ASX Announcement

18 August 2020

BRYAH RESOURCES LIMITED

Drilling highlights Gold and Copper at Windalah

Follow-up drilling to target plunging high-grade gold zone

Highlights:

- **Preliminary drilling results** in for 3 areas – Windalah, Mars and PH1 EM conductor
- Best gold results from **composite samples** at Windalah:
  - BBRC052 – **6m (51-57m) @ 1.56 g/t Au**, including **3m @ 2.71 g/t Au from 51m**, and **14m (178-192m) @ 1.02g/t Au**, including **2m @ 2.37 g/t Au from 184m**
- Copper mineralisation intersected in 2 drill holes at Windalah:
  - BBRC056 – **9m (87-96m) @ 747 ppm Cu** and **6m (99-105m) @ 796 ppm Cu**
  - BBRC057 – **9m (33-42m) @ 878 ppm Cu**
- Mineralisation and alteration observed at **Windalah comparable with Westgold's Yarlarweelor deposit**
- Mineralised 1 metre samples to be submitted for gold analysis
- Planning for next drilling program underway

Bryah Resources Limited ("Bryah" or "the Company") has received the preliminary results of its recent reverse circulation ("RC") drilling program, completed within its Bryah Basin Project, approximately 140 kilometres north of the town of Meekatharra in central Western Australia (see Figure 1).

The Company recently completed eleven RC drill holes for 2,015 metres at three locations – the Windalah and Mars gold prospects, and at the electromagnetic ("EM") conductor target (see Figure 1). Holes have been sampled at 1 metre intervals with 3 metre composite samples initially being submitted for analysis.

Seven new holes were drilled at Windalah, with the best gold results, being:

- BBRC052 – **6 metres (51-57m) @ 1.56 g/t Au**, including **3 metres @ 2.71 g/t Au** from 51m, and **14 metres (178-192m) @ 1.02g/t Au**, including **2 metres @ 2.37 g/t Au** from 184m;
- BBRC054 – **3 metres (72-75m) @ 2.41 g/t Au**, and
- BBRC055 – **5 metres (22-27m) @ 0.94 g/t Au** and **9 metres (96-105m) @ 0.62 g/t Au**.

Significant intercepts from earlier drilling by the Company at Windalah included:

- **12 metres @ 5.13 g/t Au from surface**, including 2m @ 21.48 g/t Au from 3m in hole BBRC049;
- **5 metres @ 6.62 g/t Au from 79m**, including 1m @ 15.05 g/t Au from 82m in hole BBRC019, and
- **3 metres @ 6.69 g/t Au from 145m**, including 1m @ 10.52 g/t Au from 146m in hole BBRC020.

Anomalous copper mineralisation was also intersected in 2 drill holes with some individual 3 metre composite samples assaying in excess of 1,000 ppm Cu:

- BBRC056 – **9m (87-96m) @ 747 ppm Cu** and **6m (99-105m) @ 796 ppm Cu**; and
- BBRC057 – **9m (33-42m) @ 878 ppm Cu**.

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ASX Code: BYH
ABN: 59 616 795 245
Shares on issue: 131,873,840
Latest Share Price: $0.055
Market Capitalisation: $7.2M

The one metre samples for all composite intervals containing significant gold mineralisation will be submitted this week for laboratory analysis. The results of the eleven drill holes is shown in Table 1.

Two deep RC drill holes (BBRC050 & 051) at the PH1 EM conductor recorded no significant gold results, however subsequent down hole electromagnetic ("DHEM") surveys of these 2 holes have recorded significant off-hole conductive EM responses, particularly in BBRC051. Modelling to generate updated conductor targets is well advanced.

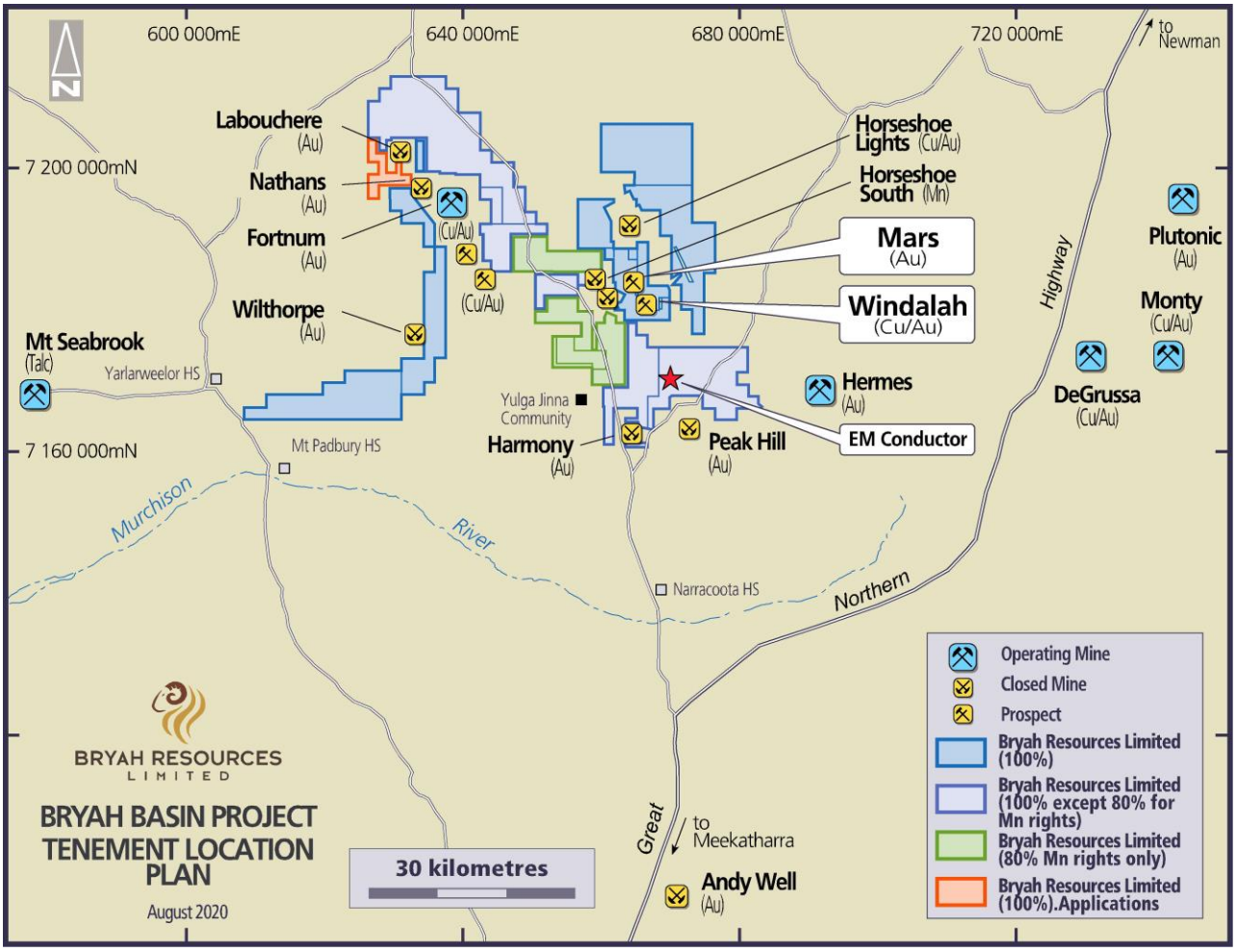

Figure 1 - Tenement Location Plan

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

"One of the program's aims was to test for extensions of gold mineralisation intersected in limited earlier drilling. Preliminary results confirm the existence of gold mineralisation at the Windalah Prospect and we are looking forward to receiving the final set of gold assay results in the coming weeks.

"Geologically the Windalah prospect looks very similar to the Yarlarweelor deposit, part of Westgold's Fortnum gold project, located about 30km to the north-west. The gold mineralisation is open at depth and along strike to the south-east along a prospective target horizon that extends for well over a kilometre. To the north-west we have intersected zones anomalous in copper which is also very encouraging in our search for a Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide copper-gold deposit.

"From this drilling the company is refining its understanding of the geology and distribution of gold and copper mineralisation at Windalah. We will be doing more drilling shortly. This information will be used to plan the next series of follow-up drill holes over the coming weeks."

Table 1 – Significant Drilling Results

Hole ID	Easting mE	Northing mN	RL (est)	Azimuth & Dip (planned)	Total Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Gold g/t	Cu ppm
BBRC050	668900	7169575	570	0°/-60°	350	NSR				
BBRC051	668800	7169600	568	0°/-60°	300	NSR				
BBRC052	665456	7180805	552	80°/-60°	230	18	21	3+	0.50	202
						39	42	3+	0.51	216
						51	57	6+	1.56	474
includes						**51**	**54**	**3+**	**2.71**	481
						114	117	3+	0.20	762
						178	192	14+	1.02	62
includes						**184**	**186**	**2**	**2.37**	NSR
BBRC053	665599	7180718	550	30°/-60°	120	57	60	3+	0.27	29
BBRC054	665572	7180675	550	30°/-60°	138	63	66	3+	0.59	65
						72	**75**	**3+**	**2.41**	94
BBRC055	665536	7180765	554	30°/-60°	168	22	27	5+	0.94	78
						36	39	3+	0.32	136
						51	54	3+	0.74	121
						66	69	3+	0.29	658
						90	91	1	0.73	54
						96	105	9+	0.62	45
						107	108	1	0.77	39
						111	114	3+	0.27	39
BBRC056	665465	7180962	554	30°/-60°	120	0	3	3+	0.29	54
						87	96	9	NSR	747
						99	105	6	NSR	796
BBRC057	665394	7181008	550	30°/-60°	138	33	42	9	NSR	878
BBRC058	664048	7183477	543	60°/-60°	78	72	75	3	NSR	537
BBRC059	664048	7183477	539	60°/-60°	153	123	126	3+	0.29	24
BBRC060	663960	7183424	550	30°/-60°	220	NSR				

Notes:
Interval widths are measured down hole and may not represent true width of mineralisation
+ composite sample - to be re-assayed for gold on 1 metre intervals
NSR - No Significant Results

Windalah Results

A total of seven holes (BBRC052-BBRC057 and BBRC060) (see Figure 2 and Figure 3) were drilled to test for extensions to earlier significant gold intersections reported in 2018 and in 2020[1].

All holes were drilled to target depth, except for drill hole BBRC054, which was abandoned before reaching its target depth due to adverse drilling conditions. As this hole was designed to test the eastern extension of deeper gold mineralisation intersected in BBRC020 (including 3m @ 6.69 g/t Au from 145m), this zone below BBRC054 remains untested.

[1] See BYH ASX Announcement dated 4 June 2020 for full details.

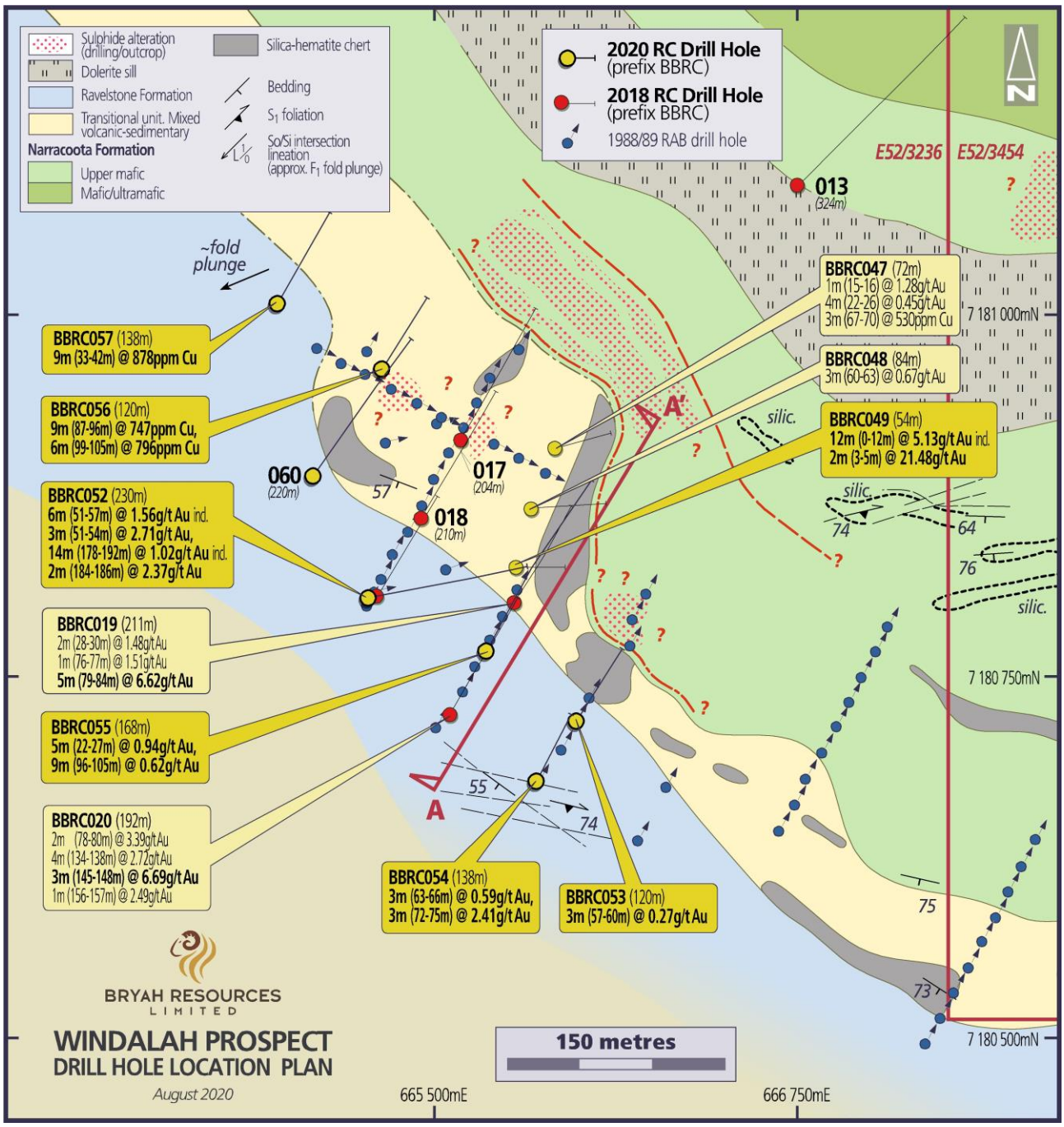

Figure 2 – Windalah Prospect Drill Hole Location Plan

The style of mineralisation and alteration observed in the latest drilling at Windalah appears to be comparable with that of the Yarlarweelor deposit[2], part of the Westgold Resources Limited ("Westgold") owned Fortnum Gold Project, located approximately 30 kilometres to the northwest of Windalah.

[2] Historic gold production (1989-1996) from the Yarlarweelor deposit, prior to a brief period of mining by Gleneagle Gold Limited in 2007, was 1.69 million tonnes of ore for **152,000 oz** of gold at an average recovered grade of 2.79 g/t (Ref: WAMEX Report A74648). In 2017, Westgold reported a JORC-compliant indicated and inferred mineral resource estimate for the Yarlarweelor deposit of 4,041,077 tonnes @ 1.84 g/t Au for **238,810 oz** Au (Ref: Westgold ASX announcement 4 September 2017).

Similarities between Windalah and Yarlarweelor include:

- Same stratigraphy, being the Upper Narracoota Formation;
- Sub-parallel or high strain shear zones containing significant volumes of strongly foliated sericite schist;
- Deformed jasperoids/cherts internal to the shear zones, and
- Quartz-pyrite vein associated gold mineralisation internal to jasperoid bodies as a result of brittle deformation.

The recent drilling programme at Windalah has helped Bryah delineate a steeply SSW-plunging high-grade gold zone within the short limb of a brittle-ductile deformed jasperiod (see Figure 4).

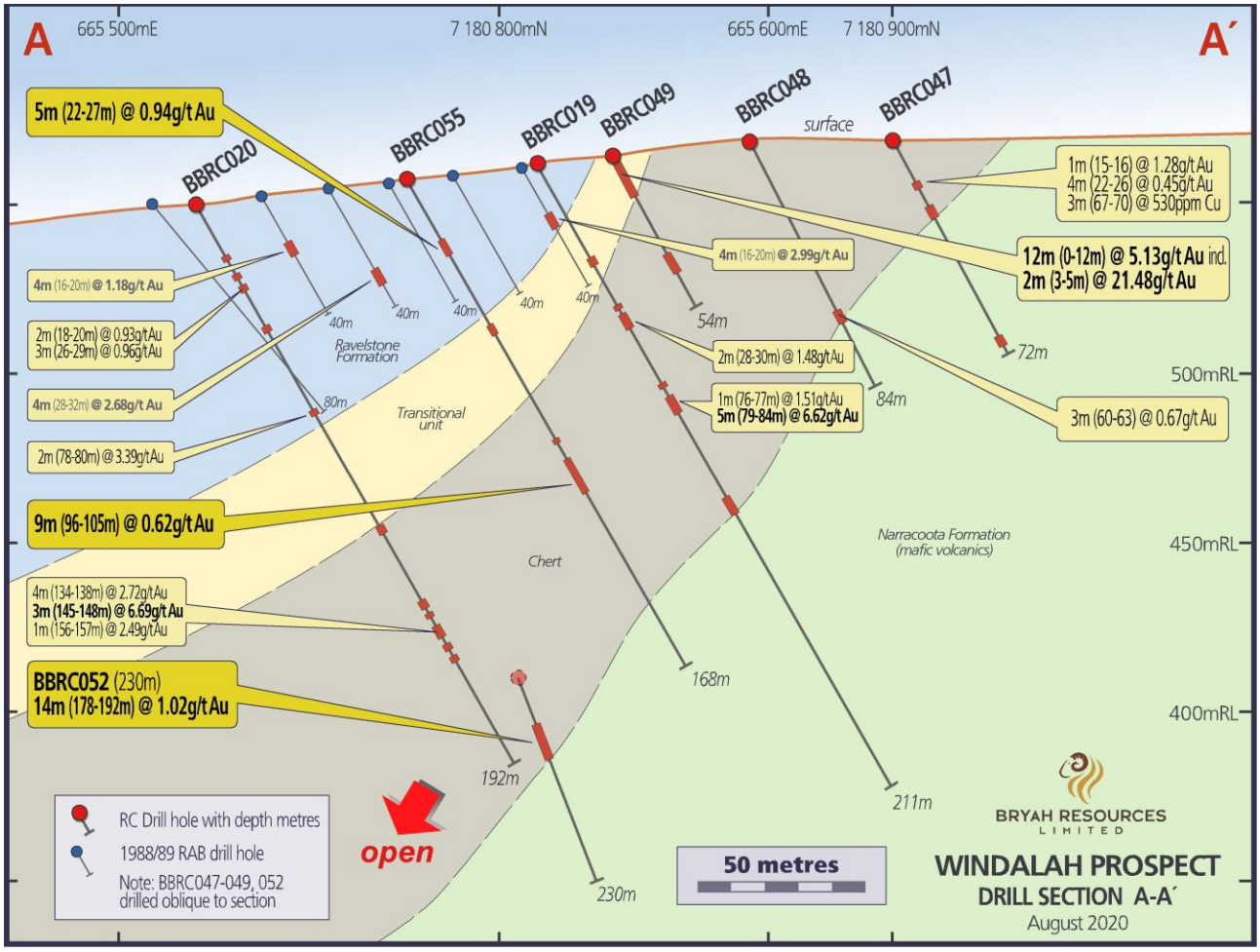

Figure 3 - Windalah Prospect Drill Section A-A'

Follow-up Activities

Additional drilling is required to follow the steeply plunging high-grade gold mineralisation at Windalah, which is open at depth, and to determine the lateral extent of the high-grade gold, particularly to the south-east along the prospective horizon.

Further drilling to investigate the copper mineralisation intersected in several holes at Windalah (BBRC047, BBRC056 and BBRC057) is also warranted.

Planning for the next drilling program is underway.

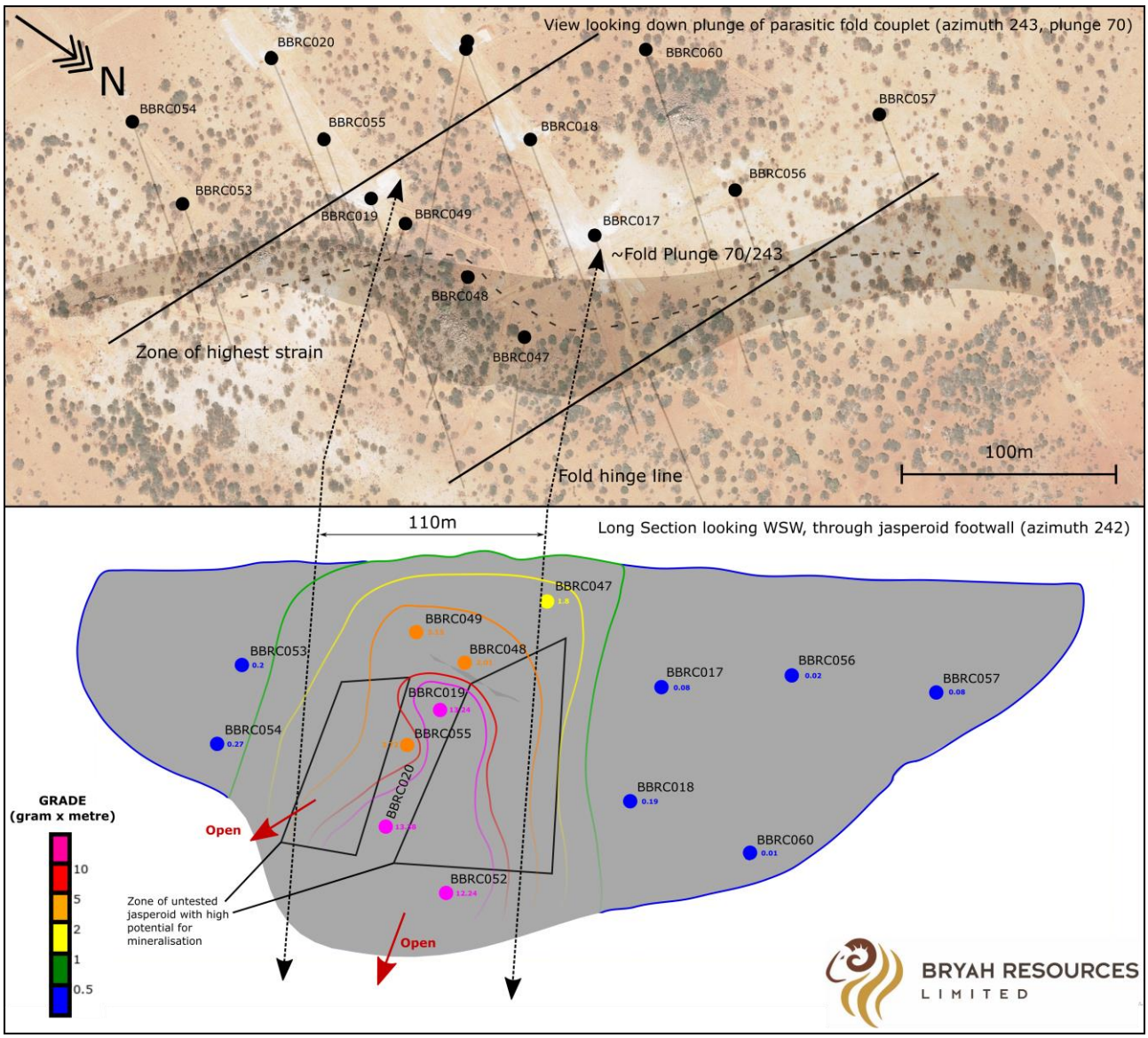

Figure 4 – Schematic Long Section looking WSW

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

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About Bryah Resources Limited

Bryah Resources Limited is a copper-gold-manganese focused explorer with 2 projects located in central Western Australia, being the 1,135km^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 secured a joint venture agreement with OM (Manganese) Limited in respect to its manganese rights only in respect to approximately 660 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***[3]*.*

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Tony Standish, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Standish is a consultant to Bryah Resources Limited ("the Company"). Mr Standish 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'. Mr Standish 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.

[3] See BYH ASX Announcement dated 29 January 2020 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 July 2020 drilling program Bryah utilised Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes. • RC drilling was to generally accepted industry standard producing 1.0m 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 1 metre intervals. • The splitter reject samples were spear sampled as 3m composite samples over the complete hole except were geological logging and prior drill results indicated mineralised intervals in which case 1m samples were directly submitted. • All Bryah samples collected were submitted to a contract commercial laboratory for drying, crushing and homogenising the sample. • All 3m 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 1m 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.*	• Drill spacing was approximately 50-60 metres between collars on drill lines 80m apart and drillhole orientation was generally on an azimuth of 030º. • The drill spacing is generally not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity applied under the 2012 JORC code. • 3 metre sample compositing has been applied to this drilling program.
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, E52/3401 and P52/1527) 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. • Previous exploration at the Mars Prospect was undertaken by Barrack Exploration Pty Ltd. • Phase 1 of Barrack RAB program was drilled at 25m intervals on lines 200m apart. Holes were drilled to an average depth of 50m, orientated at -60° to the east. • Phase 2 of Barrack program was generally infill drilled at 25m intervals on lines 100m apart. Holes were drilled to an average depth of 50m, orientated at -60° to the east. • Subsequent programmes of RC and RAB drilling were aimed at extensions of filling gaps in earlier RAB drilling and were drilled at various orientations, dip and depths. • The PH1 EM Conductor target has not been subject to any drilling by previous explorers
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Windalah and Mars Prospects 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 (150°) and was likely folded. It sits within altered basalt and mafic volcaniclastic units along the contact with overlying felsic volcanic schist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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.*	• Grades reported are at a minimum of 0.25g/t Au or 500ppm Cu. No top cut-off grades have been used at this time. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• 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.