BRYAH RESOURCES LIMITED

# Windalah VMS Copper-Gold target extended

## *Highlights:*

- Latest aircore drilling results **extend presence of very high-tenor down hole multi-element geochemical anomaly** associated with copper-gold at Windalah
- Suite of elements at Windalah is typical of many Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits globally and is comparable to the nearby high-grade Horseshoe Lights VMS Cu-Au deposit
- Deeper diamond drilling program targeting the VMS target ongoing with **an extra hole to test beneath geochemical anomaly added to the program**

Bryah Resources Limited ("Bryah" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the latest results from an aircore drilling program recently completed at the Windalah prospect located within the Company's Bryah Basin Project, approximately 150 kilometres north of the town of Meekatharra in central Western Australia (see Figure 1).

Drilling at the Windalah prospect has returned highly anomalous results in Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) pathfinder minerals including up to 986 ppm Arsenic and 136 ppm Antimony in hole 21WEAC053 and up to 17 ppm Molybdenum in hole 21WEAC052. These results are further west and of a higher tenor than earlier aircore (AC) drilling completed in 2020[1].

Copper results over 1 metre intervals of 0.22% Cu in hole 21WEAC044 and 0.13% Cu in the adjacent hole 21WEAC052 were also recorded.

Commenting on these latest results, Managing Director, Neil Marston said:

*"Aircore drilling completed last year identified a coherent multi-element anomalous zone over a strike length exceeding 500 metres which was open to the west. This latest drilling has confirmed that the multi-element anomaly extends further west and has increased in intensity.*

*"We have a diamond core rig on site at the moment testing beneath these aircore holes and we look forward to reporting the results of this deep drilling program as soon as information becomes available."*

## Aircore Drilling Results

31 aircore drill holes for 2,537 metres were drilled at the Windalah copper-gold prospect in this program. Holes were drilled to blade refusal.

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

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ASX Code: BYH
ABN: 59 616 795 245
Shares on issue: 220,207,175
Latest Share Price: $0.054
Market Capitalisation: $11.9M

Eight of the holes drilled recorded elevated copper values (>500ppm Cu) with five of these holes also recording highly anomalous results in the key pathfinder minerals of arsenic and/or antimony.

Samples from the drill holes have been assayed for a broad suite of elements. All significant gold, copper, arsenic, antimony and sulphur results are shown in Table 1 below. A summary of drill holes is shown in Table 2, and collar locations and anomalous copper results are shown in Figure 2.

## Table 1 – Significant Drilling Results

| Hole ID | From | To | Interval (m) | Au (ppm) | Cu (ppm) | As (ppm) | Sb (ppm) | S (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21WEAC038 | 13 | 72 (EOH) | **59** | - | 71 | **125.6** | 8.0 | - |
| **21WEAC039** | 0 | 51 | **51** | - | 28 | **207.1** | **10.1** | 0.2 |
| | 57 | 81 | 24 | - | 297 | **71.9** | 5.6 | 2.3 |
| *including* | 57 | 63 | 6 | - | **636** | 35.5 | 3 | 1.7 |
| **21WEAC040** | 27 | 30 | 3 | - | **573** | 3 | 0.2 | - |
| | 39 | 42 | 3 | - | **600** | 0.5 | 0.1 | - |
| **21WEAC042** | 48 | 57 | 9 | - | **743** | 11.7 | 2.1 | - |
| **21WEAC043** | 54 | 63 | 9 | - | **670** | **103.7** | 4.3 | - |
| | 69 | 98 (EOH) | 29 | - | 251 | **111.8** | 4.4 | 0.6 |
| *including* | 69 | 72 | 3 | - | **528** | **92.3** | 4.4 | - |
| **21WEAC044** | 45 | 54 | 9 | - | 199 | **69.7** | 2.9 | - |
| | 63 | 93 (EOH) | 30 | - | 292 | **124.0** | 5.4 | 6.4 |
| *including* | 73 | 76 | 3 | - | **1320** | **54.6** | 6.5 | 5.9 |
| *Including* | 73 | 74 | 1 | - | **2172** | **79.3** | 8.6 | 9.2 |
| 21WEAC047 | 36 | 46 (EOH) | 10 | 0.3 | 25 | 1.9 | 1.2 | - |
| **21WEAC050** | 90 | 93 | 3 | - | **539** | 3 | 1.7 | - |
| **21WEAC052** | 42 | 72 | 30 | - | **160** | **332.4** | **12.3** | - |
| | 72 | 90 (EOH) | 18 | - | **546** | **177.0** | **23.5** | **12.3** |
| *including* | 72 | 79 | 7 | - | **898** | **271.0** | **34.2** | **18.3** |
| *including* | 72 | 73 | 1 | - | **1290** | **532.8** | **117.9** | 5.4 |
| *and* | 87 | 89 | 2 | - | **698** | **98.5** | 11 | 4.7 |
| 21WEAC053 | 12 | 105 (EOH) | **93** | - | 136 | **224.2** | **29.4** | 2.8 |
| 21WEAC056 | 83 | 87 | 4 | - | 80 | **74.8** | 1.4 | - |
| 21WEAC057 | 99 | 117 (EOH) | 18 | - | 160 | **57.9** | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| **21WEAC060** | 3 | 76 (EOH) | **73** | - | 109 | **98.6** | **15.0** | 2.9 |
| *including* | 3 | 9 | 6 | - | 63 | 37.5 | **21.4** | - |
| *and* | 15 | 51 | 36 | - | 52 | **94.9** | **16.7** | 0.2 |
| *and* | 57 | 76 (EOH) | 19 | - | 262 | **153.2** | **14.0** | **10.9** |
| *including* | 57 | 60 | 3 | - | **673** | 46 | 9.6 | 1.7 |
| 21MAAC010 | 52 | 53 (EOH) | 1 | 0.5 | 139 | 9 | 1.5 | - |

Note: Intervals are down hole and may not be true thickness
Samples generally collected as 3 metre composite samples with 1 metre samples collected at the end of each hole

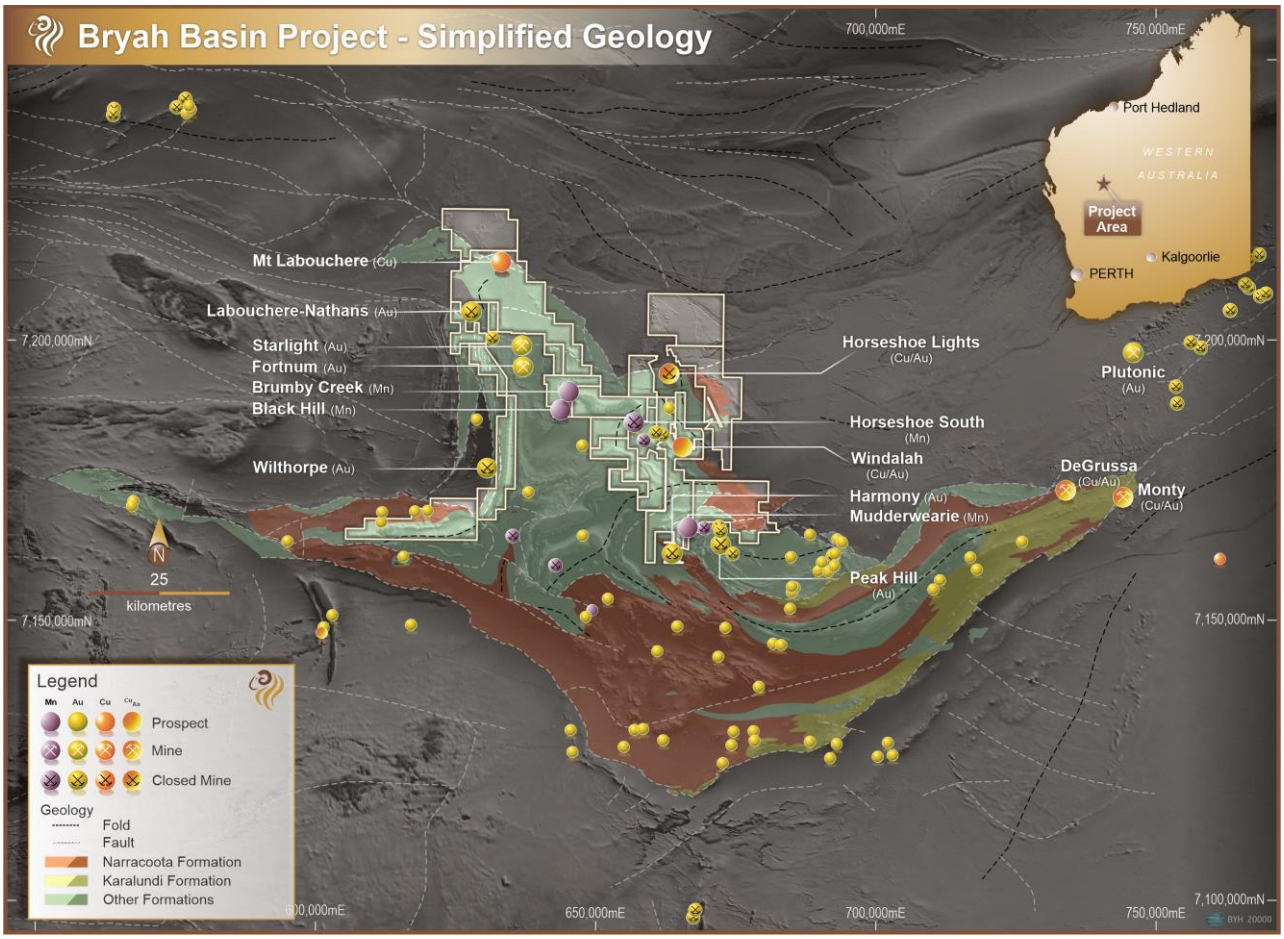


*Figure 1 - Tenement Location Plan*

## Geological Interpretation

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

Downhole assay data from this aircore drilling and earlier 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 located elsewhere in the Bryah Basin.

The enrichment observed at Windalah is likely to be hosted within the footwall sulphide-sericite-chlorite alteration system of a larger VMS system. Zonation of pathfinder elements such as Arsenic and Antimony within this part of a VMS system is helping the Company vector exploration drilling.

## Follow-up Activities

Diamond drilling at Windalah is progressing as planned with diamond tails on 3 RC drill holes (BBRC064, 066 and 052) successfully completed and cased ready for down hole electromagnetic ("DHEM") surveying.

The first diamond hole from surface (BBDD001) was successful completed to a depth of 350 metres and has also been cased for DHEM surveying.

The drilling program has been extended by the addition of an extra diamond hole, BBRD070 (see Figure 2), which is currently being drilled. A further diamond drill hole will be completed after BBRD070 is completed. Drill core will be transported to Perth for detailed logging, core cutting and analysis at the end of the program.

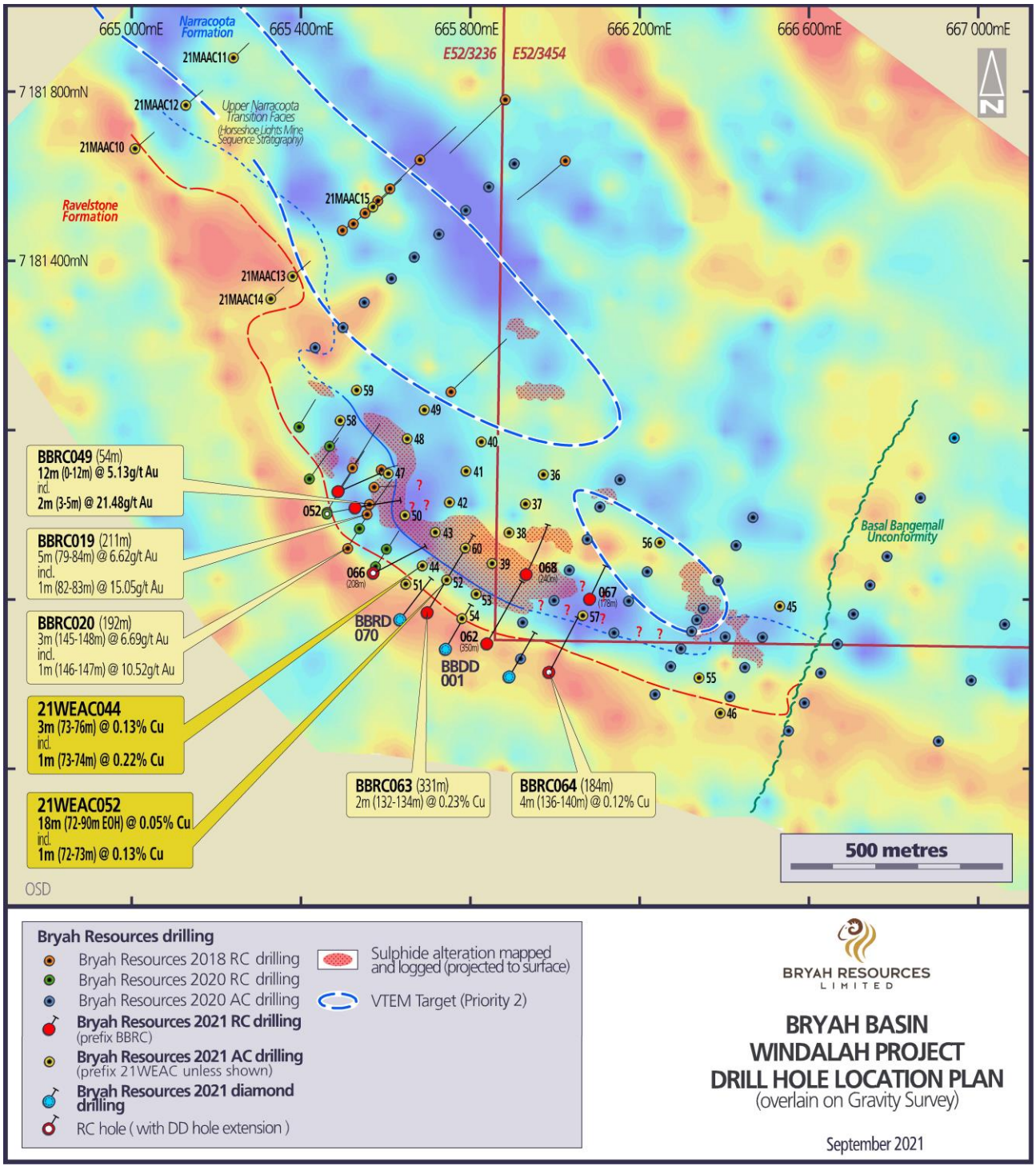


*Figure 2 - Windalah Prospect Drill Hole Location Plan*

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

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## Table 2 – Drill Hole Locations

| Hole ID | Easting mE | Northing mN | RL (assumed) (m) | Azimuth & Dip | Total Depth (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21MAAC010 | 664997 | 7181668 | 545 | 50°/-60° | 53 |
| 21MAAC011 | 665240 | 7181887 | 551 | 50°/-60° | 70 |
| 21MAAC012 | 665114 | 7181780 | 553 | 50°/-60° | 58 |
| 21MAAC013 | 665380 | 7181371 | 546 | 50°/-60° | 87 |
| 21MAAC014 | 665325 | 7181317 | 546 | 50°/-60° | 60 |
| 21MAAC015 | 665566 | 7181531 | 549 | 50°/-60° | 70 |
| 21WEAC036 | 665971 | 7180891 | 559 | Vertical | 70 |
| 21WEAC037 | 665920 | 7180826 | 561 | Vertical | 96 |
| 21WEAC038 | 665888 | 7180750 | 560 | Vertical | 72 |
| 21WEAC039 | 665854 | 7180682 | 559 | Vertical | 82 |
| 21WEAC040 | 665829 | 7180969 | 556 | Vertical | 87 |
| 21WEAC041 | 665787 | 7180896 | 558 | Vertical | 102 |
| 21WEAC042 | 665745 | 7180830 | 558 | Vertical | 94 |
| 21WEAC043 | 665712 | 7180758 | 557 | Vertical | 98 |
| 21WEAC044 | 665684 | 7180674 | 554 | Vertical | 93 |
| 21WEAC045 | 666535 | 7180581 | 559 | Vertical | 72 |
| 21WEAC046 | 666387 | 7180332 | 550 | Vertical | 96 |
| 21WEAC047 | 665601 | 7180900 | 560 | Vertical | 46 |
| 21WEAC048 | 665649 | 7180977 | 556 | Vertical | 87 |
| 21WEAC049 | 665691 | 7181046 | 554 | Vertical | 99 |
| 21WEAC050 | 665644 | 7180799 | 559 | Vertical | 120 |
| 21WEAC051 | 665642 | 7180636 | 551 | Vertical | 53 |
| 21WEAC052 | 665740 | 7180640 | 554 | Vertical | 90 |
| 21WEAC053 | 665815 | 7180607 | 560 | Vertical | 105 |
| 21WEAC054 | 665772 | 7180541 | 555 | Vertical | 34 |
| 21WEAC055 | 666342 | 7180407 | 551 | Vertical | 59 |
| 21WEAC056 | 666251 | 7180730 | 557 | Vertical | 117 |
| 21WEAC057 | 666061 | 7180561 | 559 | Vertical | 117 |
| 21WEAC058 | 665493 | 7181019 | 552 | Vertical | 75 |
| 21WEAC059 | 665530 | 7181089 | 551 | Vertical | 99 |
| 21WEAC060 | 665789 | 7180721 | 556 | Vertical | 76 |
| | | | | **TOTAL** | **2,537** |

## About Bryah Resources Limited

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

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

*At Gabanintha, Bryah holds the rights to all minerals except Vanadium, Uranium, Cobalt, Chromium, Titanium, Lithium, Tantalum, Manganese & Iron Ore (Excluded Minerals). Australian Vanadium Limited retains 100% rights in the Excluded Minerals on the Gabanintha Project. Bryah has announced a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource at the Tumblegum South Prospect at Gabanintha of* ***600,000 tonnes @ 2.2 g/t Au for 42,500 oz Au***[2]*.The Company recently announced the disposal of the Tumblegum South Deposit to Star Minerals Limited*[3]*.*

## Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results

*The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Ashley Jones, Consultant with Kamili Geology Pty Ltd. Mr Jones is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Jones is a consultant to Bryah Resources Limited ("the Company"). Mr Jones has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ashley Jones consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*
*Where the Company refers to Exploration Results in this announcement (referencing previous releases made to the ASX), the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.*

## Competent Person Statement — Mineral Resource Estimation

*The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources (see BYH ASX announcement dated 29 January 2020) is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Ashley Jones, Consultant with Kamili Geology Pty Ltd. Mr Jones is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM).*
*The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate with that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not materially changed from the original announcement.*

## Forward Looking Statements

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

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

## Appendix 1 – Windalah AC 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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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 (Bryah Resources) utilised Aircore (AC) drill holes to a maximum depth of 120 metres.<br>• AC drilling was to generally accepted industry standard producing 1m samples of approximately 3kg weight which were collected beneath a rotary cone splitter mounted under the cyclone.<br>• The splitter reject sample was collected into green plastic bags which were numbered and laid into 10m rows, initially by the hole then removed and stored at a bag farm.<br>• The holes were sampled as 1m samples from the splitter and placed into pre-numbered calico bags with the draw-sting tied up and then placed inside the green plastic bag for later collection and despatch.<br>• The full length of each hole drilled was sampled.<br>• All 1 metre samples were collected and submitted to a contract commercial laboratory for sorting, drying, crushing, splitting, and pulverising. |
| *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' AC holes were drilled with a contract AC drilling rig.<br>• All AC holes were drilled using a combination of 87mm face sampling drilling bit and 87mm blade bit to blade refusal. |
| *Drill sample recovery* | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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 on the rig but will be completed on a campaign basis later as required.<br>• 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.<br>• Bryah Resources 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.<br>• No twin AC drill holes have been completed to assess sample bias.<br>• 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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • All 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.<br>• AC logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature.<br>• 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.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • Sampling technique:<br>  ○ All AC samples were collected by the AC rig into a cyclone and then passed through the cone splitter.<br>  ○ The samples were generally dry, and all attempts were made to ensure the collected samples were dry.<br>  ○ The cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned with compressed air at the end of every 3m AC drill rod.<br>  ○ 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.<br>• Quality Control Procedures were:<br>  ○ A duplicated sample was collected at random intervals on the cyclone nominally 1 per 100 samples.<br>  ○ Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples were inserted in the field every 50 samples.<br>  ○ Overall QAQC insertion rate of 1:30 samples<br>  ○ Laboratory repeats taken and standards inserted at pre-determined level specified by the laboratory.<br>  ○ Sample preparation at the laboratory: The samples are weighed and dried at 105ºC, 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<br>  ○ 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 manganese and its impurities. |

| 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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.* | • Samples sent for analysis at Intertek, Perth. Samples were assayed using AR-ICPMS, 4A-ICPES and 4A-ICPMS with FA50 finish for Au @ 1ppb.<br>• Duplicates and samples containing standards were included in the analyses at a ratio of 1 in 50.<br>• XRF is suitable for the total analysis of a range of geological ores and is appropriate for analysis of manganese and its associated impurities. This was completed on the 2020 RC drilling where Mn was observed. |
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • Significant intersections have been independently verified by alternative company personnel.<br>• The use of twinned holes has not been implemented and is not considered necessary at this stage of exploration.<br>• The Competent Person has visited the site & supervised all the drilling and sampling process in the field.<br>• All primary data related to logging and sampling are captured using laptops into LogChief templates.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • All collars have been surveyed with a differential 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.<br>• AC holes were generally drilled vertically and no downhole survey has been completed to date.<br>• The grid system for the Bryah Basin prospect is MGA_GDA94 Zone 50.<br>• Topographic control is based upon known survey datums located within the area. |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • In this program drill holes were generally spaced on a 160m x 80m grid.<br>• The drill spacing is generally not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity applied under the 2012 JORC code.<br>Sample compositing (generally 3m) was applied to this drilling; with selected sampling undertaken at 1m intervals. |

| 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.*<br>• *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 generally assessed to be ESE-WNW.<br>• 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 company personnel.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.*<br>• *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.<br>• 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.<br>• Explorers in all cases identified the prospectivity of the ground however exploration results were not generally followed up due to various issues. |
| *Geology* | • *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.* | • The Windalah Prospect consists of a sequence of folded sub-cropping Narracoota Formation within a series of North-West trending, anticlinal domes. The Narracoota Formation volcanics occupy the central axis position of the interpreted dome structures. An overlying ridge forming chert is strata-parallel and its distribution is consistent with the dome structures and generally dips away from the central fold axis. Overlying the chert sequence and the underlying Narracoota Formation are sediments of the Ravelstone Formation. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | • 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:*<br>  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in m) of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  ○ *hole length.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.<br>• No metal equivalent values have been used. |
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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.<br>• Due to locally varying intersection angles between drill holes and lithological units all results are defined as downhole widths.<br>• 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. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *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 Tables 1 and 2 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.* | • 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).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • Diamond drilling is presently underway with down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys planned to follow. |