ASX Announcement
27 NOVEMBER 2020

BRYAH RESOURCES LIMITED

VMS Copper-Gold Target identified at Windalah

Drilling confirms significant anomaly - analogous to the geochemical signature of nearby Horseshoe Lights Copper-Gold deposit

Highlights:

- Aircore drilling results indicate presence of broad, high-tenor down hole multi-element geochemical anomaly associated with copper and gold at Windalah East
- Suite of elements identified at Windalah East is typical of many Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits globally and is comparable to the nearby high-grade Horseshoe Lights VMS Cu-Au deposit
- Windalah East down hole anomaly has over 500 metres strike length and is open to the north-west
- Down hole anomaly also coincides with 2018 airborne VTEM target
- Deeper drilling program targeting VMS mineralisation to commence in early 2021.

Bryah Resources Limited ("**Bryah**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to advise that results of its recently completed aircore (AC) drilling program in the Bryah Basin in central Western Australia have been received and analysed.

The Company has completed a total 67 holes for 5,999 metres of AC drilling over four prospect areas (see Figure 1). Results of drilling at Windalah East and the nearby gravity low only are included in this announcement, with details of drilling of other areas to follow. Best copper and gold results from this drilling are shown in Table 1.

Drilling at the Windalah East prospect has also returned highly anomalous results in Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) pathfinder minerals including, up to 455 ppm Arsenic, up to 48.5 ppm Antimony and up to 12.7 ppm Molybdenum. These minerals are commonly associated with VMS copper-gold deposits, including the nearby Horseshoe Lights high-grade copper-gold mine.

This anomalous multi-element zone provides the Company with a coherent exploration target over a strike length exceeding 500 metres which is open to the north-west of the latest AC drilling. (see Figure 2). Coincidently the anomalous zone is situated over an airborne electromagnetic (VTEM) target identified in 2018. These factors now provide the Company with an exciting bedrock target area to test with a program of deeper reverse circulation (RC) and/or diamond drilling.

Commenting on the results, Managing Director Neil Marston said:

"The discovery of this downhole geochemical anomaly is testament to excellent geological processes the Bryah technical team has been applying to the project and confirms the potential for a VMS copper-gold discovery on Bryah's highly prospective tenement package."

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ASX Code: BYH
ABN: 59 616 795 245
Shares on issue: 131,873,840
Latest Share Price: $0.07
Market Capitalisation: $9.2M

Projects
Bryah Basin – Copper, Gold, Manganese
Gabanintha – Gold, Copper
bryah.com.au

"We look forward to the next exciting phase of copper-gold exploration at Windalah, which will include a program of targeted RC and diamond drilling planning for early 2021."

Table 1 - Best Drilling Results (0.1g/t Au and 250ppm Cu cut-off grade)

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)
20WEAC010	30	39	9	0.008	**398**
20WEAC012	42	66	24	0.007	**324**
20WEAC013	63	84	21	0.016	**540**
20WEAC016	90	102	12	**0.410**	125
20WEAC019	42	45	3	**0.380**	**238**
	63	69	6	**0.550**	**268**
20MAAC003	84	99	15	0.003	**303**
20MAAC004	15	30	15	0.007	**416**
20MAAC005	42	78	36	0.001	**305**
	84	96	12	0.001	**281**
20MAAC007	69	78	9	0.026	**355**

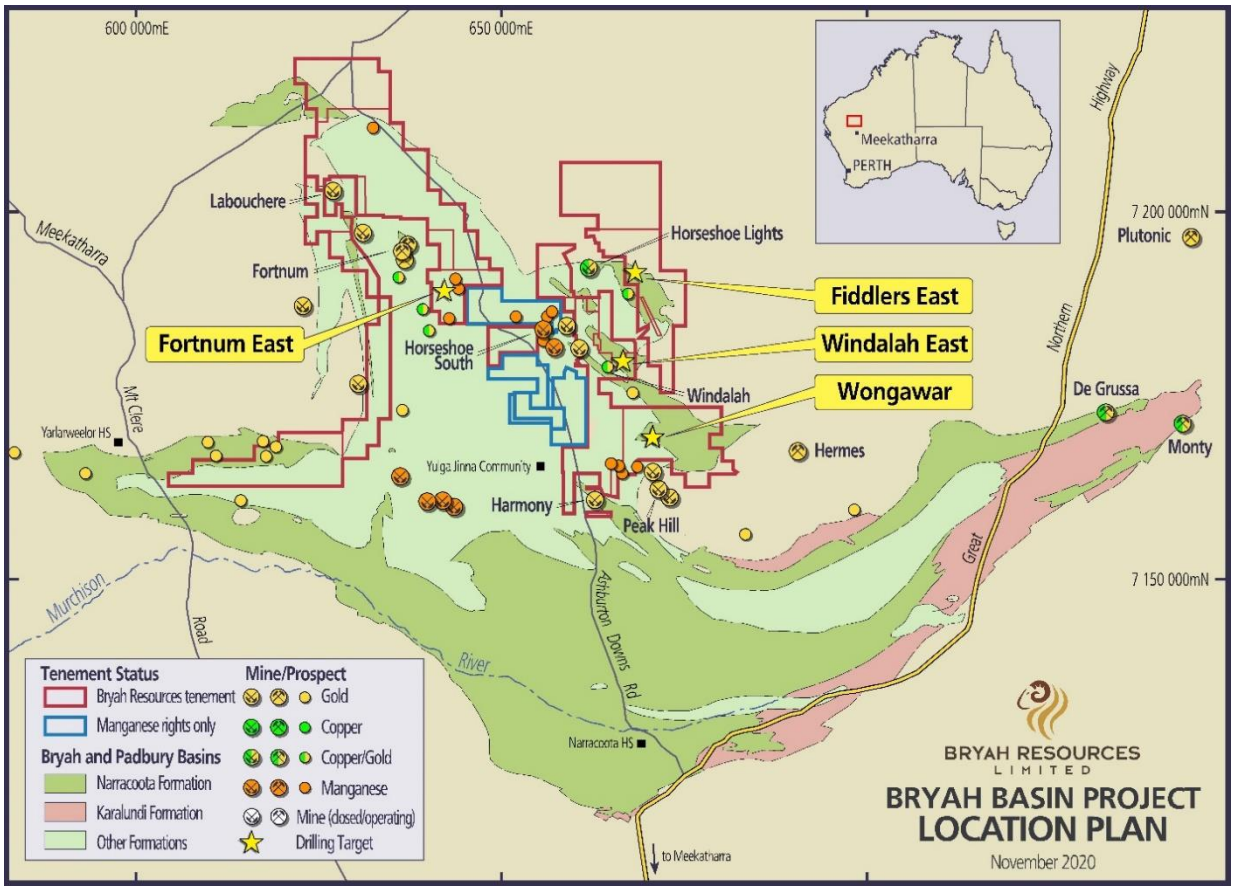

Figure 1 – Bryah Basin Project Location Map

Windalah Prospect

27 holes (20WEAC09-35) for 2,411 metres of AC drilling was completed, targeting the Windalah East area where a 2018 sampling program highlighted a large soil geochemical anomaly[1].

[1] See BYH ASX Announcement dated 22 February 2019 for full details

These holes were drilled to supplement initial AC drilling that took place in March 2020, where 8 holes (20WEAC01-08) for 669 metres were completed. In addition, 9 holes (20MAAC01-09) for 888 metres were drilled to test a nearby gravity low anomaly at Windalah with a single line of holes at 80m spacing.

Three metre composite samples from the drill holes have been assayed for a broad suite of elements. A summary of drill holes is shown in Table 4, and collar locations and anomalous copper and gold results are shown in Figure 2.

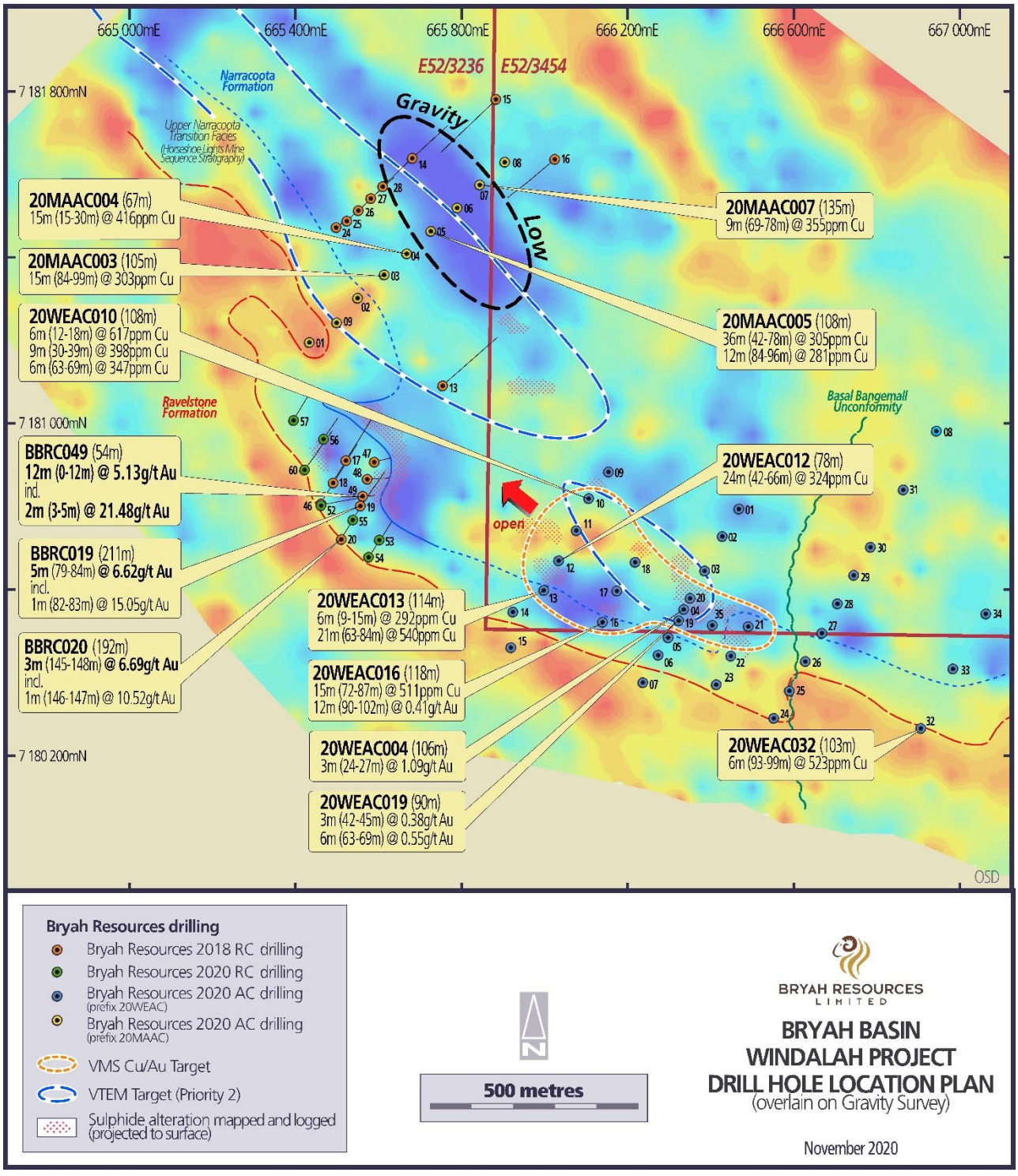

Figure 2 - Windalah Prospect - Drill Hole Location Plan.

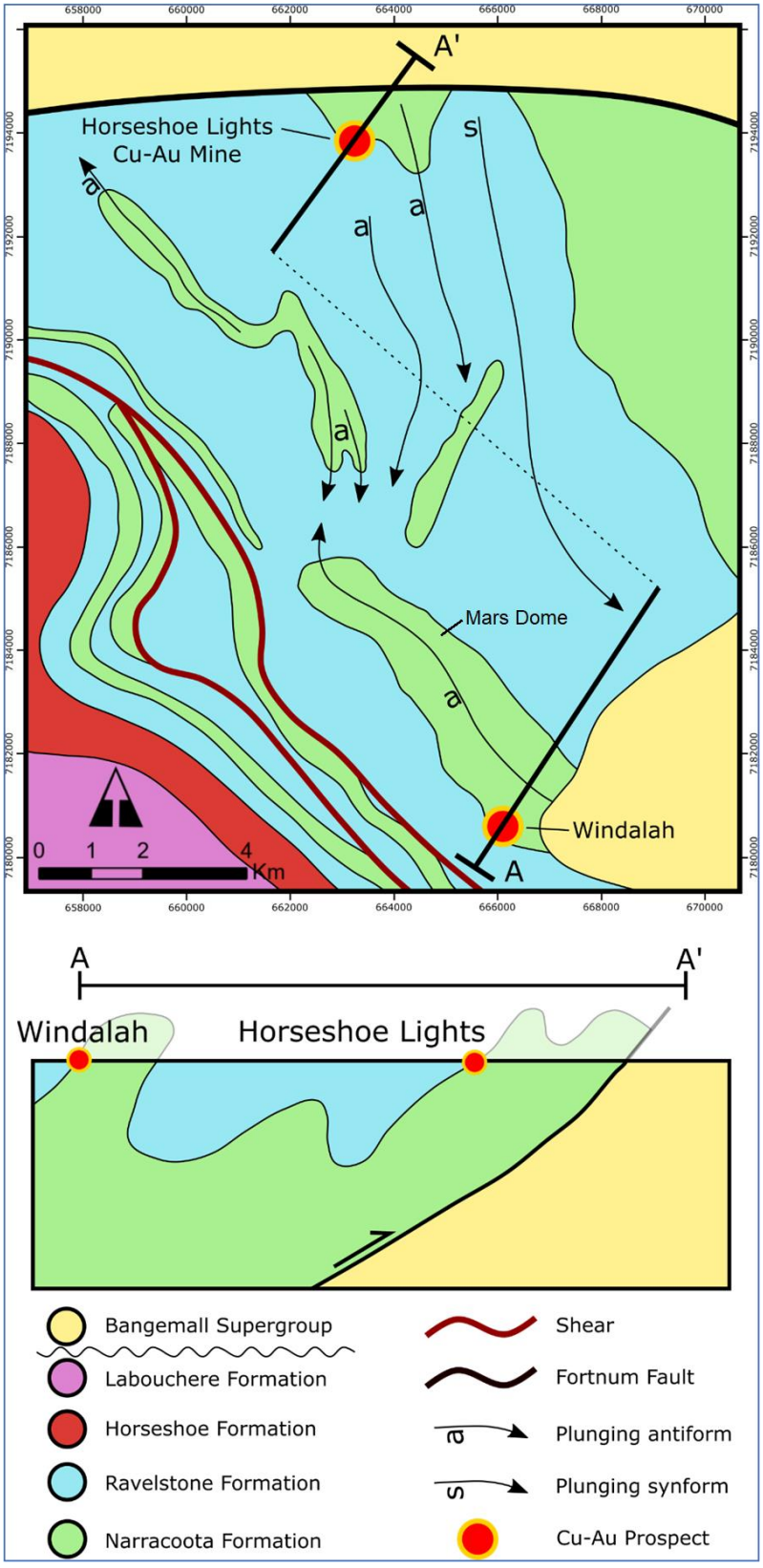

Figure 3 - Regional Geology and Interpreted Cross-Section

Geological Interpretation

The Windalah Prospect lies within the Mars Dome, which forms part of a series of double plunging anticlinal dome structures in the northern Bryah Basin.

At Windalah sulphide mineralisation has been located on the southern limb of the Mars Dome. This has been confirmed through mapping, drilling and comprehensive downhole geochemistry.

The stratigraphy and geochemistry at Windalah show strong resemblance to the near-ore geological environment of the Horseshoe Lights Cu-Au-Ag deposit, located ~13km to the north (see Figure 3).

It is believed that a mineralising system analogous to Horseshoe Lights exists at Windalah, which is now the focus of Bryah's exploration efforts to intersect high grade copper-gold mineralisation.

Downhole assay data from the AC and earlier RC drilling has confirmed the presence of significant pathfinder geochemical anomalism in the Windalah area. A broad-reaching, high tenor multi-element anomaly (As-Ag-Sb-Mo-(Cd-Pb-Se)) has been identified, that coincides with some minor Cu-Au anomalism. This suite of elements is typical of many VMS deposits globally and is comparable with the well-documented geochemical signature identified at the Horseshoe Lights VMS Cu-Au deposit. This is distinctly different from pathfinder signatures (Au-W-Mo) of epigenetic gold deposits in the Bryah Basin.

Table 2 below highlights the statistical significance of the anomalism at Windalah relative to the Company's Upper Narracoota Formation lithogeochemical database and average crustal abundance (A.C.A.).

These pathfinder elements are usually enriched in zones of significant stringer and semi-massive pyrite mineralisation in intensely silica-sericite-chlorite altered volcanic/volcaniclastic rocks (see Figure 4).

Table 2 – Multi-element Statistical Comparison – Windalah East

	Upper Narracoota Formation (UpNF)		Earth's Crust	Windalah East Aircore results		
Horseshoe Lights/VMS-associated element	**Median**	**UpNF 95th percentile**	**Average Crustal Abundance (A.C.A.)**	**Maximum**	**Multiple of UpNF 95th percentile**	**Multiple of A.C.A.**
Au (ppb)	<1	28	1.5	2099	75 x	1399 x
Cu (ppm)	22	144	28	878	6 x	31 x
Ag (ppm)	<0.05	0.07	0.053	6.58	94 x	124 x
As (ppm)	1.5	11.9	4.8	455	38 x	95 x
Sb (ppm)	0.6	2.3	0.4	48.8	21 x	122 x
Cd (ppm)	0.01	0.12	0.09	7.45	62 x	83 x
Pb (ppm)	3.5	9.3	17	363.1	39 x	21 x
Mo (ppm)	0.2	0.9	1.1	12.7	14 x	12 x
S (%)	no data	no data	0.0557	6.86	no data	123 x

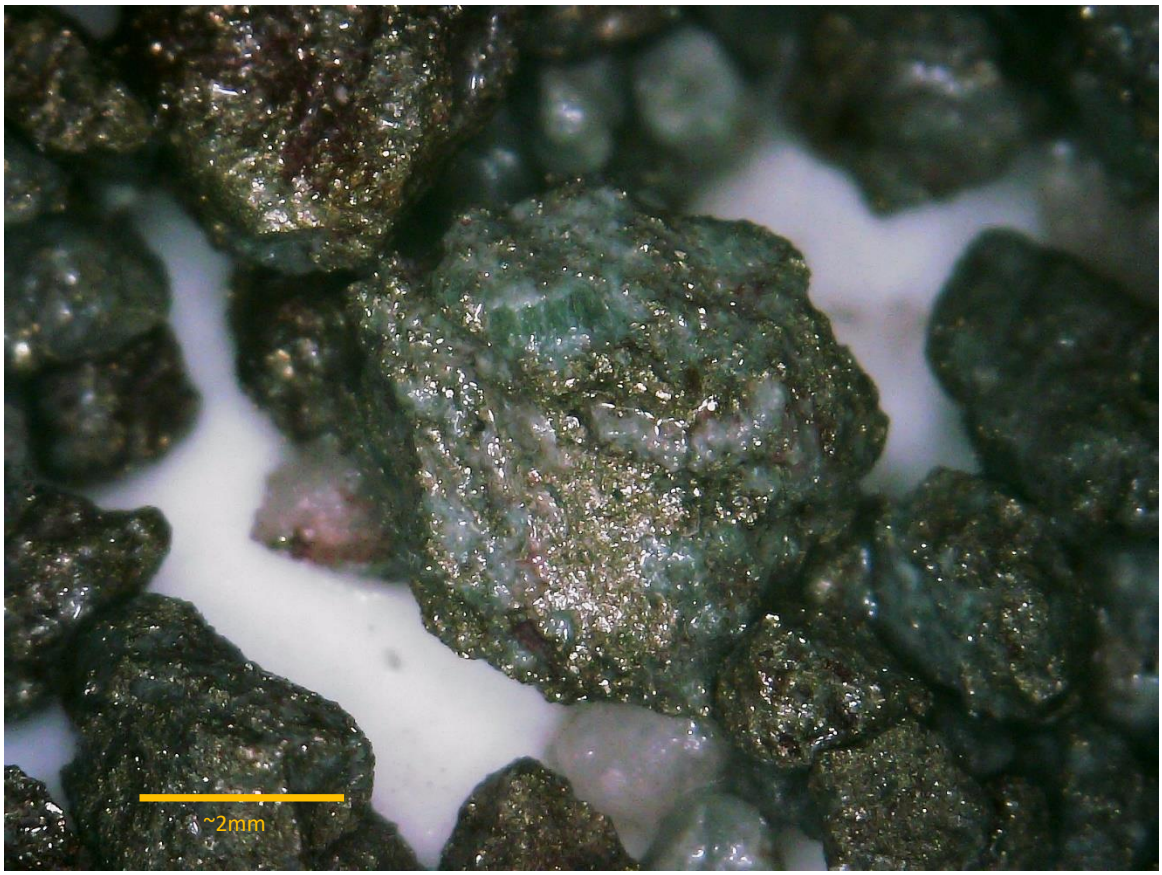

Figure 4 - Photo of sieved high-sulphide drill chips in hole WEAC013 (90-92m depth)

This composite geochemical anomaly has been identified in downhole data over a strike length in excess of 500 metres.

Gridded geochemical images below (see Figure 5) are coloured according to the mean and standard deviation of lognormal data from Windalah only. Table 3 below outlines the values that these relate to.

Table 3 - Windalah East AC Drilling Multi-element Statistics

	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
Mean	12	117	1.2	1.5
5th Percentile	0.5	12	0.1	0.2
95th Percentile	52	330	4.7	3.9
Minimum	0.25 (below LLD)	0.25 (below LLD)	0.05 (below LLD)	0.025 (below LLD)
Maximum	455	1212.9	12.7	48.8

The discovery of this downhole geochemical anomaly is an excellent advance on the Windalah East soil geochemical anomaly identified from the 2018 soil sampling program (see Figure 6). The offset position of the soil anomaly from the downhole drilling anomaly suggests a north-east direction of transport. Bryah has a comprehensive auger soil geochemical dataset covering the north eastern Bryah Basin at 500x500m or 250x250m spacing. This knowledge may assist in exploration targeting elsewhere in the region.

The enrichment observed at Windalah is likely to be hosted within the footwall sulphide-sericite-chlorite alteration system of a larger VMS system (see Figure 7). Zonation of pathfinder elements within this part of a VMS system can help vector exploration towards primary Cu-Au mineralisation.

Aircore drilling over the gravity low at Windalah intersected a zone of deep weathering with hole 20MAAC06 drilled to 155m vertical depth without hitting bedrock. In the adjacent hole 20MAAC07 large intervals of quartz eye tuff with some strong silica-sericite alteration was observed. Encouragingly, quartz eye tuff/schist are reported to occur close to the high-grade ore body at the nearby Horseshoe Lights Cu-Au mine[2].

Next Activities

The latest drilling results are contributing to the Company's growing geological understanding in the area through 3D modelling. This knowledge will be used to re-evaluate the geophysical data acquired during the 2018 VTEM survey and 2019 gravity survey.

Planning is underway to commence a follow-up drilling program in early 2021. Work is expected to include deep RC drilling of massive sulphide / intensely altered zones with follow-up downhole electromagnetic surveys. This will assist the Company as it attempts to delineate primary VMS high-grade Cu-Au mineralisation.

Further work will be undertaken to refine other targets elsewhere in the Mars Dome, most likely with aircore drilling.

[2] Reference – Parker, T.W.H. and Brown, T., 1990 Horseshoe gold-copper-silver deposit, in *Geology of the Mineral Deposits of Australia and Papua New Guinea* (Ed. F.E. Hughes), pp 671-675 (AusIMM)

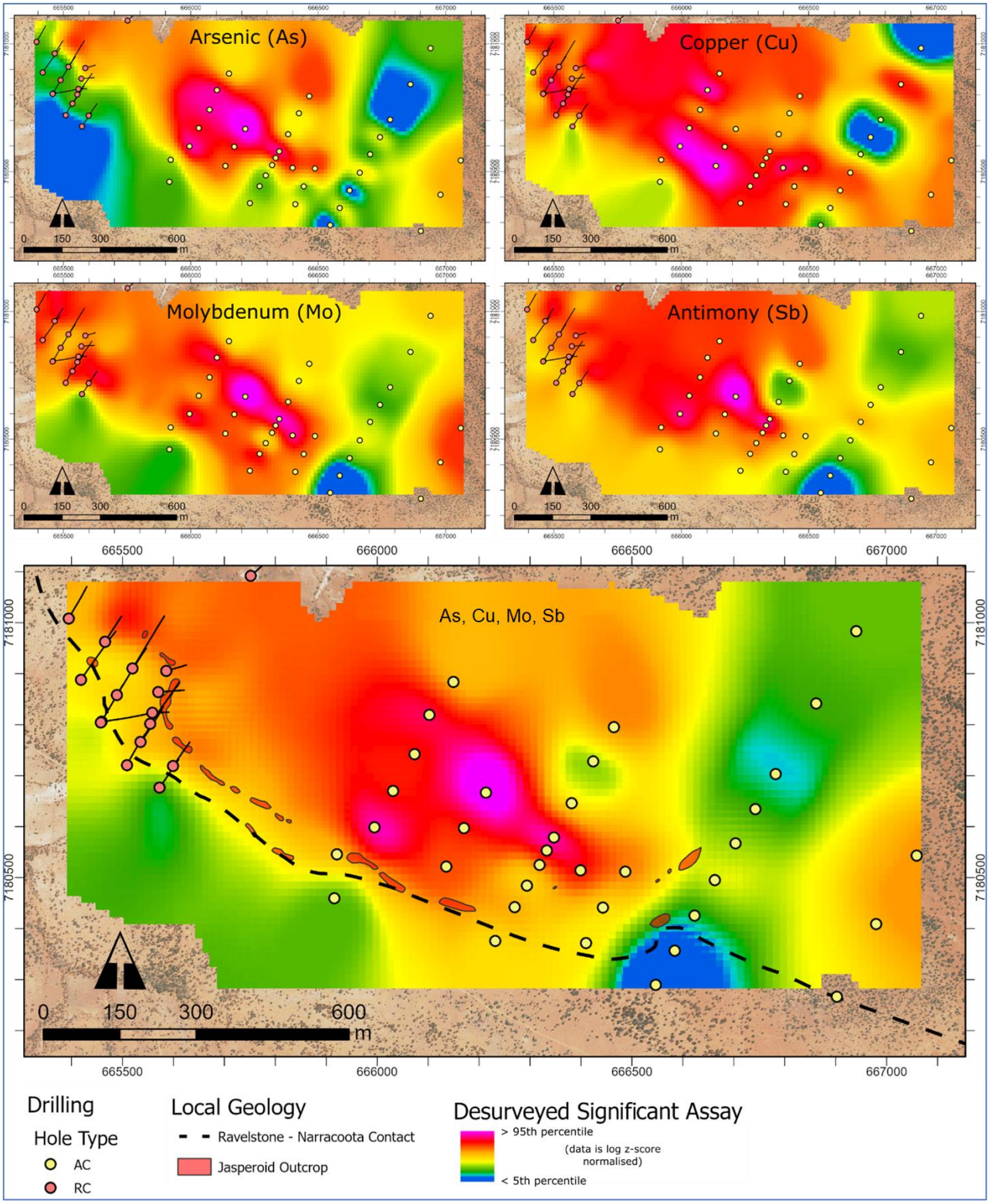

Figure 5 - Windalah East Downhole Multi-element Geochemical Anomaly

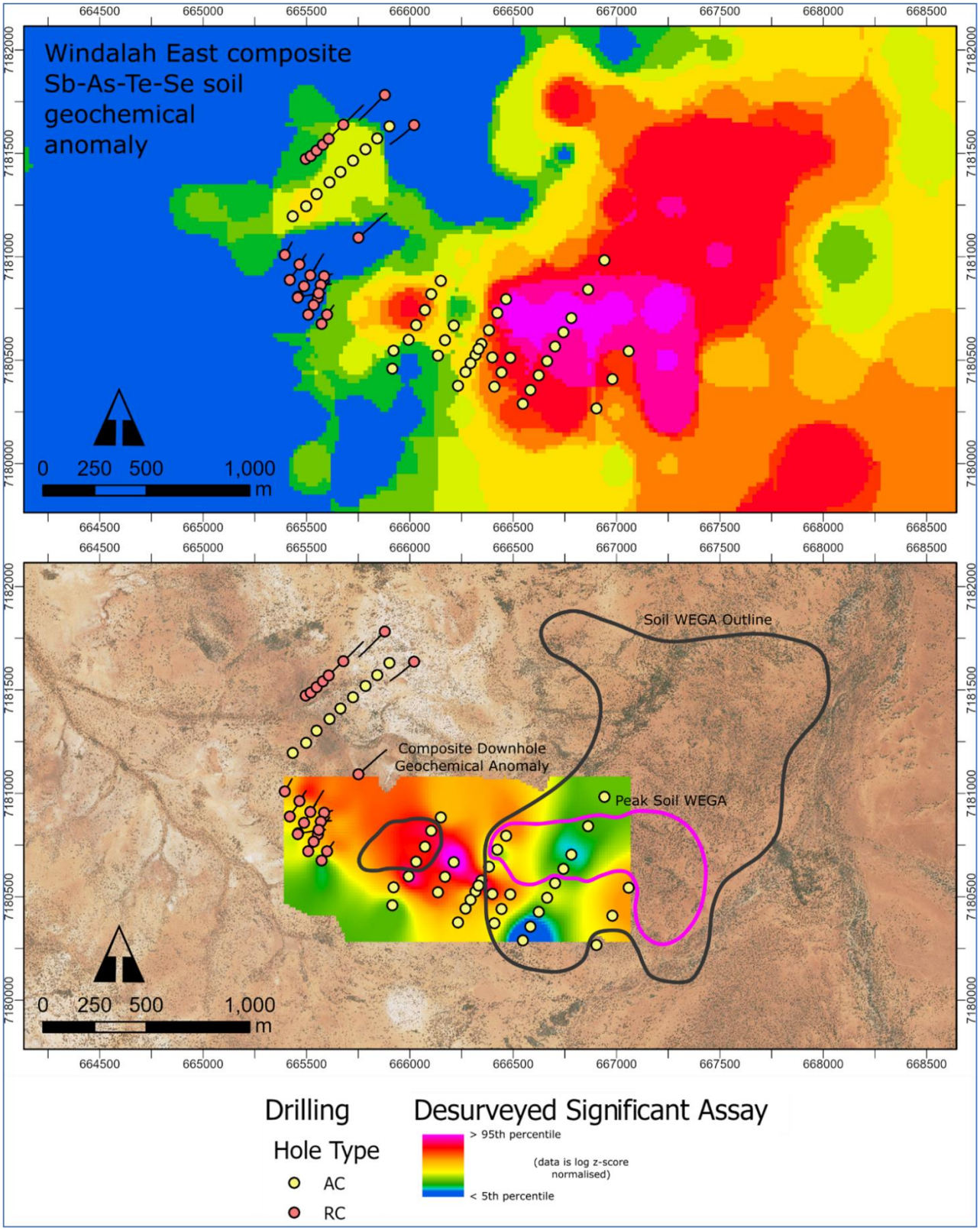

Figure 6 – Comparison between Windalah East surface multi-element soil anomaly (top) and down hole multi-element anomaly (bottom)

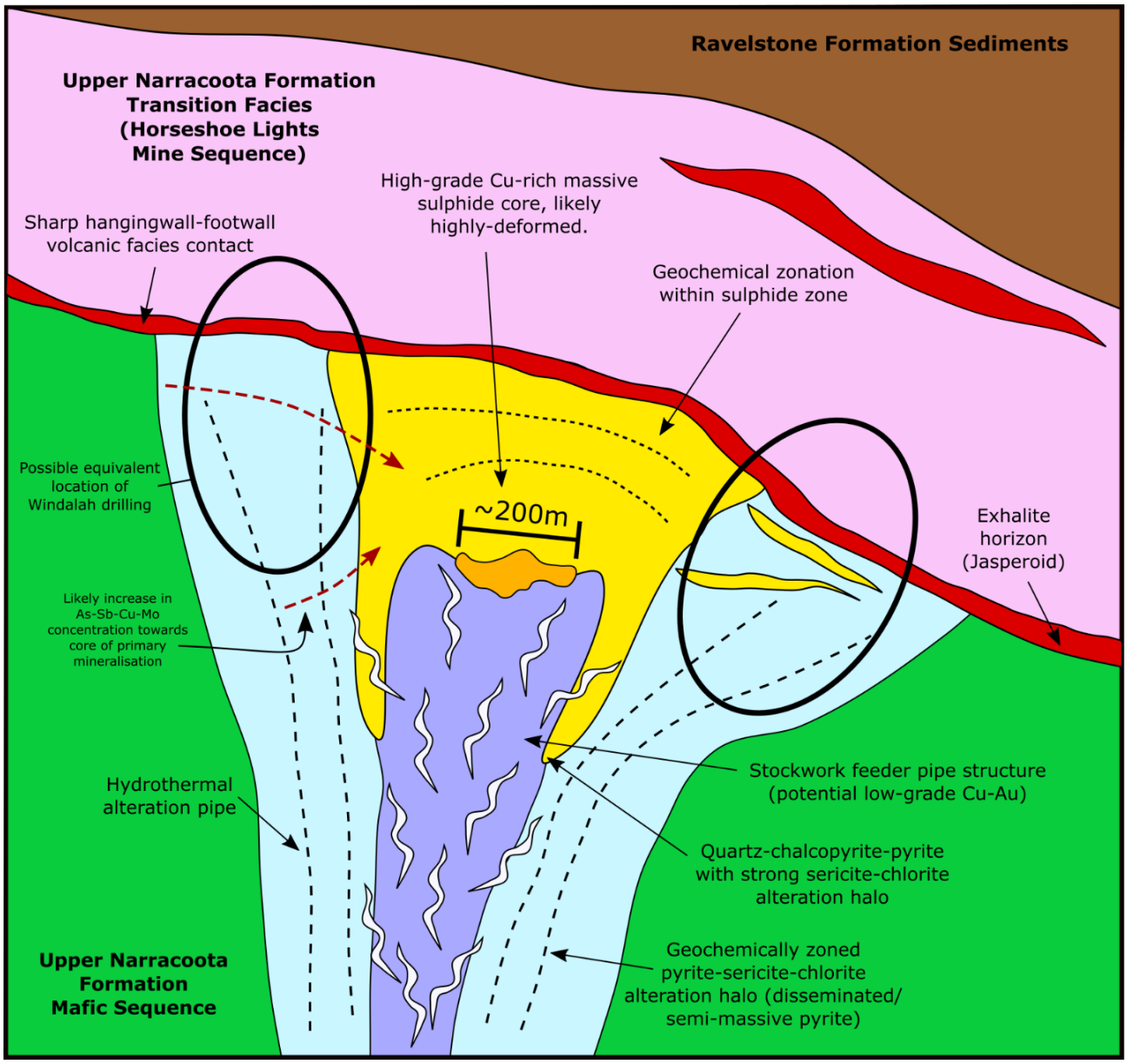

Figure 7 – Schematic of typical Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide systems

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

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Table 4 - Drill Hole Information

Hole ID	Easting mE	Northing mN	RL (est)	Azimuth & Dip	Total Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Au g/t	Cu ppm
Windalah East Geochemical Anomaly										
20WEAC009	666150	7180884	552	0° / -90°	96	*NSA*				
20WEAC010	666102	7180819	553	0° / -90°	108	12	18	6	0.006	**617**
				0° / -90°		30	39	9	0.008	**398**
				0° / -90°		63	69	6	0.001	**347**
20WEAC011	666074	7180742	554	0° / -90°	77	27	30	3	**0.100**	88
20WEAC012	666031	7180670	552	0° / -90°	78	42	66	24	0.007	**324**
20WEAC013	665994	7180599	553	0° / -90°	114	9	15	6	0.001	**292**
				0° / -90°		63	84	21	0.016	**540**
20WEAC014	665921	7180546	551	0° / -90°	79	*NSA*				
20WEAC015	665916	7180459	545	0° / -90°	52	*NSA*				
20WEAC016	666136	7180522	549	0° / -90°	118	72	87	15	0.021	**511**
				0° / -90°		90	102	12	**0.41**	125
Including				0° / -90°		90	93	3	**1.14**	180
Including				0° / -90°		95	96	3	**0.27**	109
				0° / -90°		105	108	3	0.063	**281**
20WEAC017	666170	7180597	574	0° / -90°	117	57	60	3	0.006	**343**
20WEAC018	666214	7180667	547	0° / -90°	67	*NSA*				
20WEAC019	666294	7180485	546	0° / -90°	90	30	33	3	**0.13**	146
				0° / -90°		42	45	3	**0.38**	238
				0° / -90°		54	57	3	0.045	**319**
				0° / -90°		63	69	6	**0.55**	**268**
20WEAC020	666332	7180553	546	0° / -90°	117	45	48	3	0.025	**342**
				0° / -90°		60	63	3	0.003	**282**
				0° / -90°		72	75	3	0.021	**370**
20WEAC021	666487	7180512	548	0° / -90°	77	45	48	3	0.001	**345**
20WEAC022	666443	7180441	544	0° / -90°	61	42	45	3	**0.19**	**81**
20WEAC023	666410	7180371	542	0° / -90°	93	*NSA*				
20WEAC024	666547	7180289	540	0° / -90°	81	*NSA*				
20WEAC025	666584	7180356	543	0° / -90°	87	*NSA*				
20WEAC026	666623	7180426	546	0° / -90°	72	*NSA*				
20WEAC027	666663	7180495	551	0° / -90°	93	*NSA*				
20WEAC028	666703	7180567	554	0° / -90°	107	*NSA*				
20WEAC029	666742	7180635	551	0° / -90°	87	*NSA*				
20WEAC030	666782	7180703	548	0° / -90°	69	*NSA*				
20WEAC031	666861	7180841	544	0° / -90°	62	51	54	3	0.001	**299**
20WEAC032	666903	7180266	540	0° / -90°	103	87	90	3	0.001	**302**
				0° / -90°		93	99	6	0.000	**523**
20WEAC033	666980	7180409	541	0° / -90°	79	*NSA*				
20WEAC034	667059	7180543	534	0° / -90°	96	*NSA*				
20WEAC035	666399	7180514	548	0° / -90°	131	12	15	3	0.007	**330**
						39	42	3	0.022	**492**
						51	54	3	-	**326**

Hole ID	*Easting mE*	*Northing mN*	*RL (est)*	*Azimuth & Dip*	*Total Depth (m)*	*Depth From (m)*	*Depth To (m)*	*Interval Width (m)*	*Au g/t*	*Cu ppm*
Windalah Gravity Low										
20MAAC001	665433	7181196	512	0° / -90°	99	15	18	3	0.003	**269**
20MAAC002	665549	7181303	517	0° / -90°	49	*NSA*				
20MAAC003	665613	7181359	517	0° / -90°	105	0	9	9	0.027	**273**
						15	18	3	0.002	**261**
						63	66	3	0.001	**286**
						69	72	3	0.003	**277**
						84	99	15	0.003	**303**
20MAAC004	665664	7181409	521	0° / -90°	67	9	12	3	0.014	**310**
						15	30	15	0.007	**416**
20MAAC005	665724	7181465	523	0° / -90°	108	0	3	3	0.003	**254**
						42	78	36	0.001	**305**
						84	96	12	0.001	**281**
20MAAC006	665786	7181519	524	0° / -90°	155	123	126	3	0.005	**288**
20MAAC007	665842	7181573	526	0° / -90°	135	69	78	9	0.026	**355**
20MAAC008	665900	7181630	528	0° / -90°	120	*NSA*				
20MAAC009	665497	7181244	518	0° / -90°	50	*NSA*				

Notes:

1. The significant table presents Au grades above 0.1 g/t and Cu above 250 ppm.
2. NSA – No Significant Assays
3. All results are for down hole widths

About Bryah Resources Limited

Bryah Resources Limited is a copper-gold-manganese focused explorer with 2 projects located in central Western Australia, being the 1,185km^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 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"). Tony 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'. Tony 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 – Windalah Prospect Aircore 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 this drilling program Bryah Resources Limited utilised Aircore (AC) drill holes. • AC 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 10-20m rows. • The holes were sampled as initial 3m composites using a PVC spear to produce an approximate representative 3kg sample into pre-numbered calico sample bags. • The last metre was collected separately for assay to be representative of the base of weathering. • The full length of each hole drilled was sampled. • All samples collected were submitted to a contract commercial laboratory for drying, crushing and homogenising the sample. 3 m composites were sent for composite samples will be analysed using an aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS finish. All 1m splits will be submitted under a separate sample sequence and will be analysed for a comprehensive 48 element suite with a 4-acid digestion and ICP-MS finish. In addition, they will also be 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 AC drilling rig. • All AC holes were drilled using a (3¼ inch) blade and 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.*	• The AC samples were not weighed or measured for recovery. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Company is satisfied that the AC holes have taken a sufficiently representative sample of the interval and minimal loss of fines has occurred in the AC 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.
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 of the 1m AC 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. • AC logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. • All chip trays were photographed. • The total length of the AC 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 AC samples were collected from the AC 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 50 samples containing a range of gold and base metal values.
		  ○ Blank Bunbury basalt material was inserted in the field every 50 samples.
		  ○ Overall QAQC insertion rate of 1:16.6 samples
		  ○ Laboratory repeats 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 will be 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 and is not considered necessary at this stage of exploration. • The Competent Person has visited the site and supervised all 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 external consultants. • 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. • Following completion of the drilling program the hole collars will be surveyed using a differential GPS 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.*	• In this program the drill spacing was generally holes 80 metres apart on lines 160 metres apart with all holes drilled vertically. • The drill spacing is generally not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity applied under the 2012 JORC code. • Sample compositing was been applied to this drilling program with 1m samples collected composited to 3m composites or less if specified.

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 is predominantly south-westerly dipping to sub-vertical. • Due to all holes being drilled vertically 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 were placed in calico bags and transported to the relevant Perth laboratory by courier or company contractor. • 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. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 at Windalah 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 (150^{o}) 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 4 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.*	• 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
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 plans within this announcement. Sectional views of drilling to be completed once additional laboratory analysis and geological interpretation is completed
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.*	• Refer to Table 4 of this ASX Announcement.
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. • Geophysical VTEM survey Priority 2 target which coincides with VMS Cu-Au target in Figure 2 is described as a weak mid-late time response identified on multiple flight lines. • Geophysical VTEM survey Priority 2 target which coincides adjacent to Gravity Low in Figure 2 is described as a strong mid-late time response identified on multiple flight lines forming a strike extensive conductor.
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. • The extent of follow-up drilling and other exploration activities has not yet been confirmed.