ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **19TH MAY 2023**

Windalah Copper – Gold Prospect Diamond Drilling Results

HIGHLIGHTS

- Results received for 717m diamond drilling program completed in late 2022.
- Best results include:
  - **2m @ 3.88 g/t Au** from 437m in BBRD072
  - **1m @ 0.35% Cu** from 429m in BBRD072
- Targeting Cu-Au VMS mineralisation at 300m and 500m depth
- Deep VMS targets are a product of multiple lines of strong geological evidence.
- Downhole electromagnetic surveys to test for off-hole conductors anticipated to commence in H2 2023.
- WA State Government EIS Co-funding for $140,000[1]

Bryah Resources Limited (ASX: BYH, "Bryah" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has received results from its diamond drilling programme at the Bryah Basin Windalah copper-gold project. Bryah was granted $140,000 under the Western Australian Government's EIS (Exploration Incentive Scheme) to test the Windalah VMS target.

Commenting on the announcement Bryah CEO Ashley Jones said:

We have again strong indications of copper in the system, especially with secondary copper mineralisation observed in the core. These deep holes now are the focus for the down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys. The DHEM can identify conductors, which will show any copper mineralisation withing the vicinity. Depending on the orientation, the DHEM will search up to 150m radius around the holes. This will cover a lot of the prospective area. Any sign of a conductor will establish new drill targets."

[1] See ASX announcement dated 2nd May 2022 *'Bryah Secures $140,000 Drilling Grant'*

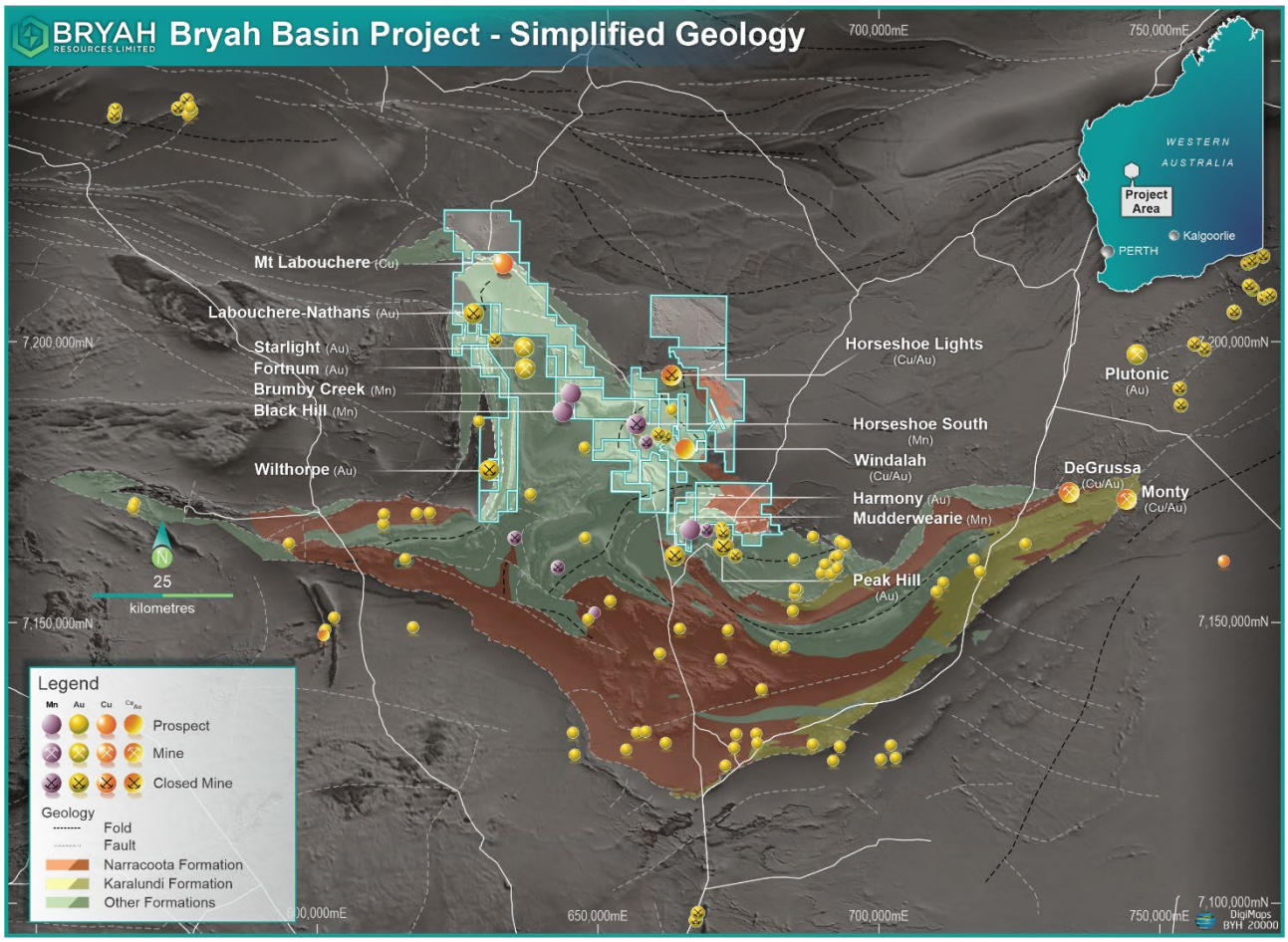

Figure 1 Bryah Basin Tenements and Regional Geology Map.

Windalah Diamond Drilling

During this EIS co-funded drilling programme, Bryah completed 1261m of drilling, including 544m of precollars, and 717m of NQ2 diamond core tails. These holes were drilled to test a steeply plunging target window targeting Cu-Au VMS mineralisation at ~300 and ~500m depth. These drillholes intersected substantial thickness of strongly silica-sericite-pyrite altered volcanic rocks similar to those observed in shallower holes, in the footwall to sulphide mineralisation. This is interpreted to be the lateral equivalent of the 'ore stratigraphic horizon' at Horseshoe Lights.

With previous drilling campaigns, Bryah has recognised the significance of the Windalah project through technical analysis which shows:

- High tenor geochemical anomaly in surface sampling and drilling results
- Up to 5.45m of massive, laminated sulphides interpreted as sedimentary exhalative in origin
- Up to 140m of sulphide stringers observed in diamond core interpreted as VMS style stringers within a silica-sericite-chlorite-pyrite altered feeder structure[2]

[2] See ASX announcement dated 12th April 2022 *'Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) system with copper-gold potential confirmed at Windalah*

- Evidence of syn-volcanic faulting and stratigraphic asymmetry – common in VMS mineralisation systems.
- Secondary copper minerals including Bornite, Chalcopyrite and Malachite observed.[Error! Bookmark not defined.]
- Structural intersection of syn-VMS veins and stratigraphy indicate plunging target orientation.
- The Narracoota Formation is host to other major copper deposits including DeGrussa, and Horseshoe Lights.
- Evidence of VMS mineralisation also identified at the near-by Olympus prospect.[3]

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 historical Horseshoe Lights mine, located 13 kilometres to the north of Bryah's Windalah Prospect. The exploration target at Windalah occupies the same stratigraphic position as the Horseshoe Lights deposit.

The Current geological model and targeting hypothesis remain the same. A massive, laminated sulphide horizon is thought to occur along the intersection of a footwall stringer zone and the 'ore stratigraphic horizon' – the equivalent stratigraphic position of the nearby Horseshoe Lights Cu-Au mine. Bryah believes that following structural, geological, geochemical and hyperspectral vectors will lead to the discovery of Cu sulphides at greater depth than current drilling.

[3] See ASX announcement dated 13th September 2022 *'Olympus Prospect confirmed VMS type Copper-Gold from Co-funded drilling'*

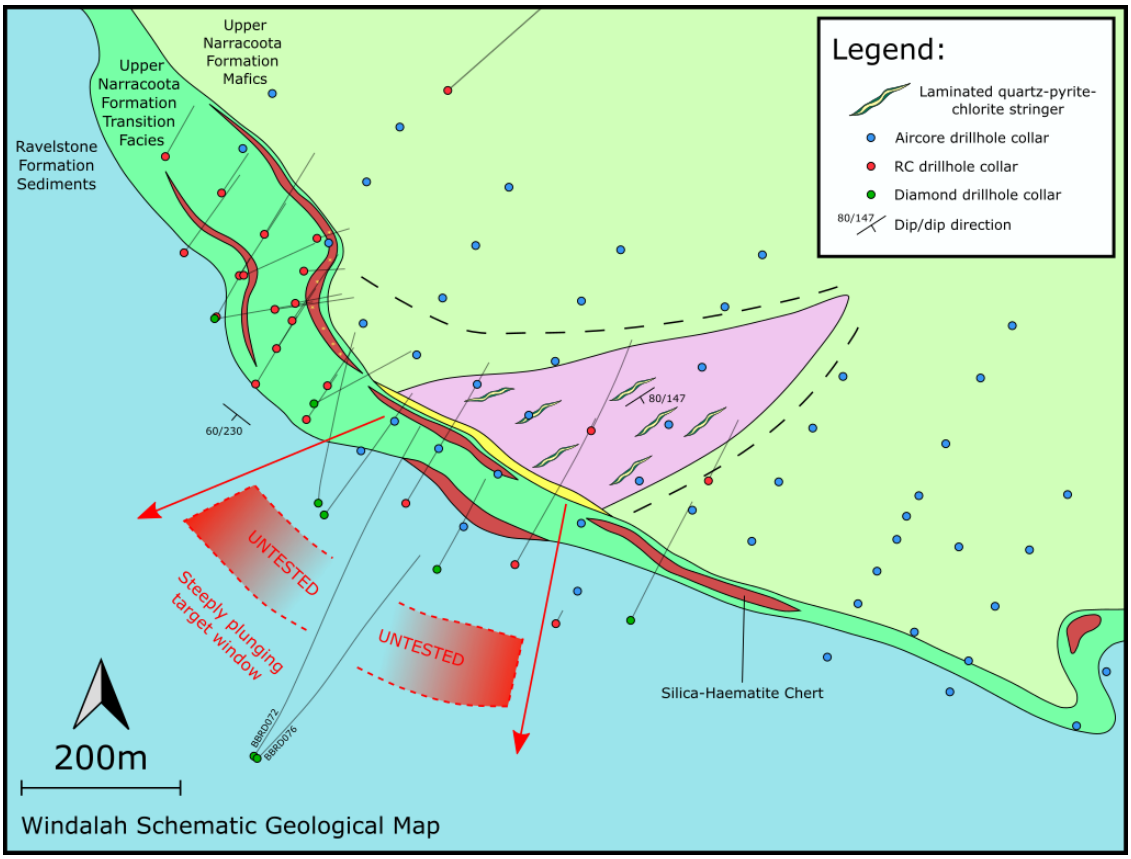

Figure 2: Schematic geological map of the Windalah prospect showing the plunging target zone and BBRD072 and BBRD076.

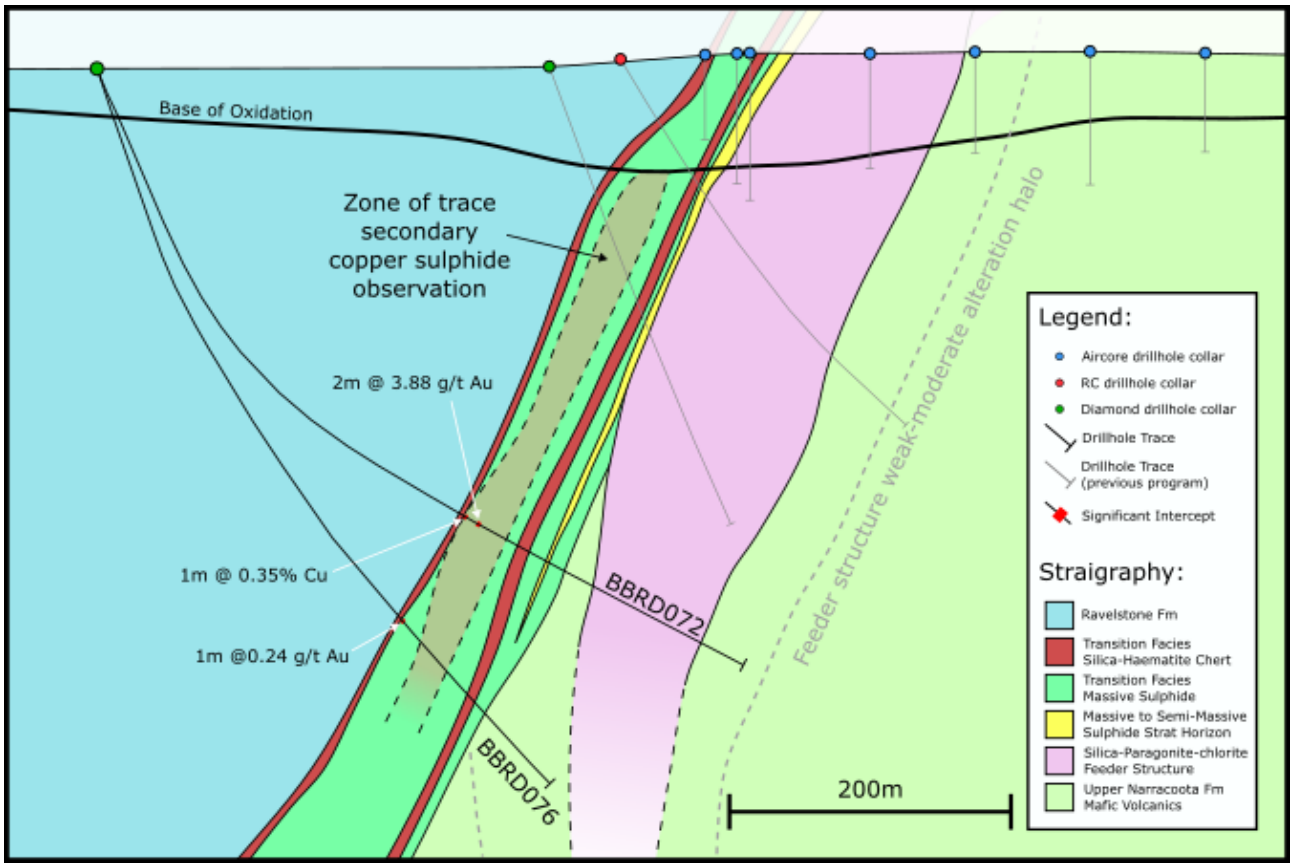

Figure 3: Cross section showing significant intercepts from this drilling.

Current deep drilling at Windalah has focussed on a narrow window of the prospective plunging target zone. The holes were strategically designed to cover both down dip and lateral extent with respect to the following DHEM surveys. The upcoming DHEM survey will allow us to cover much more of the target zone.

NEXT STEPS

The next steps for the Windalah copper-gold project are:

- Downhole Electromagnetic Surveys (DHEM)
- Renewed geological interpretation and targeting

Additional Cu-Au Exploration to be completed elsewhere in the Bryah Basin:

- Bryah is a successful applicant in Round 26 of the (EIS), with a commitment of up to $165,000[4] co-funded RC drilling at several other Windalah-type soil geochemical anomalies in the Aquarius Trend.

Downhole Electromagnetic Surveying

[4] See ASX announcement dated 20th October 2022 *'Bryah Secure $165,000 Grant for Drilling'*

It is anticipated that downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveying will be undertaken on the full length of BBRD072 and BBRD076 (includes RC precollar and diamond tail) in H2 2023. A total length of 1261m of drillhole will be surveyed.

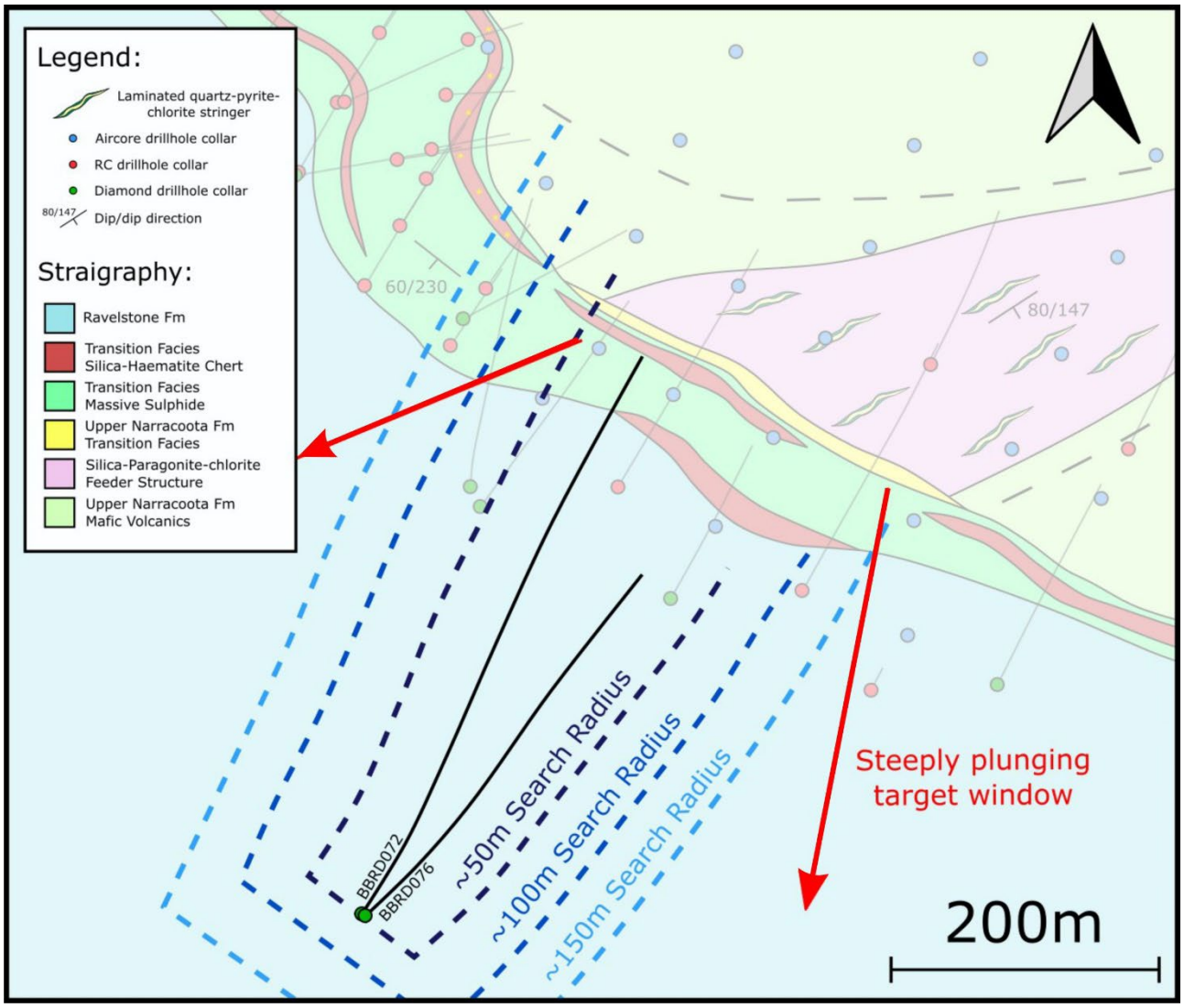

Figure 4: Schematic geological map of the Windalah prospect showing approximate 50, 100, and 150 metre search radius/DHEM coverage.

For further information, please contact:

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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.

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 $490m. Bryah and OMH have an excellent working relationship, with OMH having already spent over $3 million to earn-in to the Manganese Rights of the Project.

Gabanintha, near Meekatharra, has a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource for Cu, Ni, Co[5] and additional structural gold potential. 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 in the Bryah Basin have a clear pathway to production, which will be significantly advanced in 2023 by the commencement and completion of metallurgical feasibility studies at both projects.

An option agreement has been signed over the Lake Johnston tenements which are prospective for battery metals lithium and nickel. On IPO the option holder Mining Green Metals Ltd will pay 5 million shares for 70% of the project, with another 5 million shares for the remaining 30%. The corridor near Lake Johnston contains significant mines and discoveries of nickel and lithium, including the Mount Holland Lithium Mine and the historical Maggie Hays/Emily Ann nickel deposits.

Bryah holds 20.75% of gold focused Star Minerals (ASX:SMS). Star has a Mineral Resource at Tumblegum South and exploration prospects in the West Bryah Basin.

[5] See ASX announcement dated 25th May 2022 *'36.0 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 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.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in announcements referred to and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning exploration results and Mineral Resource estimates within those announcements 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.

Appendix 1 – Drillhole Collar Information and Significant Intercept Table

DRILL HOLE INFORMATION

Hole ID	Easting mE	Northing mN	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	RC Precollar Depth (m)	EOH Depth (m)
BBRD072	665509	7180249	545.4	-66.7	030	359	652.05
BBRD076	665510	7180250	545.4	-71.1	044	185	609.60

SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPT TABLE

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (ppm)
BBRD072	*429*	*430*	*1*	*0.35*	*0.03*
	437	*439*	*2*	*0.05*	*3.88*
BBRD076	*450*	*451*	*1*	*0.001*	*0.24*

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 types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• All diamond drilling (DDH) core was sampled by quarter core. • DDH drilling was to generally accepted industry standard with quarter core submitted to Intertek Genalysis for photon assay gold and ICP-MS copper analysis after four acid digestion. • Core was cut and sampled in Perth using an Almonte core saw and blades. • Holes were sampled at regular 1m intervals, at the end of hole, the final sample intervals may be shorter or longer up to a maximum of 1.3m. Core was cut and quarter 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 photon assay. Copper data was acquired by ICP-MS after a four acid digestion. • Only Narracoota Formation rocks (and a few metres into the Ravelstone Formation hanging wall) were sampled during this programme.
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. • Two diamond holes were drilled during this programme. All diamond core tails were drilled with NQ2 coring.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• 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. • 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. • No RC samples were assayed at this stage. Samples have been stored for potential use down the line.
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. ○ quarter core was submitted to the lab. A quarter of core below the orientation line was submitted the lab, preserving the orientation line for storage. The same quarter was submitted for the full duration of the sampling interval. ○ Quality Control Procedures were: ○ No field duplicates were completed. Lab duplicate checks were completed on core. ○ Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples were inserted randomly into the sample sequence at an average insertion rate of ~12.5% ○ 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sample preparation at the laboratory for copper assay: 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 • Sample preparation at the laboratory for Gold assay: 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 subsequently placed into plastic containers and passed through the Chrysos Photon Assay machine. • 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 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.	• Samples sent for analysis at Intertek Genalysis, Maddington were assayed using four acid digestion with ICP-MS finish for copper and photon assay for Au at a minimum lab detection limit of 0.01ppm. • Gold by photon assay and copper by 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.	• Significant intersections have been independently verified by alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes has not been implemented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• 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.
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 5m down the hole. • The grid system for the Bryah Basin prospect is MGA_GDA20 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 0.6m to 1.05m.

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. • 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 (150°) 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 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.	• 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
	• 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.	
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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, or along strike. • Downhole electromagnetic surveying is anticipated to take place in the second half of 2023.