



VISIBLE GOLD AT WINDALAH PROSPECT

HIGHLIGHTS:

- At the **Windalah Prospect**, Bryah recently intersected high-grade gold mineralisation, reporting **12 m @ 4.32 g/t Au from surface**, including **2 m @ 17.19g/t Au** from 3 metres in hole BBRC049
- Panned sample from **BBRC049 high-grade interval contains visible gold**
- Selected samples from recent drilling to be submitted for **bulk gold leach testwork**
- **RC drilling program underway**, testing the Windalah Prospect and a high priority Electromagnetic conductor target north of Peak Hill gold mine

Bryah Resources Limited (“**Bryah**” or “the **Company**”) is pleased to advise of the presence of visible free gold from its recently completed gold drilling program at the Windalah prospect in the Bryah Basin, of Western Australia¹.

A sample taken from the reverse circulation (RC) residual samples held on site was recently panned by the Company’s on-site geologist to see if any visible free gold was present in the high-grade interval of 2 metres @ 17.19g/t Au from 3 metres in BBRC049.

Free gold was clearly visible in the panned sample, as shown in Figure 1 below.

Leaching Testwork

The Company intends to submit a batch of selected samples from the recent drilling program for testing for gold recovery by cyanide using a 6-hour bottle roll leach at Intertek Australasia’s laboratory in Perth. The sample bags containing all residual RC sample from the drilled metre intervals will be recovered from site and delivered to Intertek for analysis by their LeachWELL™ technique. The full bags will be weighed and split to produce a 1,000-gram sample for testing.

High grade cyanide leaching utilises the LeachWELL™ accelerant to determine the cyanide extractable gold and provides an indication of potential recoveries in metallurgical processes and circuits. Recovery and analysis of the residues (tailings) allows reporting of total gold values and thus determining the refractory gold fraction.

This testwork also provides a Quality Assurance/Quality Control comparison with the initial RC sample analysis which was undertaken using a 50-gram Fire Assay (FA50) method.

Results of the gold leaching testwork will be reported as they become available.

¹ See BYH ASX Announcement dated 6 June 2020 for full details

Address

Level 1, 85 Havelock Street
West Perth WA 6005
Tel: +61 8 9321 0001
Email: info@bryah.com.au

ASX Code: BYH

ABN: 59 616 795 245
Shares on issue: 121,404,800
Latest Share Price: \$0.059
Market Capitalisation: \$7.2M

Projects

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

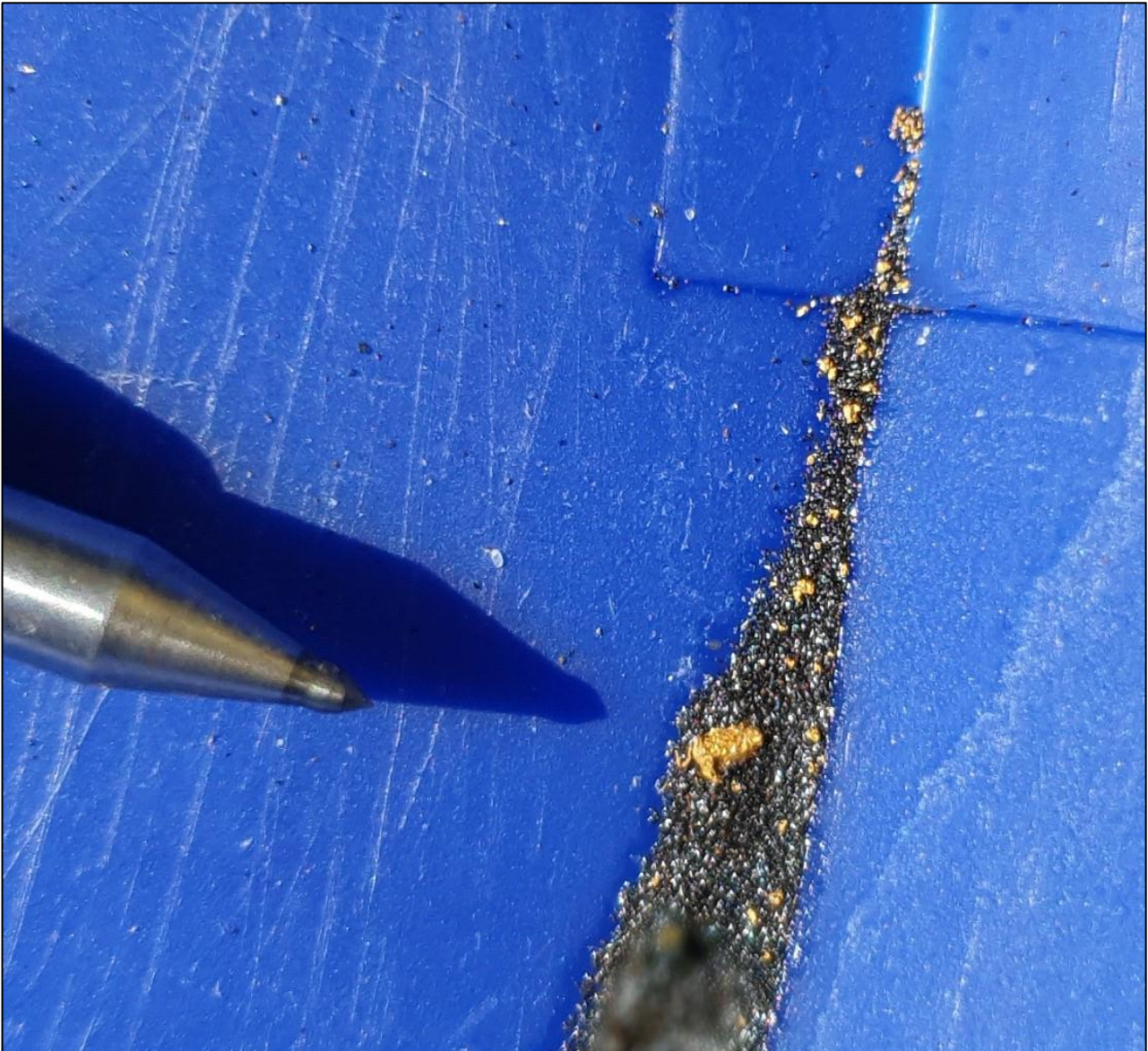


Figure 1 -Panned sample material from BBRC049 (3-5m interval) showing particles of visible gold

RC Drilling Update

An RC drilling program of approximately 2,000 metres is progressing with 1,084 metres completed to date. The first batch of samples for analysis is planned for delivery to a laboratory in Perth later this week.

The RC drilling program is targeting the following 2 areas (see Figure 2):

1. the high priority Windalah Prospect, and
2. a significant electromagnetic (EM) conductor target located 7km north of the Peak Hill Gold Mine² and 65km west of Sandfire Resources' DeGrussa Mine.

² Refer BYH ASX announcement dated 28 February 2018 for details

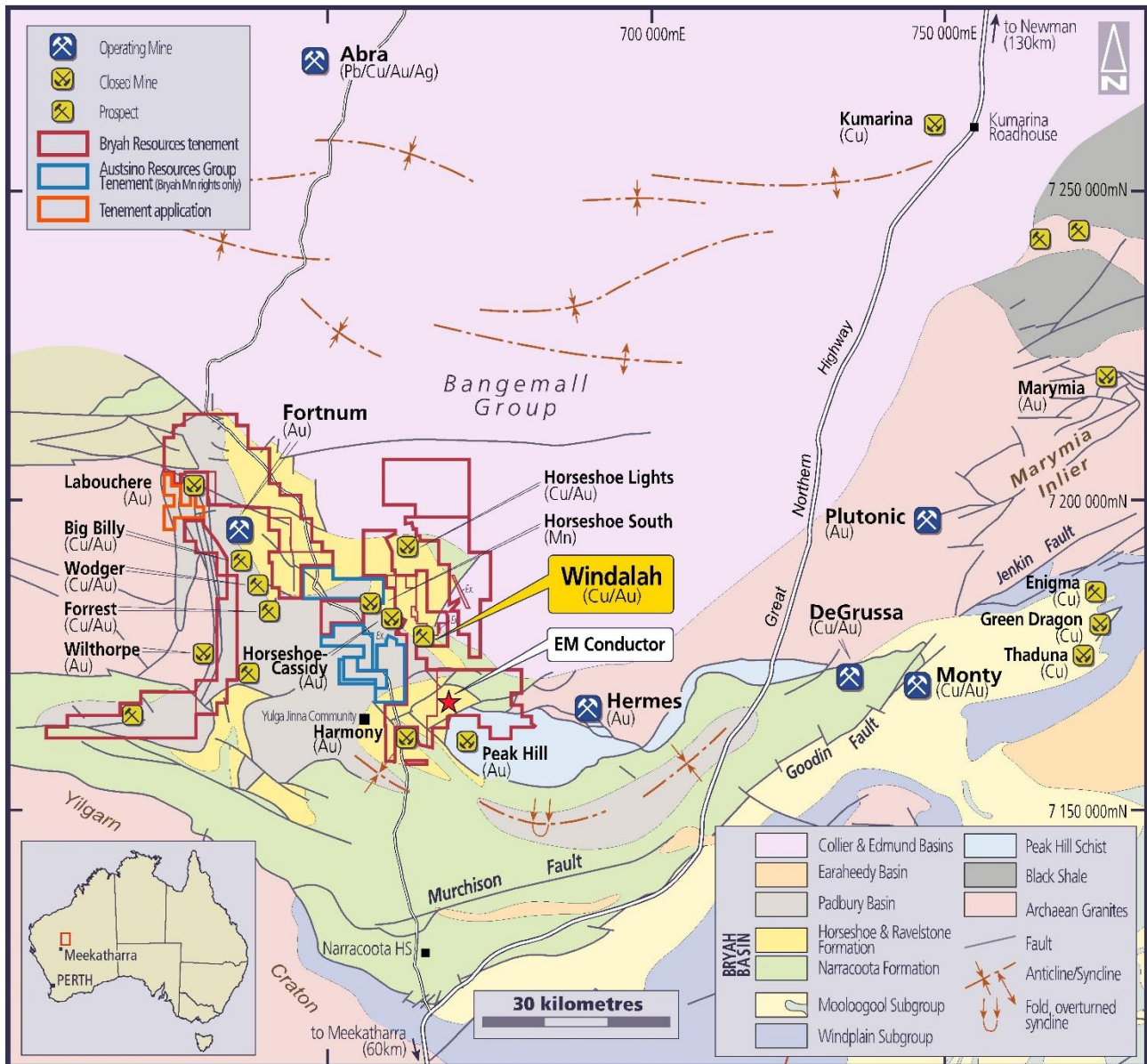


Figure 2 - Project Location Map

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

For further information, please contact

Neil Marston
Managing Director

Tel: +61 9321 0001

About Bryah Resources Limited

Bryah Resources Limited is a copper-gold-manganese focused explorer with 2 projects located in central Western Australia, being the 1,135km² Bryah Basin Project and the 170km² 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 on approximately 660 km² 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 Au³**.*

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Tony Standish, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Standish is a consultant to Bryah Resources Limited ("the Company"). Tony Standish has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Tony Standish consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

Competent Person Statement — Mineral Resource Estimation

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

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

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

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

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.	No new drilling information being reported in this announcement
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).	No new drilling information being reported in 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.	No new drilling information being reported in this announcement
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.	No new drilling information being reported in this announcement
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 new drilling information being reported in this announcement - Sampling technique: - The sample for panning was collected by spearing the sample bag (green bag) holding the bulk residue from the rig splitter for the interval identified as containing high-grade gold from recent analysis of drill hole BBRC049. - This sample was then panned using a traditional panning technique by an experienced geologist on-site to create a tail within which fine gold particles have been visually identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- Quality Control Procedures were not applicable for the purposes of this sampling activity. - Bags of the bulk residue from the rig splitter for selected intervals will be sent to a laboratory in Perth for bulk cyanide leaching testwork as a QA/QC to earlier fire assays analysis completed on those sample intervals.
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.	No new drilling information being reported in this announcement
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.	No new drilling information being reported in this announcement
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.	No new drilling information being reported in this announcement
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.	No new drilling information being reported in this announcement
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.	No new drilling information being reported in this announcement
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- Samples have not been dispatched from site for the bulk cyanide leaching testwork. - Sample security is not considered a significant risk.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	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 (E52/3236) is 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. - The primary exploration target at Windalah is VMS mineralisation similar to the nearby Horseshoe Lights Copper-Gold Mine where mineralisation occurs in the core of a NNW trending and SE plunging parasitic anticline, that is overturned. The sulphide envelope of the deposit itself is SW dipping and plunging to the SSE (150°) and was likely folded. It sits within altered basalt and mafic volcanoclastic units along the contact with overlying felsic volcanic schist.
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length.	No new drilling information being reported in this announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 new drilling information being reported in this announcement
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').	No new drilling information being reported in this announcement
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.	No new drilling information being reported in 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.	No new drilling information being reported in this 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 new drilling information being reported in this announcement
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	- Refer to this announcement. - Follow-up drilling is currently underway.