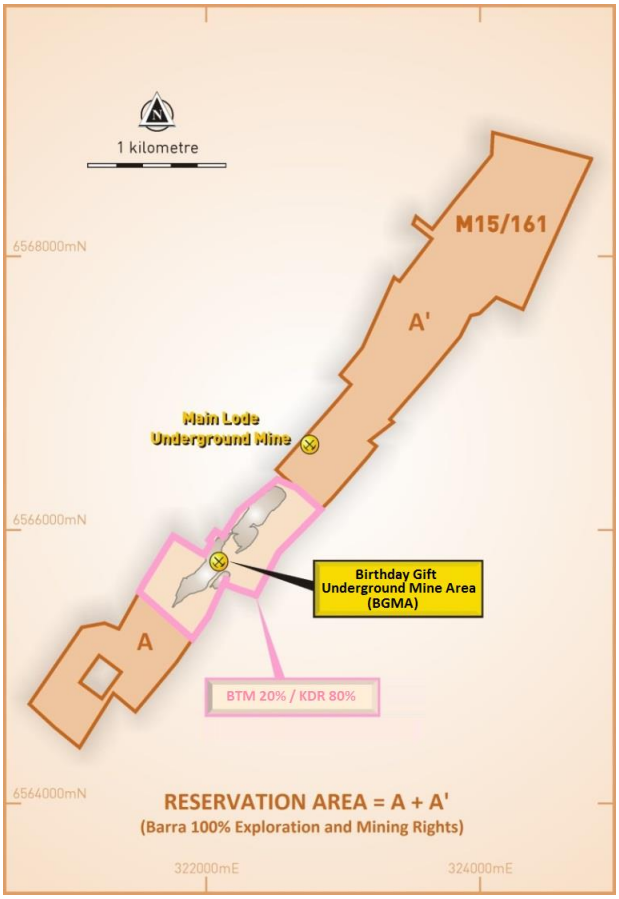

Figure 2: Plan showing Reservation Area (A-A') within M15/161 where Barra has 100% exploration and mining rights.

MT THIRSTY PROJECT

(50% Barra; 50% Conico Ltd – *Joint Venture*)

The Mt Thirsty Project is located 20km north-northwest of Norseman, Western Australia. Conico Ltd (ASX:CNJ) is the joint venture manager.

The Project contains the Mt Thirsty Cobalt-Nickel (Co-Ni) Oxide Deposit which has the potential to emerge as a significant cobalt supplier. The deposit contains an Indicated Mineral Resource of 16.6Mt @ 0.14% Co, 0.60% Ni and 0.98% Mn and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 15.3Mt @ 0.11% Co, 0.51% Ni and 0.73% Mn; *(The Mt Thirsty Co-Ni Oxide Deposit mineral resource was prepared and first reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported; refer to ASX announcement 8th March 2011: "Resource Upgrade Mt Thirsty Cobalt-Nickel Oxide Deposit"[2], available to view at www.barraresources.com.au).*

As well as the Co-Ni Oxide Deposit, the Project also hosts primary nickel sulphide (Ni-S) mineralisation with intersections of Ni-S mineralisation up to 6m down-hole @ 3.5% Ni made by the joint venture in 2010 *(refer to ASX announcement 19th May 2010: "High Grade Nickel Sulphides Intersected at Mt Thirsty JV"[1], available to view at www.barraresources.com.au).*

Activities

An aircore drilling traverse (16 holes, 621m) was completed on E63/1267 to test an interpreted footwall ultramafic contact position (nickel sulphide potential), a possible nickel-cobalt bearing laterite, and the top of a previously identified moving-loop electromagnetic conductor (MLEM) (Figure 3).

The first four holes (MTAC751 to 754) on the western end of the traverse intersected deeply weathered pelitic sediments. The remainder of the traverse intersected relatively fresh fine-medium grained altered ultramafic lithologies at variable depths from 1m to 40m which are interpreted to overlie the sedimentary sequence to the west. No significant mineralisation was associated with the footwall ultramafic contact position.

At the eastern end of the traverse, which tested a laterite zone, three holes (MTAC764 to 766) intersected a sub-horizontal layer of cobalt-nickel (Co-Ni) oxide mineralisation (>0.06% Co) up to 7.8m in true thickness (9m downhole) (Figures 3 & 4, Table 1) with Co up to 0.15% and Ni up to 1.26% in a 3m composite sample in hole MTAC766 from 30 to 33m. These assays are comparable to the average grade of the Mt Thirsty Oxide Deposit Mineral Resource (see above-mentioned Project Summary).

Hole ID	Easting (AGD84)	Northing (AGD84)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Co%	Ni%
MTAC764	372306	6450842	21	30	9	0.10	0.52
MTAC765	372350	6450847	30	39	9	0.10	0.72
MTAC766	372406	6450847	27	36	9	0.11	0.97

Table 1: Summary of significant Co-Ni sntersections from recent aircore drilling.

Although these mineralised air-core holes overlie the up-dip projection of a MLEM conductor, they are probably not related to it. The MLEM conductor is most likely related to east dipping sulphidic sediments at depth which have been further along strike by the Geological Survey of WA (GSWA); a deeper RC hole is required to effectively test the MLEM conductor.

This latest drilling indicates that there is potential to delineate a new zone of Co-Ni mineralisation beneath the laterite zone on E63/1267 which could potentially supplement the existing Mt Thirsty Oxide Deposit on E63/373. Further air-core drilling is required to test the extent of the mineralisation beneath the laterite which trends for about 500m along its north-south axis.

[2] *The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcement and that all of the previous assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the previous announcement have not materially changed.*

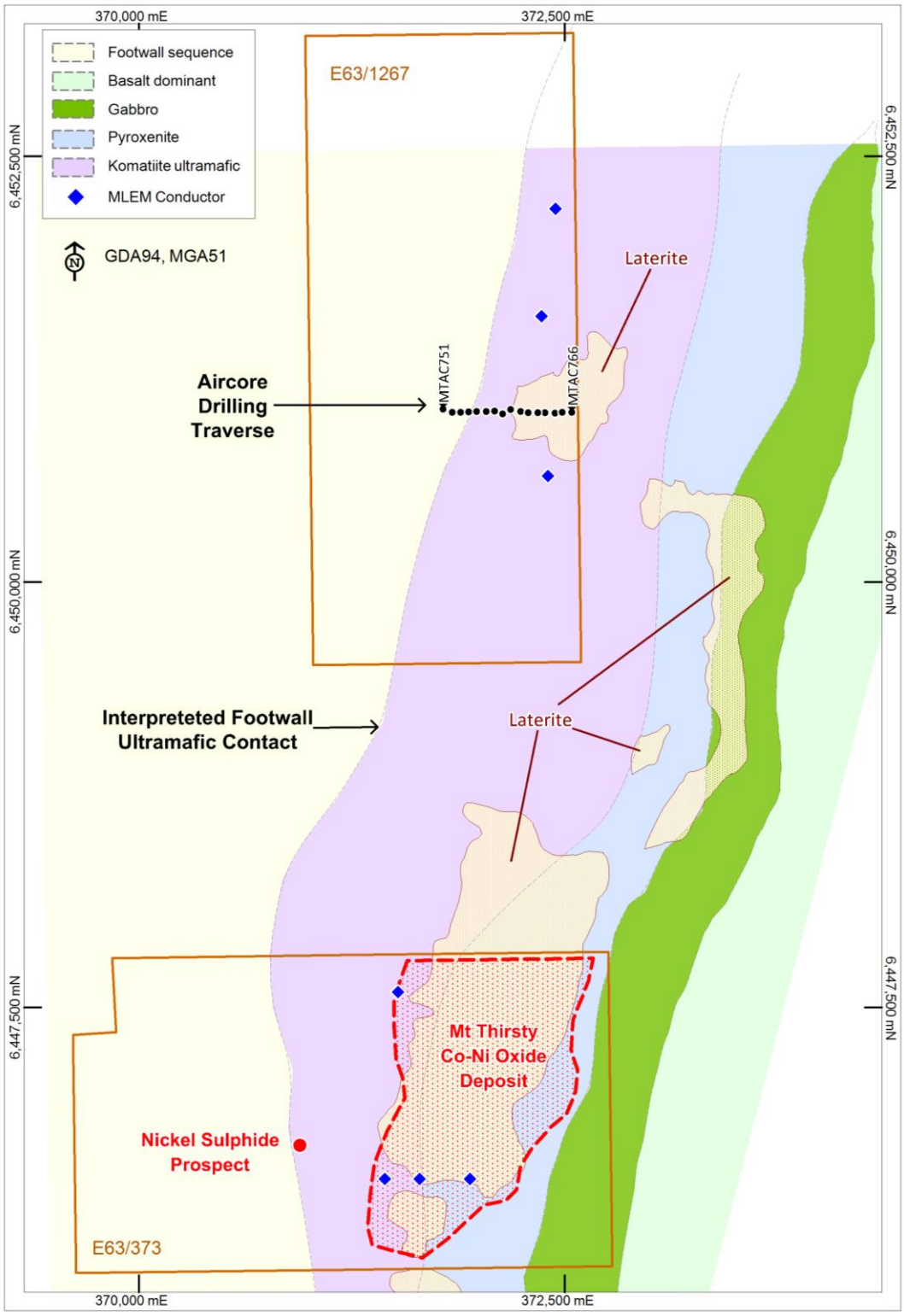

Figure 3: Location of recent aircore drilling program at Mt Thirsty in relation to known zones of laterite and MLEM conductors.

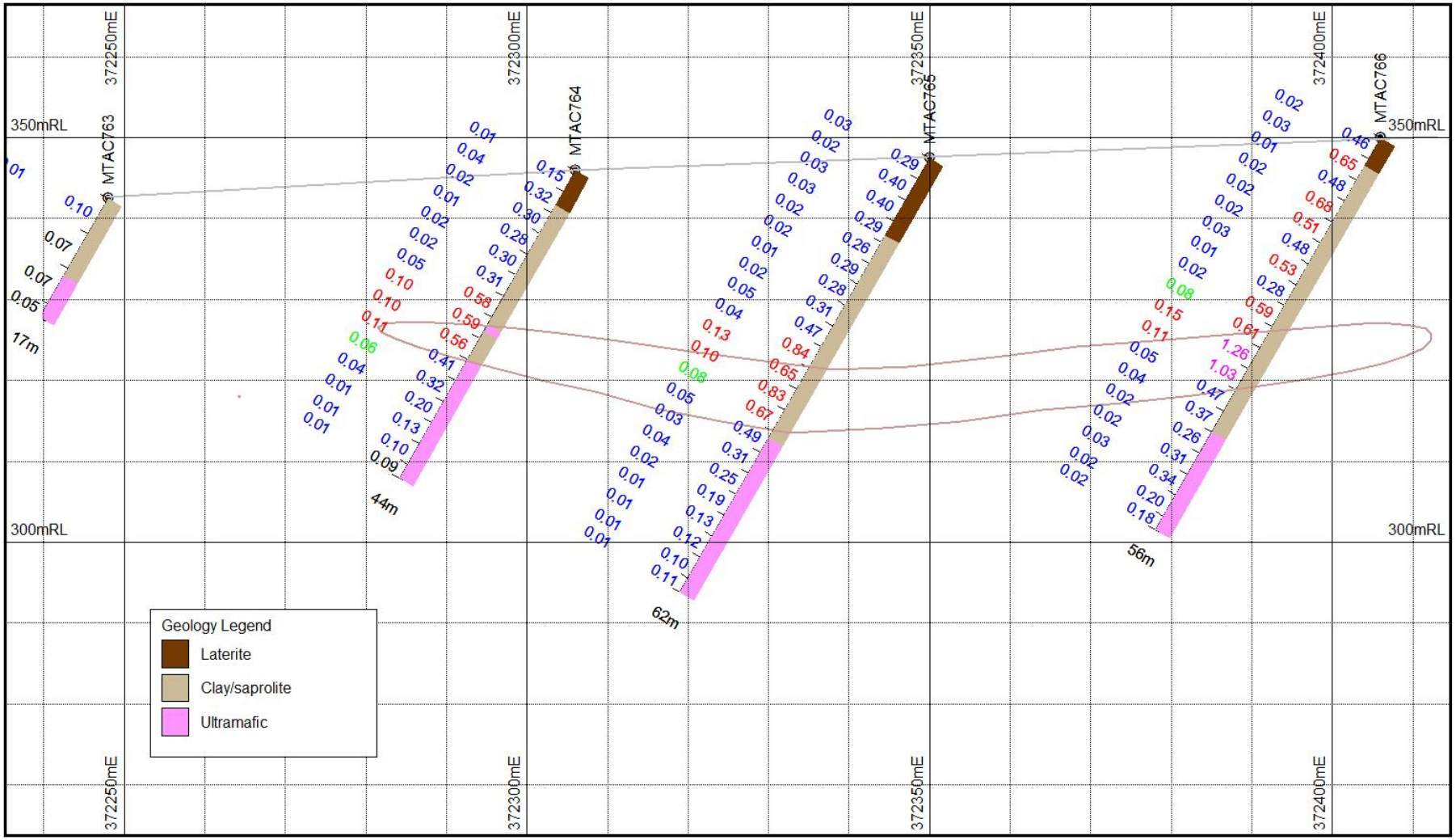

Figure 4: Cross-section 6,451,000N through holes MTAC763 to 766 on eastern end of the aircore traverse showing intersected layer of Co-Ni oxide mineralisation (brown outline, >0.06% Co). Assays: Left column = Co%, Right column = Ni% (AGD84, Zone 51).

TENEMENTS

The following tenement changes occurred during the quarter (see Tenement Listing at end of report):

- There was no tenement movements during the quarter.

CORPORATE

Recent Announcements

Date	Announcement
03/07/2015	Chairman's Update
19/05/2015	Mining to re-commence at Newminster
30/04/2015	Cashflow Report for the Quarter Ended 31/03/15
30/04/2015	Activities Report for the Quarter Ended 31/03/15
29/04/2015	Completion of Birthday Gift Sale
11/03/2015	Chairman's Letter to Shareholders
10/03/2015	Financial Statements 31.12.14

Note: All announcements are available on the Company's website.

INVESTOR INFORMATION

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Facsimile: (+61 8) 9481 3283
Email: barraadmin@barraresources.com.au
Website: www.barraresources.com.au

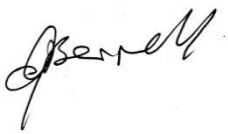
Capital Structure

373,247,883 listed ordinary shares

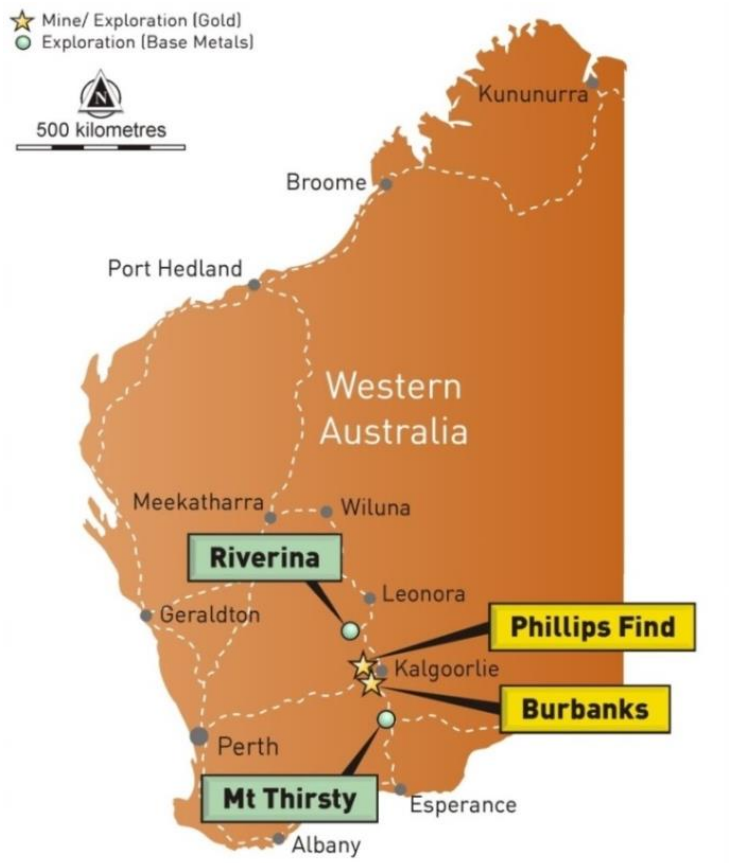
3,000,000 unlisted options

Company Directors

Gary Berrell	Executive Chairman
Grant Mooney	Non-Executive Director and Company Secretary
Jon Young	Non-Executive Director



GARY BERRELL
Executive Chairman



Project Location Map

Abbreviations

AC=Aircore, Au=gold, Co=cobalt, DEC=Department of Environment and Conservation, DD=Diamond, DMP=Department of Mines and Petroleum, g=grams, g/t=grams per tonne, kg=kilograms, km=kilometres, lb/s=pound/s, LME=London Metal Exchange, lt=litre, m=metres, min=minutes, ml=millilitre, mm=millimetre, Mn=manganese, Mt=million tonnes, Ni=nickel, oz/s=ounce/s, pH=measure (1-10) of acidity (1 acid, 7 neutral, 10 basic), ppb=parts per billion, ppm=parts per million, RAB=Rotary Air Blast, RC=Reverse Circulation, RL=Reduced Level, t=tonnes, tpa=tonnes per annum µm=micro metres, @= grading, %=percent, ^{o}C=degrees celsius.

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.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results and Mineral Resources for the Phillips Find Project is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Gary Harvey who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee of Barra Resources Ltd. 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.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results and Mineral Resources for the Mt Thirsty Project is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Michael J Glasson and Robert N Smith, Competent Persons who are members of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Glasson and Mr Smith are employees of Tasman Resources Ltd and in this capacity act as part time consultants to Conico Ltd. Mr Glasson and Mr Smith hold shares in Conico Ltd.

Mr Glasson and Mr Smith have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of the deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Glasson and Mr Smith consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX

TENEMENT LISTING

Tenement	Project	Location	Change in Interest (%) during Quarter			Comments
			End of Quarter	Acquired	Disposed	
M15/161	Burbanks	WA	0			*Reservation Area only (Figure 2)*
P15/5249		WA	100			
P15/5412		WA	100			
E63/1267	Mt Thirsty	WA	50			
E63/373		WA	50			
R63/4		*WA*	*50*	*Application Only, Covers same area as E63/373*		
M63/527		*WA*	*50*	*Application Only, Covers same area as E63/373*		
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			
P16/2390		WA	100			
P16/2391		WA	100			
P16/2392		WA	100			
P16/2393		WA	100			
P16/2394		WA	100			
P16/2397		WA	100			
P16/2398		WA	100			
P16/2399		WA	100			
P16/2400		WA	100			
P16/2401		WA	100			
P16/2403		WA	100			
P16/2404		WA	100			
P16/2405		WA	100			
P16/2406		WA	100			
P16/2407		WA	100			
P16/2408		WA	100			
P16/2410		WA	100			
P16/2578		WA	100			
P16/2702		WA	100			
P16/2757		WA	100			
P16/2783		WA	100			
P16/2784		WA	100			
P16/2785		WA	100			
P16/2786		WA	100			
P16/2422		WA	85			
P16/2423		WA	85			
P16/2424		WA	85			
P16/2425		WA	85			
E30/332	Riverina (JV Interest in Nickel Rights Only)	WA	30			
E30/333		WA	30			
M30/16		WA	30			
M30/43		WA	30			
M30/60		WA	30			
M30/84		WA	30			
M30/97		WA	30			
M30/98		WA	30			
M30/99		WA	30			
M30/127		WA	30			
M30/133		WA	30			
M30/157		WA	30			
M30/178		WA	30			
M30/182		WA	30			
P30/1017		WA	30			
P30/1018		WA	30			
P30/1020		WA	30			
P30/1021		WA	30			
P30/1023		WA	30			
P30/1024		WA	30			
P30/1025		WA	30			
P30/1026		WA	30			
P30/1027		WA	30			
P30/1033		WA	30			
P30/1034		WA	30			
P30/1038		WA	30			
P30/1040		WA	30			

MT THIRSTY AIRCORE DRILLING

Drillhole Collar Details

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Depth (m)
MTAC751	371650	6450864	321	286	-60	50
MTAC752	371703	6450846	322.5	276	-60	50
MTAC753	371754	6450846	324.5	262	-60	41
MTAC754	371801	6450849	325.5	266	-60	50
MTAC755	371846	6450850	327	267	-60	65
MTAC756	371903	6450852	329	291	-60	32
MTAC757	371953	6450853	330.5	268	-60	22
MTAC758	371999	6450837	332	271	-60	21
MTAC759	372047	6450862	335	256	-60	46
MTAC760	372104	6450851	337	278	-60	29
MTAC761	372150	6450845	338	271	-60	20
MTAC762	372207	6450844	340.5	286	-60	16
MTAC763	372248	6450843	342.5	267	-60	17
MTAC764	372306	6450842	346	263	-60	44
MTAC765	372350	6450847	347.5	271	-60	62
MTAC766	372406	6450847	350	268	-60	56

1. Easting and Northing are in UTM AGD84 Zone 51

Summary of significant drillhole intersections (Co > 0.06%)

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Co%	Ni%	Comments
MTAC751				No significant assay		Footwall sediments
MTAC752				No significant assay		Footwall sediments
MTAC753				No significant assay		Footwall sediments
MTAC754				No significant assay		Footwall sediments
MTAC755				No significant assay		Partially oxidised ultramafic
MTAC756				No significant assay		Partially oxidised ultramafic
MTAC757				No significant assay		Partially oxidised ultramafic
MTAC758				No significant assay		Partially oxidised ultramafic
MTAC759				No significant assay		Partially oxidised ultramafic
MTAC760				No significant assay		Partially oxidised ultramafic
MTAC761				No significant assay		Partially oxidised ultramafic
MTAC762				No significant assay		Partially oxidised ultramafic
MTAC763				No significant assay		Partially oxidised ultramafic
MTAC764	21	30	9	0.10	0.52	Oxide mineralisation
MTAC765	30	39	9	0.10	0.72	Oxide mineralisation
MTAC766	27	36	9	0.11	0.97	Oxide mineralisation

1. Depth From, Depth To and Width are downhole measurements (not True Width)

JORC Table 1 (Mt Thirsty Project, E63/1267)

Section 1 Sampling techniques and data (criteria in this group apply to all succeeding groups)		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling techniques.	*Nature and quality of sampling (EG 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 (eg "reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Air core drilling was undertaken on a single east-west traverse to test an interpreted footwall ultramafic contact position (nickel sulphide potential), a possible Ni-Co bearing laterite and the top of an EM conductor in E63/1267. Holes were spaced at 50m intervals inclined at 60^{o} west and drilled to depths of up to 65m. 16 holes were drilled for a total of 621 m. Hole locations were determined using a hand held GPS with an accuracy of ±5 metres. Coordinates are in UTM grid (AGD84 Z51). Air core drilling was used to obtain 1m samples throughout. These were composited into either 3 or 5m intervals for assay. Each sample was then dried and pulverised and a 25gm sub sample analysed for Ni, Co, Mn, Mg, Cu, Pb & Zn using a 4 acid digest with an ICP/ OES finish. A 40 gm sample was assayed for gold by fire assay with an ICPMS finish. Detection limits are 1ppb for Au, 10ppm for Ni, & Mn, 1ppm for Co & Cu, 2ppm for Pb, 5ppm for Zn and 200ppm for Mg.
Drilling techniques.	*Drill type (eg. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka etc.) and details (eg. 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.).*	Holes were drilled using air core to blade refusal (85mm hole diameter). A face sampling hammer was used to penetrate hard silcrete bands in the upper portion of some holes.
Drill sample recovery.	*Whether core and chip sample recoveries have been properly recorded 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.*	Drill hole cuttings were collected in a cyclone, which was cleaned between each 3 metre rod. Sample recovery was generally excellent. The very few intervals with obvious poorer sample recovery were recorded in the logs.
Logging.	*Whether core and chip samples have been 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.*	Logging is conducted in detail at the drill site by the site geologist, who routinely records weathering, lithology, alteration, mineralisation, or any other relevant features. It is considered to be logged at a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. Logging is qualitative in nature. The entire length of each hole was logged in 1m intervals.

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.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grainsize of the material being sampled.*	n/a Samples were placed on the ground in 1m piles and a representative vertical slice taken through each pile with a garden trowel. Nearly all samples were dry. Sample preparation followed industry standard practice of drying, coarse crushing to -6mm, before pulverising to 90% passing 75 micron. Two certified standards were used in the sample stream (OREAS 72A & 162) at the rate of 1 standard for every second hole. Material sampled is generally fine grained, and a 0.25kg sample from each metre composited over 2m or 5m intervals was considered quite adequate for first pass exploration.
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, spectrometer, 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 (eg. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie. lack of bias) and precision have been established..*	The assay procedure already described is considered appropriate for the elements and style of mineralisation and early stage of exploration. Analysis is considered total. No tools used. The internal laboratory QAQC procedures included analysing their own suite of internal standards and blanks within every sample batch and also adding sample duplicates.
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.*	Significant intersections are determined by company personnel, and checked internally. No holes twinned at this early stage of exploration Individual sample numbers are generated and matched on site with down hole depths. Sample numbers are then used to match assays when received from the laboratory. Verification of data is managed and checked by company personnel with extensive experience. All data is stored electronically, with industry standard systems and backups Data is not subject to any adjustments.
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.*	Hole locations were determined by hand held GPS and are accurate to approximately +/- 5m (northing and easting); The grid system used is AGD 84 Zone 51 which conforms with previously established grids in the area. 2.5m spaced topographic contours have been prepared from ortho-photomaps and hole RLs are measured from these. This topographic control is considered quite adequate for exploration purposes.

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.*	Sample spacing is considered quite adequate for a first pass drilling programme. n/a at this early stage of exploration Cuttings were collected in 1m intervals but composited in 3m or 5m 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.*	Holes were drilled approx. perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the stratigraphy, the most likely orientation of any mineralised structures. n/a
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are collected in pre numbered calico bags and packed into sealed sacks for transport. MTJV staff delivered the samples to a trusted courier in Norseman for delivery to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews.	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No review or audits of sampling techniques or data have been conducted.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results **(criteria listed in the preceding group apply also to this group)**		
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 exploration results relate to the Mt Thirsty Project, located approximately 20km north west of Norseman, Western Australia and owned 100% by Conico Ltd through its subsidiary Meteore Metals Pty Ltd. The project includes exploration licences, 63/373 and 63/1267. A retention licence has been applied for over E63/373 which is currently also covered by a mining lease application. There are no partnerships or joint ventures. A 1.75% NSR royalty is payable on any production from E63/373. The ELs lies within the Ngadju native title claim (WC99/002), and agreements between the claimants and Conico are designed to protect Aboriginal heritage sites. There are no historical or wilderness sites or national parks or known environmental settings that affect the Mt Thirsty Project. Conico has secure tenure over the project area at the time of reporting and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties.	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Mt Thirsty area was explored for nickel sulphide mineralisation in the late sixties and early seventies by Anaconda, Union Miniere and CRA. Although no significant sulphide discoveries were made during that time, limonitic cobalt/nickel mineralisation was encountered but not followed up. In the 1990's gold exploration in this area by Resolute-Samantha was not successful however they subsequently discovered high grade cobalt mineralisation in the oxidised profile above an orthocumulate peridotite.

Geology.	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Mt Thirsty area is prospective for Archaean greenstone belt, komattiite and layered mafic intrusion hosted nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation as well as Ni-Co oxide/laterite mineralisation associated with weathered ultramafic rocks. A Ni-Co oxide deposit occurs within E63/373 and isolated Ni sulphide mineralisation has also been intersected by drilling in this tenement.
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*	Refer to details in the body of the report or announcement.
Data aggregation methods.	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg. 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.*	Average assays for the intervals stated above were calculated by weighting by sample length. There has been no cutting of high grades. For individual assays below the lower limit of detection, a grade of half the detection limit has been applied, although this is rare. Not applicable. No metal equivalent values have been calculated.
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 (eg. 'downhole length, true width not known').*	At the current stage of exploration the orientation of mineralisation is not known with any certainty, and hence all statements regarding drill hole intersections are clarified with the comment that intersections are "down hole".
Diagrams.	*Where possible, maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any material discovery being reported if such diagrams significantly clarify the report.*	Diagrams showing a plan view of drill hole collar locations and any appropriate sectional view are included.
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.*	It is impracticable to report all assay results due to the multi-element nature of the mineralisation and the substantial thicknesses involved. Accordingly, intervals for reporting have been selected having regard for the main elements of potential economic significance (nickel, copper and gold), at levels and widths considered to exhibit a high degree of anomalism, potential to provide vectors to economic mineralisation or represent potentially economic material.

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.*	Any other substantive exploration data such as pertinent geological observations, petrographic data and geophysical results are included where appropriate.
Further work.	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. 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.*	The nature and scale of planned further work is included in the report.