



HIGH GRADE NICKEL SULPHIDES INTERSECTED AT MT THIRSTY JV

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Reverse Circulation drilling at Mt Thirsty has returned positive results in the search for nickel sulphide mineralisation.
- RC Hole MTRC015 returned 6 metres @ 3.40% Nickel from 201 metres downhole including 2 metres @ 6.75% Nickel.
- RC drilling is ongoing with one further hole remaining in the current program. The Joint Venture parties are gearing up for an expanded geophysical and drill program likely to commence in July.

Nickel Sulphide Exploration Results

Barra Resources Limited ("Barra") and joint venture partner Fission Energy Limited ("Fission") are pleased to announce the intersection of primary nickel sulphide mineralisation in RC hole (MTRC015) testing the footwall basalt contact west of the Mt Thirsty cobalt-nickel-manganese oxide deposit (refer to Figure 1). Mt Thirsty is located 20 kilometres north-northwest of Norseman, Western Australia.

Reverse Circulation hole MTRC015 has intersected a 6 metre thick zone of massive stringer nickel sulphides assaying 3.38% nickel (Table 1 and Figure 2) at a down hole depth of 201 metres (interpreted to be a vertical depth of approximately 190 metres) adjacent to the footwall basalt-ultramafic contact. Sampling was undertaken with a spear and the assay method was Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectroscopy (ICP MS). The average weight of the samples was 4 kg.

This is the first RC hole to pass through the footwall contact zone. Two other holes MTRC014 and MTRC016 located 200 metres north and south of MTRC015, failed to reach the footwall contact. The zone of nickel sulphide mineralisation contains visible sulphide minerals including pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pentlandite, pyrite and magnetite. The mineralisation is located near the base of a 50 metre thick flow of serpentinised olivine-rich cumulate textured ultramafics. The latter are the preferred host rocks for nickel sulphide mineralisation such as that found at Kambalda, Western Australia. Interestingly, as is found in Kambalda, this interval (201 m to 207 m downhole) is enriched in Copper and is surrounded by a low grade halo grading >0.10% Nickel.

Hole No	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)
MTRC015	201	202	1.00	2.4%	0.05%
MTRC015	202	203	1.00	0.2%	0.43%
MTRC015	203	204	1.00	6.0%	0.12%
MTRC015	204	205	1.00	7.5%	0.15%
MTRC015	205	206	1.00	0.2%	0.01%
MTRC015	206	207	1.00	4.0%	0.08%

TABLE 1: Nickel and Copper ICP MS assays for RC drill hole MTRC 015 collared on 370970E, 6446450N at the Mt Thirsty Project, Norseman, Western Australia.

The drill hole, collared at 370970E and 6446450N (GDA94 Zone 51) was drilled orientated at 60° to the west. Based on the current geological interpretation down hole intercepts are believed to be close to true width.

Exploration Strategy

The exploration strategy is based on a geological model similar to the basal lava channel embayment type structures observed at Kambalda. Basal lava channel embayments located on ultramafic-basalt contacts are a preferred location for nickel sulphide accumulations in the Kambalda region. Several of these basal embayment type structures have been identified within the project area and are currently being evaluated at Mt Thirsty.

The massive nickel sulphide stringer mineralisation appears to have been remobilised from a source nearby. Geophysical interpretation based on aeromagnetic data put the lava channel at least 400m in strike length. The geology appears quite complex with several flat dipping pegmatite sills breaking up the stratigraphy into segments similar to the geological setting of Western Areas Flying Fox Nickel Deposit at Forrestania (refer Figure 2).

Proposed Exploration

Following the completion of the final RC drill hole (anticipated to be late this week), the Joint Venture parties are planning (subject to the approval of the proposed work programs) an aggressive Geophysical RC and Diamond Drilling program for the 2H 2010 based on a geological model similar to the basal lava channel embayment type structures.



Dean Goodwin
Managing Director
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The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Dean Goodwin who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dean Goodwin is a full-time employee of the Company. Dean Goodwin 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 2005 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dean Goodwin consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

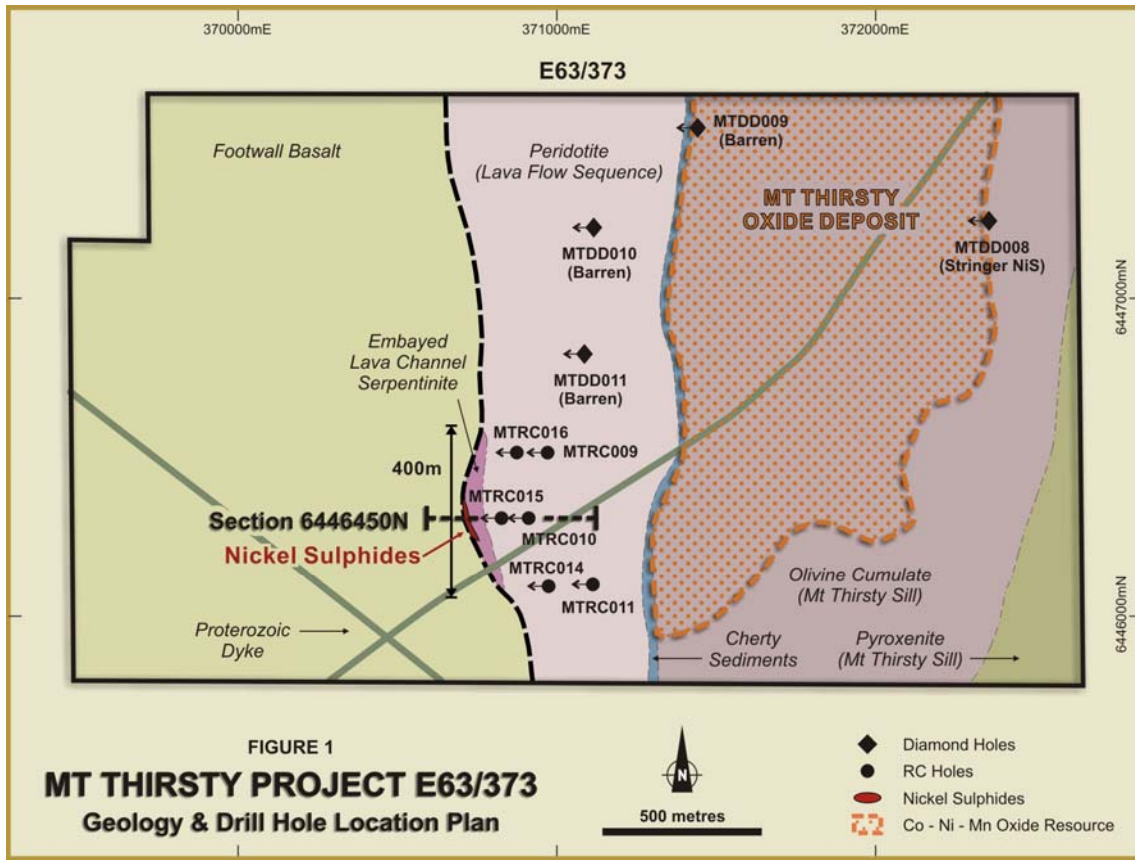


Figure 1: Geology and Drillhole Location Plan

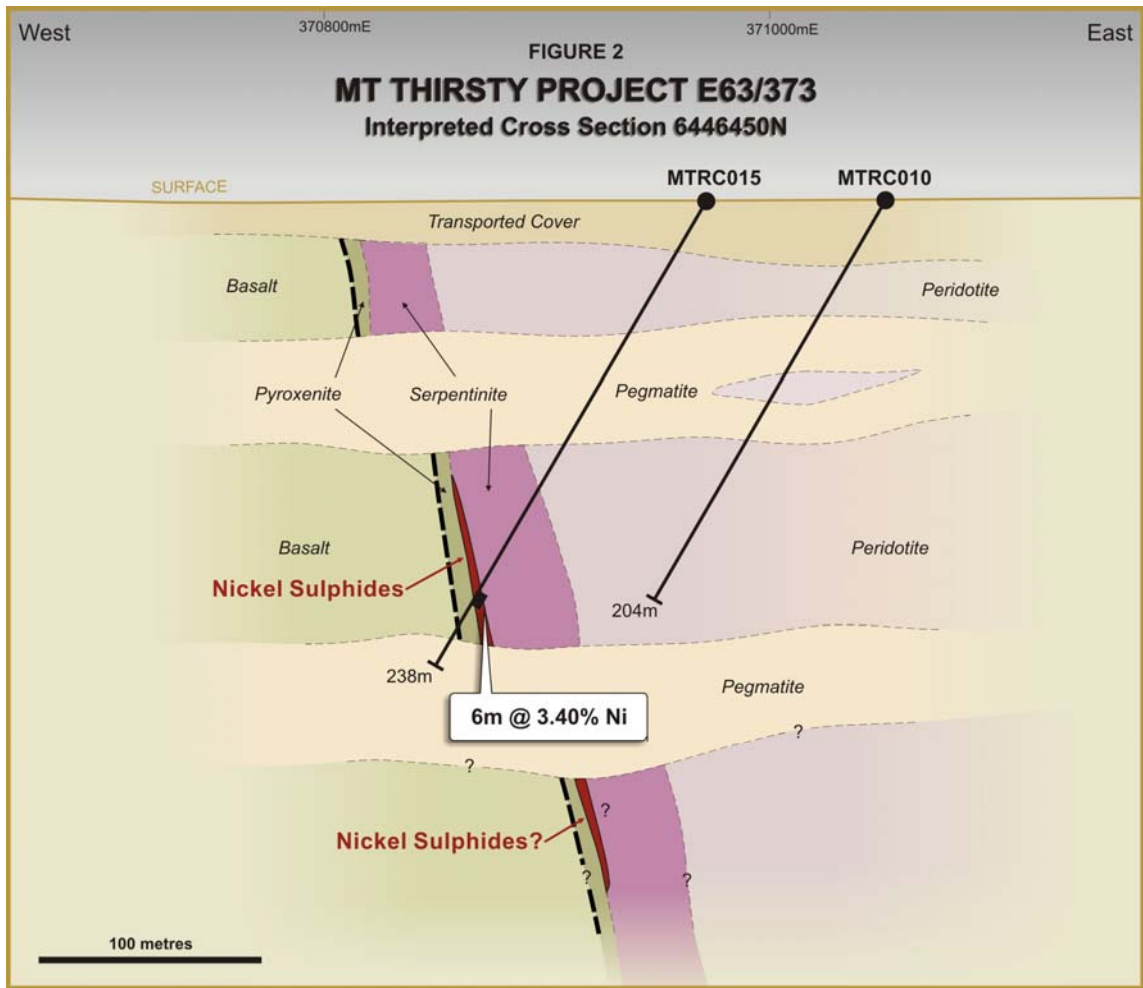


Figure 2: Interpreted Cross Section of Geology