

Copper intersected at Mt Labouchere

Drilling results include 12m @ 0.22% Copper, 0.11% Cobalt and 0.16% Nickel from surface

Highlights:

- Aircore drilling results at Mount Labouchere prospect **return anomalous Copper-Cobalt-Nickel**
- Best results from latest drilling:
 - 21MLAC004: 33 metres (0-33m) @ **0.13% Cu, 683 ppm Co and 583 ppm Ni**, including 12m (0-12m) @ **0.22% Cu, 0.11% Co and 0.16% Ni**
 - 21MLAC005: 9 metres (0-9m) @ **0.13% Cu, 742ppm Co and 804 ppm Ni**
- Six vertical aircore holes for 279 metres drilled
- **Four holes ended in copper mineralisation** at depths of up to 62 metres
- **Planning underway** for next phase of exploration

Bryah Resources Limited (“Bryah” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce the latest results from an aircore drilling program recently completed at the Mount Labouchere prospect located within the Company’s Bryah Basin Project, approximately 150 kilometres north of the town of Meekatharra in central Western Australia (see Figure 1).

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

“Drilling at Mount Labouchere last year intersected copper-cobalt-nickel and manganese mineralisation to depths of 30 metres. In this latest aircore program we have recorded elevated copper values to depths of up to 62 metres.

“Most of these deeper drill holes ended in elevated copper grades, demonstrating that the Mount Labouchere prospect and the surrounding area represents a genuine exploration target for us to focus additional resources at over the coming months.”

In early 2020, the Company completed 16 shallow Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes at the Mount Labouchere prospect¹ as part of its manganese exploration activities under its Bryah Basin Manganese Joint Venture (“JV”) with OM (Manganese) Limited. The samples assayed during that drilling program showed anomalism in copper, nickel and cobalt, which prompted further investigation, including the latest aircore drilling program.

The JV applies to manganese only, with Bryah retaining 100% of all the other minerals.

¹ See BYH ASX Announcement dated 29 May 2020

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ASX Code: BYH

ABN: 59 616 795 245
Shares on issue: 220,207,175
Latest Share Price: \$0.051
Market Capitalisation: \$11.2M

Projects

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

Aircore Drilling Results

In May 2021, six aircore drill holes for 279 metres were drilled at the Mt Labouchere prospect. Holes were drilled to blade refusal. Four of the six holes drilled recorded elevated copper values (>500ppm Cu) at the bottom of the hole, which is considered a very positive sign. All significant copper, cobalt, nickel and manganese results are shown in Table 1 below.

The drill hole locations are shown in Figure 2 and a cross section of the holes containing copper mineralisation is shown in Figure 3.

Table 1 – Significant Drilling Results (500ppm Cu Cut-off grade)

Hole ID	From	To	Interval (m)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Mn (%)	Fe (%)
21MLAC001	15	21	6	911	263	355	8.8%	14.8%
	27	33	6	651	240	335	11.8%	22.4%
	50	51 (EOH)	1	537	133	384	3.7%	3.1%
21MLAC002	15	18	3	654	415	386	10.8%	12.1%
	21	24	3	712	272	244	8.8%	11.3%
	33	39	6	554	247	424	8.1%	9.5%
	48	51	3	773	19	52	0.5%	5.4%
21MLAC003	24	42	18	893	368	474	6.9%	7.6%
	52	53	1	817	324	461	2.8%	6.3%
21MLAC004	0	33	33*	0.13%	683	533	7.4%	14.7%
	<i>including</i>	0	12	0.22%	0.11%	0.16%	12.6%	7.9%
	<i>and</i>	24	33	9	0.11%	91	95	1.5%
21MLAC005	0	9	9	0.13%	742	804	12.2%	26.0%
	15	40 (EOH)	25*	931	78	99	2.8%	5.4%
21MLAC006	12	21	9	829	44	51	1.7%	4.1%
	24	27	3	658	39	62	1.1%	5.8%
	32	33 (EOH)	1	536	130	312	2.2%	4.9%

Note: Intervals are down hole and may not be true thickness

Samples generally collected as 3 metre composite samples with 1 metre samples collected at the end of each hole

* Includes 2 x 3m composite samples grading <500ppm Cu

Follow-up Activities

A single line Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation (DDIP) survey was recently completed over the Mount Labouchere Prospect, with interpretation of this survey yet to be fully completed.

A series of mineralogy tests will be undertaken from drill cuttings to obtain a better understanding of the geology hosting the copper-cobalt-nickel before follow-up deeper RC drilling is undertaken.

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

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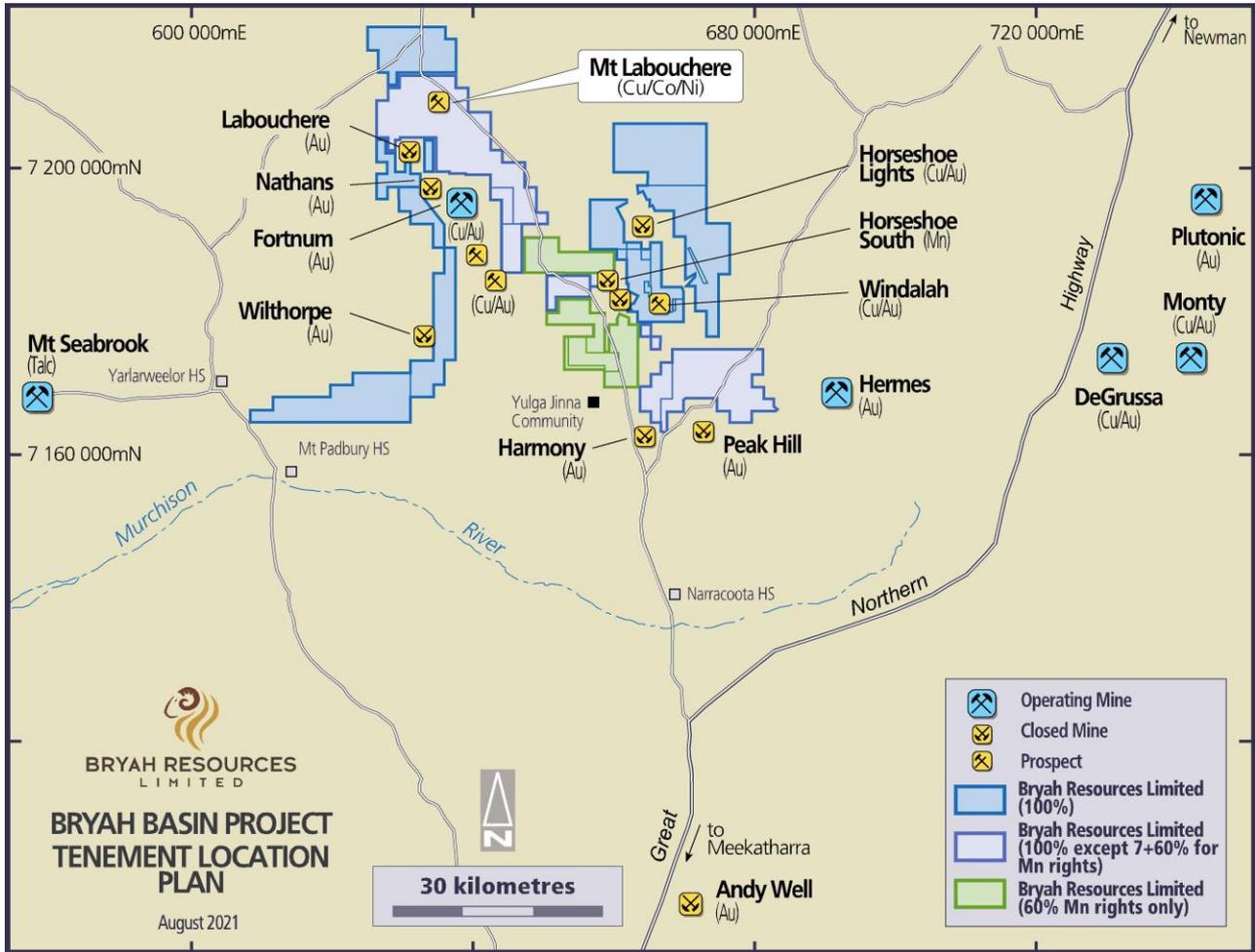


Figure 1 - Tenement Location Plan

Table 2 – Drill Hole Locations

Hole ID	Easting mE	Northing mN	RL (assumed) (m)	Azimuth & Dip	Total Depth (m)
21MLAC001	633100	7213640	550	Vertical	51
21MLAC002	633100	7213620	550	Vertical	62
21MLAC003	633100	7213600	550	Vertical	54
21MLAC004	633150	7213580	550	Vertical	39
21MLAC005	633190	7213590	550	Vertical	40
21MLAC006	633190	7213560	550	Vertical	33
TOTAL					279

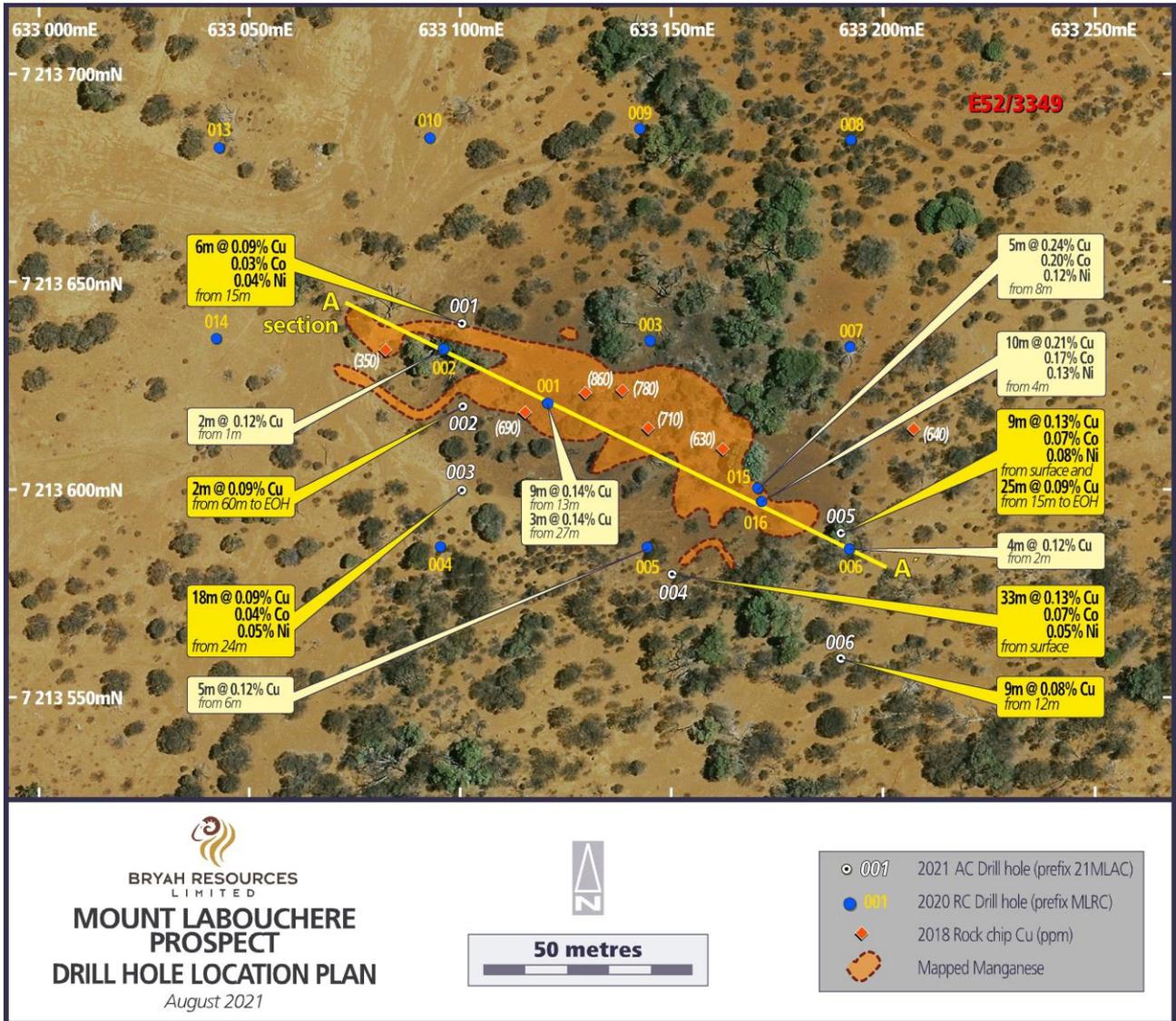


Figure 2 - Mount Labouchere Prospect Drill Hole Location Plan

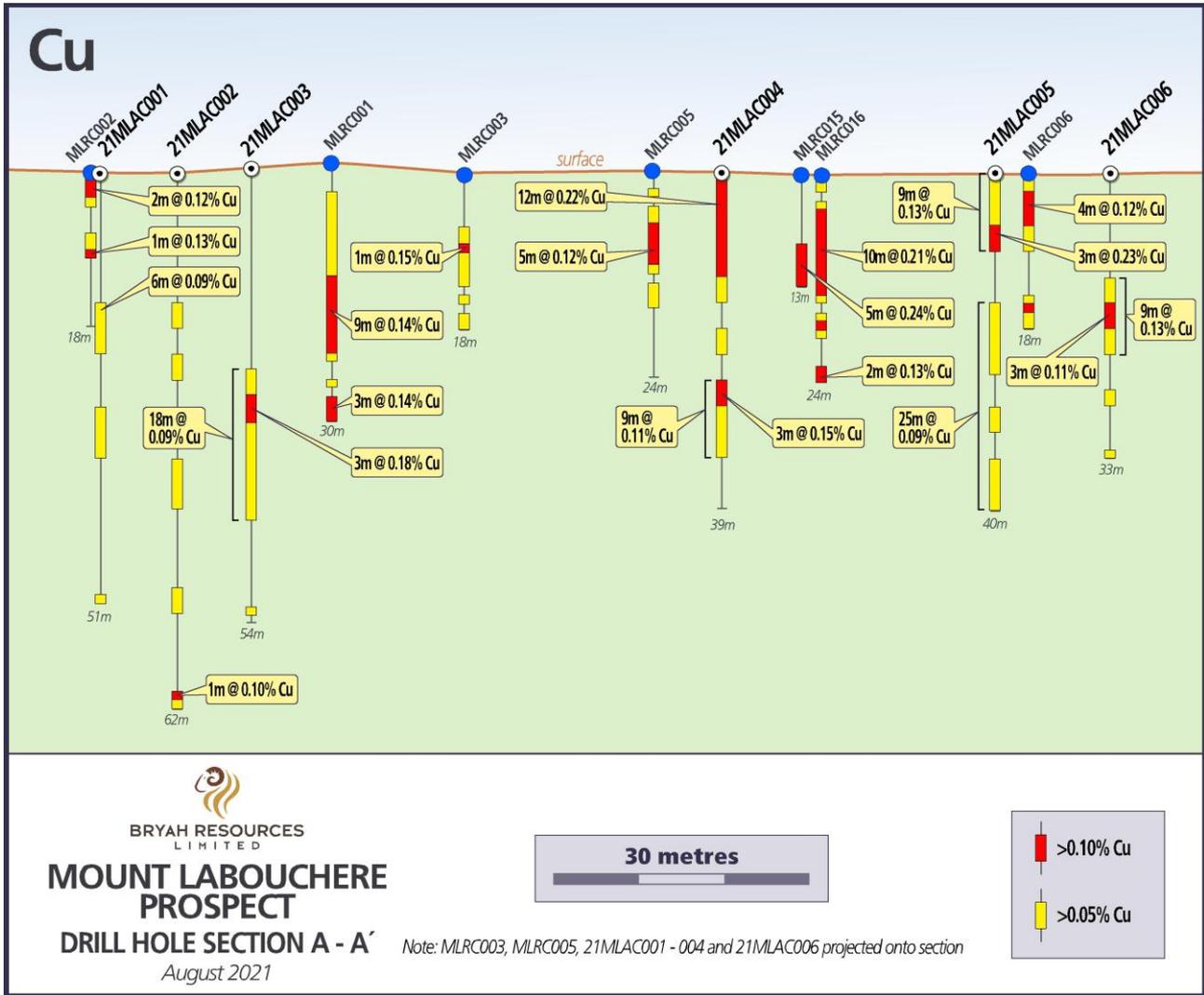


Figure 3 – Mount Labouchere Prospect Drill Section A-A'

About Bryah Resources Limited

Bryah Resources Limited is a copper-gold-manganese focused explorer with 2 projects located in central Western Australia, being the 1,125km² 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 a joint venture agreement with OM (Manganese) Limited in respect to its manganese rights only on approximately 600 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 Au²**. The Company recently announced the disposal of the Tumblegum South Deposit to Star Minerals Limited³.*

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Ashley Jones, Consultant with Kamili Geology Pty Ltd. Mr Jones is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Jones is a consultant to Bryah Resources Limited ("the Company"). Mr Jones has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ashley Jones consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

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.

² See BYH ASX Announcement dated 29 January 2020 for full details.

³ See BYH ASX Announcement dated 9 March 2021 for full details.

Appendix 1 – Mount Labouchere AC Drilling Program

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 program Bryah Resources Limited (Bryah Resources) utilised vertical Aircore (AC) drill holes to a maximum depth of 62 metres. AC drilling was to generally accepted industry standard producing 1m samples of approximately 3kg weight which were collected beneath a rotary cone splitter mounted under the cyclone. The splitter reject sample was collected into green plastic bags which were numbered and laid into 10m rows, initially by the hole then removed and stored at a bag farm. The holes were sampled as 1m samples from the splitter and placed into pre-numbered calico bags with the draw-sting tied up and then placed inside the green plastic bag for later collection and despatch. The full length of each hole drilled was sampled. All 1 metre samples were collected and submitted to a contract commercial laboratory for sorting, drying, crushing, splitting, and pulverising.
Drilling techniques	<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' AC holes were drilled with a contract AC drilling rig. All AC holes were drilled using a combination of 87mm face sampling drilling bit and 87mm blade bit to blade refusal.
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 AC samples were not weighed or measured for recovery on the rig but will be completed on a campaign basis later as required. To ensure maximum sample recovery and the representivity of the samples, an experienced Company geologist was present during drilling to monitor the sampling process. Any issues were immediately rectified. Bryah Resources is satisfied that the AC holes have taken a sufficiently representative sample of the interval and minimal loss of fines has occurred in the AC drilling resulting in minimal sample bias. No twin AC 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
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the 1m AC 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. • AC logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. • The total length of the AC holes were logged. Where no sample was returned due to cavities/voids it was recorded as such.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling technique: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All AC samples were collected by the AC 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 3m AC 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 50 samples. ○ Overall QAQC insertion rate of 1:30 samples ○ Laboratory repeats taken and standards inserted at pre-determined level specified by the laboratory. ○ Sample preparation at the laboratory: The samples are weighed and dried at 105°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"> Samples sent for analysis at Intertek, Perth. 36 samples AR-ICPMS, 57 samples 4A-ICPES and 6 samples for 4A-ICPMS with FA50 finish for Au @ 1ppb. Duplicates and samples containing standards were included in the analyses at a ratio of 1 in 50. XRF is suitable for the total analysis of a range of geological ores and is appropriate for analysis of manganese and its associated impurities. This was completed on the 2020 RC drilling where Mn was observed.
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 with a differential GPS by Bryah staff and will be independently surveyed by surveyors using a differential GPS for accurate collar location and RL. The digital data has been entered directly into the company Access database. AC holes were drilled vertical and no downhole survey has been completed to date. The grid system for the Bryah Basin prospect is MGA_GDA94 Zone 50. Topographic control is based upon known survey datums located within the area.
Data spacing and distribution	<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"> In this program drill holes were generally spaced on a 50m x 50m grid. The drill spacing is generally not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity applied under the 2012 JORC code. Sample compositing was not applied to this drilling; all sampling was at 1m intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The attitude of the lithological units is generally assessed to be E-W. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized at this time and it is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<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"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<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"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relevant tenement (E52/3349) is 100% owned by Bryah Resources Limited. OM (Manganese) Limited holds a 40% 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.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to Bryah undertaking exploration on this tenement there has been very limited historical on-ground exploration at the Mount Labouchere prospect.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient information to currently characterise the deposit type and style of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Table 1 and 2 of this ASX Announcement for details of sample locations, etc.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<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.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this program there was some variation in the drill spacing and hole orientation. • All results are defined as downhole widths. • This drill spacing is also not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See attached figures within this announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Tables 1 and 2 of this ASX Announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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"> Mineralogy analysis of drill chips will be completed ahead of follow-up RC drilling.