

Latest Drilling hits High-Grade Manganese Zone

30 metres @ 33.6% Mn, including 16 metres @ 38.0% Mn confirms Brumby Creek as a major new Manganese find

Highlights:

- Further potential direct shipping grade (>30% Mn) manganese intersected by latest drilling
- Significant high-grade manganese at Brumby Creek Prospect. Best results:
 - BRR108 - 30 metres (9-39m) @ 33.6% Mn, including 16 metres @ 38.0% Mn from 21 m
 - BRR095 - 25 metres (4-29m) @ 29.0% Mn, including 5 metres @ 36.2% Mn from 23 m
 - BRR093 - 22 metres (1-23m) @ 27.9% Mn
- Manganese mineralisation is open along strike to the south
- Further drilling results to follow, from Black Hill, Cheval and Black Beauty Prospects
- Drilling program was fully funded by OM (Manganese) Limited under Bryah Basin Joint Venture Agreement, with Bryah managing the project

Bryah Resources Limited (“Bryah” or “the Company”) is pleased to advise the first results from its latest reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at its Bryah Basin Manganese Joint Venture project (80% Bryah/20% OM (Manganese) Limited (“OMM”)), which is located approximately 150 km north of the town of Meekatharra in central Western Australia (see Figure 1).

The results received and reported here relate to the Brumby Creek prospect only, where a total of 17 RC drill holes have been drilled in this program. The significant drilling results, including potential direct shipping grade (>30% Mn) manganese zones, are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Brumby Creek Prospect - Best Drill Results

Hole No	Manganese Intersection (using 18% Mn cut-off grade)
BRR093	22 metres (1-23m) @ 27.9% Mn
BRR095	25 metres (4-29m) @ 29.0% Mn, <i>including 5 metres @ 36.2% Mn from 23 metres</i>
BRR098	8 metres (17-25m) @ 26.2% Mn
BRR101	8 metres (15-23m) @ 23.4% Mn
BRR108	30 metres (9-39m) @ 33.6% Mn, <i>including 16 metres @ 38.0% Mn from 21 metres</i>

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ASX Code: BYH

ABN: 59 616 795 245
Shares on issue: 131,873,840
Latest Share Price: \$0.049
Market Capitalisation: \$6.4M

Projects

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

Commenting on the latest drilling results Managing Director, Neil Marston said: “Our latest drilling at the Brumby Creek Prospect has intersected some significant widths of high-grade manganese under shallow cover. These grades and widths of mineralisation are the best we have intersected in this area so far with direct-shipping grade manganese identified.

“The drilling has again demonstrated that the manganiferous Horseshoe Range, most of which is under our joint venture with OM (Manganese) Limited, has the potential to host significant tonnages of shallow manganese. At the Brumby Creek Prospect, we have intersected shallow manganese across multiple areas since we started drilling in 2019. This area is shaping up as major new manganese find within the Horseshoe Range.

“Our understanding of the mineralisation across the range evolves with each drilling program, which is assisting us to identify further target areas for drill testing in the future. We have been successful in locating significant zones of manganese mineralisation in areas with limited outcrop, which have been ignored by previous explorers.

We now look forward to reporting the results of recent drilling at Cheval and Black Beauty.”

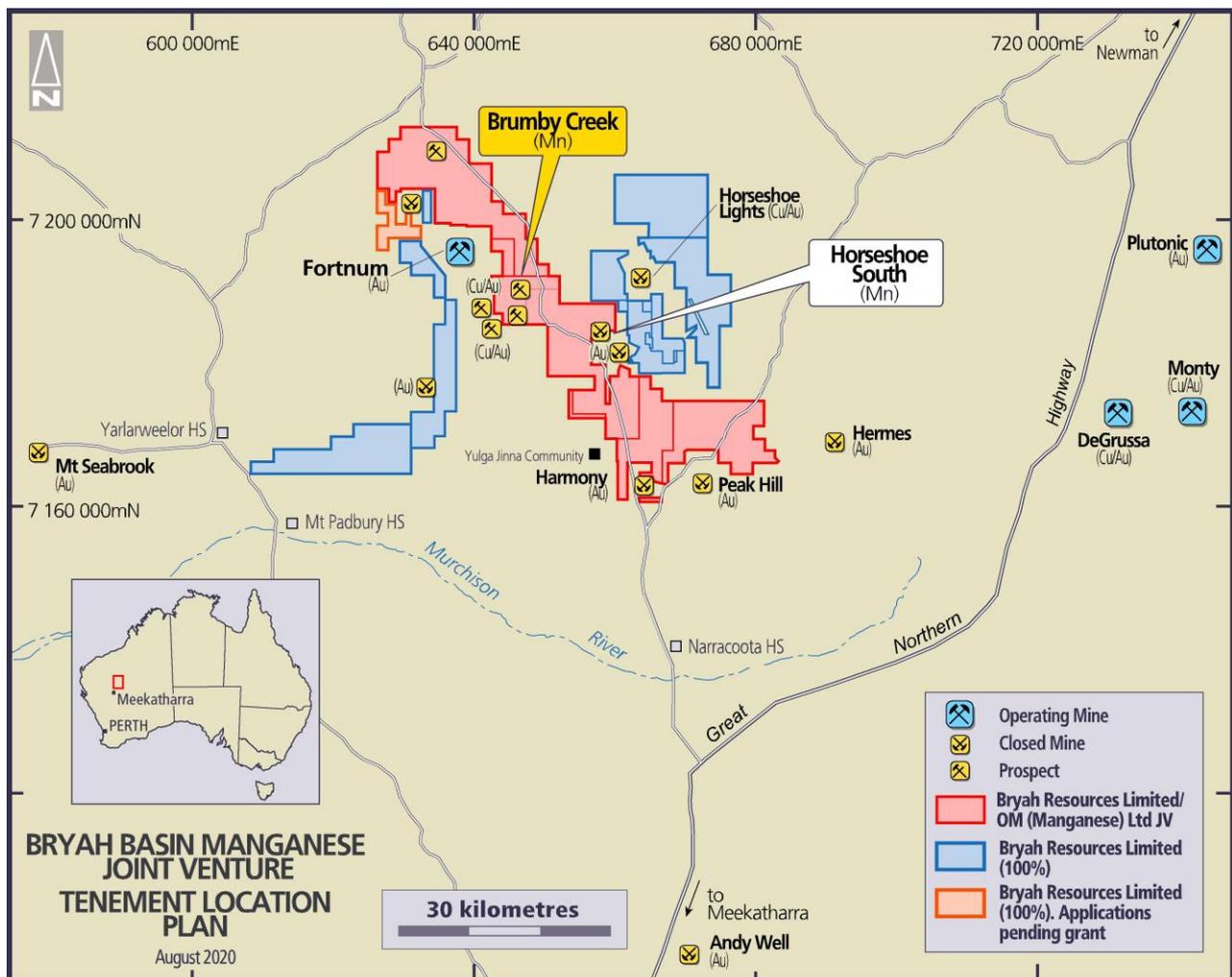


Figure 1: - Tenement Location Plan

Drilling Program

A total of 17 RC drill holes for 652 metres, focused on testing for extensions of mineralisation intersected in drilling completed in May 2020, where several holes recorded high-grade manganese¹. All drilling information is shown in Table 2 and Table 3. The drill hole locations are shown in Figure 2 and two drilling sections are in Figure 3 and Figure 4 below.

Holes were drilled along strike as well as up and down dip to confirm the extent and orientation of the manganese mineralisation. A scissor hole (BRR108) was also drilled to test the extent of manganese mineralisation and to assist in the geological interpretation of the deposit. This hole recorded an impressive interval of **30 metres @ 33.6% Mn** from 9 metres depth, including **16 metres @ 38.0% Mn** from 21 metres (see Figure 3). This result is significant as it confirms the mineralisation is continuous rather than the previous interpretation of a series of narrow, vertical zones of manganese.

The southernmost line (7190625mN) intersected manganese in hole BRR101, confirming that manganese mineralisation is open along strike to the south. On the northernmost line (7190800mN) no significant manganese mineralisation was recorded from the one hole drilled (BRR107).

Follow-Up Activities

Additional manganese sample assays are expected to be received from drilling at the Black Hill, Cheval and Black Beauty Prospects (see Figure 5) over the coming weeks. These will be reported as they become available.

The results of the latest drilling will be used to undertake geological modelling ahead of further drilling. Another program of manganese drilling is planned and fully funded by OMM. It is expected that this drilling program will be completed in the December 2020 quarter.

Bryah Basin Manganese Joint Venture

In April 2019, Bryah executed a Manganese Farm-In and Joint Venture Agreement (“Agreement”) with OMM, a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX-listed OM Holdings Limited (ASX:OMH)². OM Holdings Limited is a vertically integrated Manganese and Silicon specialist involved in mining, smelting and trading. In Australia, OMM operates the Bootu Creek manganese mine in the Northern Territory.

The Agreement applies to the rights to manganese only over approximately 660 km² in the Bryah Basin, including the historic Horseshoe South Manganese Mine, which Bryah acquired in 2019 (see Figure 1).

In 2019, OMM funded \$500,000 of project expenditure which yielded highly encouraging manganese drilling results. In August 2019, OMM elected under the Agreement to proceed and the Joint Venture was formed following payment of a \$250,000 Exercise Fee, whereby OMM secured an initial 10% interest in the Manganese Joint Venture (“JV”).

¹ See BYH ASX Announcement dated 22 May 2020 for full details

² See BYH ASX Announcement dated 23 April 2019 for full details

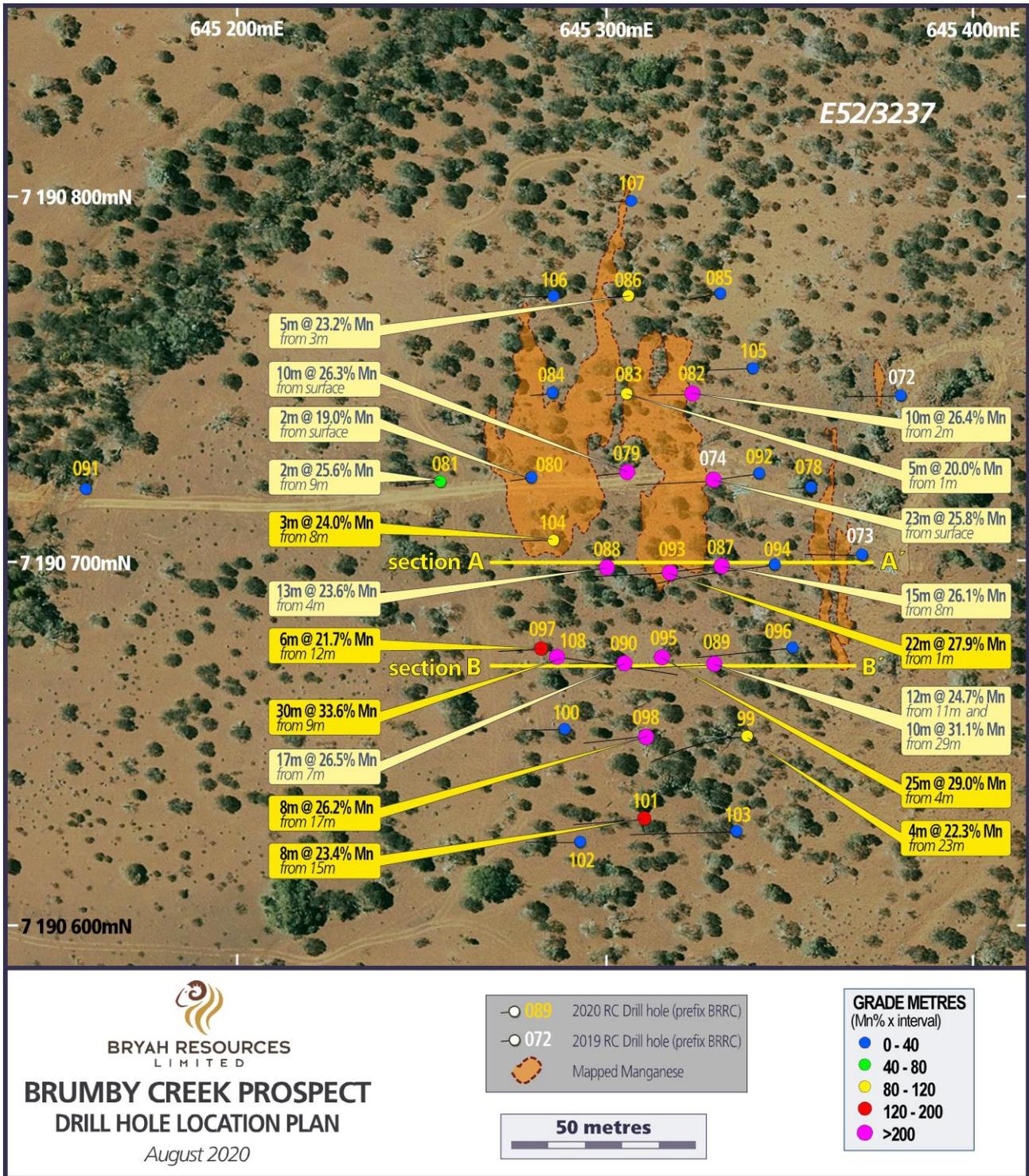


Figure 2 - Brumby Creek Prospect - Drill Hole Location Plan

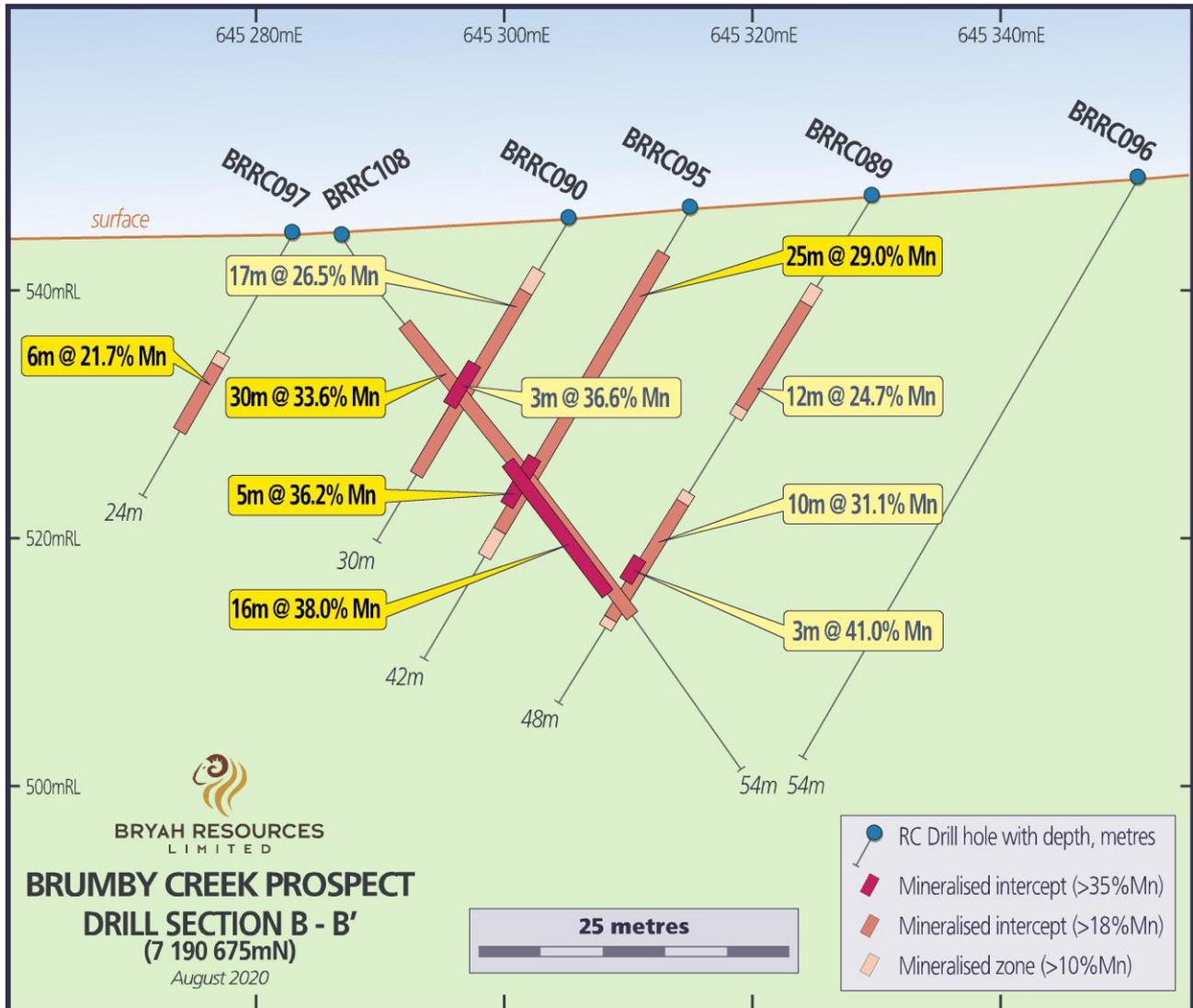


Figure 3 - Brumby Creek Prospect Drill Section 7190675mN

Under Stage 2 of the Agreement, OMM can elect to progressively fund the next \$2.0 million of exploration expenditure in four tranches of \$500,000 each, to earn up to a 51% interest in the Manganese JV by 30 June 2022.

OMM has completed Tranche 1 funding of \$500,000 and now holds a 20% JV interest. OMM has formally elected to proceed to increase its JV interest to 30% under Tranche 2, funding an additional \$500,000 of project expenditure, including this latest drilling program.

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

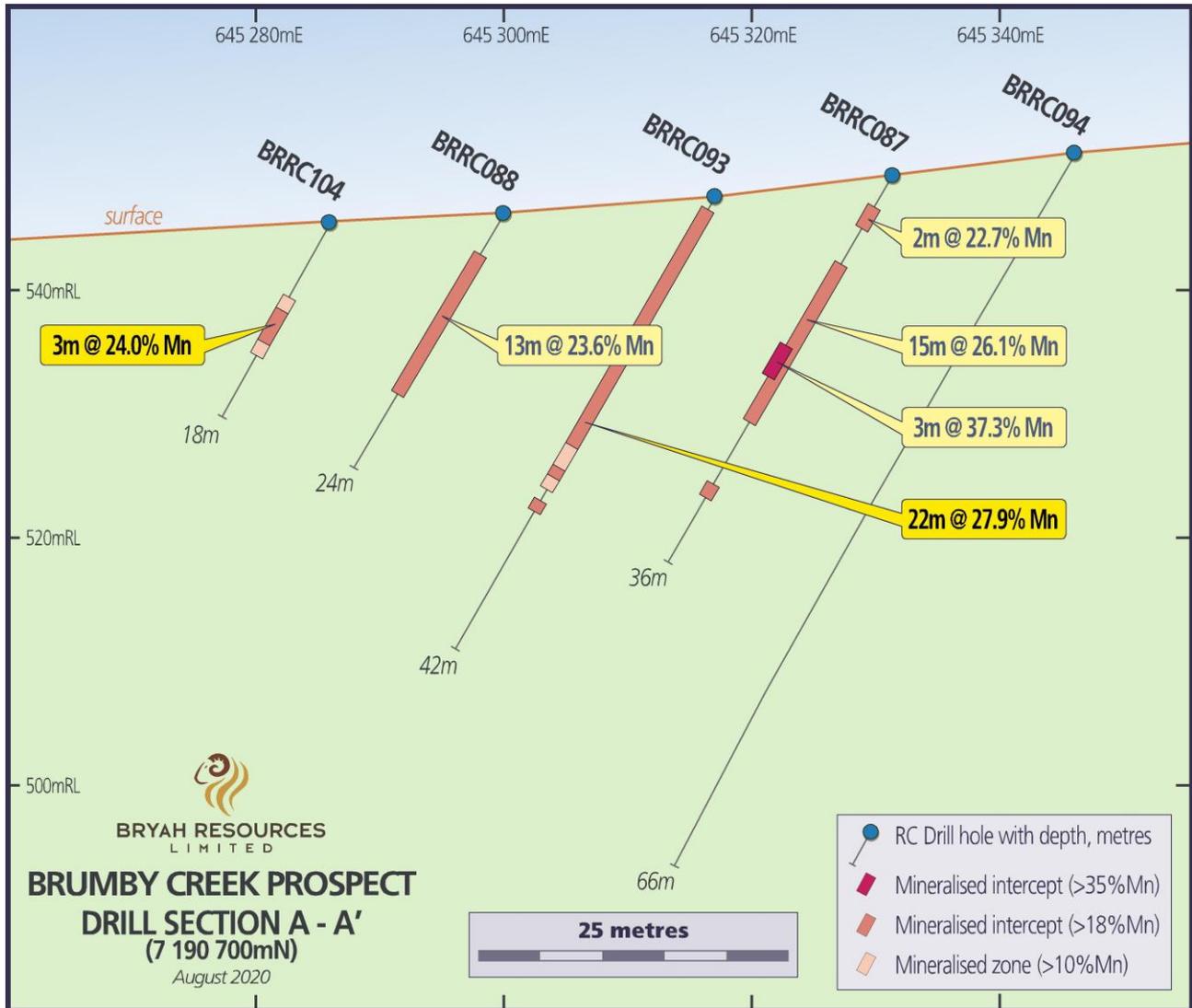


Figure 4 - Brumby Creek Prospect Drill Section 7190700mN

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

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Table 2 - Drilling Results (using a cut-off grade of 18% Mn)

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Mn %	Fe %	SiO ₂ %	P ppm	Al ₂ O ₃ %
BRRC092	NSR							
BRRC093	1	23	22	27.9	19.2	9.3	1404	7.7
	25	26	1	20.9	24.9	9.1	1270	9.7
	28	29	1	18.4	37.6	3.0	2920	3.9
BRRC094	NSR							
BRRC095 <i>including</i>	4	29	25	29.0	19.6	7.1	1511	7.8
	23	28	5	36.2	12.2	6.2	1062	8.4
BRRC096	NSR							
BRRC097	12	18	6	21.7	17.8	13.3	800	13.8
BRRC098	17	25	8	26.2	20.3	8.1	1071	10.0
BRRC099	3	4	1	19.6	25.1	15.6	1200	6.4
	23	27	4	22.3	22.3	10.1	1375	10.6
BRRC100	NSR							
BRRC101	15	23	8	23.4	18.9	11.6	1198	11.8
BRRC102	NSR							
BRRC103	NSR							
BRRC104	8	11	3	24.0	20.7	12.6	677	9.2
BRRC105	NSR							
BRRC106	NSR							
BRRC107	NSR							
BRRC108 <i>including</i>	9	39	30	33.6	15.2	7.0	1048	8.3
	21	37	16	38.0	12.9	5.1	950	7.0

Note: Intervals are down hole and may not be true thickness
 Results may include up to 1 metre of <18% Mn material
 NSR – No Significant Result

Table 3 - Drill Hole Locations

Hole ID	Easting mE	Northing mN	RL (m)	Azimuth & Dip (planned)	Total Depth
BRRC092	645342	7190724	551.5	270° / -60°	36
BRRC093	645317	7190697	547.5	270° / -60°	42
BRRC094	645346	7190699	551.0	270° / -60°	66
BRRC095	645315	7190674	546.5	270° / -60°	42
BRRC096	645351	7190676	549.0	270° / -60°	54
BRRC097	645283	7190676	544.5	270° / -60°	24
BRRC098	645311	7190652	544.8	270° / -60°	36
BRRC099	645339	7190652	545.5	270° / -60°	52
BRRC100	645289	7190654	544.0	270° / -60°	24
BRRC101	645311	7190629	544.2	270° / -60°	42
BRRC102	645293	7190623	543.5	270° / -60°	30
BRRC103	645336	7190626	545.0	270° / -60°	60
BRRC104	645286	7190706	545.5	270° / -60°	18
BRRC105	645340	7190753	552.0	270° / -60°	42
BRRC106	645286	7190773	546.0	270° / -60°	18
BRRC107	645307	7190799	548.0	270° / -60°	12
BRRC108	645287	7190674	544.5	090° / -48°	54
Total					652

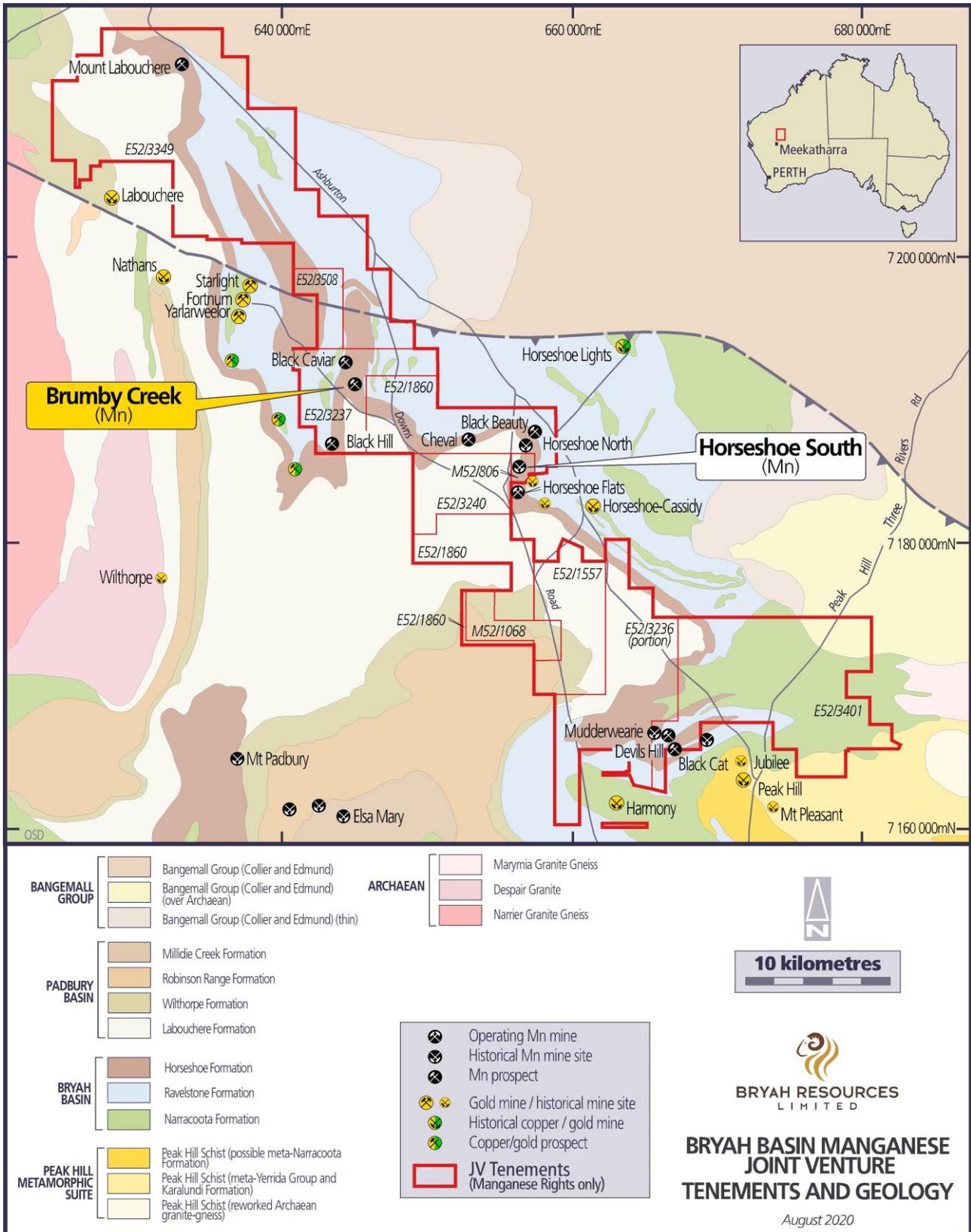


Figure 5 - Tenements and Geology Map

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 in respect to 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"). 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

Appendix 1 - Manganese RC Drilling

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Exploration Results

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For this drilling programme Bryah Resources Limited (Bryah Resources) utilised a mix of angled Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes with some vertical holes included. RC drilling was to generally accepted industry standard producing 1m samples of approximately 3kg weight which were collected beneath a 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. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bryah Resources' RC holes were drilled with a contract RC drilling rig. All RC holes were drilled using a 130mm face sampling drilling bit.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RC samples were not weighed or measured for recovery on the rig but will be completed on a campaign basis at a later date as required. A visual estimate was made (Poor/Fair/Good recovery) along with sample moisture whilst sampling. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All of 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling technique: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 20 samples containing a range of manganese values. ○ Overall QAQC insertion rate of 1:20 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 ○ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 and samples containing standards were included in the analyses. ICP-MS has been used for three holes to assist with geological interpretation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All collars have currently been surveyed using a handheld GPS by Bryah staff and will be independently surveyed by surveyors using a differential GPS for accurate collar location and RL. The digital data has been entered directly into the company Access database. Downhole surveys have been completed on all the RC drill holes by the drillers. They used a Reflex Ez-Gyro 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 project area.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This program is the third in this location, where the drill spacing has generally been on a 25 metre x 25 metres grid with all holes (except BRRC108) drilled to 270° orientation. The drill spacing is now 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 samples collected at 1m intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The attitude of the lithological units varies greatly both within the prospects and between prospect to prospect. At this part of Brumby Creek, the regional stratigraphy is mapped approximately north south and dipping moderately to the east therefore the azimuth drilled was generally at an azimuth of 270°. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized at this time and it is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relevant tenement (E52/3237) is 100% owned 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The manganese deposits in the region were discovered during the gold rush period between 1897 and 1911 however were of little interest to explorers at the time. • Mining operations between 1948 and 1967 received the focus of early exploration. • Manganese exploration conducted by BHP Limited, King Mining Corporation Ltd, Valiant Consolidated Ltd and various others since the 1960's was concentrated mainly around the historic pits at Elsa Group, Millidie, Horseshoe South, Mudderwearie and Ravelstone. • Tuart Resources Limited and Peak Hill Manganese Pty Ltd undertook regional exploration over a large portion of the Bryah and Padbury Basins in the period after 2000, identifying numerous manganese anomalies from satellite imagery and aerial photography. Only limited on-ground exploration of many of these anomalies was undertaken.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These manganese occurrences are within the Lower Proterozoic Bryah and Padbury Basins. Manganese deposits are a product of prolonged weathering and oxidation of sedimentary rocks and chemical concentration and re-deposition of manganese within ancient drainage systems. Most of the manganese deposits are remnants of former drainage palaeochannels. Although detailed surveys have not been completed, the location of most manganese deposits appears to be at about the elevation of the former palaeosurface. These deposits are now left as hilltop mesas or cappings (inverted relief).
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in m) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Tables 2 and 3 of this ASX Announcement for details of sample locations, etc.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No high-grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results. • No metal equivalent values have been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This program is the third in this location, where the drill spacing has generally been on a 25 metre x 25 metres grid with all holes (except BRRC108) drilled to 270° orientation. • Due to locally varying intersection angles between drill holes and lithological units all results are defined as downhole widths.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See attached figures within this announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Tables 2 and 3 of this ASX Announcement.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other exploration data available.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional drilling was completed in other locations and assays are pending.