ASX Announcement

28 August 2020

BRYAH RESOURCES LIMITED

New Nickel-Copper-Cobalt find in Bryah Basin

Drilling results include 4m @ 0.22% Ni, 0.38% Cu and 0.28% Co

Highlights:

- Mount Labouchere prospect **highly anomalous in Nickel-Copper-Cobalt**
- Best results from recent shallow RC drilling:
  - MLRC016: 10 metres (4-14m) @ **0.13% Ni, 0.21% Cu and 0.17% Co,** including 4m (10-14m) @ **0.22% Ni**, **0.38% Cu and 0.28% Co;**
  - MLRC015: 5 metres (8m-EOH) @ **0.24% Cu, 0.20% Co** and **0.12% Ni**, and
  - MLRC001: 9 metres (13-22m) @ **0.14% Cu, 0.02% Co and 0.02% Ni**
- **Up to 59 ppb gold and 470 ppb silver** also recorded in assays
- **Orientation soil sampling program completed** – results pending
- **Planning underway** for next phase of exploration

Bryah Resources Limited ("Bryah" or "the Company") is pleased to announce a new Nickel-Copper-Cobalt discovery from recent reverse circulation ("RC") drilling completed at its Mount Labouchere prospect. The Mount Labouchere prospect is located within the Company's Bryah Basin Project, approximately 150 kilometres north of the town of Meekatharra in central Western Australia (see Figure 1).

In May 2020, the Company completed sixteen shallow RC drill holes at the Mount Labouchere prospect[1] as part of its manganese exploration activities under its Bryah Basin Manganese Joint Venture ("JV") with OM (Manganese) Limited. The samples assayed during that drilling program showed anomalism in copper and cobalt, which prompted further investigation by the Company. The JV only applies to manganese with Bryah retaining 100% of all other minerals.

The Company has completed an additional round of laboratory analysis of the 1 metre samples from all the drill holes. These latest assays have confirmed the presence in several holes of Nickel, Copper and Cobalt mineralisation.

The best intersections recorded were:

- MLRC016: 10 metres (4-14m) @ 0.13% Ni, 0.21% Cu and 0.17% Co, including **4 metres (10-14m) @ 0.22% Ni, 0.38% Cu and 0.28% Co;**
- MLRC015: 5 metres (8m to the End of Hole) @ 0.24% Cu, 0.20% Co and 0.12% Ni, and
- MLRC001: 9 metres (13-22m) @ 0.14% Cu, 0.02% Co and 0.02% Ni.

Assay results of the drilling have also identified gold and silver anomalism, with approximately 65% of the samples assayed for gold and silver, returning grades of up to 59 ppb gold and 470 ppb silver.

[1] See BYH ASX Announcement dated 29 May 2020

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ASX Code: BYH
ABN: 59 616 795 245
Shares on issue: 131,873,840
Latest Share Price: $0.052
Market Capitalisation: $6.8M

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

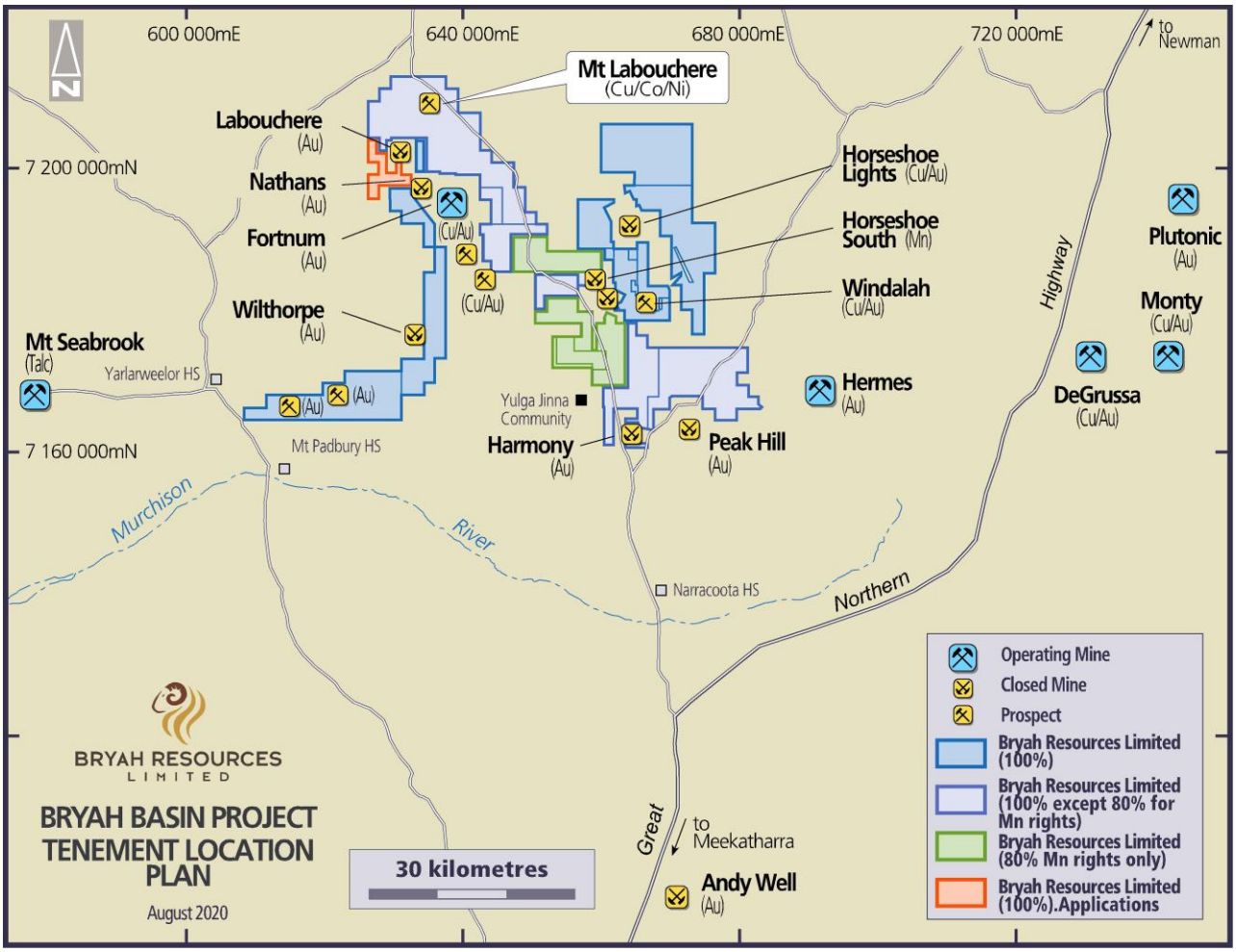

Figure 1 - Tenement Location Plan

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

"The discovery of nickel-copper-cobalt mineralisation in shallow drilling at Mount Labouchere is a very exciting development for the Company.

This prospect area was drilled to test for manganese that occurs at surface. Generally, only low-grade manganese mineralisation was intersected in the drilling. However, the nickel-copper-cobalt assay results are considered highly significant, as they appear in several drill holes with the low-grade manganese.

"The presence of the low-grade manganese with the nickel-copper-cobalt suggests the mineralisation may have been deposited from hydrothermal fluid flows. We will need to test this theory with our future exploration.

"We have completed an orientation soil sampling program aimed at testing whether the anomaly shows up before embarking on a wider exploration program.

"We are also revisiting all the available geophysical data to see if we can establish what is occurring under the shallow transported cover, which is widespread in this area. It is possible we'll do some additional geophysics to identify structural controls on mineralisation ahead of further exploration drilling."

Drilling Results

At the Mount Labouchere prospect, 16 drill holes for 256 metres were drilled to test beneath shallow cover around an area of manganese outcrop identified in 2018. The drill hole locations are shown in Figure 2 below and a cross section through the holes containing Ni-Cu-Co mineralisation is shown in Figure 3.

All significant nickel, copper, cobalt and zinc results are shown in Table 1 below.

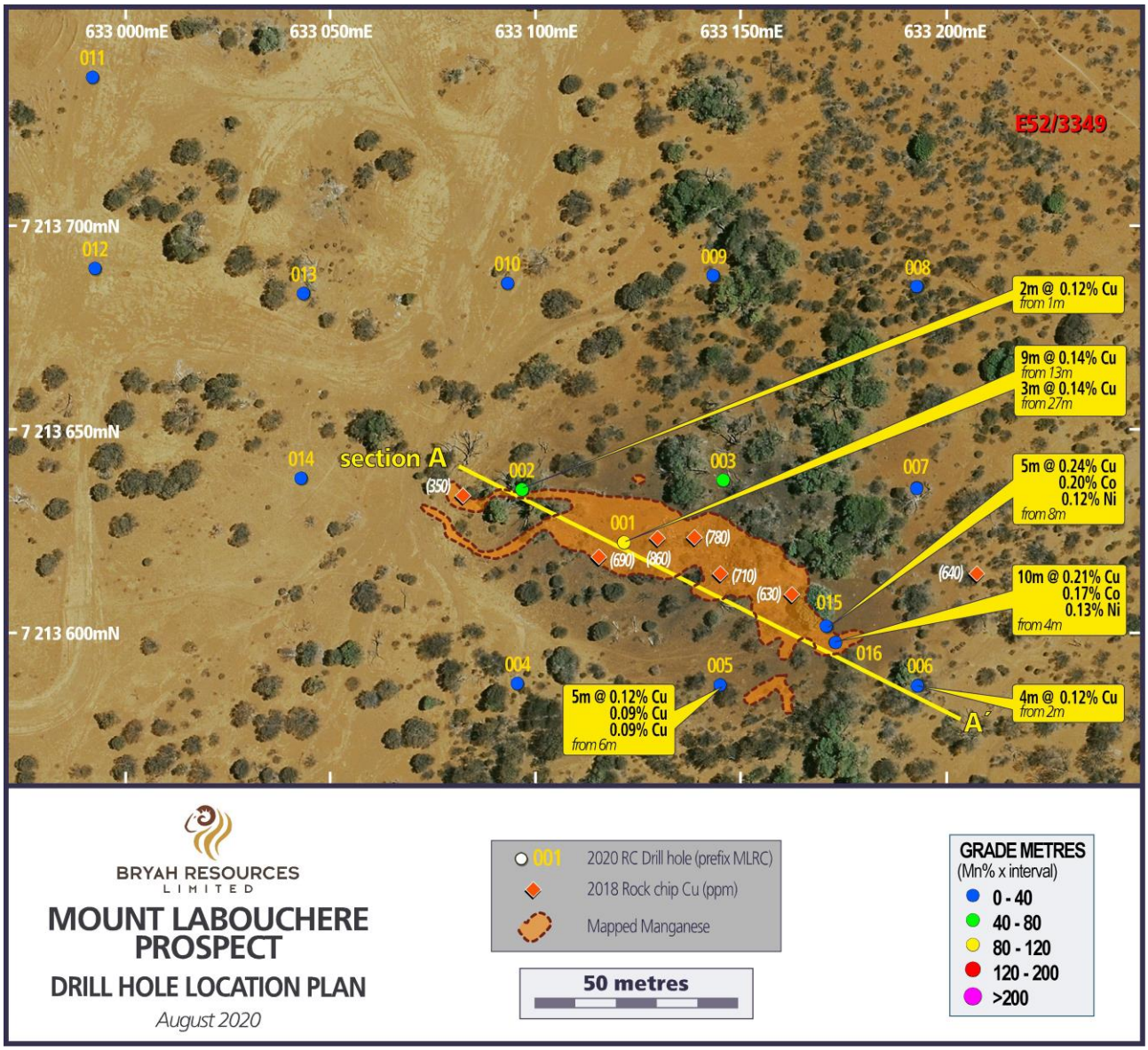

Figure 2 - Mount Labouchere Prospect Drill Hole Location Plan

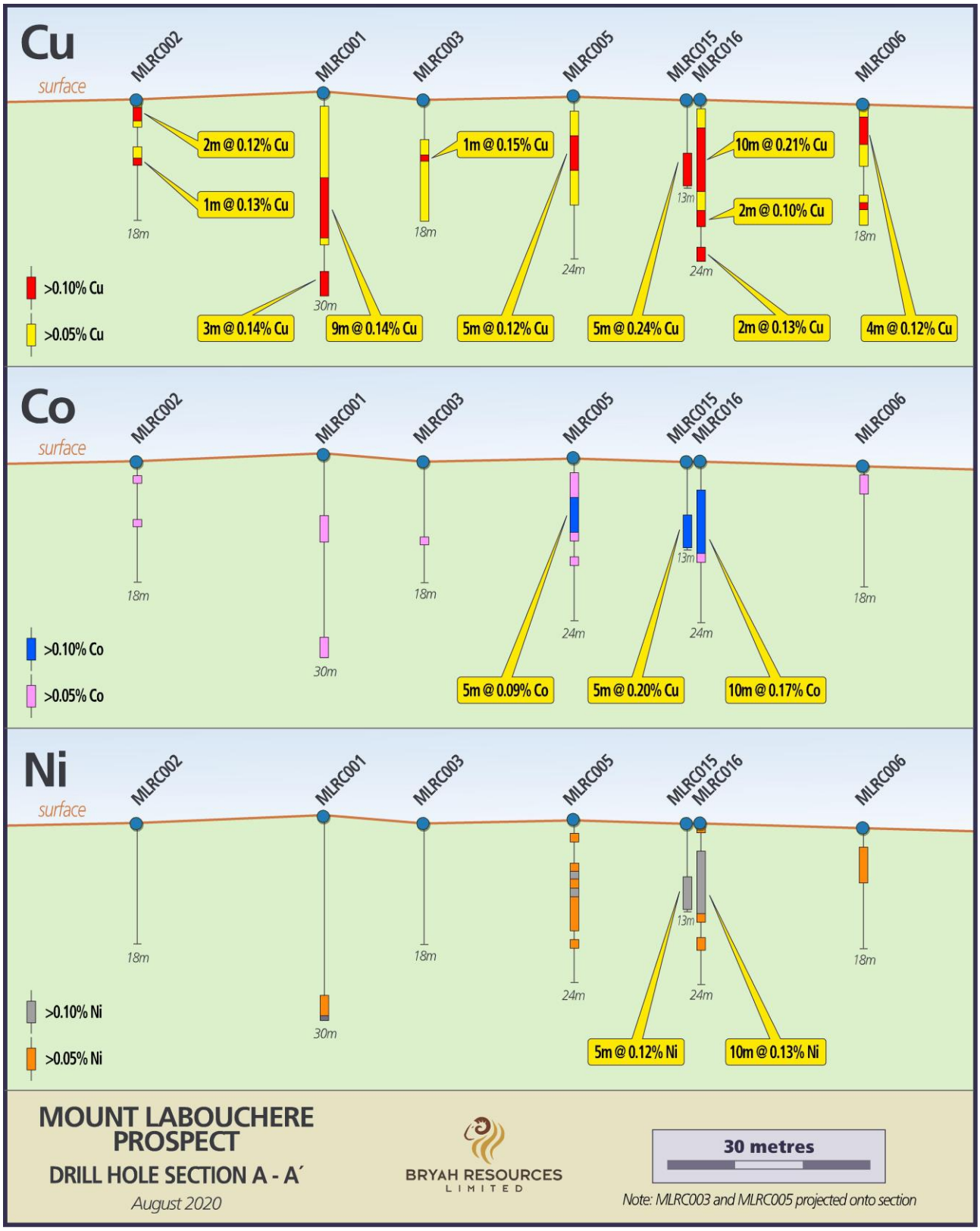

Figure 3 – Mount Labouchere Prospect Drill Section A-A'

Geological Setting

The Mt Labouchere prospect lies approximately three kilometres east of Mt Labouchere, 15 km north of the Fortnum gold mine, which is operated by Westgold Resources Limited (ASX:WGX) and 65km south of the Abra lead-silver-copper-gold deposit being developed by Galena Mining Limited (ASX:G1A).

The prospect is near the northern extent of the main Bryah and Padbury groups, which are unconformably fault bounded with the younger Bangemall Supergroup sediments. This is a site of regional structural dislocation with as-yet unresolved architecture, but with significant basin scale faults proximal to the prospect (see Figure 4 and Figure 5).

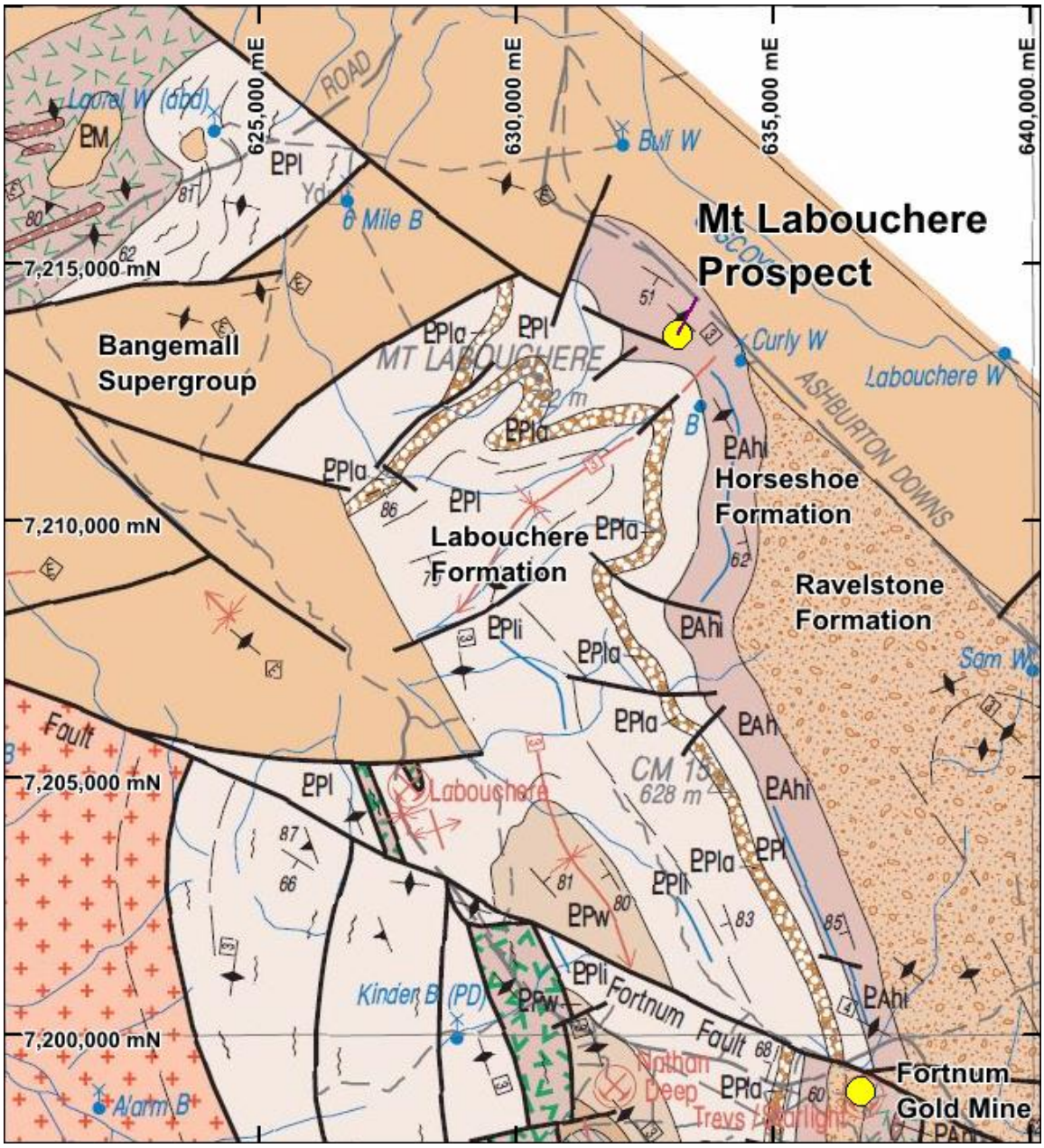

Figure 4 - Location of Mt Labouchere Prospect in relation to Bryah and Padbury Basins. Geology map from GSWA (Swager, et al 1998)[2]

[2] Ref: SWAGER, C.P., OCCHIPPINTI, S.A., and PIRAJNO, F., 1998. Interpreted Geology of the Palaeoproterozoic Bryah and Padbury Basins: Western Australia Geological Survey, Report 59, Plate 1.

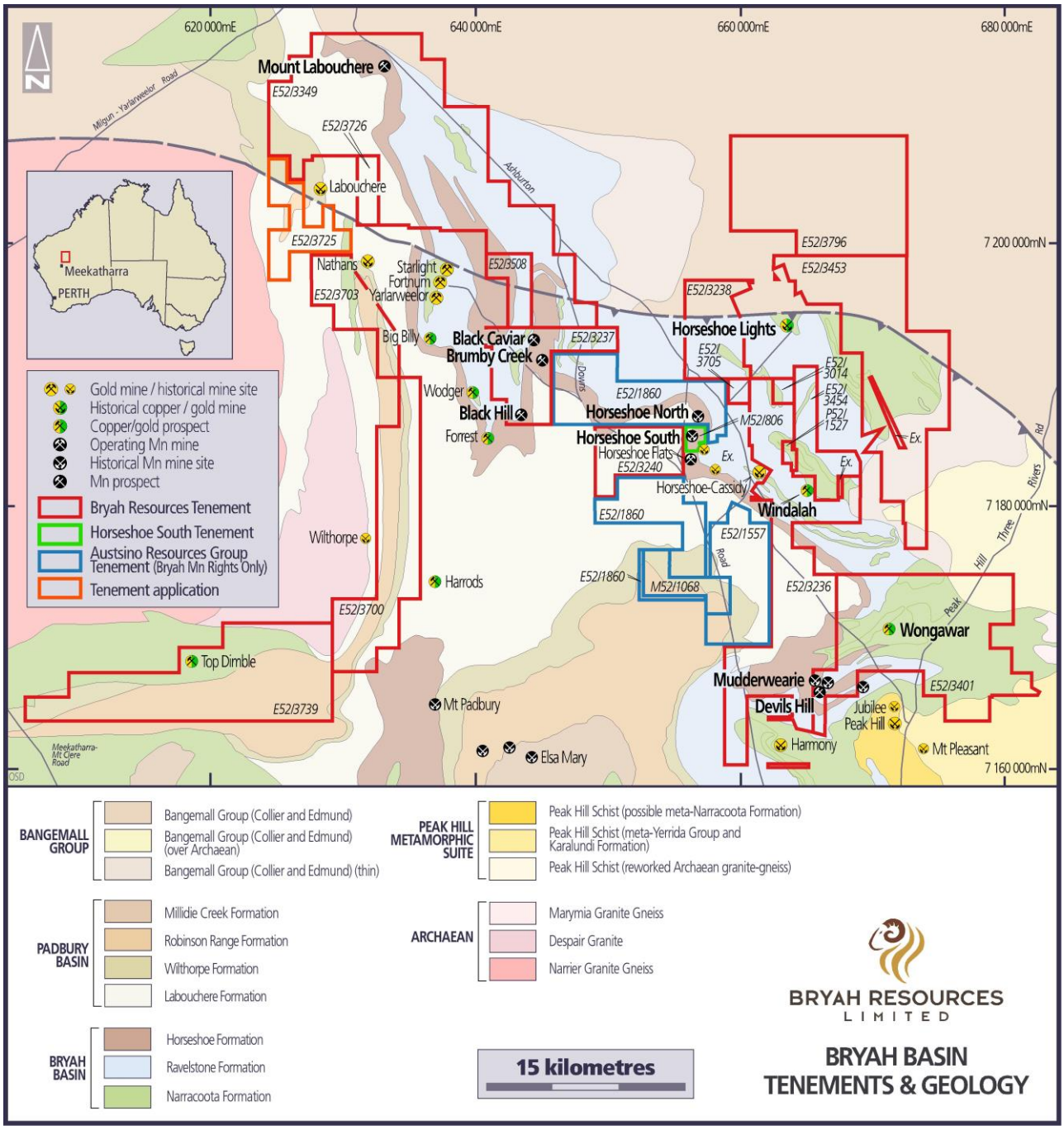

Figure 5 - Tenements and Geology Map

Follow-up Activities

This discovery is an exciting new base metals and gold exploration target for Bryah, with the Company moving quickly to advance its understanding of its potential.

The Company has recently undertaken an orientation soil sampling survey to establish the extent of this anomaly before follow-up exploration. The soil samples are at a laboratory for gold and multi-element analysis. Results are expected to be received in September 2020.

A geophysical data review is to be completed to assist in our geological interpretation and establish whether higher resolution surveys, either airborne or ground based, are required ahead of follow-up deeper drilling.

Mineralogy of higher-grade intersections is also being considered to understand the minerals associated with the elevated base metal values. This may give an understanding to the enrichment geological model.

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

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About Bryah Resources Limited

Bryah Resources Limited is a copper-gold-manganese focused explorer with 2 projects located in central Western Australia, being the 1,135km^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 secured a joint venture agreement with OM (Manganese) Limited in respect to its manganese rights only in respect to approximately 660 km^2 of its Bryah Basin tenement holdings.

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

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Tony Standish, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Standish is a consultant to Bryah Resources Limited ("the Company"). Mr 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'. Mr Standish consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

Competent Person Statement — Mineral Resource Estimation

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources (see BYH ASX announcement dated 29 January 2020) is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Ashley Jones, Consultant with Kamili Geology Pty Ltd. Mr Jones is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM).

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate with that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not materially changed from the original announcement.

Forward Looking Statements

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

[3] See BYH ASX Announcement dated 29 January 2020 for full details

Table 1 – Significant Drilling Results (0.10% Cu Cut-off grade)

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Cu %	Co %	Ni %	Zn %	Mn %
MLRC001	**13**	**22**	**9**	**0.14**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**9.45**
	27	30 (EOH)	3	0.14	0.07	0.08	0.03	4.33
MLRC002	1	3	2	0.12	0.05	0.03	0.03	21.46
	9	10	1	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.03	14.56
MLRC003	8	9	1	0.15	0.03	0.03	0.03	12.00
MLRC004	No Significant Assays							
MLRC005	6	11	5	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.05	8.21
MLRC006	2	6	4	0.12	0.04	0.06	0.03	11.97
MLRC007	No Significant Assays							
MLRC008	No Significant Assays							
MLRC009	No Significant Assays							
MLRC010	No Significant Assays							
MLRC011	No Significant Assays							
MLRC012	No Significant Assays							
MLRC013	No Significant Assays							
MLRC014	No Significant Assays							
MLRC015	**8**	**13 (EOH)**	**5**	**0.24**	**0.20**	**0.12**	**0.06**	**11.87**
MLRC016	**4**	**14**	**10**	**0.21**	**0.17**	**0.13**	**0.06**	**10.54**
including	**10**	**14**	**4**	**0.38**	**0.28**	**0.22**	**0.11**	**13.32**
	17	19	2	0.10	0.02	0.06	0.03	11.40
	22	24 (EOH)	2	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.02	3.81

Note: Intervals are down hole and may not be true thickness
Results in MLRC016 (4-14m) includes 2 metres of <0.10% Cu material

Table 2 - Drill Hole Locations

Hole ID	Easting mE	Northing mN	RL (m)	Azimuth & Dip	Total Depth
MLRC001	633120.20	7213620.92	469.13	Vertical	30
MLRC002	633095.75	7213633.65	468.15	Vertical	18
MLRC003	633144.66	7213635.68	467.83	Vertical	18
MLRC004	633094.91	7213586.19	468.44	Vertical	12
MLRC005	633144.20	7213586.12	468.34	Vertical	24
MLRC006	633192.30	7213586.10	467.06	Vertical	18
MLRC007	633192.11	7213634.34	466.73	Vertical	12
MLRC008	633192.40	7213683.52	466.53	Vertical	9
MLRC009	633142.57	7213686.10	467.03	Vertical	12
MLRC010	633092.29	7213684.18	467.48	Vertical	12
MLRC011	632990.83	7213734.67	467.55	Vertical	24
MLRC012	632991.50	7213687.71	468.01	Vertical	12
MLRC013	633042.54	7213681.70	467.78	Vertical	6
MLRC014	633042.12	7213636.44	468.33	Vertical	12
MLRC015	633170.34	7213600.31	467.82	Vertical	13
MLRC016	633171.27	7213597.31	467.80	Vertical	24

Appendix 1 – Mount Labouchere RC Drilling Program

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Exploration Results

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• For this drilling program Bryah Resources Limited (Bryah Resources) utilised vertical Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes to a maximum depth of 30 metres. • RC 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. • 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. • 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. • The full length of each hole drilled was sampled. • 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' RC holes were drilled with a contract RC drilling rig. • All RC holes were drilled using a 137mm face sampling drilling bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• The RC samples were not weighed or measured for recovery on the rig but will be completed on a campaign basis later as required. • 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. • Bryah Resources is satisfied that the RC holes have taken a sufficiently representative sample of the interval and minimal loss of fines has occurred in the RC drilling resulting in minimal sample bias. • No twin RC drill holes have been completed to assess sample bias. • 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.* • *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 were logged. Where no sample was returned due to cavities/voids it was recorded as such.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
		• Sampling technique:
		  ○ All 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.
		  ○ 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.
		• Quality Control Procedures were:
		  ○ A duplicated sample was collected at random intervals on the cyclone nominally 1 per 100 samples.
		  ○ Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples were inserted in the field every 40 samples.
		  ○ Overall QAQC insertion rate of 1:30 samples
		  ○ Laboratory repeats taken and standards inserted at pre-determined level specified by the laboratory.
		  ○ Sample preparation at the laboratory: The samples are weighed and dried at 105^{o}C, then coarsely crushed to -6.3mm using a jaw crusher. If the sample size is greater than 2.5kg the samples are then riffle split. Samples are then pulverised by LM5 or disc pulveriser to 80% passing -75 microns
		  ○ The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of intersections, the sampling methodology and the assay value ranges expected for 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.* • *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.*	• 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 initially on 144 samples where Mn was observed. • Duplicates and samples containing standards were included in the analyses. • 54 samples were sent for 4 acid ICP-MS • 111 samples were sent for 4 acid ICP-MS and ICP_OES finish where assays detection limits were exceeded. • 54 samples overlapped with the XRF analysis. Excellent correlation was observed between the two methods.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have been independently verified by alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes has not been implemented and is not considered necessary at this stage of exploration. • The Competent Person has visited the site & supervised all the drilling and sampling process in the field. • All primary data related to logging and sampling are captured using laptops into LogChief templates. • 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 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. • Downhole surveys have been completed on all the RC drill holes by the drillers as required. They used a Reflex Ez-Trac downhole as a single-shot tool to collect the surveys approximately every 30m down the hole in a stainless-steel starter rod. • 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.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• In this program drill holes were generally spaced on a 50m x 50m grid. • The drill spacing is generally not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity applied under the 2012 JORC code. Sample compositing was not applied to this drilling; all sampling was 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.* • *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 E-W. • 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. • Sample security was not considered a significant risk.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The Company database has been compiled from primary data by independent database consultants and was based on original assay data and historical database compilations. • A regular review of the data and sampling techniques is carried out internally.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The relevant tenements (E52/3349) is 100% owned or beneficially held by Bryah Resources Limited. OM (Manganese) Limited holds a 20% 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.*	•

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• Insufficient information to currently characterise the deposit type and style of mineralisation. Refer to figures 4 and 5 for geological setting.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in m) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Refer to Table 1 and 2 of this ASX Announcement for details of sample locations, etc.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the 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. • 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.

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).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Orientation Soil sampling results are expected in September 2020.