ASX Announcement

6 May 2021

BRYAH RESOURCES LIMITED

High-Grade Manganese in Core Scans

Analysis of diamond holes confirms significant high-grade manganese

Highlights:

- Full drill core scanned using **high-resolution non-destructive XRF analysis**
- Scanning results confirm the presence of shallow **high-grade manganese with grades exceeding 50% Mn over 10cm intervals recorded**
- Variability in manganese grades indicate that **beneficiation should be achieved**
- Core samples to be used in **upcoming beneficiation testwork** program ahead of Mineral Resource Estimates
- All activities are **fully funded by Joint Venture partner OM (Manganese) Limited**

Bryah Resources Limited ("Bryah" or "the Company") is pleased to provide this update on the diamond drilling program recently completed at its Bryah Basin Manganese Joint Venture project (60% Bryah/40% OM (Manganese) Limited ("OMM")), which is located approximately 150 km north of the town of Meekatharra in central Western Australia (see Figure 2).

A diamond drilling program to recover core for analysis and metallurgical testwork was completed in January 2021. In total 7 holes for 201 metres were completed with 2 holes drilled at the Horseshoe South Extended area and 5 holes drilled at the Brumby Creek Project (see Figure 3)[1].

Full uncut diamond core was recently scanned using a non-destructive XRF analysis of the full core length. This novel technology provides assay data at 10cm intervals along the core to be acquired and evaluated. This technique when compared to nearby 1 metre samples from RC drilling give insights into the nature of the manganese mineralisation and the beneficiation potential of the deposits.

The results of the core scanning for drill hole BRDD005 included forty eight (48) 10cm intervals grading between 30% - 40% Mn and fifteen (15) samples exceeding 40% Mn, with a peak grade of **52.6% Mn** over a 10cm Interval.

Commenting on the results Managing Director Neil Marston said:

"These grades greatly advance our project understanding as we move the company towards mining and manganese production. Importantly our exploration to date has targeted just a small part of the manganiferous Horseshoe Range, with approximately 70 kilometres of this prospective feature under our control. These core scanning results confirm visual observations of the presence of some exceptionally high-grade manganese in the Bryah Basin.

[1] See BYH ASX announcement dated 19 February 2021 for full details.

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ASX Code: BYH
ABN: 59 616 795 245
Shares on issue: 153,540,508
Latest Share Price: $0.075
Market Capitalisation: $11.5M

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

"By using this innovative technology we have been able to determine that significant manganese mineralisation is present, with grades ranging from 30% manganese to in excess of 50% manganese.

"Our intention is to take this core and conduct a series of beneficiation tests to ascertain the best methods to use to produce a quality manganese product.

"Those results will flow into our mineral resource estimation work, which should be completed later this quarter."

Core Scanning Results

Drill hole BRDD005 was drilled to test a high-grade zone of manganese identified by Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at Area 74 within the Brumby Creek Project (See Figure 4).

For drill hole BRDD005 the significant manganese intervals from the XRF analysis were:

- 5.0 metres (6.7 - 11.7m) @ 29.8% Mn
- 1.0 metre (13.0 - 14.0m) @ 23.7% Mn
- 5.2 metres (15.1 - 20.8m) @ 27.4% Mn
- **4.0 metres (22.9 - 26.9m) @ 30.4% Mn**, including **1.8 metres (24.9 - 26.7m) @ 35.4% Mn**
- 1.8 metres (26.9 - 28.7m) @ 18.0% Mn
- 1.8 metres (29.7 – 31.5m) @ 18.4% Mn

Figure 1 below shows the average manganese grade over 1 metre intervals (being the average of 10 x 10cm intervals) and individual manganese samples averaged over 10cm. The 10cm grade range shows the variability in manganese grade. This variability in grade is one of the characteristics that Bryah aims to exploit in the beneficiation program. The variability of the manganese grade will be able to be characterised both in observable physical logging as well as by geochemical assay.

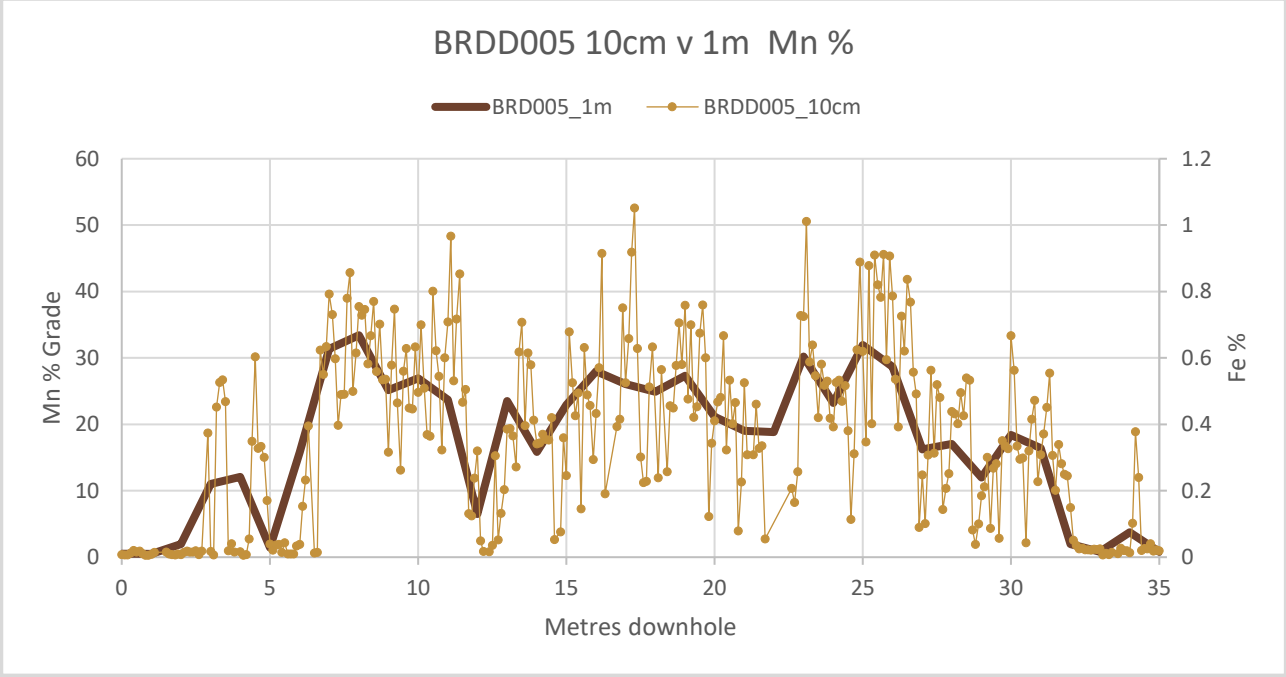

Figure 1 - BBRD005 – 1 metre and 10 cm Mn% downhole data

The 1m to 10cm resolution change gives an indication of the potential for upgrading material when crushed to a typical 25-50 mm lump or fine product, assuming that the same grade variability exists as the particle sizes reduce. Having variable grades and other physical characteristics in the manganese mineralisation is extremely positive as it enhances the potential for the successful upgrading of manganese during any future mining operations.

Further analysis is underway to understand the relevance of iron and also other elements. Chemical and physical attributes will be grouped using both empirical observational methods and clustering algorithms to group the mineralised intersects into the best possible composites for metallurgical testwork.

The core scanning method also gives an indication of Specific Gravity (SG). The variance in the SG has been referenced and calibrated to standard methods of determining SG and will assist in the defining the correct beneficiation pathway for the testwork. Density analysis will be presented as part of the mineral resource estimation.

Dense Media Separation (DMS), in combination with crushing and screening, was used in recent manganese ore production at the Company's Horseshoe South mine.

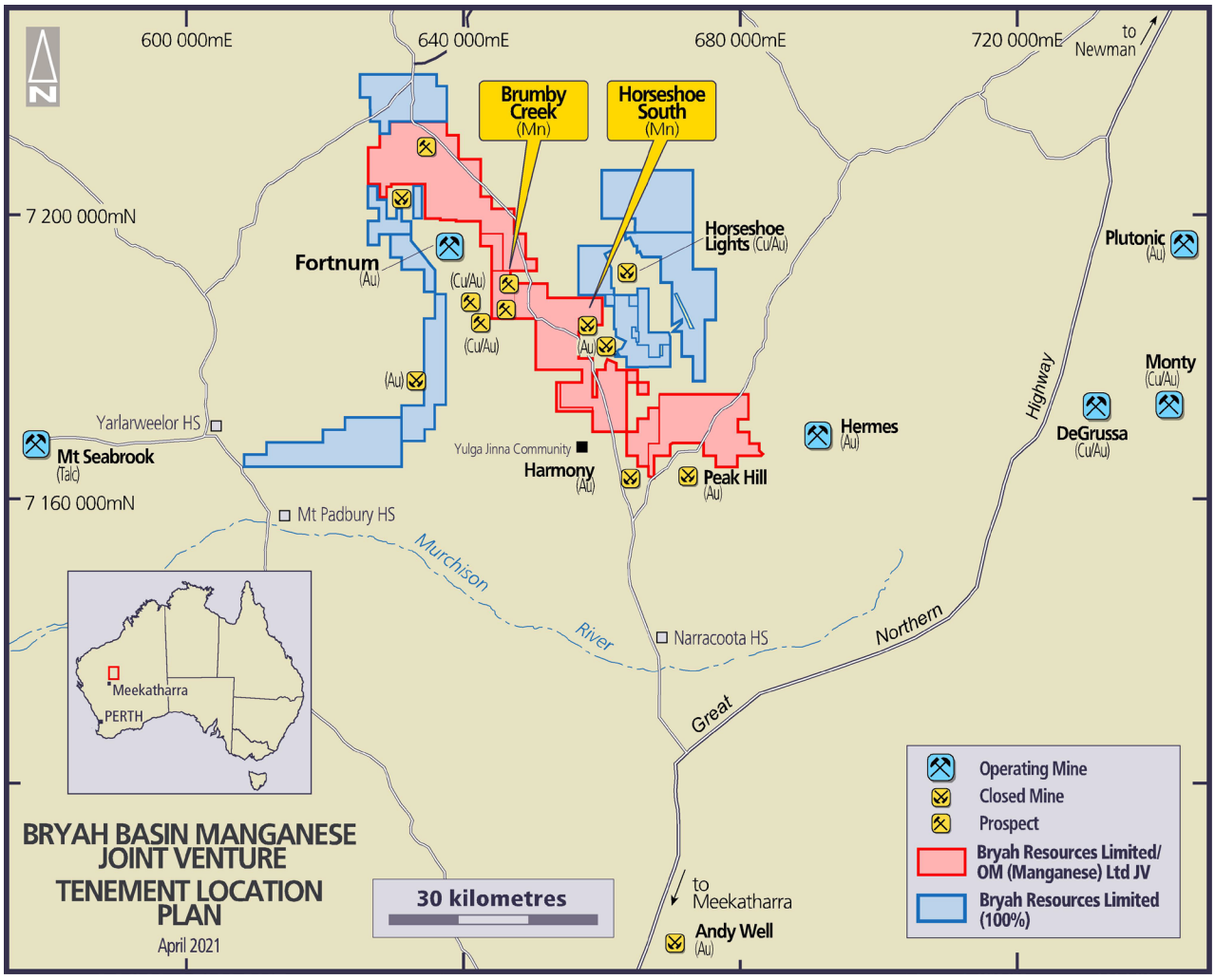

Figure 2 - Tenement Location Plan

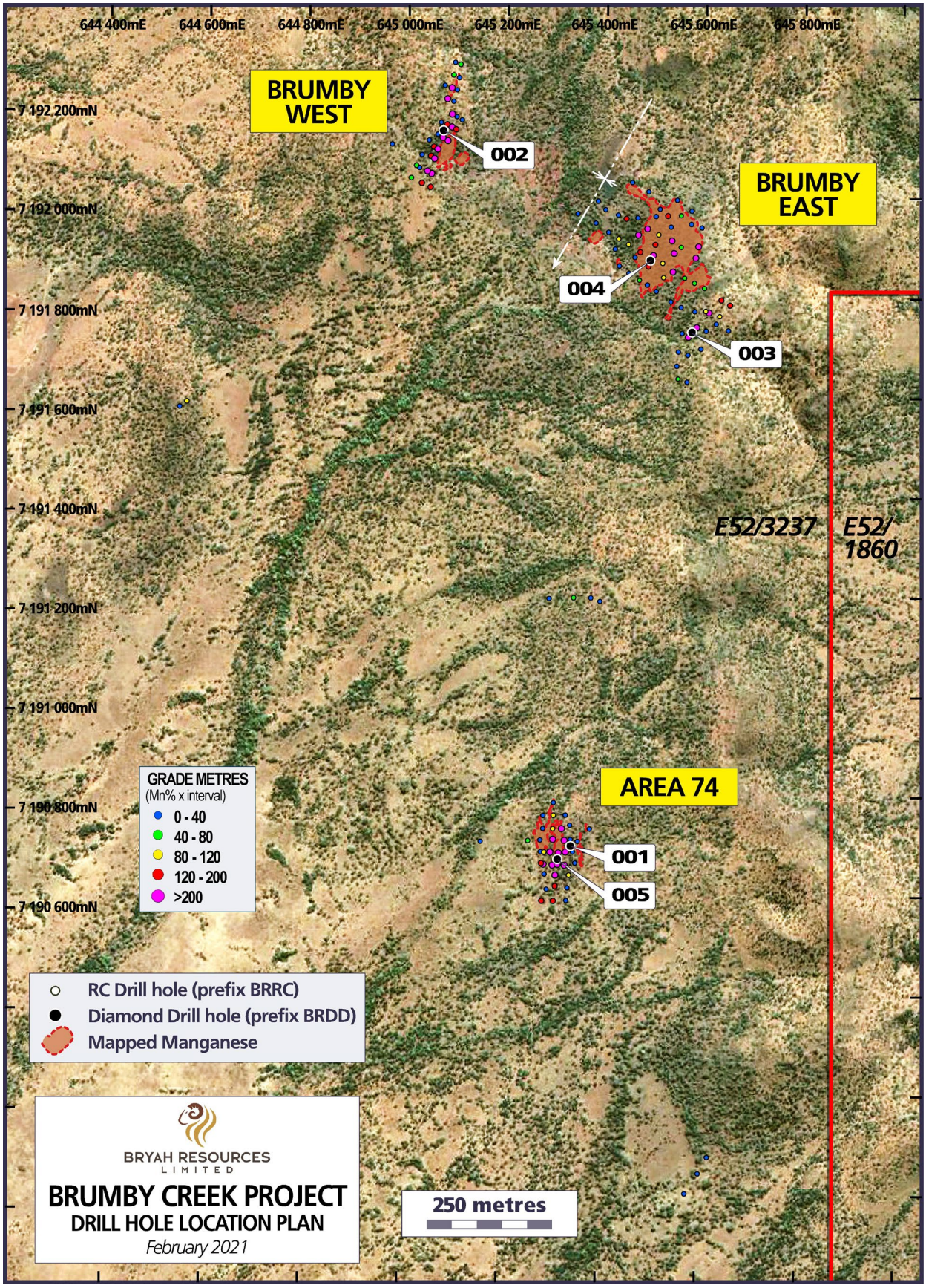

Figure.3 - Brumby Creek Project Drill Hole Location Plan

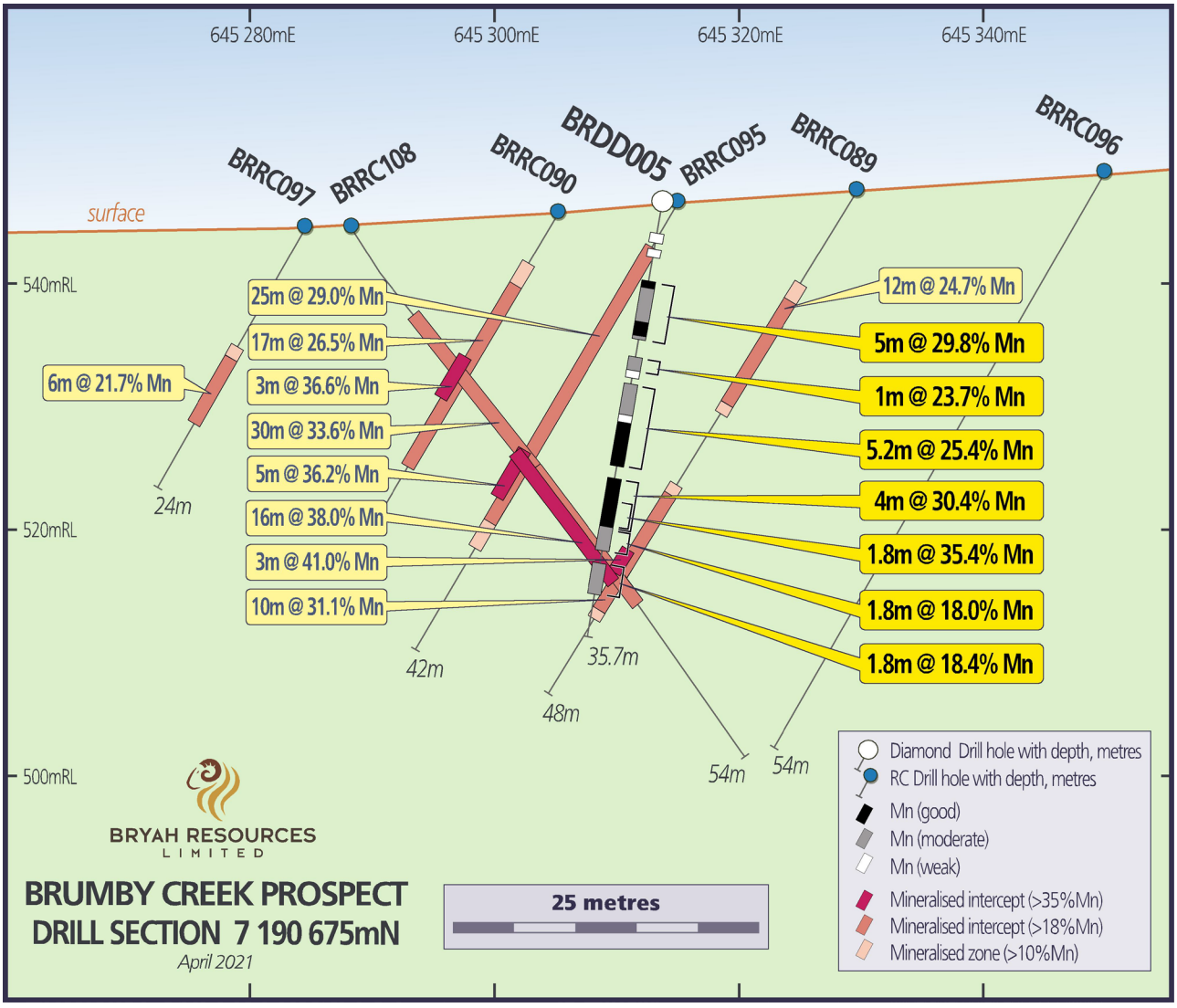

Figure 4 - Brumby Creek (Area 74) Drill Section 7190675mN

Table 1 - BRDD005 Summary Geological Log

Hole No	From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Assayed Interval (m)	Core Loss (m)	Mn %	Fe %	Comments
BRDD005	0	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	27.4	Quaternary Cover
BRDD005	0.4	3.2	2.4	0.4	1.4	38.2	Shale
BRDD005	3.2	3.6	**0.4**	-	**24.7**	20.8	Moderate Manganese
BRDD005	3.6	6.7	2.9	0.2	5.8	38.8	Shale
BRDD005	6.7	11.7	**5.0**	-	**29.8**	20.9	Mod./Good Manganese
BRDD005	11.7	13.0	1.2	0.1	6.7	37.7	Shale
BRDD005	13.0	14.0	**1.0**	-	**23.7**	24.8	Moderate Manganese
BRDD005	14.0	15.1	1.1	-	14.6	25.0	Weak Manganese/Shale
BRDD005	15.1	20.8	**5.2**	0.5	**25.4**	16.9	Mod./Good Manganese
BRDD005	20.8	22.9	1.2	0.9	13.6	13.9	Clay
BRDD005	22.9	26.9	**4.0**	-	**30.4**	17.9	Good Manganese
including	*24.9*	*26.7*	***1.8***	-	***35.4***	*14.2*	
BRDD005	26.9	28.7	**1.8**	-	**18.0**	20.8	Weak/Mod. Manganese
BRDD005	28.7	29.7	1.0	-	8.0	33.8	Shale
BRDD005	29.7	31.5	**1.8**	-	**18.4**	21.6	Weak/Mod. Manganese
BRDD005	31.5	35.7	3.5	0.5	3.8	33.4	Shale

Results of the core scan XRF analysis have been received on all remaining holes[2]. XRF analysis results for BRDD001-BRDD004 and HEDD001-002 are graphically shown in Appendix 1.

Bryah Basin Manganese Joint Venture

In April 2019, Bryah executed a Manganese Farm-In and Joint Venture Agreement ("Agreement") with OMM, a wholly owned subsidiary of OM Holdings Limited (ASX:OMH)[3]. The Agreement applies to the rights to manganese only over approximately 600 km^2 in the Bryah Basin (see Figure - Tenement Location Plan).

Between April and August 2019, OMM funded $500,000 of project expenditure which yielded highly encouraging drilling results[4]. In August 2019, OMM elected under the Agreement to proceed and the Joint Venture ("JV") was formed with OMM secured an initial 10% JV interest.

Under Stage 2 of the Agreement, OMM can progressively fund $2.0 million of exploration expenditure in four tranches, to earn up to a 51% interest in the JV by 30 June 2022. OMM has provided Tranches 1-3 funding of $1,500,000 and now holds a 40% JV interest.

It is anticipated that Tranche 4 of $500,000 will be funded by OMM in Q2 and Q3 of 2021, which will then increase OMM's total JV interest to 51%.

Bryah is Project Manager of the JV until OMM has earned a 51% JV interest.

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

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[2] The XRF values from this core scanning process are not the same as conventional laboratory assays, and therefore are considered to be indicative of actual grades. Selective sampling and laboratory testing is to follow, which will be used to assist in calibrating these results – See Appendix 2 for further commentary.
[3] See BYH ASX Announcement dated 23 April 2019 for full details
[4] See BYH Quarterly Activities Report dated 31 October 2019 for full details

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 Horseshoe South mine. The Company has a joint venture agreement with OM (Manganese) Limited in respect to its manganese rights only in respect to 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.

Competent Persons 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.

Competent Persons Statement

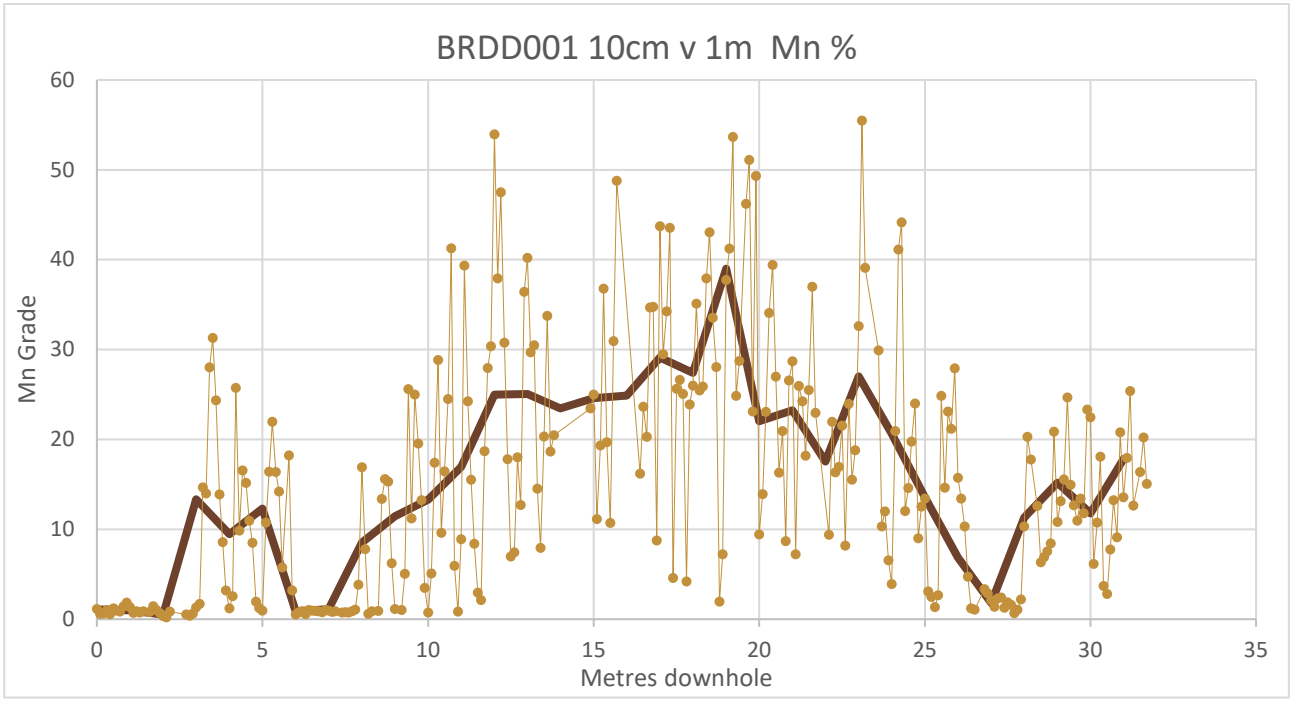
The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Ashley Jones, Consultant with Kamili Geology Pty Ltd. Mr Jones is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Jones is a consultant to Bryah Resources Limited ("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.

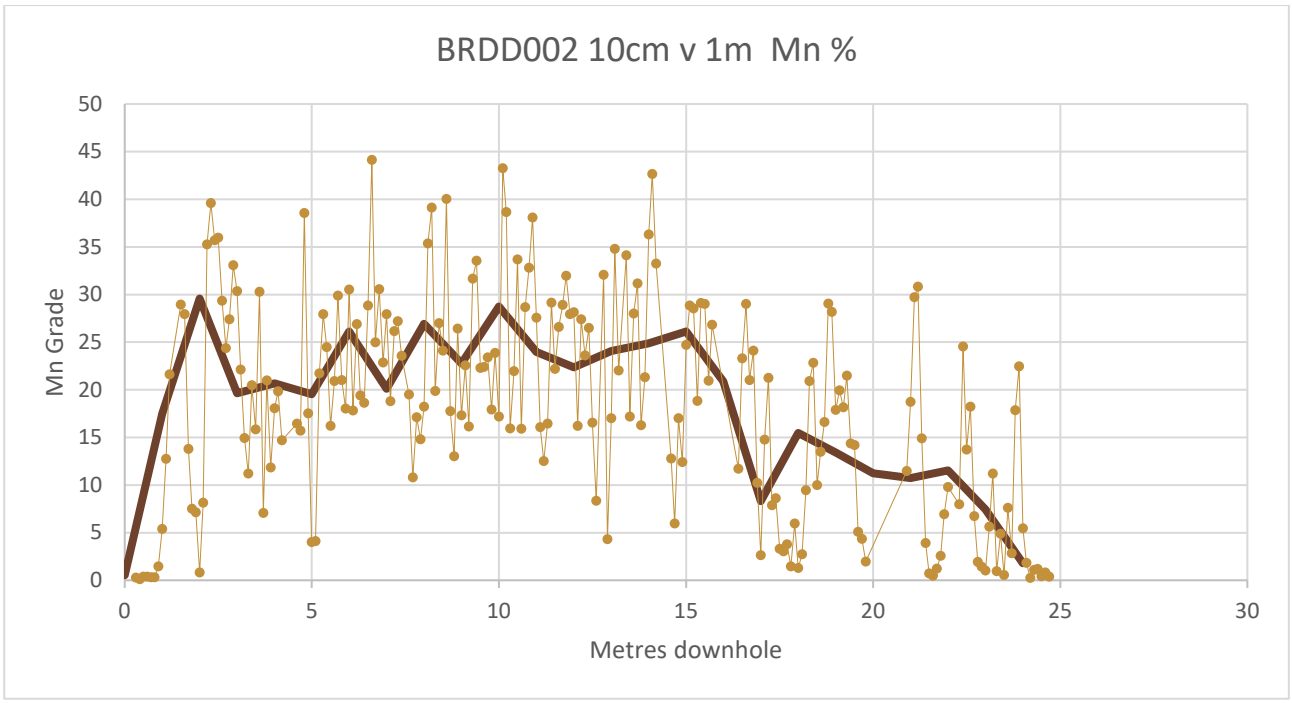
Where the Company refers to Exploration Results in this announcement (referencing previous releases made to the ASX), the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

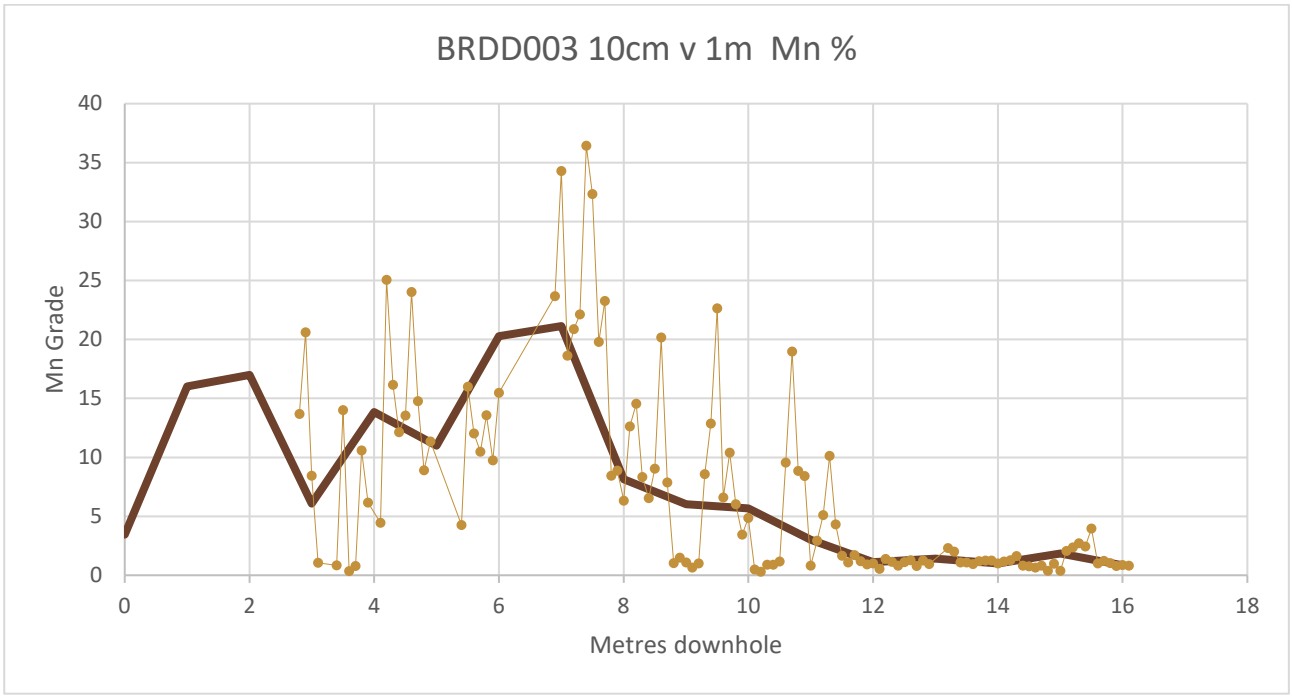
Forward Looking Statements

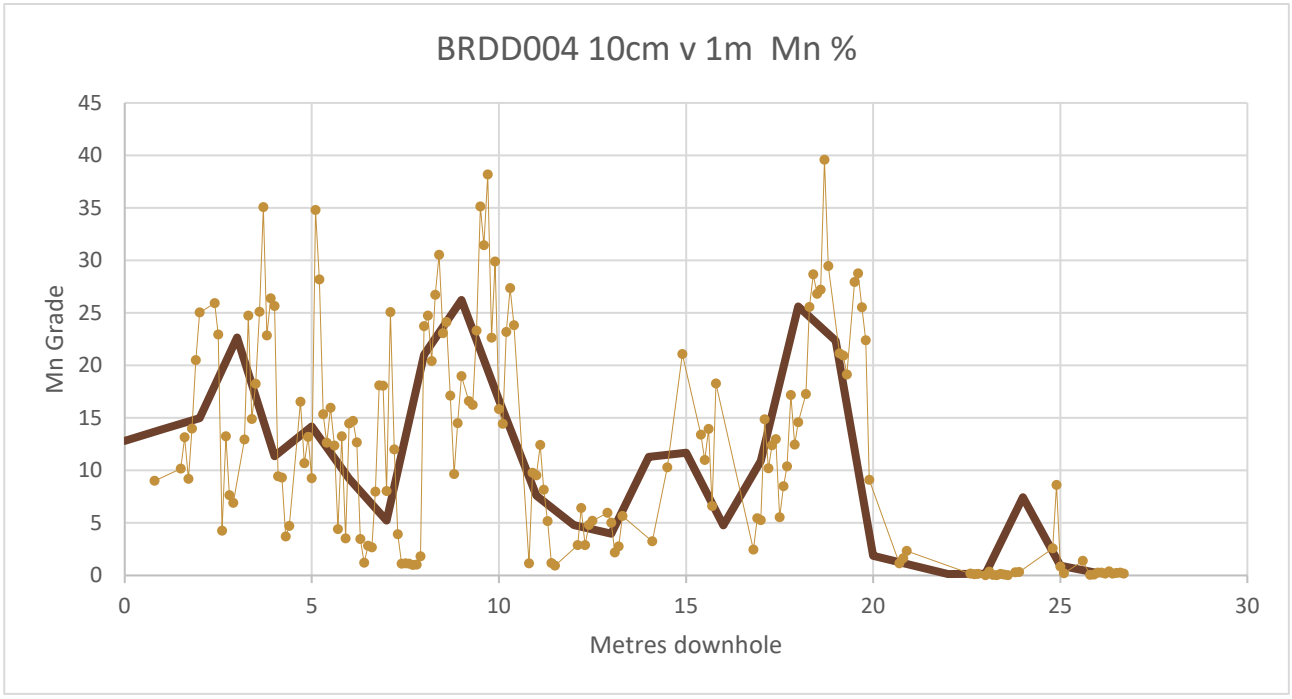
This report may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or 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.

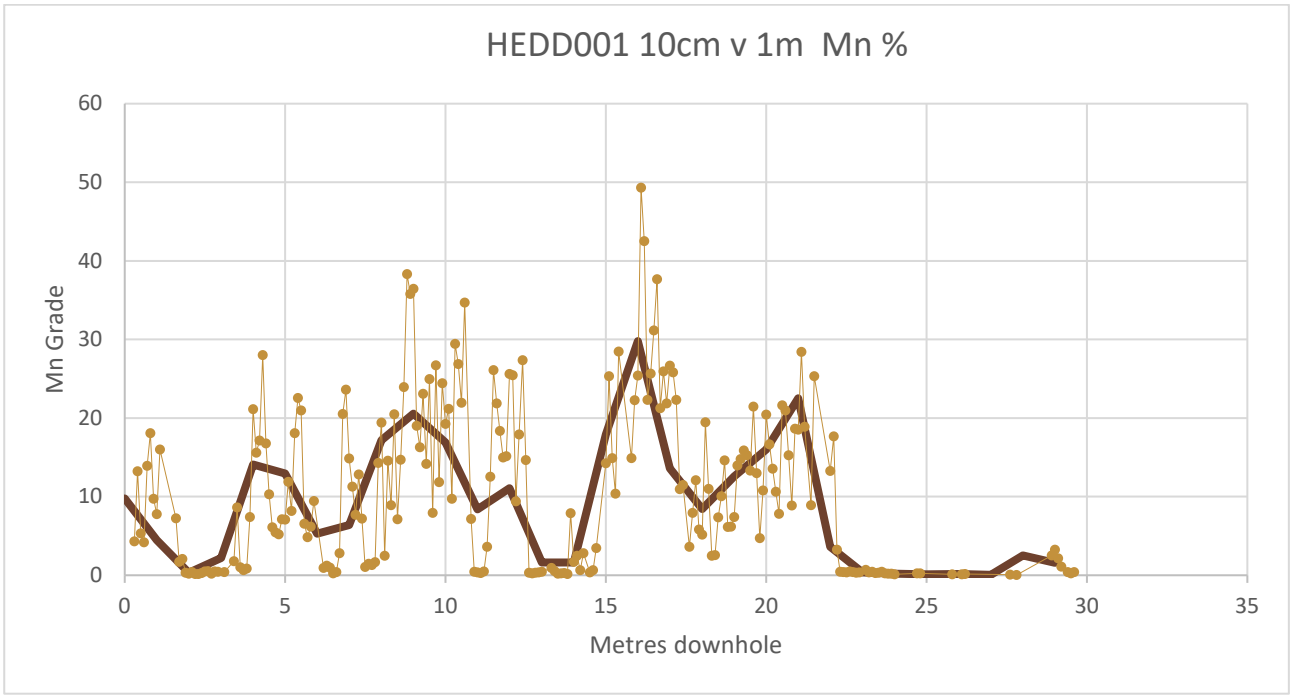
Appendix 1 – Drill Hole BRDD001-004 & HEDD001-002 - 1 metre and 10 cm Mn% downhole data

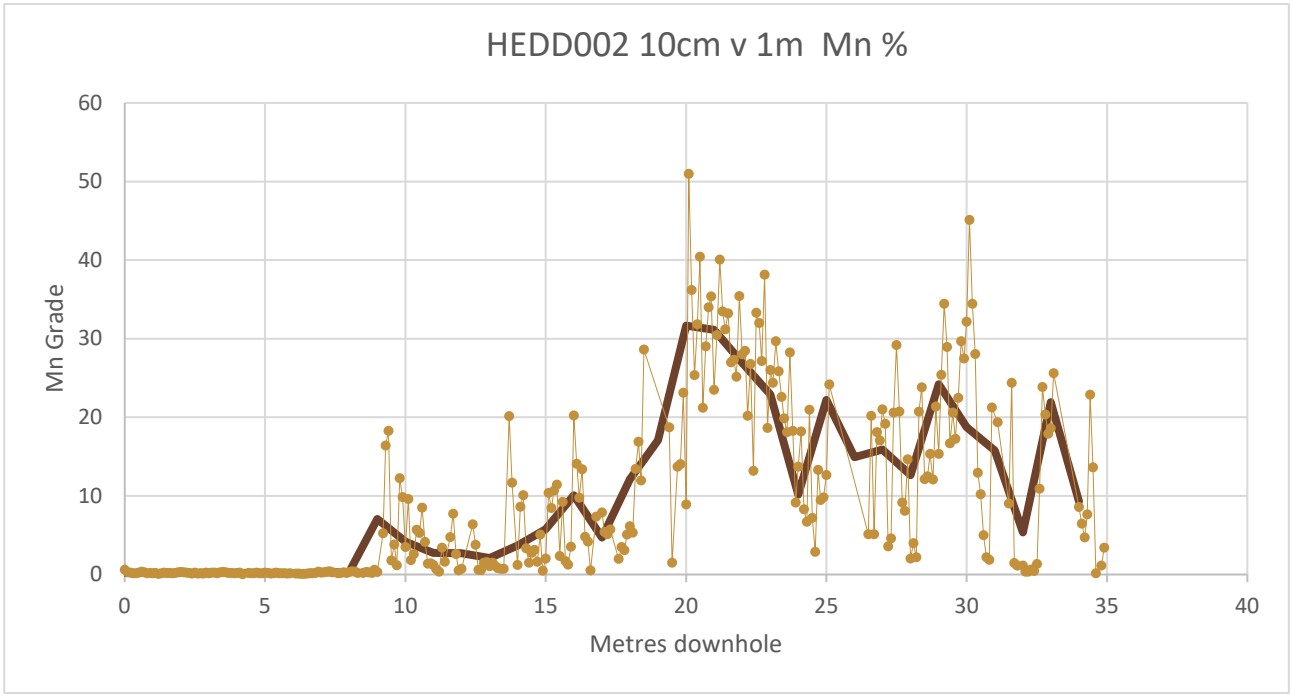





BRDD003 10cm v 1m Mn %
Mn Grade
Metres downhole
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18


BRDD004 10cm v 1m Mn %
Mn Grade
Metres downhole
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
0
5
10
15
20
25
30


HEDD001 10cm v 1m Mn %
Mn Grade
Metres downhole
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35


HEDD002 10cm v 1m Mn %
Mn Grade
Metres downhole
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40

Appendix 2 - Manganese Diamond Drilling

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.*	• Full drill core has been analysed using a Mineralyzer CS drill core scanner which uses XRF technology to deliver assays at 10cm intervals along the length of the core. • The method of measuring the core is subject to the condition of the core. Sections or core are unavoidably not assayed if the surface of the core is not competent. This occurs in areas where the core may be broken, missing or have irregular surfaces. The method is not an assay where the sample has been homogenised, and hence represents one semi continuous line of a length of core. • The XRF values from the method are also further varied by the standards used which are pressed pulps., hence there is an error called a matrix effect (pressed powder samples used in QAQC verses solid core (rock)). This error will be corrected once samples have head assays calculated as part of the metallurgical testwork. However the variance in the Mn grades observed, which is the aim of this method for Bryah will be unchanged.
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).*	• Core generally PQ3 (83mm) in diameter, except in hole BRDD005 when drilling conditions dictated casing off and downsizing to HQ3 (61mm) from 17.6m. • West Core Drilling completed the drilling.
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.*	• Drill core sample recoveries for the PQ3 and HQ3 core were measured and recorded in drill log sheets. • No core cutting to collect samples has been undertaken to date. • Drill core orientation was recorded when possible at the end of each drill run (line on bottom of core). Due to the near surface drilling oxidised lithology, very few orientation marks were successfully recorded. • Several of the diamond drill (DD) holes twin existing RC holes.
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.*	• Geological logging of the drillholes included; lithology, grainsize, texture, structure, deformation, mineralisation, alteration, veining, colour, weathering. • DD logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. • The total length of the DD holes was logged. Where no sample was returned due to cavities/voids it was recorded as such.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All DD core was photographed
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.*	• No core cutting to collect samples has been undertaken to date. • Full drill core has been analysed using a Mineralyzer CS drill core scanner which uses XRF technology to deliver assays at 10cm intervals along the length of the core.
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.*	• The X-ray Fluorescence spectral data is acquired through a continuous scan along the complete length of the sample. The X-ray beam footprint for scanning drill core is 20 x 1 mm. The width of this beam on the sample makes the analysis less subjective, repeatable and highly representative when compared to traditional bulk analyses from laboratory.
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.*	• Drill Hole BRDD005 was drilled close to earlier RC drill holes which have been assayed and recorded similar grades of manganese
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 differential GPS when set out 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 DD drill holes by the drillers. They used a Reflex Ez-Gyro downhole as a multi-shot tool to collect the surveys approximately every 5m down the hole inside the rods and at the completion of the hole. • The grid system for the Bryah Basin prospect is MGA_GDA94 Zone 50. • Topographic control is based upon known survey datums located within the area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill holes were designed to twin existing RC holes or known mineralised zones between existing RC drill holes. The prior RC drilling is at a spacing sufficient to undertake a resource estimate.
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 both within the prospects and between prospect to prospect. • The sedimentary package at Brumby Creek strikes roughly north-south but due to folding can dip at a range of attitudes and directions. Manganese mineralisation can follow and/or overprint sedimentary bedding. • 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.*	• Drill core was transported to Bryah's Perth storage facilities by company employees or commercial contractors. Holes were logged in detail upon arrival and found to be in good condition.
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 tenement (E52/3237) is 100% owned by Bryah Resources Limited. OM (Manganese) Limited holds a 30% joint venture interest in respect to the manganese rights only on this tenement. • 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.*	• The manganese deposits in the region were discovered during the gold rush period between 1897 and 1911 however were of little interest to explorers at the time. • Mining operations between 1948 and 1967 received the focus of early exploration. • Manganese exploration conducted by BHP Limited, King Mining Corporation Ltd, Valiant Consolidated Ltd and various others since the 1960's was concentrated mainly around the historic pits at Elsa Group, Millidie, Horseshoe South, Mudderwearie and Ravelstone. • Tuart Resources Limited and Peak Hill Manganese Pty Ltd undertook regional exploration over a large portion of the Bryah and Padbury Basins in the period after 2000, identifying numerous manganese anomalies from satellite imagery and aerial photography. Only limited on-ground exploration of many of these anomalies was undertaken.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• These manganese occurrences are within the Lower Proterozoic Bryah and Padbury Basins. Manganese deposits are a product of prolonged weathering and oxidation of sedimentary rocks and chemical concentration and re-deposition of manganese within ancient drainage systems. Most of the manganese deposits are remnants of former drainage palaeochannels. Although detailed surveys have not been completed, the location of most manganese deposits appears to be at about the elevation of the former palaeosurface. These deposits are now left as hilltop mesas or cappings (inverted relief).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in 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 of ASX Announcement dated 19 February 2021 for details of DD hole locations, etc.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the 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.
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').*	• In this program there was some variation in the drill spacing and hole orientation. • Down hole lengths reported in this announcement as true widths not known
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.*	• See Table 1 for the full XRF results for drill hole BRDD005.
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.*	• Non-destructive XRF scanning will be completed ahead of beneficiation and communition testwork