ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **31 AUGUST 2022**

Continued Manganese Drilling Success at Redrum and Brumby West

HIGHLIGHTS

- Results confirm potential for new manganese deposit in the Bryah Basin at Redrum Prospect
- Best downhole intersections for new results at Redrum at 15% Mn cut-off include:
  - RRRC037 – **10m at 20.3% Mn** from 20m
    - *Including **4m @25.2%** Mn from 26m*
  - RRRC036 – **31m at 18.2% Mn** from 11m
    - *Including **6m @22.0%** Mn from 11m*
- New results extend Brumby West and include downhole intersections of:
  - BRRC187 - **18m at 23.3% Mn** from 11m
    - *Including **6m @26.9% Mn** from 26m*
  - BRRC188 - **9m at 22.2% Mn** from 21m
  - BRRC189 – **12m at 23.4% Mn** from 13m
  - BRRC192 – **10m at 21.3% Mn** from 20m
- Additional Gradient Array Induced Polarisation Survey planned for September 2022, to be followed up with drilling of new manganese targets in November 2022
- Strong continued demand for manganese from the steel and battery markets

Bryah Resources Limited (ASX: BYH, "Bryah" or "the Company") is pleased to announce manganese drilling results at its 49% owned Bryah Basin manganese project. The drill results are part of the program drilled in March 2022. Bryah (49%) and OM (Manganese) Ltd (OMM) (51%) have a Joint Venture (JV) to undertake exploration to test targets in the area, with a view to commencing manganese production. OMM is a wholly owned subsidiary of OM Holdings Limited (ASX: OMH), one of the world's leading suppliers of manganese ores.

Commenting on the drilling, Bryah CEO Ashley Jones said: *"These results at Redrum validate our strategy to increase resource tonnage to a critical mass to allow the production centre to resume mining. Redrum is returning wide intersections of manganese with 31m @ 18% Mn being the thickest intersection from 8m below surface. The prospect is open in all directions with excellent potential to increase the size of the known mineralisation.*

The Brumby West drilling results have indicated that manganese mineralisation is more extensive than previously thought. Two new drill lines remain open to the west and mineralisation is still open to the southwest."

The Bryah Basin project area is located approximately 100-150km north of the town of Meekatharra in Western Australia. The Company's tenements and manganese mineral rights cover 1,135km² over parts of the western Bryah Basin. Figure 2 shows the Manganese Joint Venture tenement package, with prospects with an existing manganese Mineral Resource[1].

RC Drilling of 2,458m was completed in 64 holes, 26 holes were reported on 1st August 2022 and the remainder in this announcement.

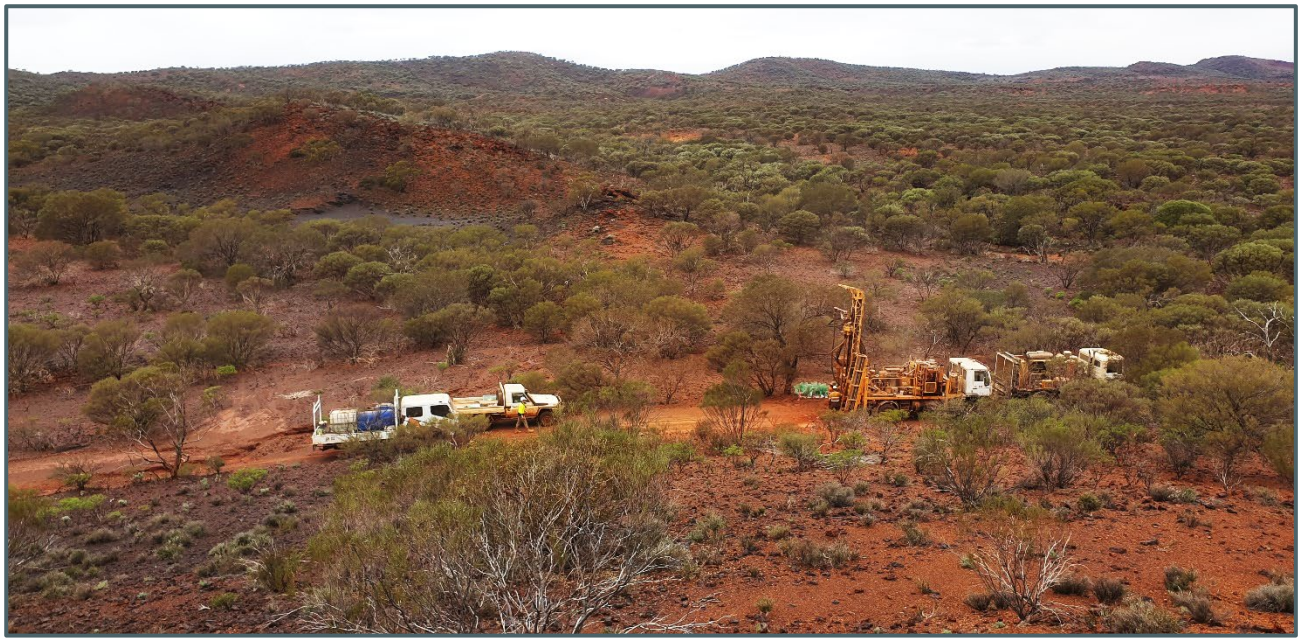


Figure 1 RC Drill rig with manganese outcrop in the background

[1]See ASX announcement dated 3rd March 2022 *'Maiden Bryah Basin Manganese Mineral Resource'*

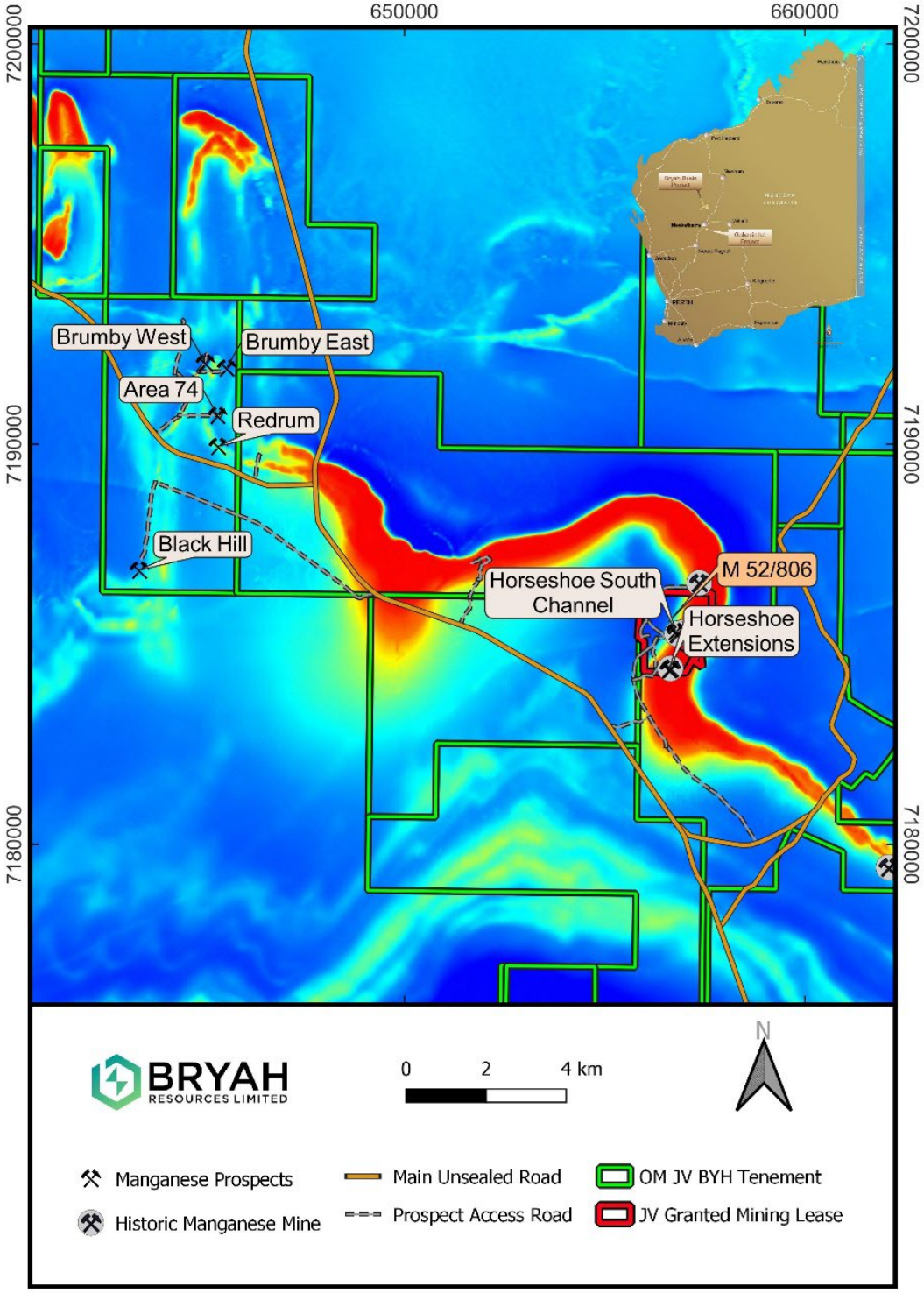


Figure 2 Location of Mn JV prospects on Aeromagnetics TMI RTP image

Drilling during March 2022 was targeted on an existing Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) survey from 2021 along the Brumby Creek trend in the western portion of the Manganese Joint Venture tenement group. Figure 3 shows the location of the March 2022 drilling and prospects, with existing Bryah manganese drill collars.

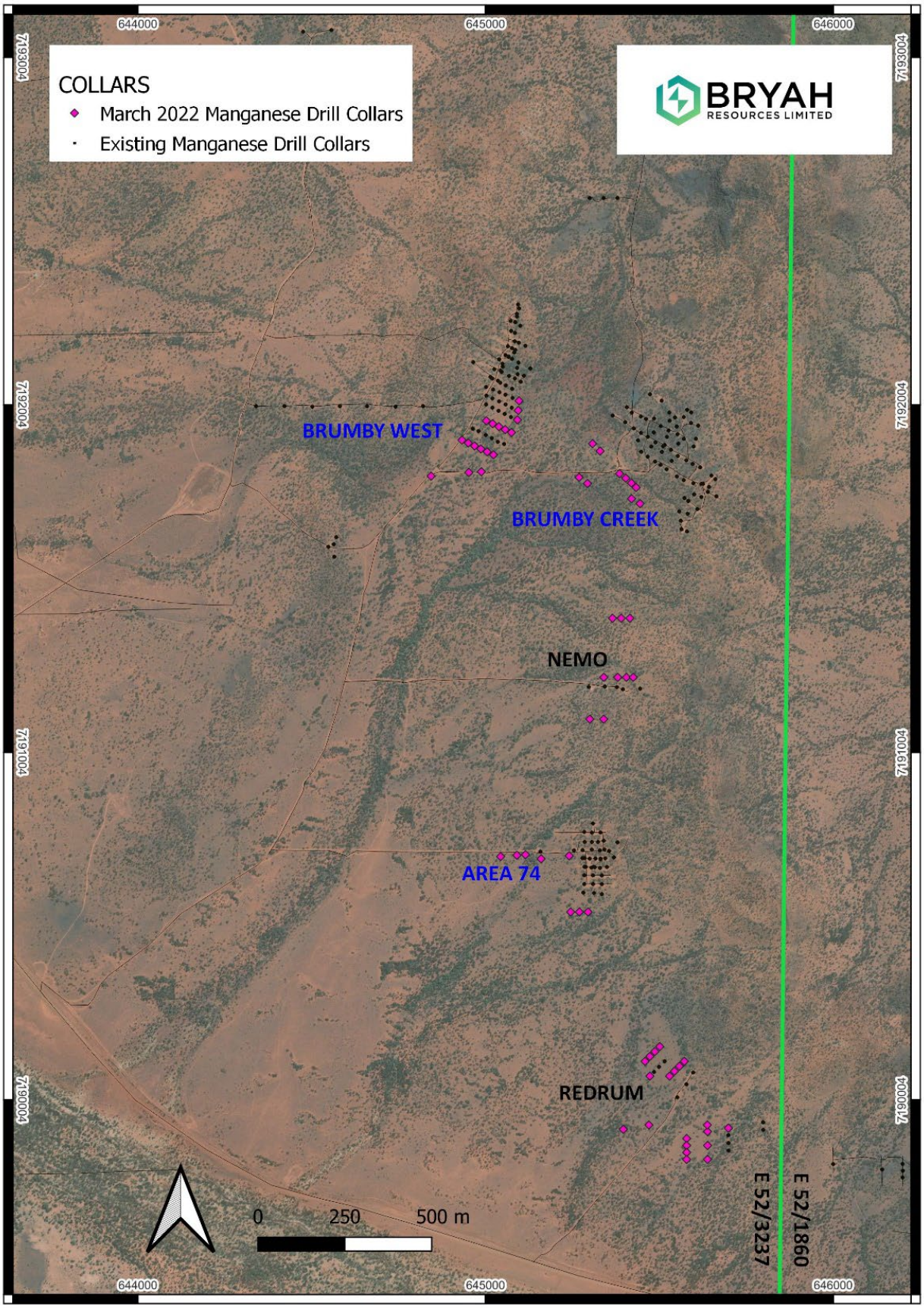


Figure 3 Collar Plan of March 2022 Manganese Drilling

Redrum

Drilling at Redrum extended existing manganese intercepts from September 2021 drilling to the northwest and southeast, in holes RRRC029 to RRRC037. Results are now fully returned. Figure 4 below shows the results from all holes with intercepts at greater than 15% manganese, over 2m or more labelled. The latest results highlight the prospectivity of the area in the north section of the prospect, with all holes drilled to date returning manganese intercepts of more than 2m thickness and greater than 15% manganese. The aspect of manganese mineralisation in the best mineralised area in the north of the prospect is a sub-horizontal sheet with a gentle plunge towards the south - southeast. Red arrows in Figure 4 show the directions the deposit is still open.

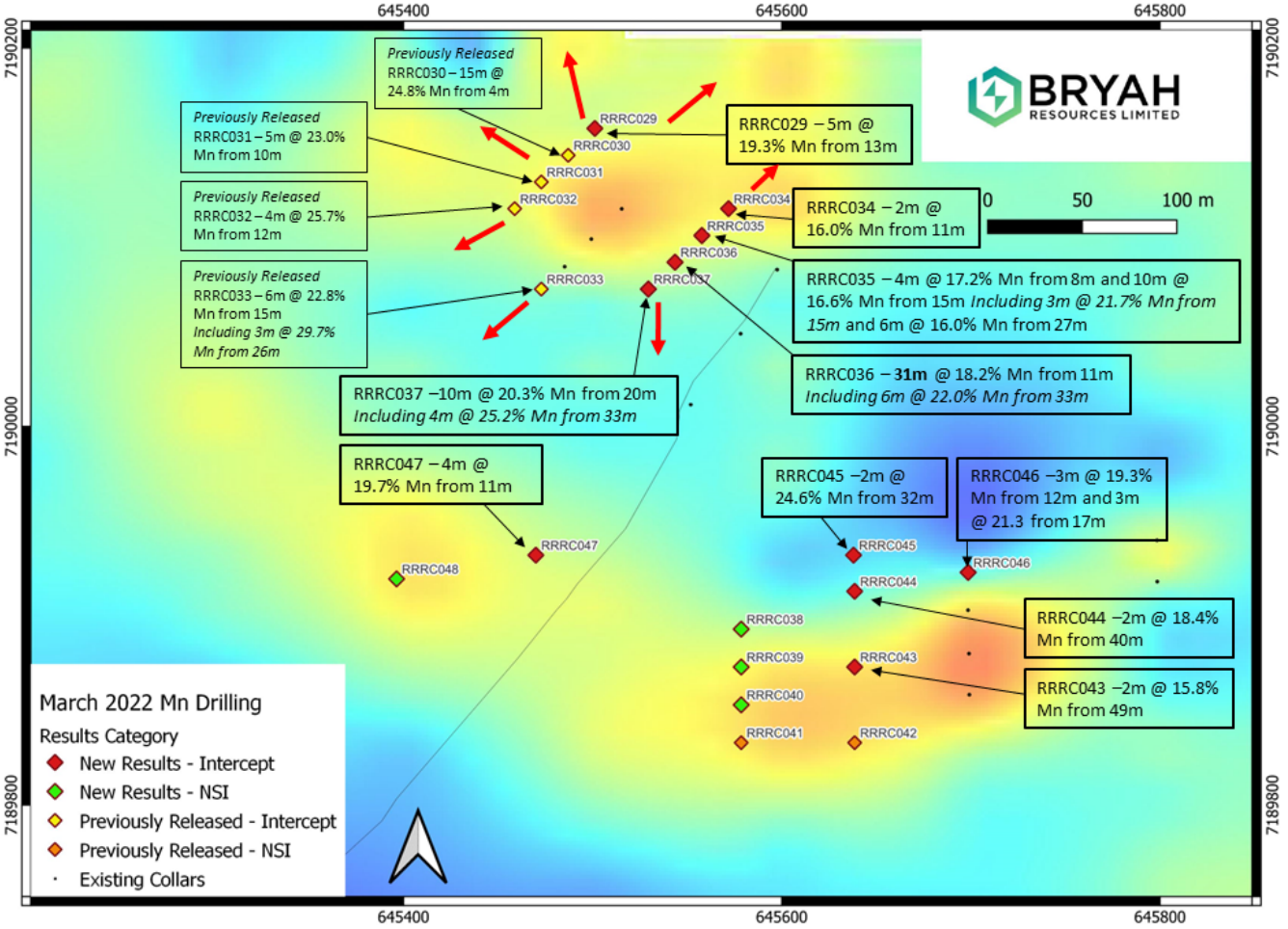


Figure 4 Redrum Results on 2021 GAIP survey chargeability heat map

Brumby West and Brumby Creek

Further infill and extensional drilling results were received. The results indicate that the mineralisation is open to the west and southwest with holes BRRC188 and BRRC187 intersecting 9 and 12m respectively over 22% Mn. BRRC189 returned 12m at 23.4% Mn from 13m downhole, demonstrating the consistent good thickness and grade of mineralisation within the additional domain at Brumby West that was first identified in late 2021 (Figure 5 below). Results returned to date show continuity of the manganese at 40m infill line spacing. Red arrows show the directions the manganese mineralisation at Brumby West is still open.

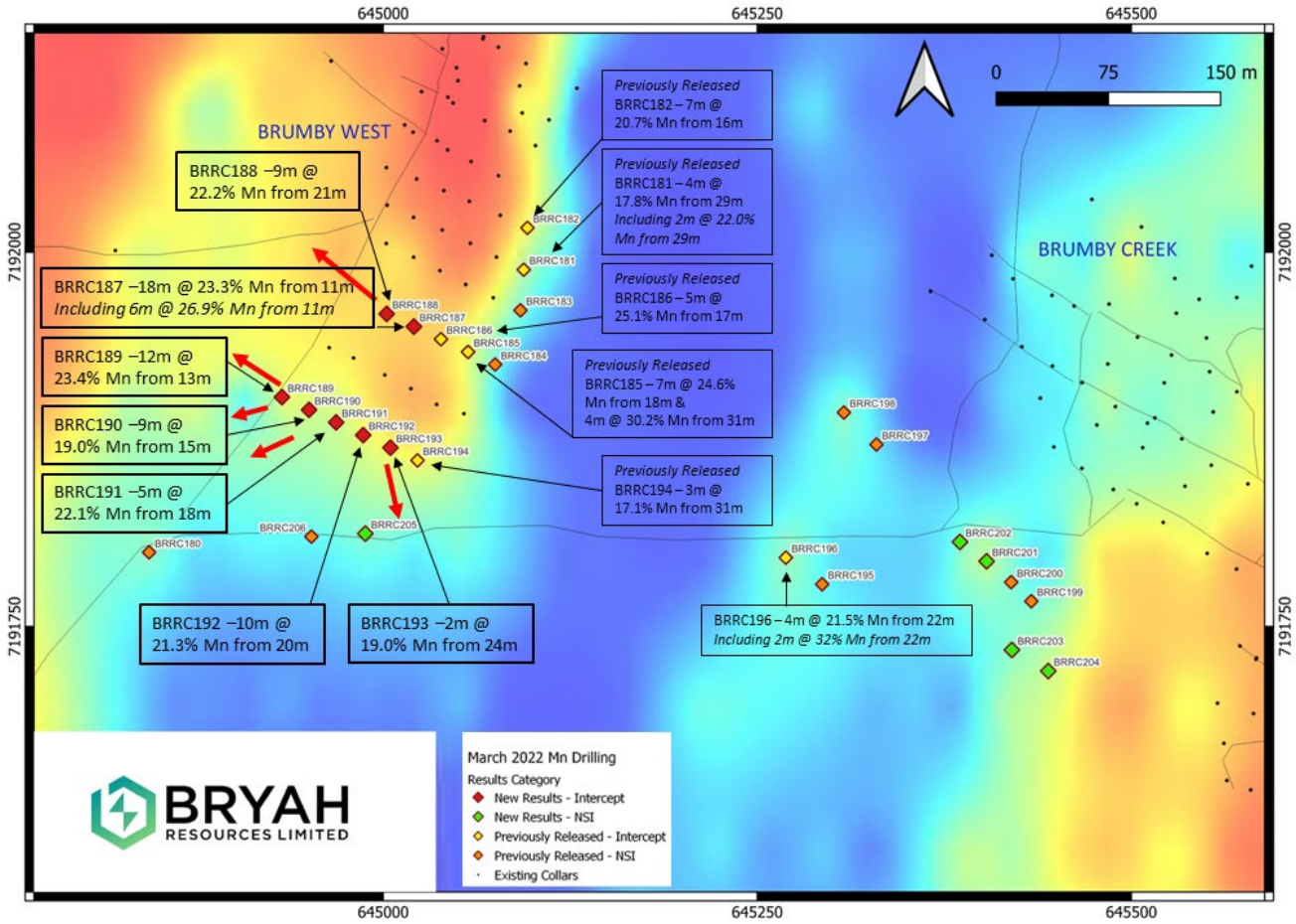


Figure 5 Brumby Creek Results on 2021 GAIP survey chargeability heat map

Area 74

Drilling tested low order GAIP chargeability anomalies west of the existing deposit and tested a southern extension of the main lodes that are the basis of the current Mineral Resource for Area 74.

Hole BRRC219 in the south of the area has returned 4m @ 27.5% Mn from 8m (previously released), indicating a southern extension of the mineralisation may be present. This will be followed up in coming works. Figure 6 below shows the location of March 2022 drilling at Area 74 with previously released intercepts. No additional intercepts were returned with the remaining assay results.

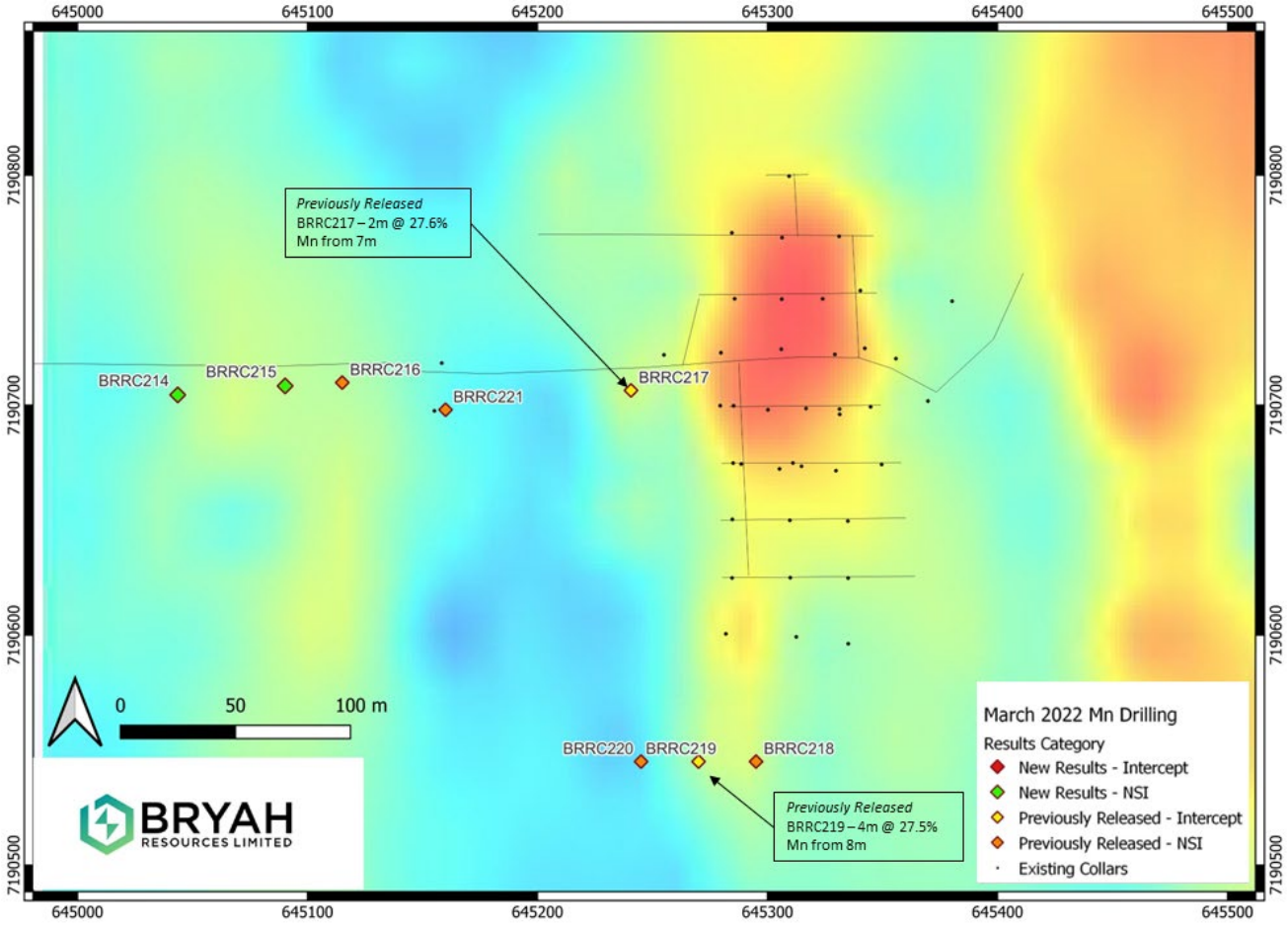


Figure 6 Area 74 Results on 2021 GAIP survey chargeability heat map

FUTURE WORK

The manganese joint venture project will be further explored using additional GAIP surveys and more RC drilling during the remainder of 2022.

For further information, please contact:

Ashley Jones, CEO +61 8 9321 0001

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 $600m. 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[2] 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 2022 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 51% of the project, with another 5 million shares for the remaining 49%. 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.

[2] 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.
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 is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Lauritz Barnes, (Consultant with Trepanier Pty Ltd), Dr Joe Drake-Brockman (Consultant with Drake-Brockman Geoinfo Pty Ltd) and Ms Gemma Lee (Principal Geologist with Bryah Resources). Mr Barnes, Dr Drake-Brockman and Ms Lee are members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and/or the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). All have sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Specifically, Mr Barnes is the Competent Person for the estimation, Dr Drake-Brockman is the Competent Person for the geological model and site visits and Ms Lee is the Competent Person for the geological database. Mr Barnes, Dr Drake-Brockman and Ms Lee consent to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

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 the 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

Table 1 Reverse Circulation Drill Collar Details – March 2022 Manganese

Hole ID	Depth m	MGA94 East	MGA94 North	RL	Dip	Azi	Prospect
BRRC180	36	644,843	7,191,799	530	-90	0	Brumby West
BRRC181	39	645,093	7,191,988	550	-90	0	Brumby West
BRRC182	42	645,096	7,192,016	551	-90	0	Brumby West
BRRC183	40	645,091	7,191,961	549	-90	0	Brumby West
BRRC184	40	645,074	7,191,925	547	-90	0	Brumby West
BRRC185	40	645,056	7,191,933	548	-90	0	Brumby West
BRRC186	40	645,038	7,191,941	548	-90	0	Brumby West
BRRC187	40	645,020	7,191,950	549	-90	0	Brumby West
BRRC188	40	645,002	7,191,958	549	-90	0	Brumby West
BRRC189	40	644,932	7,191,903	547	-90	0	Brumby West
BRRC190	40	644,950	7,191,894	547	-90	0	Brumby West
BRRC191	40	644,968	7,191,886	546	-90	0	Brumby West
BRRC192	37	644,986	7,191,877	546	-90	0	Brumby West
BRRC193	40	645,004	7,191,869	545	-90	0	Brumby West
BRRC194	43	645,022	7,191,860	545	-90	0	Brumby West
BRRC195	28	645,293	7,191,778	530	-90	0	Brumby Creek
BRRC196	36	645,269	7,191,795	530	-90	0	Brumby Creek
BRRC197	42	645,329	7,191,871	530	-90	0	Brumby Creek
BRRC198	36	645,307	7,191,892	530	-90	0	Brumby Creek
BRRC199	36	645,433	7,191,766	530	-90	0	Brumby Creek
BRRC200	36	645,419	7,191,779	530	-90	0	Brumby Creek
BRRC201	36	645,403	7,191,793	530	-90	0	Brumby Creek
BRRC202	36	645,385	7,191,806	530	-90	0	Brumby Creek
BRRC203	36	645,420	7,191,734	530	-90	0	Brumby Creek
BRRC204	36	645,444	7,191,720	530	-90	0	Brumby Creek
BRRC205	37	644,988	7,191,812	552	-90	0	Brumby West
BRRC206	36	644,952	7,191,810	546	-90	0	Brumby West
BRRC207	36	645,340	7,191,220	553	-90	0	Nemo
BRRC208	36	645,380	7,191,220	556	-90	0	Nemo
BRRC209	36	645,405	7,191,220	556	-90	0	Nemo
BRRC210	36	645,425	7,191,220	558	-90	0	Nemo
BRRC211	42	645,365	7,191,390	554	-90	0	Nemo
BRRC212	36	645,415	7,191,390	558	-90	0	Nemo
BRRC213	36	645,390	7,191,390	556	-90	0	Nemo
BRRC214	55	645,043	7,190,704	530	-90	0	Area 74
BRRC215	48	645,090	7,190,708	530	-90	0	Area 74
BRRC216	67	645,115	7,190,709	530	-90	0	Area 74
BRRC217	36	645,240	7,190,706	530	-90	0	Area 74
BRRC218	30	645,295	7,190,545	542	-90	0	Area 74
BRRC219	30	645,270	7,190,545	542	-90	0	Area 74
BRRC220	30	645,245	7,190,545	542	-90	0	Area 74
BRRC221	36	645,160	7,190,698	542	-90	0	Area 74
BRRC222	36	645,300	7,191,100	550	-90	0	Redrum
BRRC223	25	645,340	7,191,100	553	-90	0	Redrum
RRRC029	36	645,501	7,190,157	537	-90	0	Redrum
RRRC030	36	645,487	7,190,143	537	-90	0	Redrum
RRRC031	36	645,472	7,190,129	537	-90	0	Redrum
RRRC032	36	645,458	7,190,115	537	-90	0	Redrum

Hole ID	Depth m	MGA94 East	MGA94 North	RL	Dip	Azi	Prospect
RRRC033	36	645,472	7,190,072	537	-90	0	Redrum
RRRC034	36	645,571	7,190,115	541	-90	0	Redrum
RRRC035	42	645,557	7,190,100	540	-90	0	Redrum
RRRC036	49	645,543	7,190,086	539	-90	0	Redrum
RRRC037	36	645,529	7,190,072	537	-90	0	Redrum
RRRC038	36	645,578	7,189,892	534	-90	0	Redrum
RRRC039	36	645,578	7,189,872	533	-90	0	Redrum
RRRC040	43	645,578	7,189,852	532	-90	0	Redrum
RRRC041	48	645,578	7,189,832	532	-90	0	Redrum
RRRC042	43	645,638	7,189,832	534	-90	0	Redrum
RRRC043	55	645,638	7,189,872	534	-90	0	Redrum
RRRC044	49	645,638	7,189,912	536	-90	0	Redrum
RRRC045	49	645,638	7,189,932	530	-90	0	Redrum
RRRC046	36	645,698	7,189,922	537	-90	0	Redrum
RRRC047	31	645,470	7,189,932	530	-90	0	Redrum
RRRC048	49	645,396	7,189,919	530	-90	0	Redrum

Appendix 2

Table 2 Drill Intercepts – All March 2022 Manganese Drilling

Hole ID	From m	To m	Interval	Mn %	Fe %	MnFe Ratio	Prospect	Comments
BRRC180	NSI						Brumby Creek West	Previously reported
BRRC181	29	33	4	17.8	27.6	0.6	Brumby Creek West	Previously reported
BRRC181 including	*29*	*31*	*2*	*22.1*	*27.0*	*0.8*	*Brumby Creek West*	*Previously reported*
BRRC182	16	23	7	20.7	18.4	1.1	Brumby Creek West	Previously reported
BRRC183	NSI						Brumby Creek West	Previously reported
BRRC184	NSI						Brumby Creek West	Previously reported
BRRC185	18	25	7	24.6	19.5	1.3	Brumby Creek West	Previously reported
BRRC185	31	35	4	**30.2**	10.8	2.8	Brumby Creek West	Previously reported
BRRC186	17	22	5	**25.1**	17.1	1.5	Brumby Creek West	Previously reported
BRRC187	11	29	**18**	23.3	20.8	1.1	Brumby Creek West	New Results
BRRC187 including	*11*	*17*	*6*	***26.9***	*19.6*	*1.4*	*Brumby Creek West*	*New Results*
BRRC188	21	30	9	22.2	15.1	1.5	Brumby Creek West	New Results
BRRC189	13	25	**12**	23.4	23.6	1.0	Brumby Creek West	New Results
BRRC190	15	24	9	19.0	21.4	0.9	Brumby Creek West	New Results
BRRC191	18	23	5	22.1	20.3	1.1	Brumby Creek West	New Results
BRRC192	20	30	**10**	21.3	19.9	1.1	Brumby Creek West	New Results
BRRC193	24	26	2	19.0	24.2	0.8	Brumby Creek West	New Results
BRRC194	31	34	3	17.1	17.1	1.0	Brumby Creek West	Previously reported
BRRC205	NSI						Brumby Creek West	New Results
BRRC206	NSI						Brumby Creek West	Previously reported
BRRC195	NSI						Brumby Creek	Previously reported
BRRC196	22	26	4	21.5	28.1	0.8	Brumby Creek	Previously reported
BRRC196 including	*22*	*24*	*2*	***32.0***	*18.1*	*1.8*	*Brumby Creek*	*Previously reported*
BRRC197	NSI						Brumby Creek	Previously reported
BRRC198	NSI						Brumby Creek	Previously reported
BRRC199	NSI						Brumby Creek	Previously reported
BRRC200	NSI						Brumby Creek	Previously reported
BRRC201	NSI						Brumby Creek	New Results
BRRC202	NSI						Brumby Creek	New Results
BRRC203	NSI						Brumby Creek	New Results
BRRC204	NSI						Brumby Creek	New Results
BRRC207	NSI						Nemo	Previously Reported
BRRC208	NSI						Nemo	Previously Reported
BRRC209	NSI						Nemo	Previously Reported
BRRC210	NSI						Nemo	Previously Reported
BRRC211	NSI						Nemo	Previously Reported
BRRC212	NSI						Nemo	New Results
BRRC213	NSI						Nemo	New Results

Hole ID	From m	To m	Interval	Mn %	Fe %	MnFe Ratio	Prospect	Comments
BRRC222	NSI						Nemo	New Results
BRRC223	NSI						Nemo	New Results
BRRC214	NSI						Area 74	New Results
BRRC215	NSI						Area 74	New Results
BRRC216	NSI						Area 74	Previously Reported
BRRC217	7	9	2	**27.6**	16.9	1.6	Area 74	Previously Reported
BRRC218	NSI						Area 74	Previously Reported
BRRC219	8	12	4	**27.5**	15.9	1.7	Area 74	Previously Reported
BRRC220	NSI						Area 74	Previously Reported
BRRC221	NSI						Area 74	Previously Reported
RRRC029	13	18	5	19.3	16.2	1.2	Redrum	New Results
RRRC030	4	19	**15**	24.8	18.7	1.3	Redrum	Previously Reported
RRRC031	10	15	5	23.0	24.4	0.9	Redrum	Previously Reported
RRRC032	12	16	4	**25.7**	23.1	1.1	Redrum	Previously Reported
RRRC033	15	21	6	22.8	23.0	1.0	Redrum	Previously Reported
RRRC033 including	*15*	*18*	*3*	***29.7***	*17.9*	*1.7*	*Redrum*	*Previously Reported*
RRRC034	21	23	2	16.0	18.1	0.9	Redrum	New Results
RRRC035	8	12	4	17.3	25.6	0.7	Redrum	New Results
RRRC035	15	25	**10**	16.6	18.4	1.1	Redrum	New Results
RRRC035 including	*15*	*18*	*3*	*21.7*	*23.7*	*0.9*	*Redrum*	*New Results*
RRRC035	27	33	6	16.0	14.8	1.2	Redrum	New Results
RRRC036	11	42	**31**	18.2	23.4	0.8	Redrum	New Results
RRRC036 including	*33*	*39*	*6*	*22.0*	*19.5*	*1.2*	*Redrum*	*New Results*
RRRC037	20	30	**10**	20.3	20.0	1.0	Redrum	New Results
RRRC037 including	*26*	*30*	*4*	*25.2*	*17.9*	*1.4*	*Redrum*	*New Results*
RRRC038	NSI						Redrum	New Results
RRRC039	NSI						Redrum	New Results
RRRC040	NSI						Redrum	New Results
RRRC041	NSI						Redrum	Previously Reported
RRRC042	NSI						Redrum	Previously Reported
RRRC043	49	51	2	15.8	27.6	0.6	Redrum	New Results
RRRC044	40	42	2	18.5	17.0	1.1	Redrum	New Results
RRRC045	32	34	2	24.6	21.2	1.2	Redrum	New Results
RRRC046	12	15	3	19.8	27.0	0.7	Redrum	New Results
RRRC046	17	20	3	21.3	25.6	0.8	Redrum	New Results
RRRC047	11	15	4	19.7	27.9	0.7	Redrum	New Results
RRRC048	NSI						Redrum	New Results

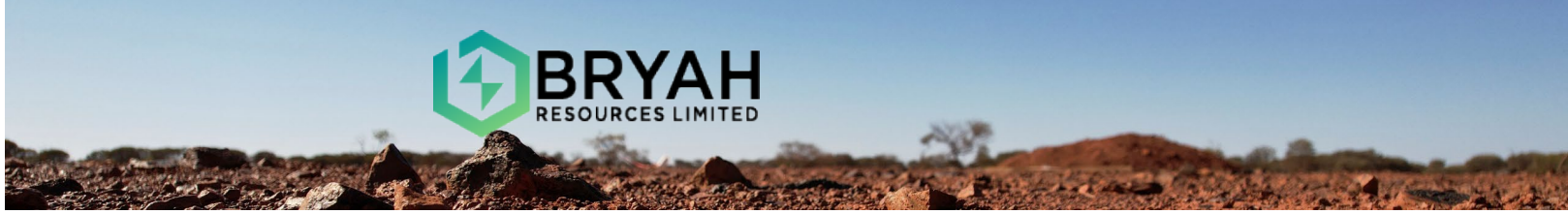
Appendix 3

Table 3 2012 JORC Manganese Mineral Resources at 15% Mn Cut-off [1]

Prospect	Category	Kt*	Mn %	Fe %
Area 74	Indicated	239	23.6	21.4
Brumby Creek East and Brumby Creek West		525	21.2	19.1
Horseshoe South and Horseshoe South Extended		295	20.5	23.6
Black Hill		24	29.7	20.2
Total Indicated		**1,083**	**21.7**	**20.9**
Brumby Creek East and Brumby Creek West	Inferred	403	20.3	21.8
Horseshoe South and Horseshoe South Extended		351	19.5	29.9
Total Inferred		**753**	**19.9**	**25.6**
Total Mineral Resource		**1,836**	**21.0**	**22.8**

** Totals may not add up due to rounding. Kt = 1,000 Tonnes*

[1] See ASX announcement dated 3rd March 2022 *'Maiden Bryah Basin Manganese Mineral Resource*



Appendix 2 - Manganese RC 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.*	• For this drilling program Bryah Resources Limited (Bryah Resources) utilised vertical Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes. • 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, but only selected samples (based on visual logging) were collected and submitted to a contract commercial laboratory for sorting, drying, crushing, splitting, and pulverising. • A prepared sample is then fused in a lithium borate flux with lithium nitrate additive. The resultant glass bead is analysed via X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF). XRF is suitable analysis for a wide range of geological ores.
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.
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.*	• 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 3 categories (Poor/Fair/Good). • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• 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.
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.
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. • Quality Control Procedures were: ○ A duplicate sample was collected at regular intervals on the cyclone nominally 1 per 20 samples. ○ Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples were inserted in the field every 50 samples containing a range of manganese values. ○ Blank samples are inserted at the start of each hole. ○ Overall QAQC insertion rate of 1:15 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°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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ 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.
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. • Duplicates, blanks and Certified Reference Material 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.* • *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 and supervised the drilling and sampling processes in the field. • All primary data related to logging and sampling are captured using laptops into point of capture validation LogChief templates. • All data is sent to Perth and stored in the centralised SQL Server database with a Data Shed front end which is managed by professional database consultants. • 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 loaded directly to the company SQL Server database. • No downhole surveys have been completed as all holes are shallow and nominally vertical. • The grid system for the Bryah Basin prospect is MGA_GDA94 Zone 50. • Topographic control is from a digital elevation model derived from aerial geophysical surveys,

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.*	• As this program tested several locations there was considerable variation in the drill spacing and drillhole orientation. • The drill spacing in this program is to provide sufficient information to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity applied under the 2012 JORC code for a mineral resource. Sample compositing was not applied to this drilling; all sampling was at 1m intervals.
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 Horseshoe South 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.*	• The calico samples collected were placed in polyweave sacks, and then packaged in bulka bags by company staff, before being transported to the relevant Perth laboratory by commercial freight. • 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 tenement drilled in this program (E52/3237) is 100% owned by Bryah Resources Limited. OM (Manganese) Limited holds a 51% joint venture interest in respect to the manganese rights only on these tenements. • 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 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 or palaeo water table concretions of manganese oxide. 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 4 of this announcement.

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. • Due to locally varying intersection angles between drill holes and lithological units all results are defined as downhole widths.
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 Appendix of 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 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 drilling to test for lateral extensions of manganese mineralisation have not yet been planned.