ASX Announcement

1 July 2021

BRYAH RESOURCES LIMITED

Bryah Vectors in on Windalah Copper-Gold Target

Drilling hits major pathfinder-enriched sulphide zone with coincident geophysical anomaly

Highlights:

- Phase 1 RC drilling program at the Windalah Prospect intersects **broad sulphide-rich zone with highly elevated VMS pathfinder minerals**
- DDIP survey identifies **coincident geophysical anomaly at depth**
- Highest copper results include: – **2m @ 0.23% Cu** from 132m in BBRC063, and **4m @ 0.12% Cu** from 136m in BBRC064
- Results indicate latest drilling is **closer to a potential copper-gold source**
- **Phase 2 (diamond core) drilling to test depth extensions at Windalah Prospect** to commence in coming weeks

Bryah Resources Limited ("Bryah" or "the Company") is pleased to provide this update on its exploration activities at the Windalah Copper-Gold Prospect, which lies within the Company's Bryah Basin Project, located in central Western Australia (see Figure 1).

In April 2021, Bryah completed eight Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes, totalling 1,925 metres drilled to depths of up to 350 metres, to test below the significant Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) pathfinder element anomaly identified in earlier soil sampling and aircore drilling[1]. All assay results from this RC drilling have now been received and evaluated for anomalism in copper, gold and VMS pathfinder elements including antimony (Sb), arsenic (As), thallium (Tl), selenium (Se), molybdenum (Mo), cadmium (Cd), lead (Pb) and zinc (Zn).

Three RC drill holes (BBRC062, 063 and 068) intersected a broad disseminated to semi-massive sulphide zone, up to 194 metres in down hole thickness (BBRC063: 108-302m), with highly elevated antimony and arsenic, together with weakly elevated copper and gold values. This sulphide-rich zone is considered to be the source of the surface VMS pathfinder element anomaly identified in earlier soil sampling. The concentration of these pathfinder elements is increasing significantly with depth, indicating closer proximity to a potential VMS copper-gold source.

The sulphide-rich zone lies within moderate to intensely sericite-chlorite-pyrite altered mafic volcanic/volcaniclastic rocks of the Narracoota Formation, just beneath the contact with the overlying sediments of the Ravelstone Formation. Importantly this is the same stratigraphic position as the high-grade Horseshoe Lights copper-gold deposit, located 13km to the north.

[1] See BYH ASX Announcement dated 27 November 2020 for full details.

Address
Level 1, 85 Havelock Street
West Perth WA 6005
Tel: +61 8 9321 0001
Email: info@bryah.com.au

ASX Code: BYH
ABN: 59 616 795 245
Shares on issue: 196,873,841
Latest Share Price: $0.059
Market Capitalisation: $11.6M

Projects
Bryah Basin – Copper, Gold, Manganese
Gabanintha – Gold, Copper

Following the RC drilling and down hole electromagnetic surveying, 2 lines of Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation (DDIP) surveying was recently completed over the Windalah area. Both lines recorded moderate chargeability responses, with the eastern line's response lying in a position coinciding with the sulphide-rich zone observed in the latest drilling.

Commenting on the exploration results, Managing Director Neil Marston said:

"This first round of deep drilling at Windalah provides the company with increasing confidence as we vector in, on what we believe to be, a potential copper-gold source at depth.

"We have confirmed with this drilling that there is a major volcanogenic massive sulphide system at Windalah. The system is extensive in size and open at depth.

"We are observing highly elevated key pathfinder minerals, including some copper, within a broad sulphide-rich zone. Significantly, we are also recording conductive responses from geophysical surveys of this zone which lies in the same stratigraphy as the nearby known high-grade copper-gold deposit at Horseshoe Lights.

"We have a diamond drill rig scheduled to start drilling later in July to test this sulphide-rich zone at depth so we are very keen to see some drill core from this system in the coming weeks."

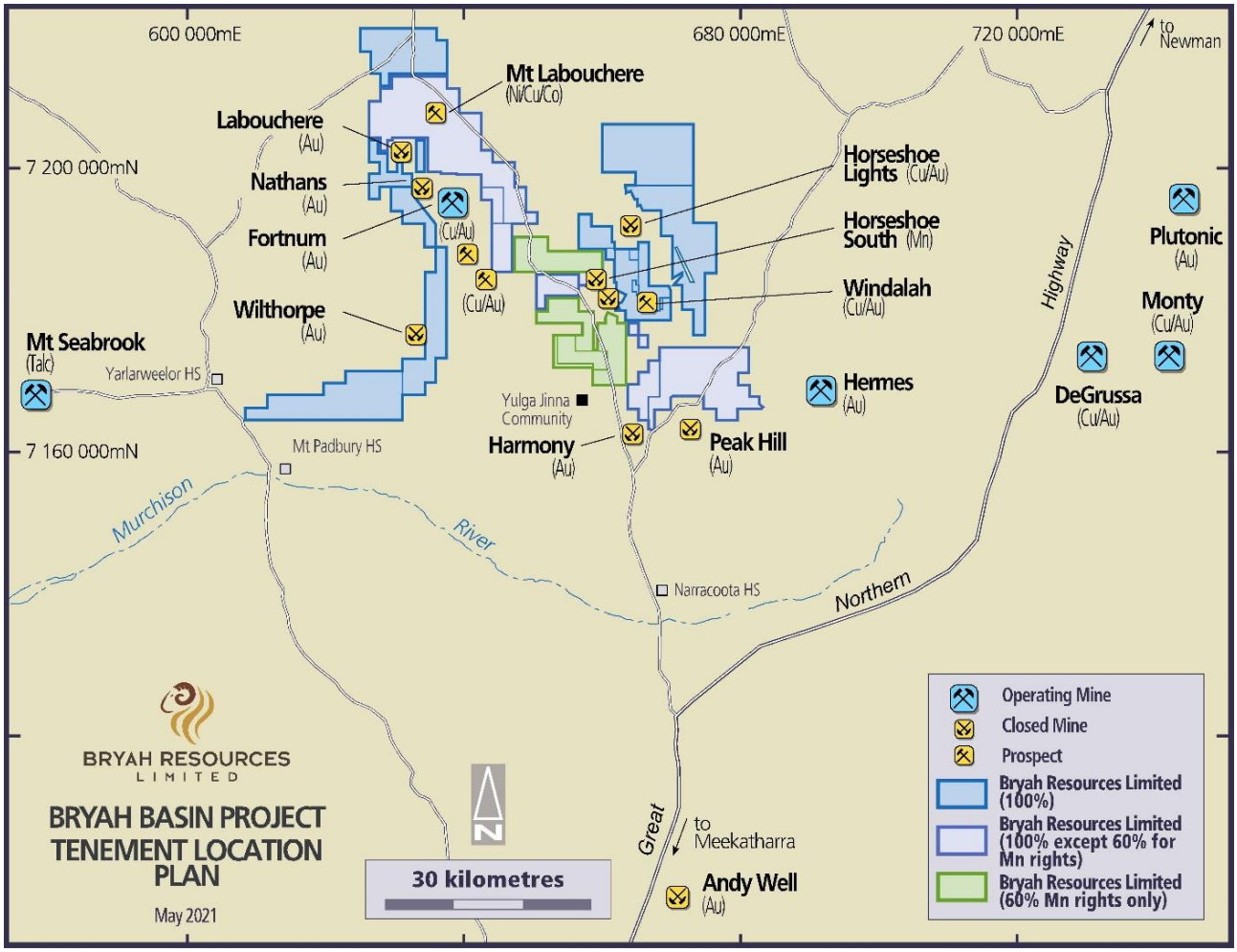

Figure 1 – Bryah Basin Project Tenement Location Plan

Drilling Results

Phase 1 RC drilling consisted of 8 holes drilled for 1,925 metres. Of these holes, three holes (BBRC062, 63 and 68) achieved close to their target depths of up to 350 metres. Five holes did not reach target depth due to the ground conditions and some of these will be extended with diamond tails in the next phase of drilling.

Collar locations of the drill holes and anomalous copper and gold results from this and earlier drilling are shown in Figure 2.

A summary of significant drilling results for all holes is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Significant Intersections

Hole ID	Easting mE	Northing mN	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth /Dip (degrees)	From (m)	To (m)	Inter-val (m)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	S (%)	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm /%)
BBRC061	665488	7180856	220	70°/-60°	26	30	4	2.1	1.5	*bld*	**1.18**	146
					54	56	2	1.5	2	*bld*	**1.97**	196
					162	166	4	50.1	7	1.4	**0.85**	477
BBRC062	665839	7180497	350	30°/-60°	130	138	8	**188**	6.3	**10.1**	0.01	422
					152	256	**104**	**268**	**24.7**	**8.1**	0.01	120
				including	208	250	**42**	**428**	**34.4**	**11.1**	0.01	78
BBRC063	665697	7180569	331	30°/-60°	72	86	14	16.6	2.7	0.1	0.01	**599**
					108	302	**194**	**104**	**15.2**	**5.1**	0.02	118
				including	108	222	**114**	**111**	**20.3**	**7.1**	0.02	162
				and	132	134	2	76.7	11.2	5.9	0.04	**0.23%**
				and	200	212	12	**290**	**15.6**	**12.6**	0.04	105
BBRC064	665985	7180429	184	30°/-60°	136	140	4	74.8	2	0.23	0.01	**0.12%**
BBRC065	665528	7180817	214	80°/-60°	10	14	4	3.1	2.1	*bld*	**1.05**	254
					40	44	4	2.8	5.4	*bld*	**0.72**	279
					82	88	6	3.8	1	*bld*	**0.95**	81
BBRC066	665565	7180658	208	70°/-60°	No Significant Results							
BBRC067	666081	7180602	178	30°/-65°	No Significant Results							
BBRC068	665932	7180660	240	30°/-65°	0	42	**42**	**154**	**45.8**	1.5	0.003	53.7

1. *bld – below limit of detection*
2. *RL for all holes assumed to be 558m (pending final survey)*

Assay results from phase 1 RC drilling at Windalah have significantly increased the size and tenor of the downhole geochemical anomaly identified in previous drilling[2]. The suite of elements enriched at Windalah is typical of many VMS deposits globally and is comparable to the nearby high-grade Horseshoe Lights Cu-Au mine. This includes enrichment of As, Sb, Mo, Se, Cd, Pb, Zn, Tl as well as copper, gold and silver.

The locus of the zoned pathfinder enrichment halo is centred on a significantly As-Sb-Mo-Tl enriched footwall silica-sericite-pyrite alteration zone (see Figure 3), typical of "Kuroko-type" / "felsic-siliciclastic" copper-gold VMS deposits. Maximum assay values in this drilling include:

- As - **865.1 ppm** (279x median background for Upper Narracoota Fm rocks).
- Sb - **88.4 ppm** (54.2x median background for Upper Narracoota Fm rocks).
- Mo - **25.3 ppm** (31.6x median background for Upper Narracoota Fm rocks).
- Tl - **2.14 ppm** (35.6x median background for Upper Narracoota Fm rocks).

[2] See BYH ASX Announcement dated 27 November 2020 for full details.

The semi-massive pyritic zone at the "stratigraphic top" to this alteration zone is thought to be analogous with distal Horseshoe Lights Cu-Au deposit sulphides. This semi-massive pyritic zone sits immediately beneath the footwall of the Upper Narracoota–Ravelstone Formation transition facies – a similar stratigraphic position to the Horseshoe Lights Cu-Au deposit (see Figure 4).

This zoned pathfinder enrichment halo suggests that the As-Sb-Mo-Tl enriched footwall may be close to potential copper-gold mineralisation at Windalah. This is the focus of future drilling efforts with diamond holes in Phase 2 planned to pass underneath these zones intersected in BBRC062, BBRC063 and BBRC064, which will be extended with a diamond tail (see Figures 2 and 4).

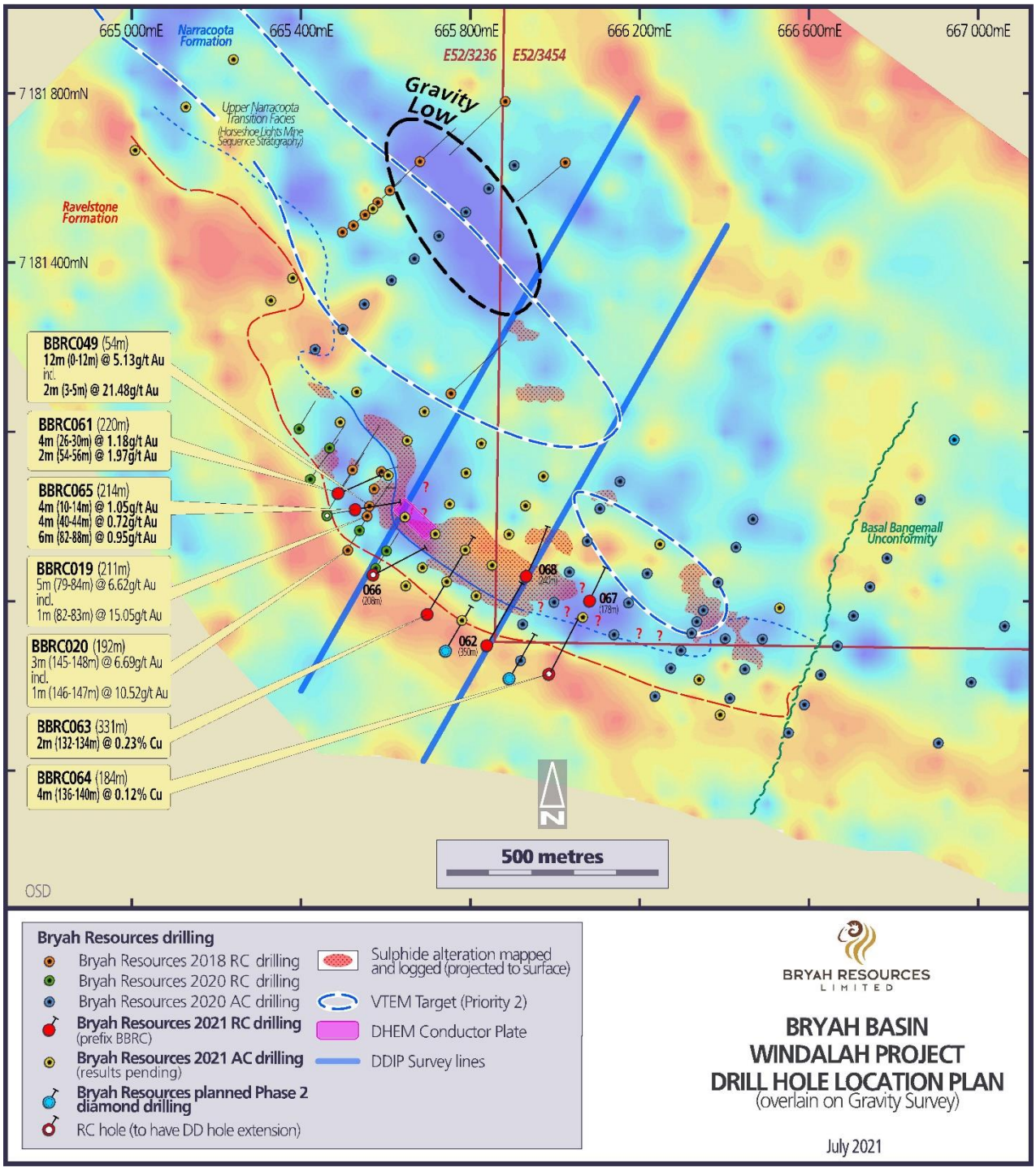

Figure 2 – Windalah Prospect Drill Hole Location Plan

Distal sulphide-enriched zones present in more chlorite-pyrite altered rocks at lower sulphide concentrations. Pathfinder enrichment of sulphides within these zones is greater in elements such as Cd, Pb, Se and Zn. Maximum assay values include:

- Se - **19.6 ppm** (>39.2x median background for Upper Narracoota Fm rocks)
- Pb - **1263 ppm** (383x median background for Upper Narracoota Fm rocks)
- Zn - **703 ppm** (9.6x median background for Upper Narracoota Fm rocks)
- Cd - **30.8 ppm** (770x median background for Upper Narracoota Fm rocks)

Current Cu-Au intersections in sulphides remain relatively low and discontinuous, however, the pathfinder geochemical data indicates that the Company is vectoring in on a Cu-Au target.

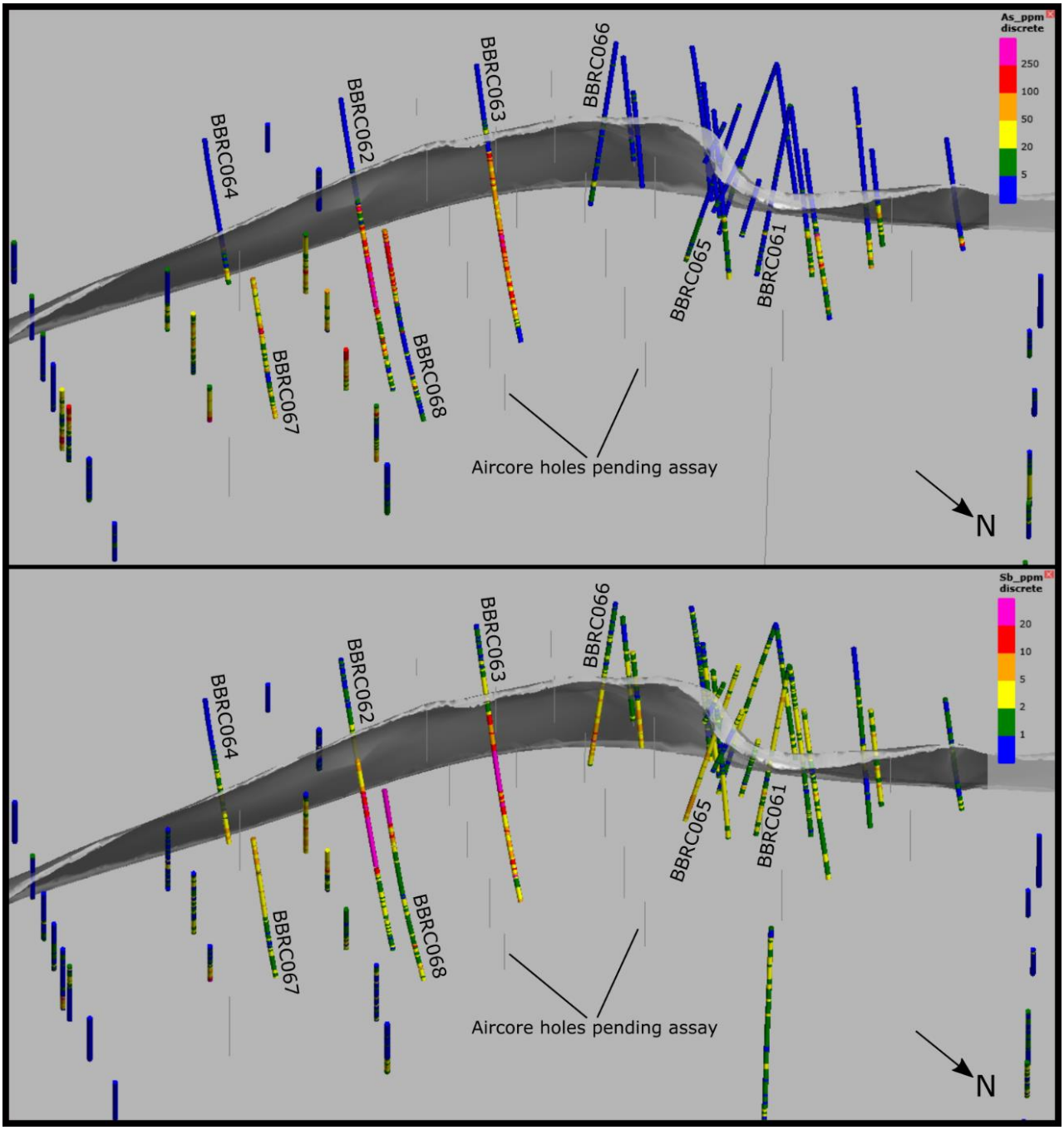

Figure 3 – Oblique view looking SW showing downhole geochemical pathfinder enrichment (As and Sb) at Windalah. Wireframe for transition facies footwall chert horizon included for spatial reference.

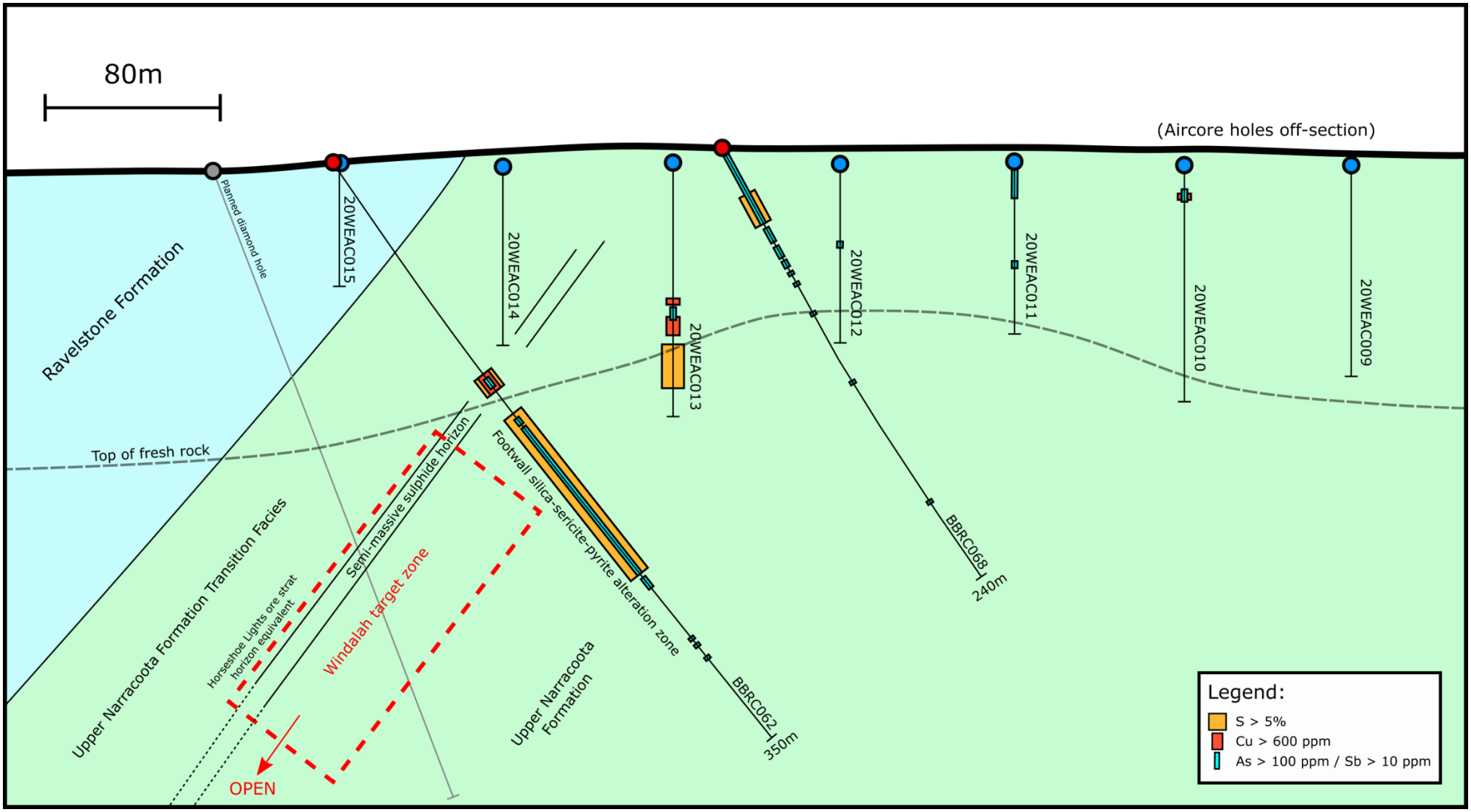

Figure 4 – Drill Section through BRRC062 and BRRC068

DDIP Survey

Two lines of DDIP surveying were recently completed (see Figure 5). The DDIP survey was aimed at testing for deeper responses below the modelled Down Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) conductor plate, as well as testing a large Priority 2 Variable Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) anomaly (see Figure 2) identified in 2018[3].

The eastern DDIP survey line recorded one moderate chargeability response which coincides with the sulphide-rich zone observed in the RC drilling. The depth of the chargeability anomaly has not been constrained by this survey and needs to be drill-tested beneath BBRC062 (see Figure 6).

The western DDIP survey line recorded two conductive responses, one which coincides with the earlier shallow DHEM anomaly which was recently detected in 2 surveyed RC holes[4]. The second (northern) response coincides with a large gravity low and coincident VTEM anomaly (See Figure 2).

The moderate chargeability anomaly located beneath the Upper Narracoota-Ravelstone Formation contact is believed to represent the stringer/disseminated sulphide zone observed in drillholes BBRC062 and BBRC063. The strength of this chargeability anomaly increases from the western to the eastern line suggesting sulphide concentration increases towards the eastern line. This is supported by sulphur assays and geological observations from chips. Furthermore, the location of this chargeability anomaly is at the same stratigraphic horizon as the Horseshoe Lights Cu-Au VMS deposit.

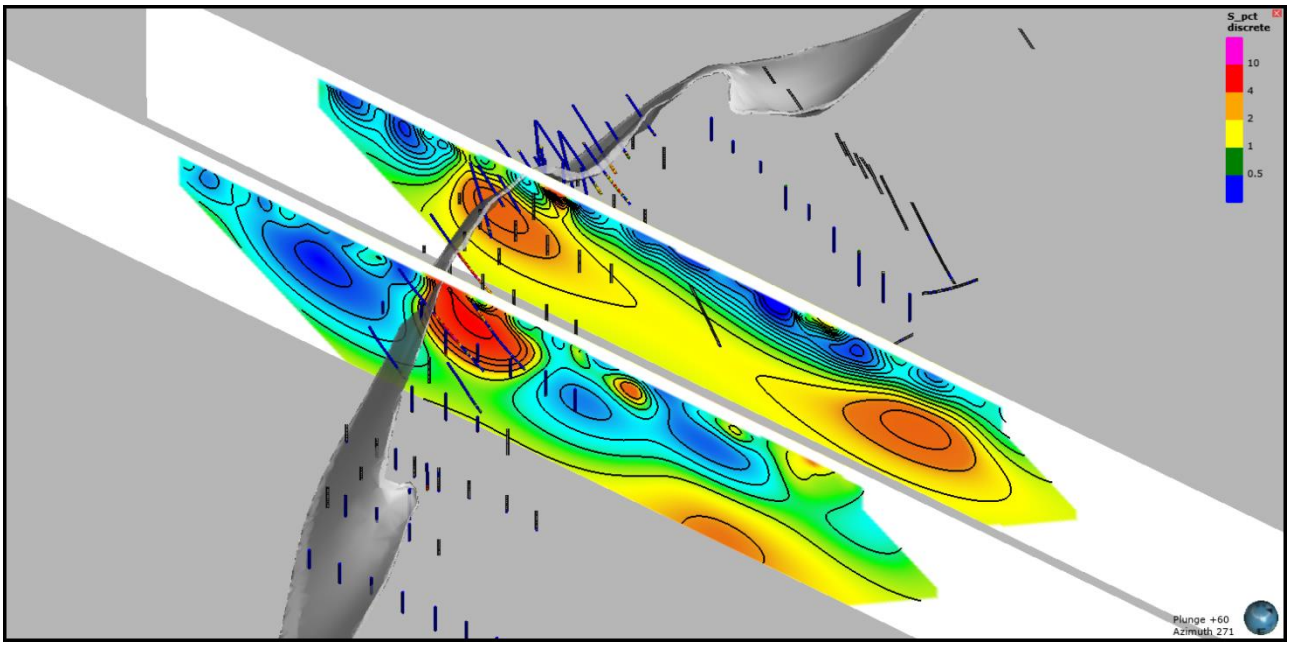

Figure 5 – DDIP chargeability sections at Windalah shown in 3D space (looking West). Wireframe for transition facies footwall chert horizon included for spatial reference.

[3] See BYH ASX Announcement dated 29 June 2018 for full details.
[4] See BYH ASX Announcement dated 25 May 2021 for full details.

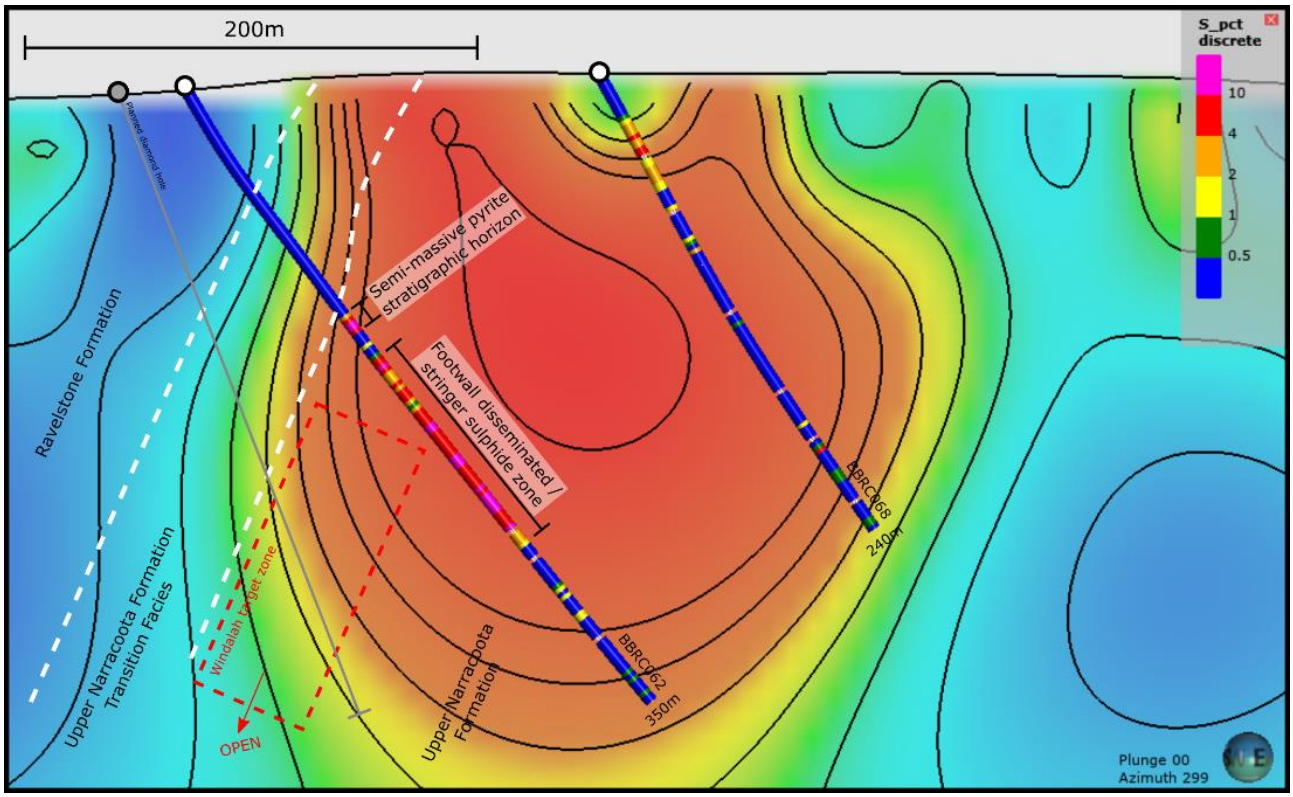

Figure 6 – Eastern DDIP chargeability section, looking west, at the Upper Narracoota – Ravelstone Formation contact with sulphur assay on RC drillhole traces.

Aircore Drilling

An aircore drilling program of 31 holes for 2,537 metres at the Windalah and 6 holes for 279 metres at Mount Labouchere Nickel-Copper-Cobalt Prospects has been completed.

The location of the drilled aircore holes at Windalah is shown in Figure 2 and includes holes which were drilled directly into the modelled DHEM conductor plate zone. Other holes were drilled to test the lateral and footwall extent of the sulphide-rich zone and generate more reliable geochemical vectors.

Samples collected from this aircore drilling program have been sent to a laboratory in Perth for analysis using conventional laboratory techniques.

Follow-up Activities

Phase 2 drilling (diamond core) is due to commence later in July 2021.

It is expected that drilling will consist of diamond core extensions to RC holes drilled in earlier phases and additional holes to test the target zone at greater depth below BBRC062 and 063 (see Figure 2).

Results from the aircore program at Windalah and Mount Labouchere will be reported as they become available.

The board of directors of Bryah Resources Limited has authorised this announcement to be given to the ASX.

For further information, please contact:

Neil Marston
Managing Director
Tel: +61 8 9321 0001

Cate Rocchi
Perth Media
E: cate@perthmedia.com.au

About Bryah Resources Limited

Bryah Resources Limited is a copper-gold-manganese focused explorer with 2 projects located in central Western Australia, being the 1,125km^2 Bryah Basin Project and the 170km^2 Gabanintha Project.

The Bryah Basin is host to the high-grade copper-gold mines at DeGrussa, discovered by Sandfire Resources Limited in 2009, and at Horseshoe Lights, which was mined until 1994. The Bryah Basin also has several historical and current manganese mines including the Company's recently acquired Horseshoe South mine. The Company has a joint venture agreement with OM (Manganese) Limited in respect to its manganese rights only on approximately 600 km^2 of its Bryah Basin tenement holdings.

At Gabanintha, Bryah holds the rights to all minerals except Vanadium, Uranium, Cobalt, Chromium, Titanium, Lithium, Tantalum, Manganese & Iron Ore (Excluded Minerals). Australian Vanadium Limited retains 100% rights in the Excluded Minerals on the Gabanintha Project. Bryah has announced a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource at the Tumblegum South Prospect at Gabanintha of ***600,000 tonnes @ 2.2 g/t Au for 42,500 oz Au***[5]*.The Company recently announced the disposal of the Tumblegum South Deposit to Star Minerals Limited*[6]*.*

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Ashley Jones, Consultant with Kamili Geology Pty Ltd. Mr Jones is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Jones is a consultant to Bryah Resources Limited ("the Company"). Mr Jones 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'. Ashley Jones consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where the Company refers to Exploration Results in this announcement (referencing previous releases made to the ASX), the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

Competent Person Statement — Mineral Resource Estimation

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources (see BYH ASX announcement dated 29 January 2020) is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Ashley Jones, Consultant with Kamili Geology Pty Ltd. Mr Jones is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM).

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate with that announcement 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 materially changed from the original announcement.

Forward Looking Statements

This report may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this report, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

[5] See BYH ASX Announcement dated 29 January 2020 for full details.
[6] See BYH ASX Announcement dated 9 March 2021 for full details.

Appendix 1 – Bryah Basin RC Drilling Program

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Exploration Results

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	• For the April 2021 drilling program Bryah utilised Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes. • RC drilling was to generally accepted industry standard producing 2.0m samples which were collected beneath the cyclone and then passed through a splitter. • The splitter reject sample was collected into plastic bags and laid out on the ground in 20-50m rows. • The full length of each hole drilled was sampled at 2 metre intervals. • All Bryah samples collected were submitted to a contract commercial laboratory for drying, crushing and homogenising the sample. • All 2m composite samples and 1m splits were submitted and analysed for a comprehensive 48 element suite with a 4-acid digestion and ICP-MS finish. In addition, they were also analysed for Au by 50g lead fire assay with ICP-OES finish
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.).*	• All holes were drilled with a contract RC drilling rig. • All RC holes were drilled using a 143mm hammer drilling bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Only RC samples which were sent for laboratory analysis have been weighed. • To ensure maximum sample recovery and the representivity of the samples, an experienced Company geologist was present during drilling to monitor the sampling process. Any issues were immediately rectified. • Sample recovery was recorded by the Company geologist and this was based on how much of the sample is returned from the cyclone and cone splitter. This was recorded as good, fair, poor or no sample. • Bryah is satisfied that the RC holes have taken a sufficiently representative sample of the interval and minimal loss of fines has occurred in the RC drilling resulting in minimal sample bias. • At this stage, no investigations have been made into whether there is a relationship between sample recovery and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 the 2m RC samples were sieved and collected into 20m chip trays for geological logging of colour, weathering, lithology, alteration and mineralisation for potential Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. • RC logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. • All chip trays will be photographed. • The total length of the RC holes were logged. Where no sample was returned due to cavities/voids it was recorded as such.

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.*
		• Sampling technique:
		  ○ All RC samples were collected from the RC rig and were collected beneath the cyclone and then passed through the cone splitter.
		  ○ The samples were generally dry, and all attempts were made to ensure the collected samples were dry.
		  ○ The cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned with compressed air at the end of every 6m drill rod.
		  ○ The sample sizes were appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of intersections, the sampling methodology and percent value assay ranges for the primary elements.
		• Quality Control Procedures were:
		  ○ A duplicated sample was collected every 50 samples.
		  ○ Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples were inserted in the field every 4 per 100 samples containing a range of gold and base metal values.
		  ○ Overall QAQC insertion rate of 1:16.6 samples
		  ○ Laboratory repeats were taken, and standards inserted at pre-determined level specified by the laboratory.
		  ○ The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of intersections, the sampling methodology and the assay value ranges expected for both gold and copper.

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.*	• Duplicates and samples containing standards were included in the analyses.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 have been independently verified by alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes has not been implemented and is not considered necessary at this stage of exploration. • The Competent Person has visited the site and supervised the drilling and sampling process in the field. • All primary data related to logging and sampling are captured on appropriate software and directly imported into the database with import validations. Where data has been recorded on paper all paper copies of data have been stored. • All data is sent to Perth and stored in the centralised Access database with a Data Shed front end which is managed by company geologists. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data, apart from resetting below detection values to half positive detection.
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.*	• All collars were initially located by a Geologist using a conventional hand-held GPS. • The hole collars will be surveyed using a differential GPS by a licensed surveyor for accurate collar location and RL with the digital data entered directly into the company Access database. • The grid system for the Bryah Basin prospect is MGA_GDA94 Zone 50. • Topographic data is collected by a hand-held GPS.
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.*	• The drill spacing is generally not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity applied under the 2012 JORC code. •
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.*	• The attitude of the lithological units is predominantly west-south-westerly dipping to sub-vertical. Therefore, most holes were drilled with an azimuth of 030 degrees to intersect the structures at close to right angles to the orientation of the lithological units. Due to locally varying intersection angles between drillholes and lithological units all results are defined as downhole widths. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized at this time and it is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples collected for analysis were placed in plastic bags and transported to the relevant Perth laboratory by company personnel or contract courier. • Sample security is not considered a significant risk.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The Company database has been compiled from primary data by independent database consultants and was based on original assay data and historical database compilations. • A regular review of the data and sampling techniques is carried out internally.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 relevant tenements (E52/3236 and E52/3454) are 100% owned by Bryah Resources Limited. • At the time of reporting, there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area and the tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration at the Windalah Prospect has been undertaken by Homestake Australia Limited (1984-1986) and Afmeco Pty Ltd (1988-1990) and involved aeromagnetic surveys, geological mapping, soil and rock chip sampling and RAB drilling. • Explorers in all cases identified the prospectivity of the ground however exploration results were not generally followed up due to various issues.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Windalah Prospect consists of a sequence of folded sub-cropping Narracoota Formation within a series of North-West trending, anticlinal domes. The Narracoota Formation volcanics occupy the central axis position of the interpreted dome structures. An overlying ridge forming chert is strata-parallel and its distribution is consistent with the dome structures and generally dips away from the central fold axis. Overlying the chert sequence and the underlying Narracoota Formation are sediments of the Ravelstone Formation. • The primary exploration target in this drilling was VMS mineralisation similar to the nearby Horseshoe Lights Copper-Gold Mine where mineralisation occurs in the core of a NNW trending and SE plunging parasitic anticline, that is overturned. The sulphide envelope of the deposit itself is SW dipping and plunging to the SSE (150º) and was likely folded. It sits within altered basalt and mafic volcaniclastic units along the contact with overlying felsic volcanic schist.

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.*
		• Refer to Table 1 of this ASX Announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Aggregate intercepts incorporating short lengths of high-grade results have been reported as such • No metal equivalent values will be used to report results.
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').*	• Due to locally varying intersection angles between drill holes and lithological units all results are defined as downhole widths. • This drill spacing is also not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
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.*	• See attached figures within this announcement.
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.*	• All significant results from the latest testwork are shown in Table 1.
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.*	• All relevant exploration data is reported in this announcement.
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.*	• Refer to this announcement.