ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **12TH APRIL 2022**

Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) system with copper-gold potential confirmed at Windalah

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Geological, structural, geochemical and hyperspectral vectors suggest that **copper mineralisation** is likely at a greater depth than current drilling. Targeting work is ongoing.
- Six diamond drillholes (DDH) completed for a total of 1,260m at the Windalah Prospect.
- Geology displays textbook **high sulphidation VMS geological features and textures,** confirming an ancient syngenetic hydrothermal volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) system.
- **Exhalative massive sulphide horizon** located at the equivalent stratigraphic position of the **Horseshoe Lights Cu-Au mine**, beneath the Upper Narracoota-Ravelstone Formation contact.
- Broad sulphide-rich zone with copper mineralisation and VMS pathfinder element enrichment intersected. Large intersections of significantly sulphide enriched rocks include:
  - **146m @ ~15.7 weight percentages[1] (wt%) sulphide stringer zone** from 182m in BBDD001[1] (includes **3.12m massive sulphide zone**)
  - **89m @ ~19.4 wt% sulphide stringer zone** from 176m in BBRD070[1] (includes **5.95m massive sulphide zone**)
- Supergene upgrade and visual identification[2] of **copper minerals** including **Bornite**, **Chalcopyrite** and **Malachite**.
- Best assays include:
  - **3.07m @ 0.13% Cu** and **0.27ppm Au** from 125.5m in hole BBRD070
  - **3.79m @ 0.1% Cu** from 319.7m in hole BBRD070
  - **0.24m @ 0.15% Cu** from 125.66m in hole BBDD001

1 wt% pyrite estimates are based upon sulphur assays. The accepted estimation is pyrite wt% = S% x 1.87 (assuming all sulphur is in pyrite

[2] *[2]Cautionary Note: In relation to disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineralisation content/intensity should not be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses, which are required to determine the widths and grade of the mineralisation.*

Cu-Au Exploration - WHAT'S COMING UP?

- Cu-Au mineralisation vectors from the drilling indicate down dip target to the south-west (See Figure 3 and Figure 4). Follow up diamond drilling programme design is underway.
- BYH has received $130,000 in co-funded EIS funding from the Government of Western Australian to undertake a RC drilling program. Drilling the nearby Olympus Prospect is to commence in early May which will test another geochemical auger soil and rock chip anomaly on the northern limb of the Mars Dome.
- Mapping and rock chip multi-element geochemistry indicates Olympus is in a similar geological setting to Windalah and the nearby Horseshoe Lights Cu-Au Mine.

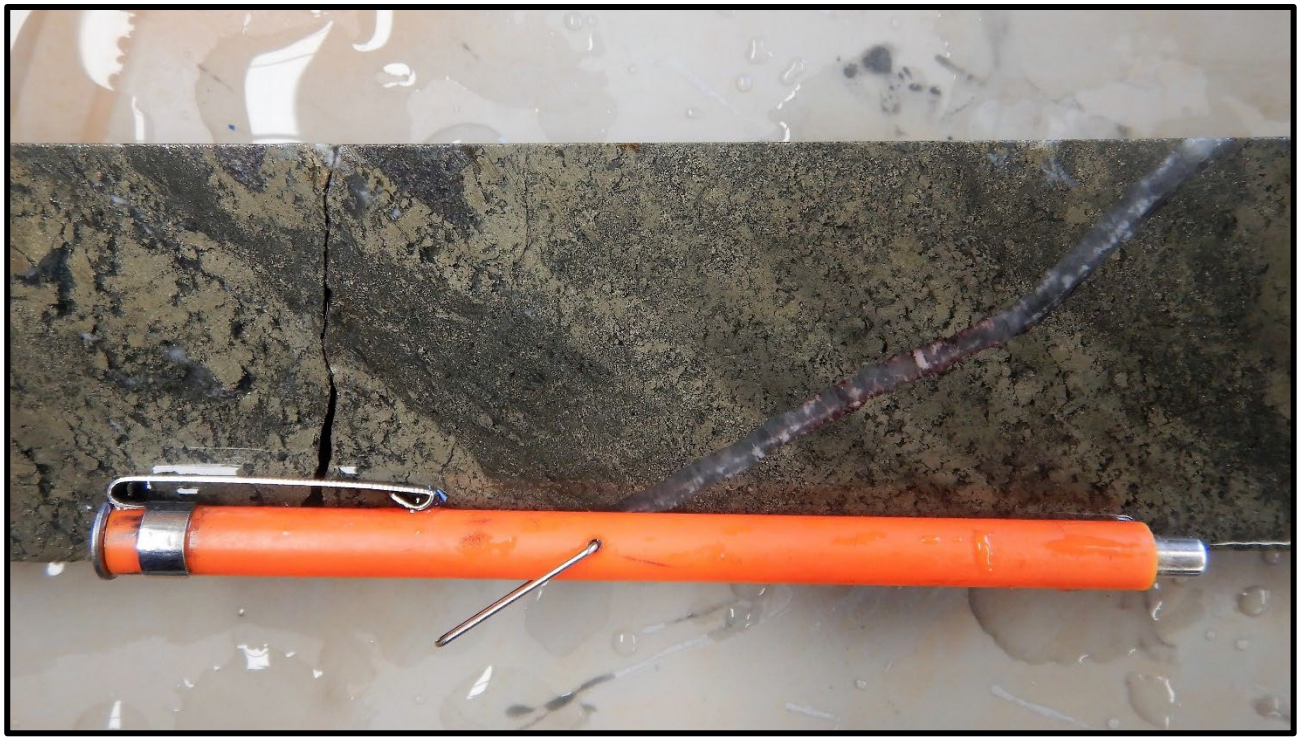

Figure 1: Example banded/laminated massive sulphide (BBRD070 @ 209.2) from within 5.95m zone (BBRD070 203.97 – 209.92m)

Bryah Resources Limited (ASX: BYH, "Bryah" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the completion of a 6-hole diamond drilling program for 1260m at Windalah which has greatly advanced the understanding of the geology. The drilling has confirmed the presence of a high sulphidation Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) system, with copper-gold potential typical of high sulphidation VMS deposits.

VMS systems in the Bryah Basin are known to host high-grade copper-gold deposits such as Sandfire's DeGrussa and Monty mines and the historic Horseshoe Lights mine, located 13 kilometres to the north of Bryah's Windalah Prospect. This sulphide-rich zone occupies the same stratigraphic position as the Horseshoe Lights deposit. The geochemical, hyperspectral and structural information from diamond core allows the Company to refine its targeting for the next round of drilling at

Windalah. Importantly, Bryah is now of the view that the upcoming EIS co-funded drilling at Olympus is targeting a different part of a similar hydrothermal system to Windalah, and may also be stratigraphically equivalent to the Horseshoe Lights Cu-Au mine sequence.

Commenting on the results of the diamond drilling programme, Bryah CEO Ashley Jones said:

"Having visual confirmation that we are within a VMS system is a massive step forwards for this project. The sulphide stringers in the distal parts of these deposits are usually from cooler fluids and without copper. The aim now is to vector within the VMS system and find the 'hotter' area where the copper mineralisation should be deposited. Seeing some secondary copper minerals in veins is also encouraging. Bryah's geology team is using external experts, hyperspectral, geochemical, alteration, and structural observations to zero in on the 'hot' target zone.

Our understanding of the area is also paying dividends and our exploration team is using more refined techniques to advance other prospects like Olympus. With the Narracoota geology hosting the Horseshoe Lights and DeGrussa copper mines, we certainly have the right address to explore. The schematic deposit style shown below are the results of the progressive understanding of the project."

Figure 2 Malachite in oxidise quartz vein (BBRD070 @ 125.8m)

Schematic Interpretation and Targeting

The 1,260m of diamond drilling completed at Windalah has greatly improved Bryah Resources' understanding on the geology and potential controls on mineralisation at Windalah. Figures 2 and 3 reflect this with:

- Identification of orientation and intersection of laminated 'syn-VMS' stringers and the 'ore stratigraphic horizon' analogous with the Horseshoe Lights Cu-Au mine, generating a steeply plunging target window (Figure 3).
- An improved schematic syn-depositional model that places current drilling on the periphery of an exhalative massive sulphide apron in a high sulphidation VMS system (Figure 4).

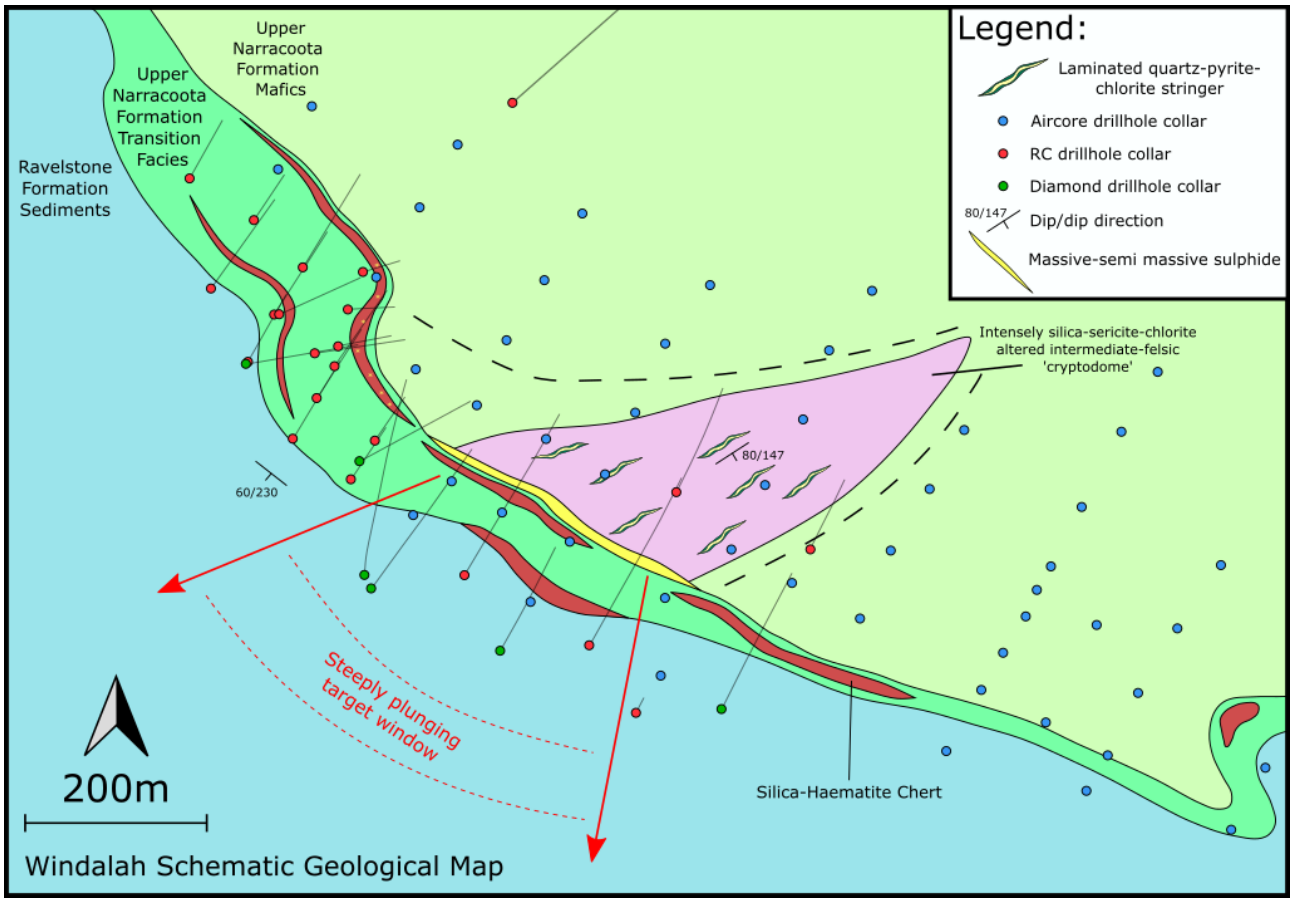

Figure 3: Schematic geological map of the Windalah prospect

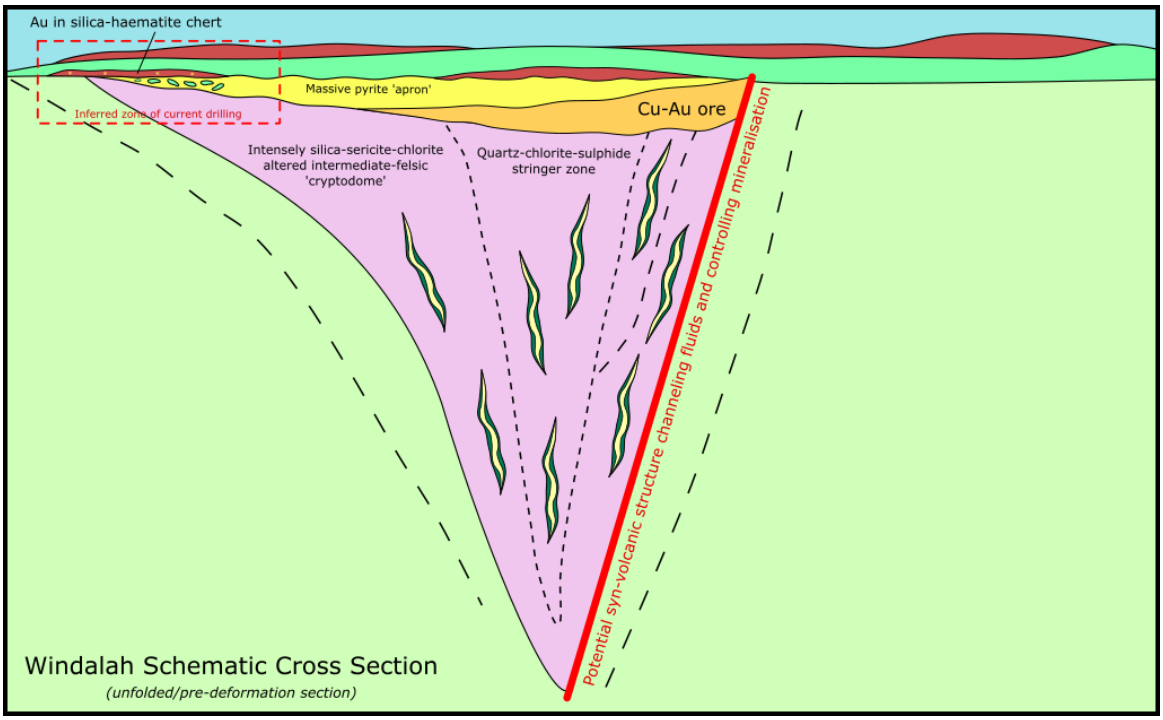

Figure 4: Conceptual pre deformation/unfolded/syngenetic cross section through Windalah[3].

Diamond Drilling Program

The diamond drilling program was planned to include diamond tails drilled from three pre-collars (BBRC052, BBRC064 and BBRC066) and 2 step-back holes drilled from surface to a down hole depth of approximately 350 metres each. One of these (BBRD070) included a 61m RC precollar.

During the program an additional hole BRDD071 was added to the program due to encouraging signs observed in the step-back drill holes, BBDD001 and BRDD070. In total approximately 1,260 metres of diamond core was drilled in the program.

The location of the diamond drill holes is shown in Figure 5. Appendix 1 contains detailed drillhole information.

[3] *Note that this section is entirely conceptual in nature and insufficient drilling has been completed to date to validate the legitimacy of these interpretations. The relative scale of domains within the section are not to be considered reliable estimations of the scale of potential mineralisation.*

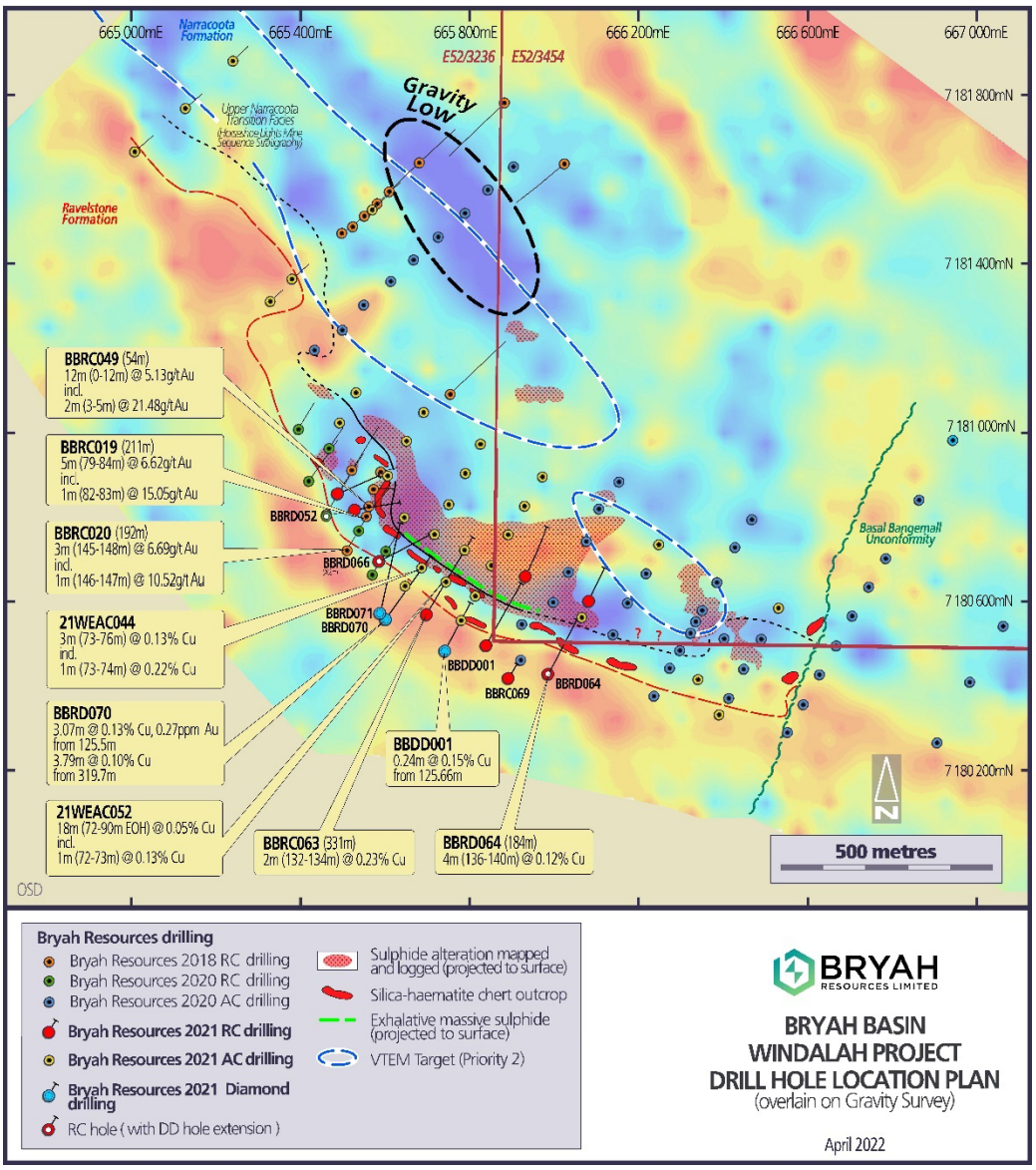

Figure 5: Drillhole collar location plan at Windalah overlain on gravity

Regional Geological Interpretation

Windalah lies on the southern limb of the Mars Dome, which forms part of a series of double-plunging anticlinal dome structures in the northern Bryah Basin. This is termed the Aquarius trend and consists also of the Saturn and Jupiter Domes to the north-west. These dome structures connect laterally with outcropping Narracoota Formation to the northeast through a series of possible covered dome and basin structures (Figure 6).

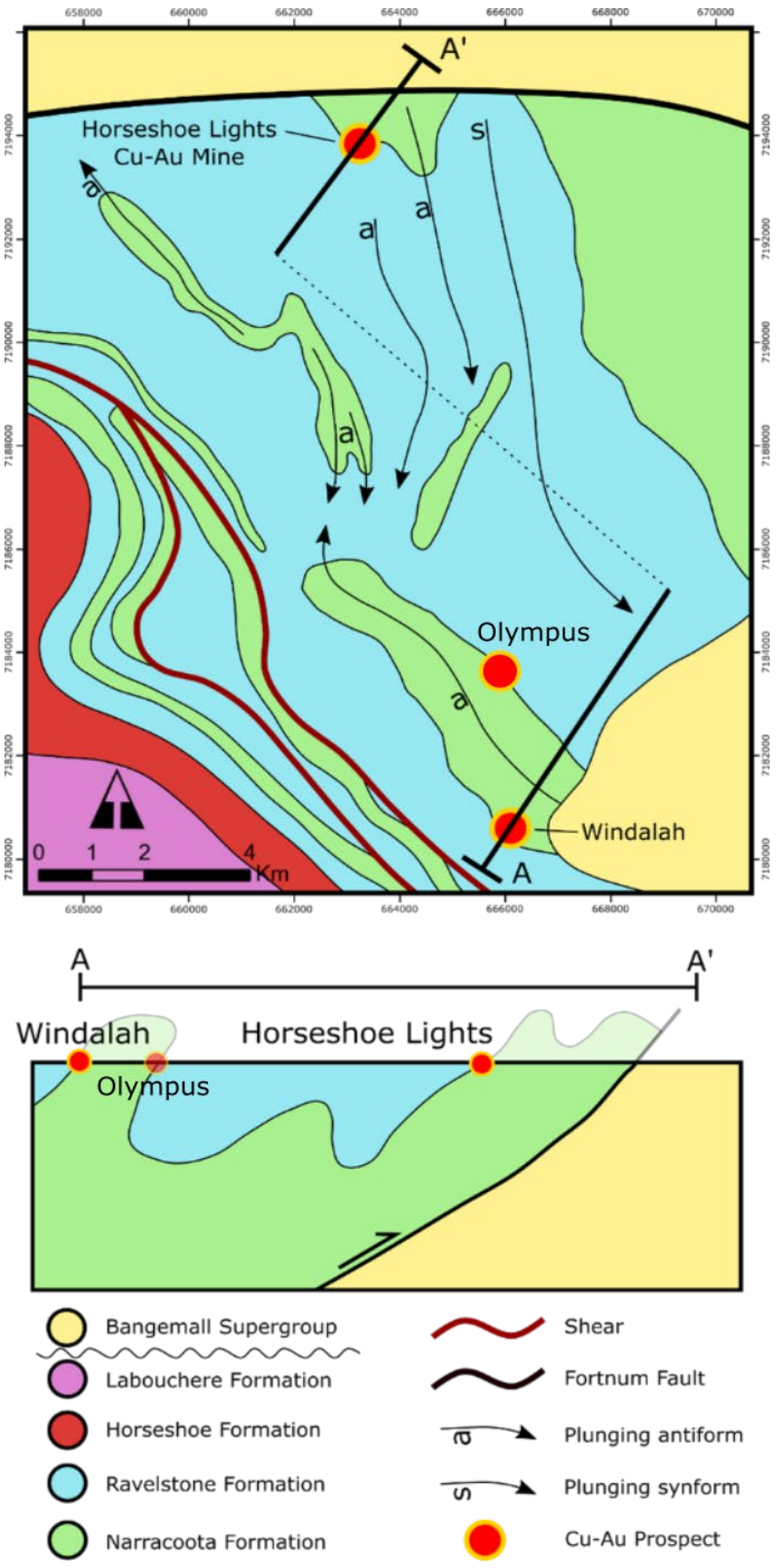

Figure 6: Schematic regional geological map and cross section of the Horseshoe Lights / Aquarius Trend area

The core of the Mars Dome consists of Upper Narracoota Formation volcanic rocks. The contact with overlying Ravelstone Formation sediments (that traces the flanks of the dome structure) is marked by an intermediate-felsic transition facies that is lithologically and geochemically similar to the Horseshoe Lights mine stratigraphy and may represent an evolved, fertile magmatic setting for the development of shallow marine VMS deposits.

Local Geological Interpretation

Diamond drilling at Windalah has so far confirmed a significant high sulphidation Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) system with copper-gold potential. Drilling has identified numerous lithofacies, textures, mineralogy, alterations, and styles of mineralisation that are typical of high sulphidation VMS deposits such as the nearby Horseshoe Lights Cu-Au mine. Highlight observations include:

- **VMS** lithofacies including silica-haematite chert horizons (figure 6), polymictic volcanic/volcaniclastic breccia (Figure 8); amygdaloidal/vesicular basalts and volcaniclastic rocks analogous to **Horseshoe Lights Mine Sequence;**
- **Laminated semi-massive pyrite** (Figure 1) horizon with trace copper mineralisation (Figure 10).
- The exhalative massive sulphide horizon (e.g. BBRD070 203.97m – 209.92m, **5.95m total @ ~44 wt% pyrite**[1]) is located at the **equivalent stratigraphic position of the Horseshoe Lights Cu-Au mine**, beneath the Upper Narracoota-Ravelstone Formation contact, marked by the presence of a marker silica-haematite chert unit above amygdaloidal and volcaniclastic rocks;
- This exhalative sulphide horizon also overlies a **substantial thickness of intensely silica-sericite and chlorite altered** (Figure 9), **pseudobrecciated** (Figure 11) **volcanic rocks with substantial quartz-pyrite-chlorite stringer/vein mineralisation** (e.g. BBDD001 192.44m – 328.6m, **136.16m total**).
- **Deformed, laminated quartz-pyrite-chlorite stringers** in the footwall zone (Figure 12and Figure 13) are potentially syn-VMS as they are folded by the regional axial planar fabric;
- **Remobilised copper mineralisation** in small (usually <2cm thick) quartz and/or carbonate veins. Minor copper minerals occur on the selvage or disseminated on the margins of these veins. This is a strong indication of a proximal significant copper source;
- Supergene upgrade and visual identification of secondary **copper minerals** including **Bornite**, **Chalcopyrite** and **Malachite**;
- Bornite and chalcopyrite occur in remobilised tensional quartz-carbonate veins and sulphide stringers, whilst malachite is present in oxidised quartz veins (Figure 2) and in trace quantities through part of the massive laminated pyrite;
- A clear **zoned alteration system** with intense silica-sericite alteration centred around the centre of the most significantly sulphide mineralised rocks. Distal to the system centre, the possibly identical rock types are characterised by a chlorite-carbonate alteration.

- **Large intersections of significantly sulphide enriched rocks** with various mineralisation styles including massive exhalative sulphide, stringer pyrite, laminated quartz-pyrite-chlorite veins, disseminated pyrite and breccia matrix replacement pyrite. Intersections include **146.38m @ ~15.8 wt% pyrite** (BBDD001, 182.22-328.60m) and **89.17m @ ~19.5 wt% pyrite** (BBRD070, 176.64-265.81m)[1].

Geological evidence indicates that Bryah Resources is currently drilling the periphery of a potentially mineralised high sulphidation VMS system, with remarkable similarities to the nearby Horseshoe Lights Cu-Au mine. Figure 3 and Figure 4 provide a schematic interpretation of the geology at Windalah and a syn-mineralisation model.

1: wt% pyrite estimates are based on sulphur assays. The accepted estimation is pyrite wt% = S% x 1.87 (assuming all sulphur is in pyrite)

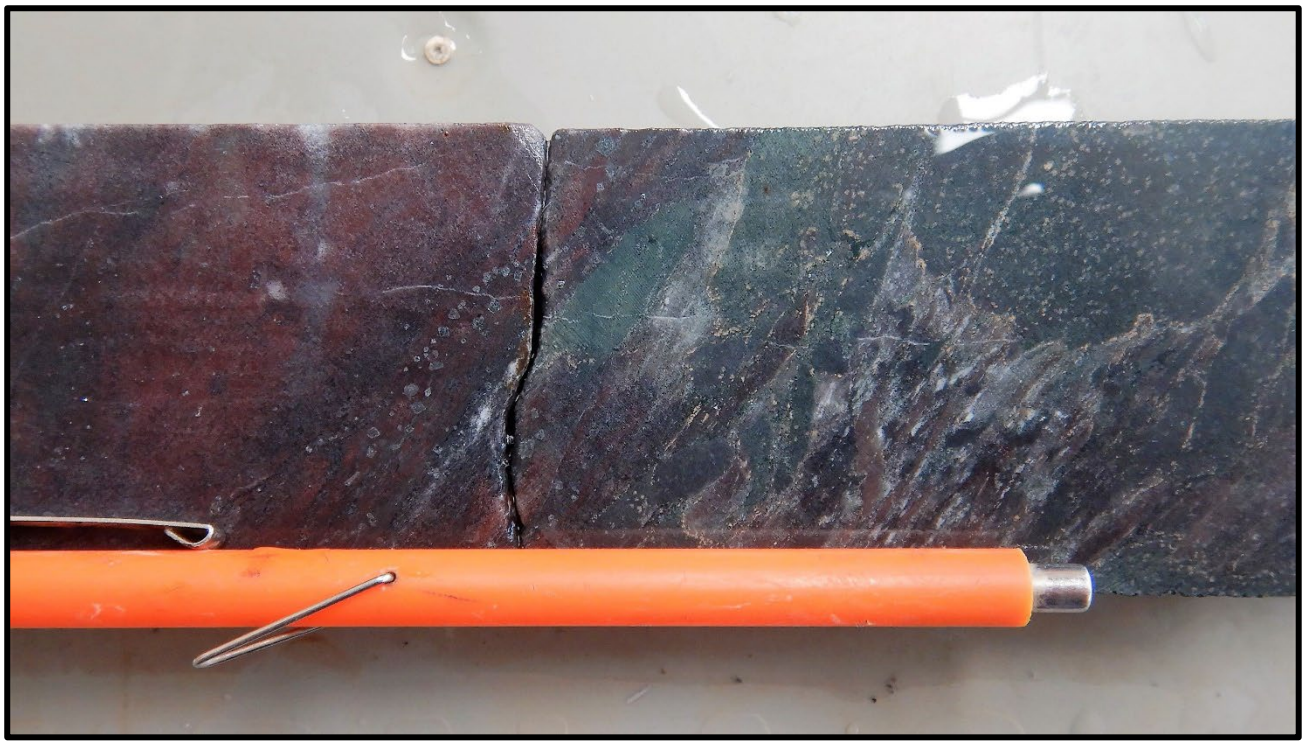

Figure 7: Silica-haematite chert. Typical Horseshoe Lights mine sequence hanging wall stratigraphy (BBDD001 @ 117.5m)

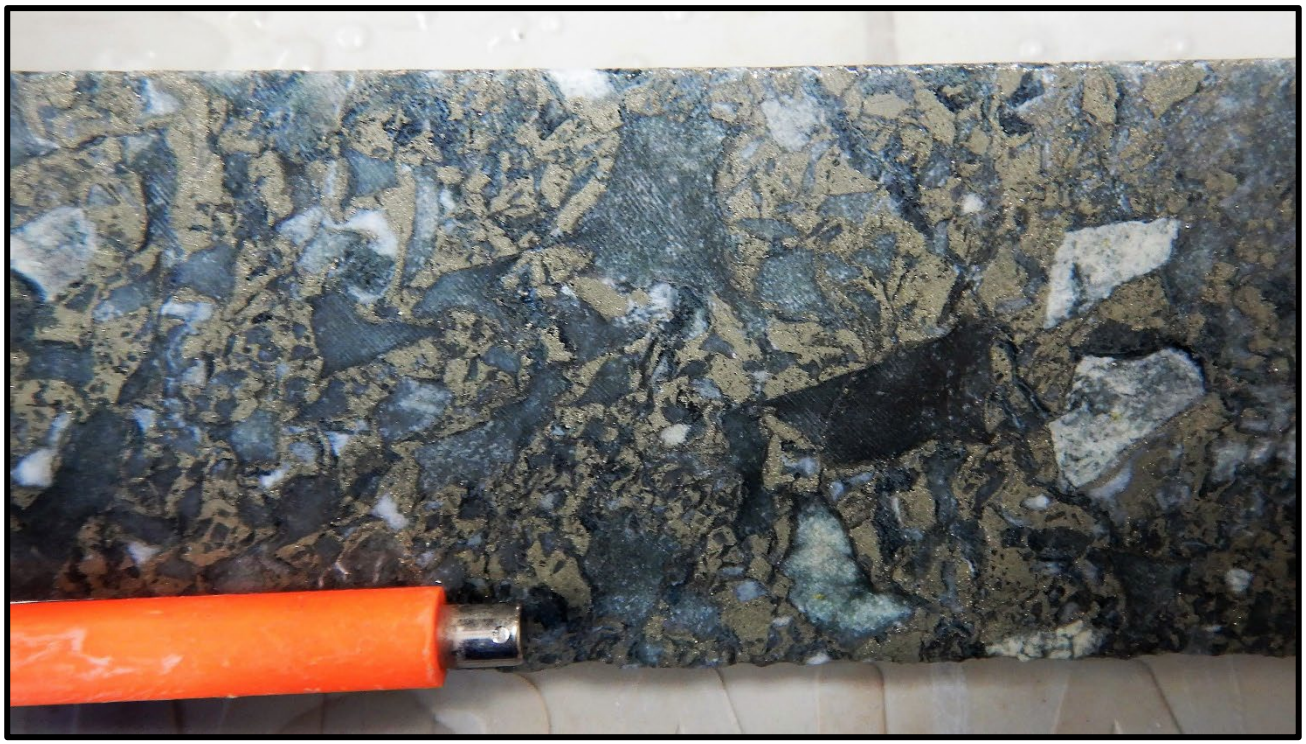

Figure 8: Polymictic volcanic breccia with matrix sulphide replacement. Typical Horseshoe Lights mine sequence stratigraphy (BBDD001 @ 285.1m)

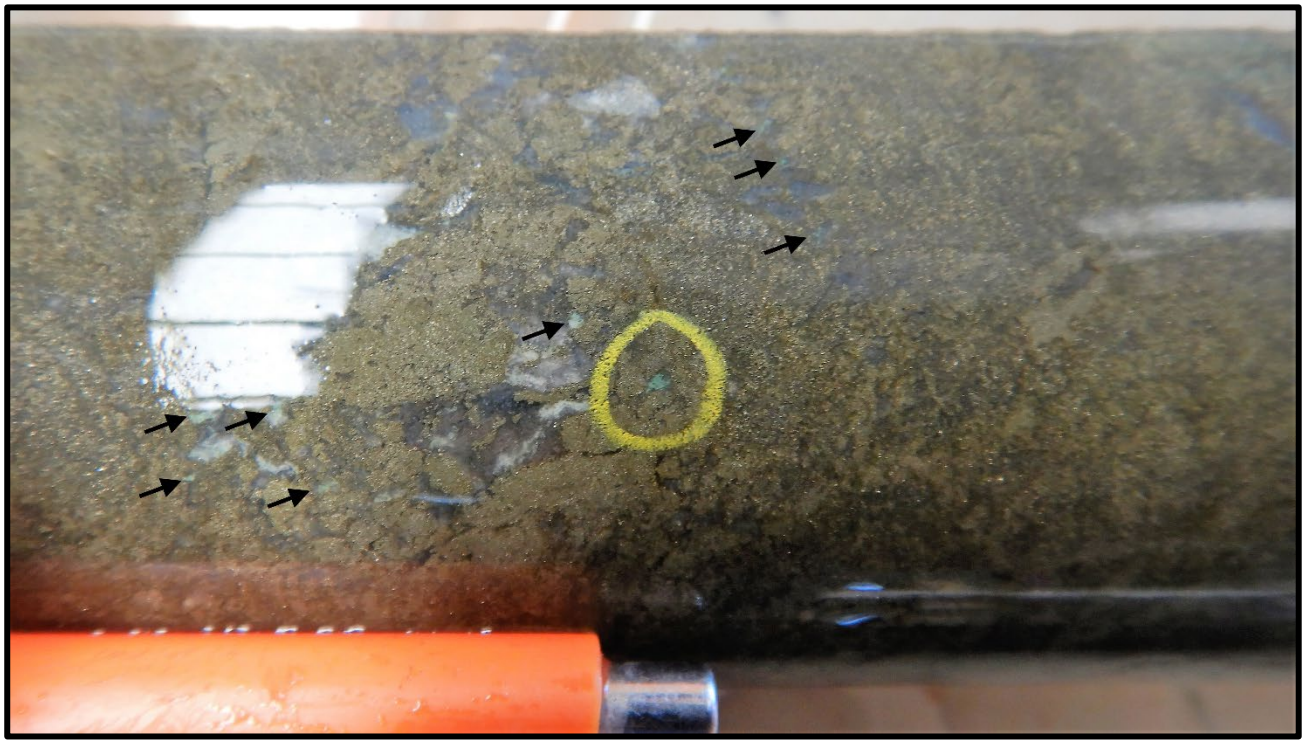

Figure 9: Trace malachite in massive sulphide (BBRD070 @ 208.8m)

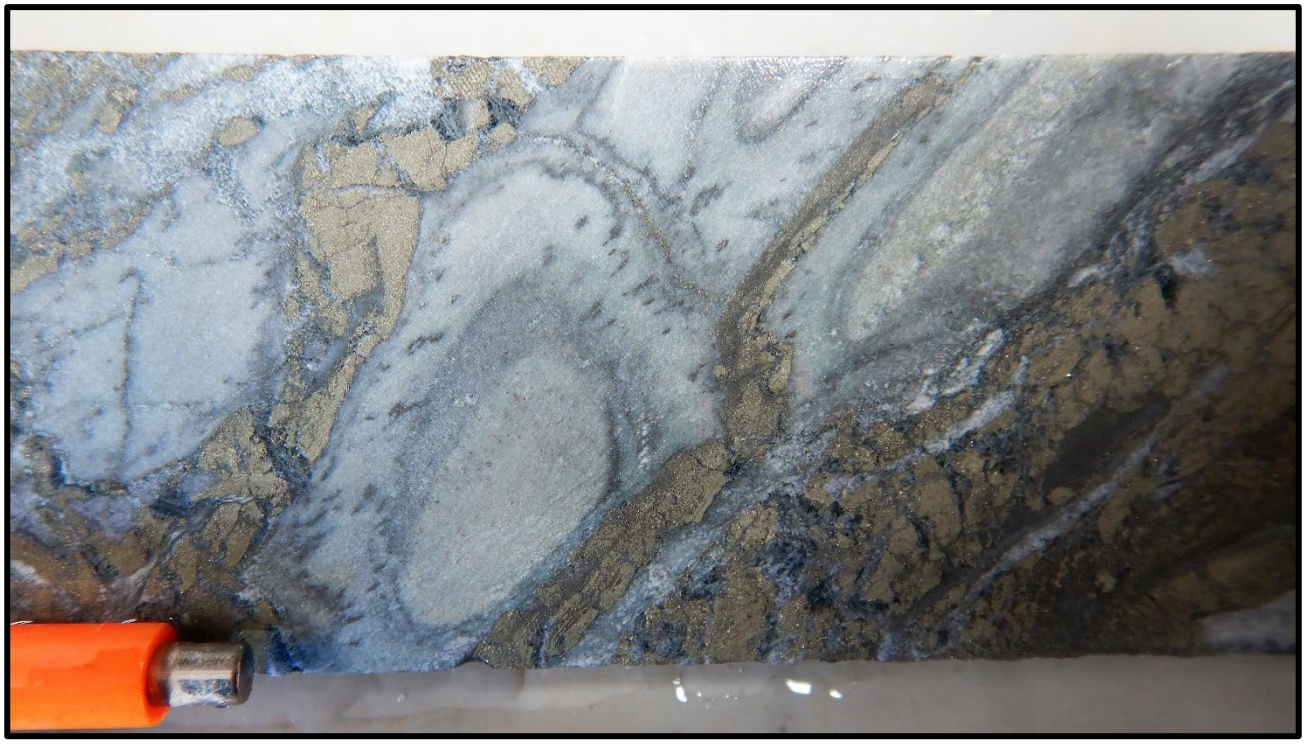

Figure 10: Intensely silica-sericite altered footwall volcanic rock with weak pseudobreccia texture (BBDD001 @ 251.7m)

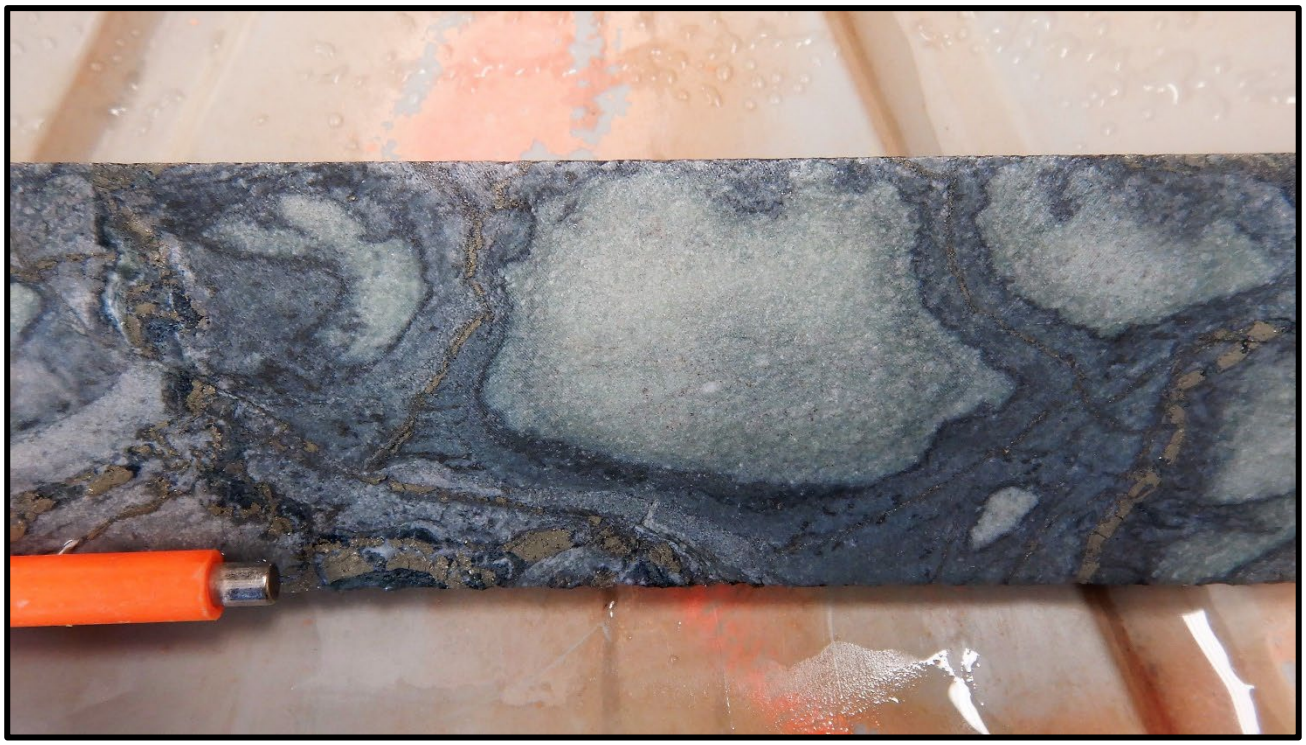

Figure 11: Strongly silica-sericite-pyrite-chlorite altered pseudobreccia in footwall alteration zone (BBDD001 @ 296.9m). Note occurrence also of laminated quartz-chlorite-pyrite stringers

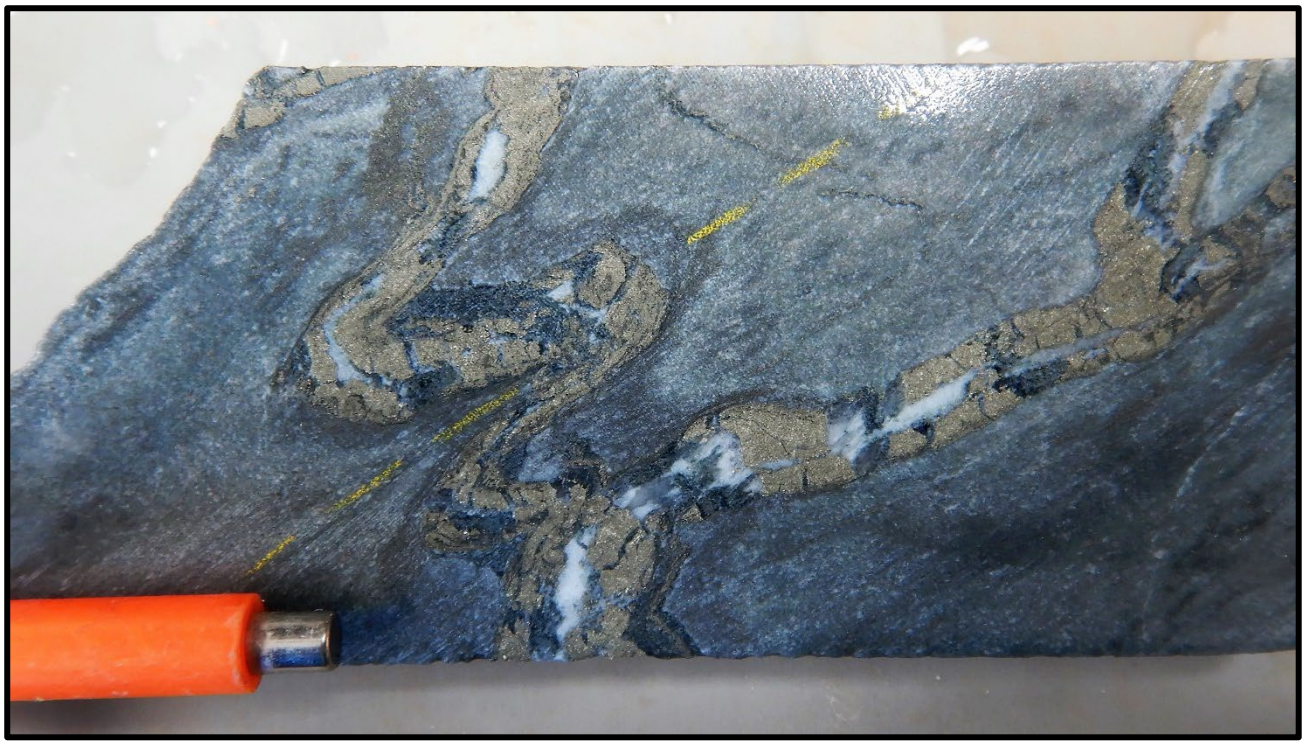

Figure 12: Laminated syn-VMS quartz-pyrite-chlorite veins in sericite altered footwall volcanics, folded in axial planar foliation (BBDD001 @ 271.4m)

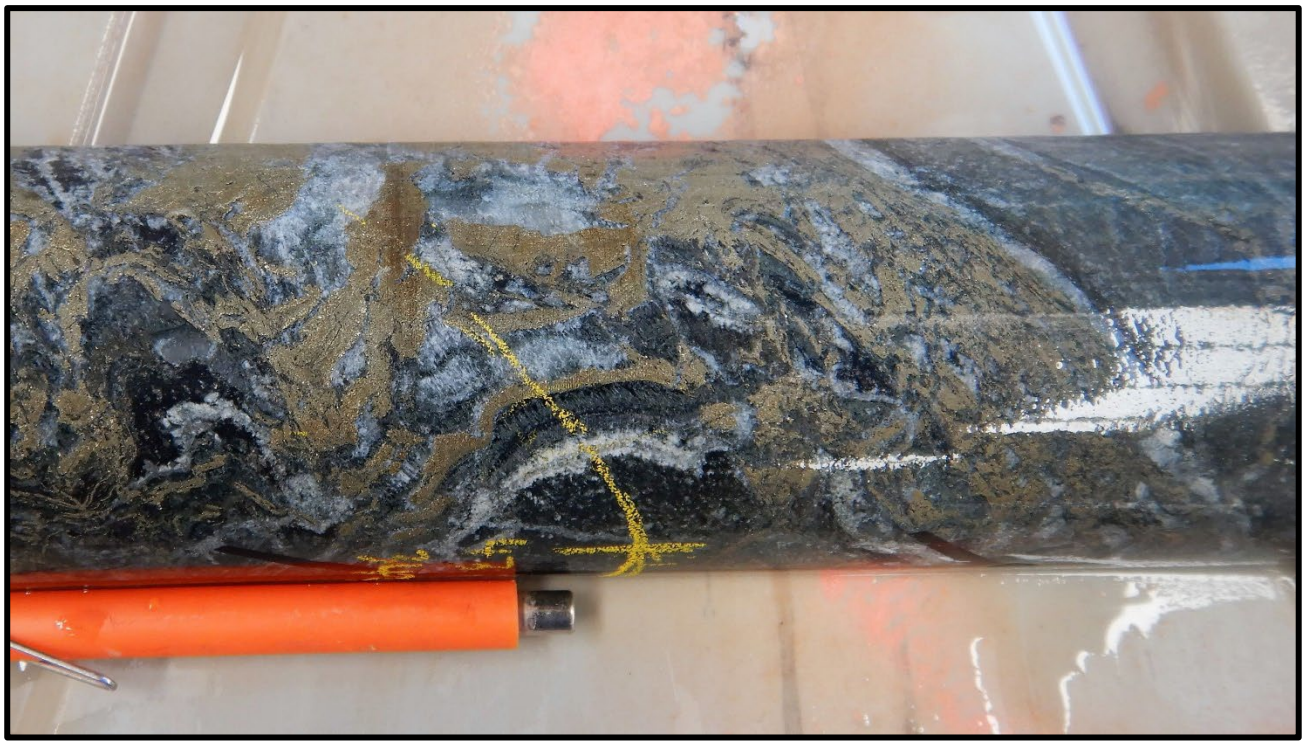

Figure 13: Second example of laminated syn-VMS quartz-pyrite-chlorite veins folded and cleaved in regional axial planar foliation (BBRD070 @ 245.9m)

DDH Drilling Results

All assays have now been received from the Windalah diamond drilling program. The most significant intercepts include:

- 0.24m @ 0.15% Cu from 125.66m in hole BBDD001
- 3.07m @ 0.13% Cu and 0.27ppm Au from 125.5m in hole BBRD070
- 3.79m @ 0.1% Cu from 319.7m in hole BBRD070

Despite limited copper mineralisation, multi-element geochemical data indicates that Bryah is looking within a potentially fertile high sulphidation VMS system. When analysed in conjunction with mineralogical, geological, and structural data, there is a discrete downwards vector for Bryah Resources to target in future drilling.

Current assays from within the intense silica-sericite-chlorite altered footwall are dominated by an Sb-As-(Mo-Tl) enrichment assemblage. This is characteristic low temperature sulphide enrichment within high sulphidation VMS deposits. This suggest that Bryah is still drilling within the outer fringes of a VMS system.

Structural Geology

A structural review of the Windalah diamond core has alluded to the presence of a syngenetic laminated quartz-sulphide-chlorite stringer zone at high angle to stratigraphy. These laminated stringers are folded within the regional axial planar cleavage. The intersection of this stringer zone and the exhalative massive sulphide stratigraphic/time horizon presents a steeply plunging zone for future drillhole targeting.

Hyperspectral Mineralogy

All half core was submitted to Corescan Pty Ltd for hyperspectral core imaging. Numerical data deliverables were used to help evaluate the potential of the Windalah VMS system for hosting copper mineralisation. Resultant vectors generated suggest that there remains significant potential at greater depth than current drilling has tested to.

Olympus EIS Co-Funded Drilling Programme

As announced to the market on 10th November 2021, Bryah Resources was notified that it had been a successful applicant in Round 24 of the Western Australian Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS). The WA government is to fund up to $130,000 as part of a 2500m Reverse Circulation drilling programme to test the Olympus geochemical anomaly (OGA) on the northern limb of the Mars Dome.

The OGA is a strike extensive multi-element soil anomaly characterised by a Cu-Sb-As-Cd-W-Zn-Au-Mo-S-(Se) association, remarkably similar to the soil anomaly at Windalah. This has been further supported by 1:5k geological mapping and rock chip geochemical sampling undertaken since. Rock chip samples indicate that rocks at Olympus are enriched in a suite of elements typical of high sulphidation VMS deposits and mostly similar to Windalah.

The lack of As-Sb, often associated with cooler parts of VMS systems, and relative enrichment of Bi, Te, and Se may indicate that outcrop at Olympus is in the 'hotter' part of a Windalah-style hydrothermal system.

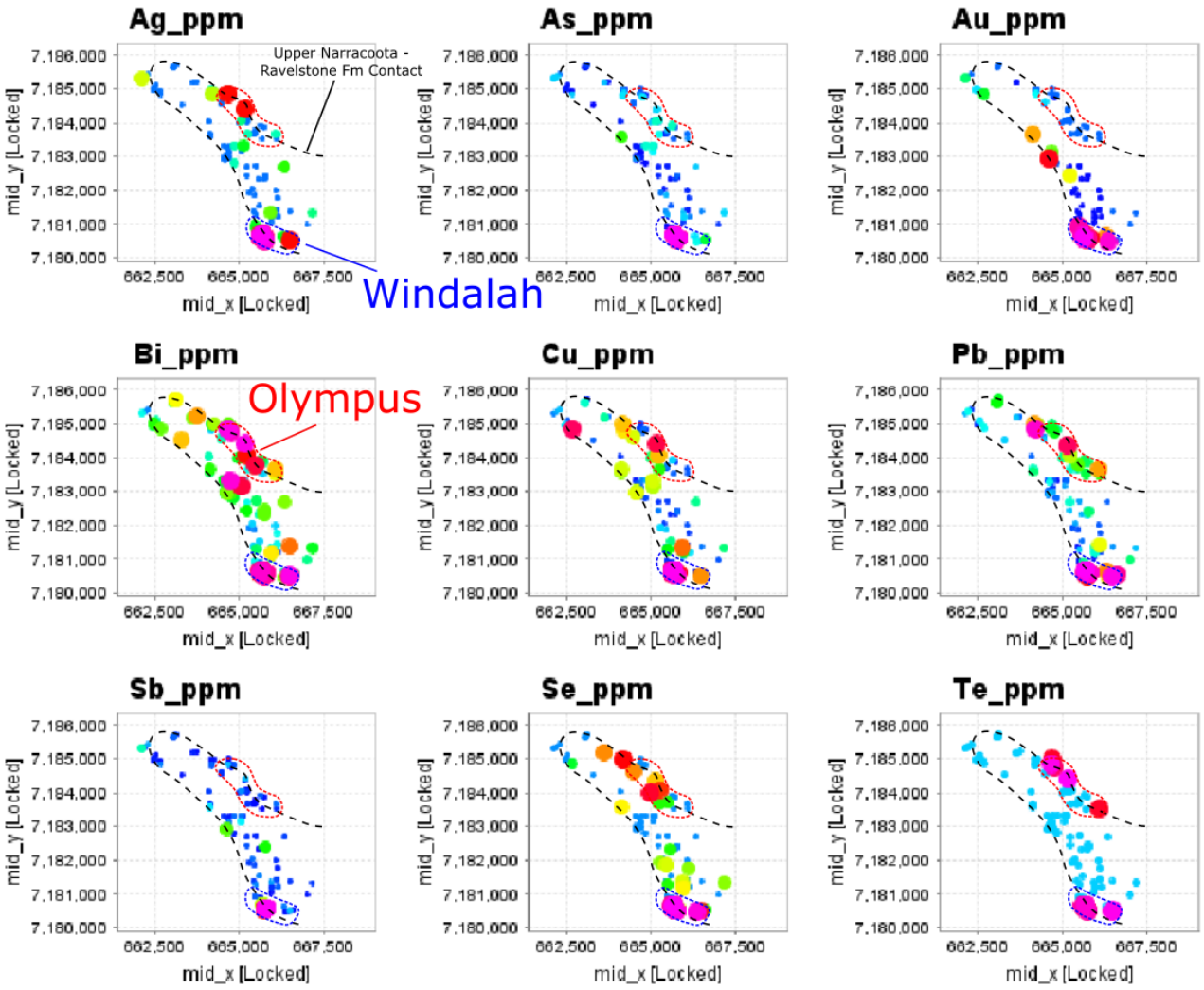

Figure 14: Ranked variable maps for several key pathfinder elements in high sulphidation VMS deposits. The approximate trace of the Upper Narracoota Formation - Ravelstone Formation contact that demarcates the Mars Dome is marked in black. The locations of Olympus and Windalah are marked in red and blue, respectively

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This announcement has been produced in accordance with the Company's published continuous disclosure policy and has been approved by the Board

ABOUT BRYAH RESOURCES

Bryah's assets are all located in Western Australia, a Tier One global mining and exploration jurisdiction. Strategically the Projects are energy metals focused, or able to exploit synergies of geological knowledge, locality and exploration.

Gabanintha, near Meekatharra, has a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource for Cu, Ni, Co[4] and additional structural gold potential. The prospective Bryah Basin licences cover 1,048km^2 and have a potential new Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) 'Horseshoe Lights type' mine analogue at the Windalah prospect, and multiple other similar untested targets. The area also contains extensive outcroppings of manganese, the subject of a substantial $7M joint venture with ASX listed OM Holdings Limited (ASX: OMH). OMH is a vertically integrated manganese producer and refiner with a market capitalisation of over $600m. Bryah and OMH have an excellent working relationship, with OMH having already spent over $2 million to earn-in to the Manganese Rights of the Project.

The copper nickel resource and recently identified gold mineralisation at Gabanintha will be the subject of further drill definition and a prefeasibility study to integrate the project with the Australian Vanadium Project (ASX: AVL). The resource has been defined by the drilling efforts of AVL in the development of its vanadium project and enabled Bryah to define a base metal resources inventory.

Bryah's base metals inventory at Gabanintha and manganese JV have a clear pathway to production, which will be significantly advanced in 2022 by the commencement and completion of metallurgical feasibility studies at both projects.

The Company's new Lake Johnston tenements are prospective for battery metals lithium and nickel and following the grant of these tenements, will undergo mapping and evaluation ahead of drilling. The corridor near Lake Johnson contains significant mines and discoveries of Ni and Li, including the Mount Holland Lithium Mine and the historical Maggie Hays/Emily Ann nickel deposits.

[4] See ASX announcement dated 1st June 2021 *'31.3 MT Ni-Cu-Co Mineral Resource at Gabanintha*

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.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT – EXPLORATION RESULTS AND EXPLORATION TARGETS

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Tony Standish. Mr Standish is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Appendix 1 – Drillhole Collar Information and Significant Intercept Table

DRILL HOLE INFORMATION

Hole ID	Easting mE	Northing mN	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Diamond Tail (m)
BBDD001	665738	7180487	549	031˚	-70˚	350.00	350.00
BRDD052	665457	7180804	551	082˚	-59˚	330.10	99.5
BRDD064	665983	7180423	552	028˚	-64˚	330.07	146.07
BRDD066	665582	7180696	552	061˚	-60˚	300.09	91.29
BRDD070	665596	7180555	549	034˚	-70˚	350.06	288.76
BRDD071	665588	7180570	549	004˚	-59˚	350.40	284.47

SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPT TABLE

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/ %)
BBDD001	665738	7180487	350.00	031/70	125.66	125.9	0.24	3.9	6.26	0.12	bld	**0.15%**
					182.22	328.6	**146.38**	**236**	**42.7**	**8.43**	0.01	104
BBRD070	665596	7180555	350.06	034/70	125.50	128.57	3.07	3.3	3.8	bld	**0.27**	**0.13%**
				including	125.5	126.1	0.6	2.7	4.7	bld	**1.24**	**0.44%**
					176.64	265.81	**89.17**	**91.6**	6.55	**10.4%**	0.01	137
					319.7	323.49	3.79	**240**	12	**5.3**	0.02	**0.1%**
BBRD071	665588	7180570	350.40	004/59	171.93	172.6	0.67	80.5	4.13	**18.3**	0.06	682
BBRD052	665457	7180804	330.10	082/59	*No significant intercept*							
BBRD064	665983	7180423	330.07	028/64	*No significant intercept*							
BBRD066	665582	7180696	300.09	061/60	*No significant intercept*							

Appendix 2 - 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	• All diamond drilling (DDH) core was sampled by half core. • DDH drilling was to generally accepted industry standard with half core submitted to Intertek Genalysis for fire assay gold and ICP-MS multielement analysis. • Core was cut and sampled in Perth using an Almonte core saw and blades. • Holes were sampled at irregular intervals, sample contacts to changes in lithology, alteration, mineralisation and veining. Core was cut and half core placed into calico bags with the draw string tied up and placed immediately into Bulka bags for delivery to Intertek Genalysis. • Samples were delivered to Intertek Genalysis, Maddington for sorting, drying, crushing, splitting, and pulverising followed by gold analysis by fire assay and ICP-OES finish. Multielement data was acquired by ICP-MS after a four acid digestion. • The full length of each hole drilled was sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
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).	• Bryah Resources' DDH holes were drilled with a contract DDH drilling rig. • Precollars were completed with a contract RC drilling rig. • Six diamond holes were drilled during this programme. One of these holes was drilled from surface with HQ coring to stable ground. All remaining holes and tails were drilled with NQ2 coring. • All core was orientated using a reflex downhole orientation tool supplied and used by the contract DDH drilling crew. • Depth of RC precollars and DDH tails are outlined within this announcement.
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	• The RC samples were not weighed or measured for recovery on the rig but will be completed on a campaign basis later as required. A visual estimate of recovery was made in %. • DDH core recovery was measured for each run. For any incidences of core loss, sample intervals were stopped and resumed after core loss.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• To ensure maximum sample recovery and representivity of the samples, an experienced Company geologist was present during drilling to monitor the sampling process. Any issues were immediately rectified. • Bryah Resources 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.
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. • The total length of the RC holes was logged. Where no sample was returned due to cavities/voids it was recorded as such. • All DDH core was organised into plastic core trays for geological logging of colour, weathering, lithology, alteration and mineralisation (to a minimum of 0.1m) for potential Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. • DDH logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 by the RC rig into a 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. Moisture was logged in a qualitative way. ○ The cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned with compressed air at the end of every 6m RC 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. ○ All DDH core was cut in Perth using a rented Almonte core saw. ○ Half core was submitted to the lab. The half of core below the orientation line was submitted the lab, preserving the orientation line for storage. ○ Quality Control Procedures were: ○ No field duplicates were completed. Lab duplicate checks were completed on RC chips and core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples were inserted randomly into the sample sequence at an average insertion rate of ~5% ○ CRM comprised samples with varying copper and gold values as well as blank material. ○ Laboratory repeats taken and standard inserted at pre-determined levels specified by the labs own procedure. • Sample preparation at the laboratory: The samples are weighed and dried at 105°C, then coarsely crushed to -6.3mm using a jaw crusher. If the sample size is greater than 2.5kg the samples are then riffle split. Samples are then pulverised by LM5 or disc pulveriser to 80% passing -75 microns • 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 copper and gold.
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	• Samples sent for analysis at Intertek Genalysis, Maddington were assayed using four acid digestion with ICP-MS finish and FA50 (fire assay) with ICP-OES finish for Au at a minimum lab detection limit of 0.005ppm.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• Gold by fire assay and multielement ICP-MS is suitable for the total analysis of a range of geological ores and is appropriate for analysis of copper and gold. • Samples containing standards were included in the analyses.
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. • The Competent Person has visited the site and supervised and inspected the drilling and sampling processes in the field. • All primary data related to logging and sampling were captured in LogChief geoscientific logging software. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 have currently been surveyed with a handheld GPS by Bryah staff and will be independently surveyed by surveyors using a differential GPS for accurate collar location and RL. The digital data has been entered directly into the company Access database. • Downhole surveys have been completed on all the RC and DDH drill holes by the drillers. They used a Reflex gyro tool kit with a survey measurement collected every 30m down the hole. • The grid system for the Bryah Basin prospect is MGA_GDA94 Zone 50. • Topographic control is from a digital elevation model derived from aerial geophysical surveys at 0.15m resolution.
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.	• There was some minor variation in the drill spacing and drillhole orientation. Working around inferred folded stratigraphy. • The drill spacing in this program is not sufficient information to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity applied under the 2012 JORC code for a mineral resource. • Sample compositing has not been applied. Samples have been taken at irregular intervals from 0.15m to 1.3m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 varies greatly At Windalah due to complex regional folding. • The volcano-sedimentary sequence at Windalah is located on the southern limb of a large regional anticlinal dome structure and strikes roughly WNW-ESE. • The stratigraphy also shows evidence of parasitic folding that results in varying orientation along strike. • Sulphide mineralisation occurs in two main domains: a) massive, laminated sulphides striking ~parallel to stratigraphy; b) discordant laminated quartz-pyrite-chlorite veining and pyrite stringers at high angle to stratigraphy. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized at this time and it is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The samples collected were placed in calico bags and transported to the relevant Perth laboratory by company personnel on the back of a company vehicle. • Sample security was 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 drilled in this program (E52/3236) 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • Windalah is a high sulphidation volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) prospect located at the contact between the Upper Narracoota Formation volcanics and the Ravelstone Formation sediments. Mineralisation consists of a laminated exhalative massive sulphide. Footwall mineralisation consists of laminated quartz-pyrite chlorite veins in intensely silica-sericite altered rocks. • The target is 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 m) 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 and 2 of this ASX Announcement for details of sample locations, etc.

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	• No high-grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results. • No metal equivalent values have been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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').	• As this program was a reconnaissance program the relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths is not yet 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	Refer to Tables 1 and 2 of this ASX Announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.	• No other exploration data available.
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.	• Additional vectoring work and down-plunge drillhole targeting is anticipated in order to target potential copper mineralisation at greater depth than the current zone of drilling. • Diamond drilling of deep targets is anticipated to take place in mid-late 2022.