ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **13th SEPTEMBER 2022**

Olympus Prospect confirmed VMS type Copper-Gold from Co-funded EIS drilling

HIGHLIGHTS

- First pass drilling has identified prospective mineralised horizon
- Semi massive sulphide mineralisation
- Anomalous copper up to 0.1% Cu
- Highly anomalous Volcanogenic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) pathfinder elements identified
- Follow up drill targets identified
- WA State Government EIS funding for $130,000 covers 50% of the drilling costs
- Follow up downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys planned to test for off-hole conductors that may correspond with copper sulphide mineralisation.

Copper-Gold Exploration - WHAT'S COMING UP?

- Bryah has received $140,000 EIS co-funding from the Government of Western Australian to undertake diamond drilling at the Windalah prospect. A pair of holes targeting depth extensions of massive sulphide intersected in shallower drilling is anticipated to commence in September 2022.
- Follow-up RC drilling is planned to take place at Olympus, focussing on generating multiple sections that intersect the mineralised stratigraphic horizon.

Bryah Resources Limited (ASX: BYH, "Bryah" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has received assay results for drilling completed at its Bryah Basin Olympus copper gold project. Bryah was granted $130,000 in round 24 of the Western Australian Government's EIS (Exploration Incentive Scheme) to undertake a 2,000m RC drilling program to test the Olympus geochemical anomaly (OGA) on the northern limb of the Mars Dome. The program completed 9 holes totalling 2,148m.

Commenting on the drilling, Bryah CEO Ashley Jones said: "

The State funded EIS grant enabled Bryah to fast track this prospect by going straight to deep RC drilling which successfully identified anomalous copper and multi element trends similar to the Windalah project. This drilling will aid us in generating drill targets. VMS deposits often form in

clusters and having two projects, Windalah and Olympus, with similar geochemical anomalies is exciting.

The aim of this deeper initial drilling was to target the fresh rock and help target the prospective horizon faster. The right lithologies were intersected and further drilling will be warranted based on the anomalous results received. The main prospective horizon based on the Windalah prospect hasn't been intersected yet, so that will be the target of further programs.

Reverse Circulation Drilling Program

The EIS co-funded RC drilling program includes 9 holes drilled across the full strike length of the Olympus Soil Geochemical Anomaly. These holes were drilled on five 320m spaced lines with some sections containing multiple holes to provide stratigraphic section.

A total of 2148m of RC drilling was completed in June/July 2022. The map in Figure 2 shows the location of these drillholes. Detailed drillhole information is in appendix 1.

Figure 1 The Bryah Basin incorporates the Olympus and Windalah Prospects

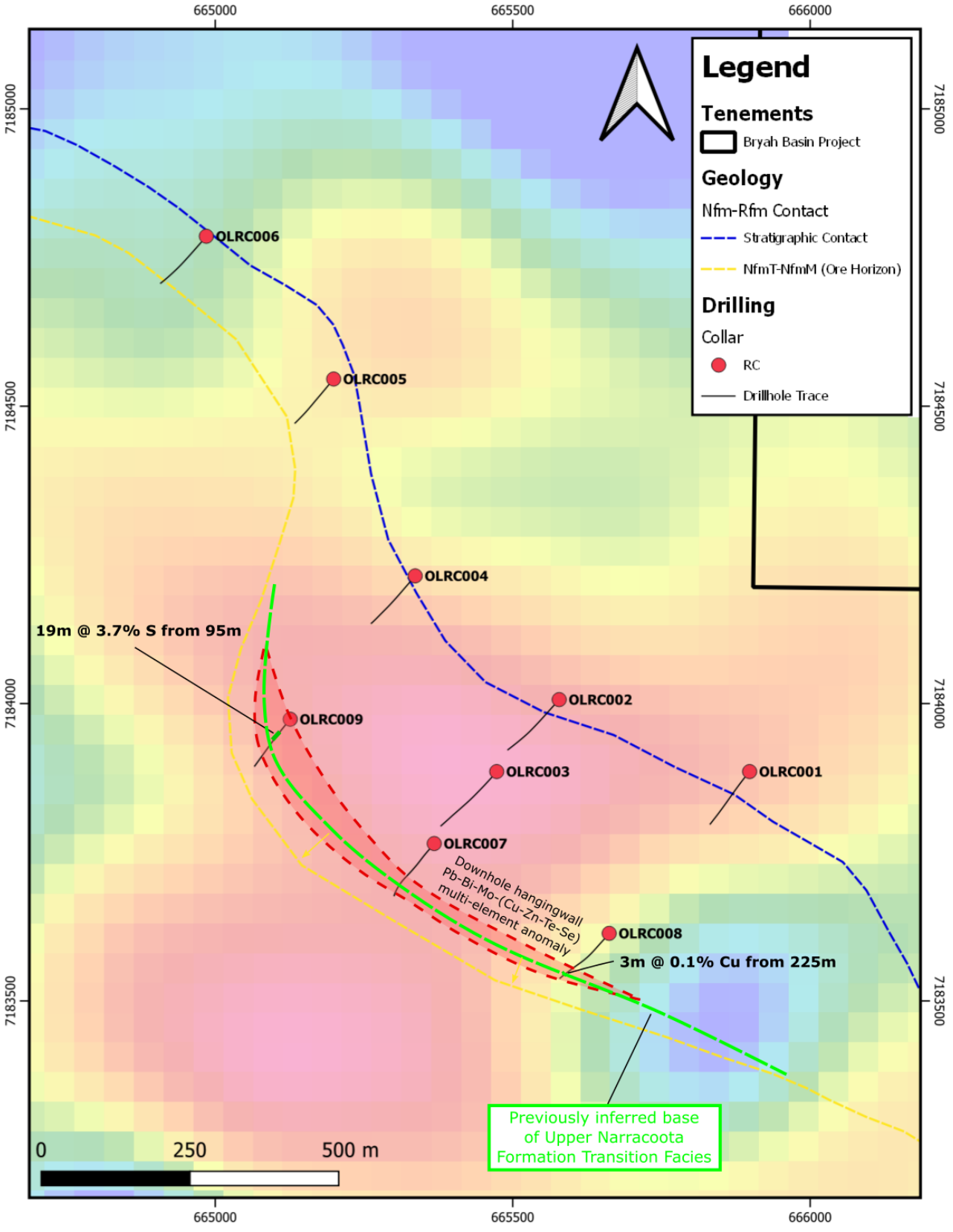

Figure 2: Drillhole collar locations showing inferred geological contacts and the Olympus soil geochemical anomaly.

Regional Geological Interpretation

Olympus lies on the Northern limb of the Mars Dome, which forms part of a series of double-plunging anticlinal dome structures in the northern Bryah Basin (). This is termed the Aquarius trend and consists also of the Saturn and Jupiter Domes to the north-west. These dome structures connect laterally with outcropping Narracoota Formation to the northeast through a series of possible covered dome and basin structures.

Local Geological Interpretation

Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at Olympus has so far identified a downhole pathfinder anomalous zone with copper-gold potential in the stratigraphic footwall. Drilling has identified numerous lithofacies, textures, mineralogy, alterations, and styles of mineralisation that are typical of high sulphidation VMS deposits such as the nearby Horseshoe Lights Cu-Au mine. Highlight observations include:

- Identification of a spatially coherent Pb-Bi-Mo-(Cu-Zn-Te-Se) anomaly approaching the hanging wall contact to mineralised stratigraphic horizon. This level of enrichment is also observed in the hanging wall volcaniclastics at Windalah.
- Observation of semi-massive sulphide mineralisation. The most significant intercept of sulphide mineralisation includes 1m @ 33 wt% pyrite[1].
- Some chips of semi-massive pyrite appear to show a fine-grained, granular texture - a distinctive textural feature of the Windalah and Horseshoe Lights massive sulphide.

Geochemistry

Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at Olympus has identified a geochemical pathfinder enrichment similar to that observed in the hanging wall transition facies stratigraphy at the Windalah Cu-Au prospect.

These pathfinder elements, especially Pb, Bi, Te, and As, suggest there is potential for a Windalah-style massive sulphide system in the stratigraphic footwall to the current limit of drilling at Olympus. This will be the target of further drill campaigns.

This enrichment forms a spatially coherent, vaguely stratiform multi-element anomaly in the hanging wall to observed sulphides and approaching the interpreted mineralised stratigraphic horizon (Figure 2). A similar spatial distribution of enrichment in hanging wall volcanics observed is considered encouraging and may imply a similar hydrothermal system.

[1] *wt% pyrite estimates are based on sulphur assays. The accepted estimation is pyrite wt% = S% x 1.87 (assuming all sulphur is in pyrite)*

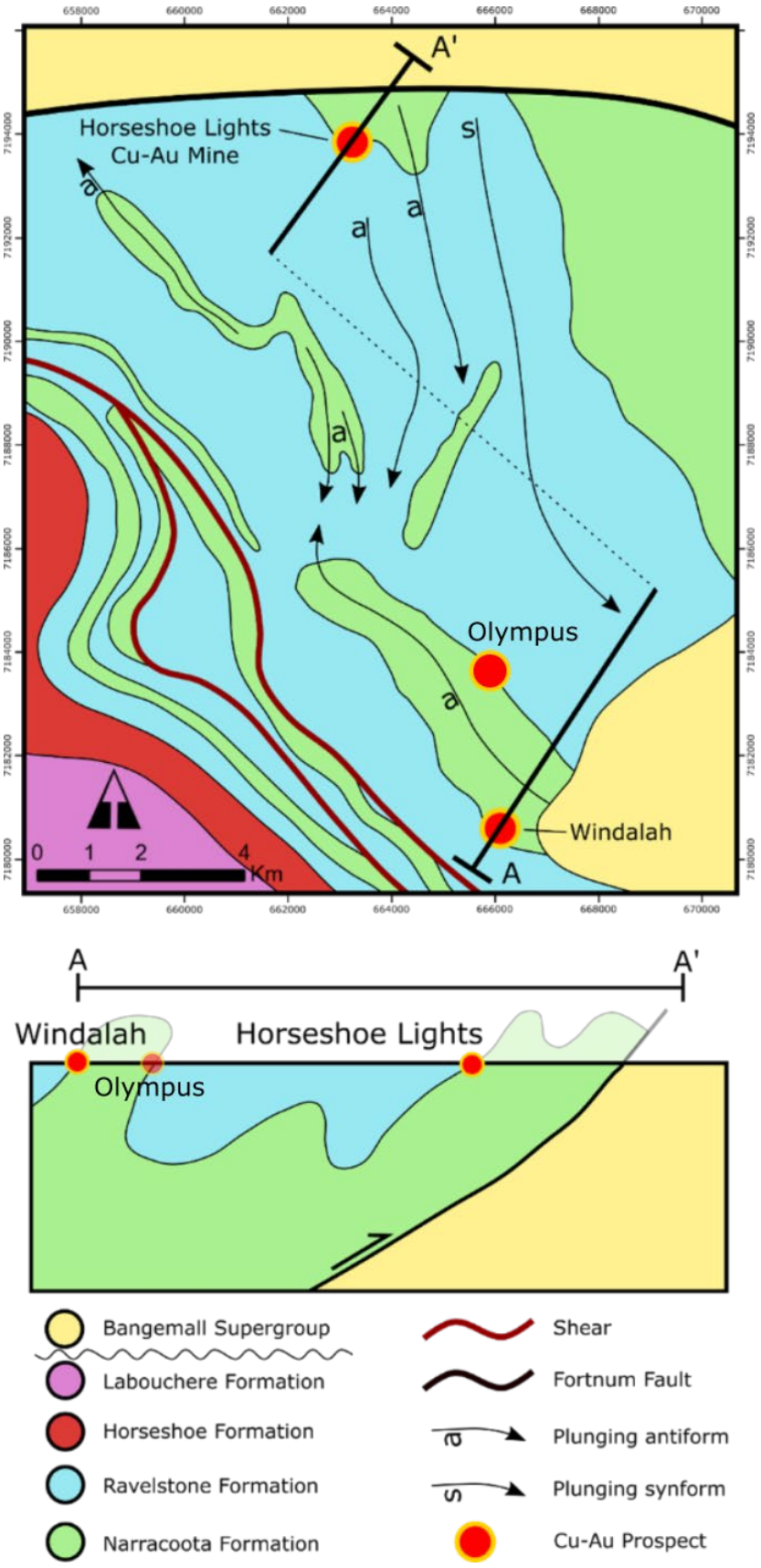

Figure 3: Location of Olympus in relation to Windalah and Horseshoe Lights with respect to the geological interpretation.

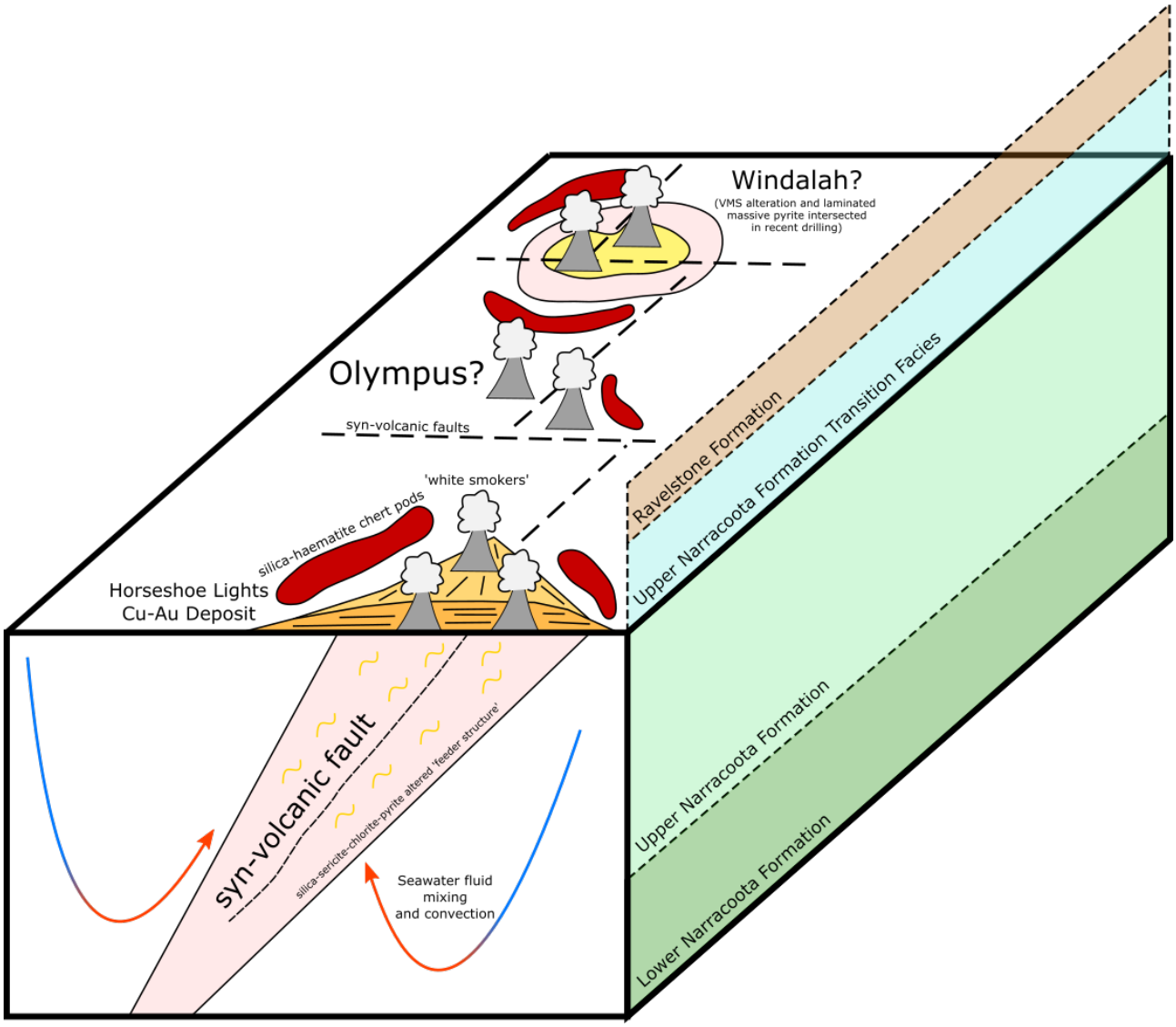

Figure 4: Schematic diagram of how a possible VMS cluster may have formed at Horseshoe Lights / the Aquarius Trend at a spreading centre before stratigraphy was folded. Note this diagram is not to scale

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.

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 exploration results and 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.

CAUTIONARY NOTE

In relation to disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineralisation content/intensity should not be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses, which are required to determine the widths and grade of the mineralisation.

Appendix 1 – Drillhole Collar Information and Significant Intercept Table

DRILL HOLE INFORMATION

Hole ID	Easting mE	Northing mN	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
OLRC001	665898	7183886	550	-60	220	208
OLRC002	665578	7184007	550	-60	222	250
OLRC003	665473	7183886	550	-59	220	250
OLRC004	665336	7184215	550	-61	220	250
OLRC005	665199	7184546	550	-62	220	220
OLRC006	664985	7184786	550	-62	220	250
OLRC007	665368	7183765	550	-60	220	250
OLRC008	665662	7183614	550	-61	220	250
OLRC009	665126	7183974	550	-60	220	220

SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPT TABLE

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Au (ppm)	S (%)
OLRC001	*No significant intercept*						
OLRC002	*No significant intercept*						
OLRC003	*54*	*66*	*12*	*112*	*98*	*bld*	*bld*
OLRC004	*No significant intercept*						
OLRC005	*No significant intercept*						
OLRC006	*No significant intercept*						
OLRC007	*183*	*192*	*9*	*125*	*120*	*0.007*	*0.24*
	234	*238*	*4*	*4.4*	*27*	*0.005*	*1.6*
OLRC008	*225*	*228*	*3*	*0.11%*	*6.5*	*bld*	*0.36*
	244	*245*	*1*	*69*	*63*	*0.012*	*5.2*
OLRC009	*95*	*114*	*19*	*16*	*24*	*0.012*	*3.7*
	including 103	*108*	*5*	*25*	*45*	*0.025*	*8.9*

Bryah Resources Limited
Level 1, 85 Havelock Street
West Perth, WA 6005

Phone: +61 8 9321 0001
Email: info@bryah.com.au

ASX: BYH
ABN: 59 616 795 245

Appendix 1 – Bryah Basin RC Drilling Program
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Exploration Results
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• For the June 2022 drilling program Bryah utilised Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes. • RC drilling was to generally accepted industry standard producing 1.0m samples which were collected beneath the cyclone and then passed through a splitter. • The splitter reject sample was collected into plastic bags and laid out on the ground in 20-50m rows. • The majority of each holes was spear composite sampled in 3m intervals. • Barren sedimentary cover was sampled using 6m spear composite samples. • For zones of particular interest, 1m cyclone splits were sent to the labs. • All Bryah samples collected were submitted to a contract commercial laboratory for drying, crushing and homogenising the sample. • Most 3m composite samples and 1m splits were submitted and analysed for a comprehensive 16 element suite with a 4-acid digestion and ICP-MS finish. In addition, they were also analysed for Au by 50g lead fire assay with ICP-OES finish • 6m composite samples were analysed for Au by 50g lead fire assay with ICP-OES finish.
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.).*	• All holes were drilled with a contract RC drilling rig. • All RC holes were drilled using a 143mm hammer drilling bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Only RC samples which were sent for laboratory analysis have been weighed. • 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. • Sample recovery was recorded by the Company geologist and this was based on how much of the sample is returned from the cyclone and cone splitter. This was recorded as good, fair, poor or no sample. • Bryah 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.

		• 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 cone splits 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. • All chip trays will be photographed. • The total length of the RC holes were logged. Where no sample was returned due to cavities/voids it was recorded as such.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sampling technique: ○ All RC samples were collected from the RC rig and were collected beneath the 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 drill rod. ○ The sample sizes were appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of intersections, the sampling methodology and percent value assay ranges for the primary elements. • Quality Control Procedures were: ○ A duplicated sample was collected every 20 samples. ○ Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples were inserted in the field every 2 per 100 samples containing a range of gold and base metal values. ○ Overall QAQC insertion rate of 1:14 samples ○ Laboratory repeats were taken, and standards inserted at pre-determined level specified by the laboratory. ○ 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 both gold and copper.
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*	• Duplicates and samples containing standards were included in the analyses.

	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.*	
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 process in the field. • All primary data related to logging and sampling are captured on appropriate software and directly imported into the database with import validations. Where data has been recorded on paper all paper copies of data have been stored. • All data is sent to Perth and stored in the centralised Access database with a Data Shed front end which is managed by company geologists. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data, apart from resetting below detection values to half positive detection.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All collars were initially located by a Geologist using a conventional hand-held GPS. • The hole collars will be surveyed using a differential GPS by a licensed surveyor for accurate collar location and RL with the digital data entered directly into the company Access database. • The grid system for the Bryah Basin prospect is MGA_GDA94 Zone 50. • Topographic data is collected by a DGPS
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.*	• The drill spacing is generally not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity applied under the 2012 JORC code.
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*	• The attitude of the lithological units is predominantly steeply northeast dipping. Therefore, most holes were drilled with an azimuth of 260 degrees to intersect the structures at close to right angles to the orientation of the lithological units. Due to locally varying intersection angles between drillholes and lithological units all results are defined as downhole widths.

	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized at this time and it is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples collected for analysis were placed in plastic bags and transported to the relevant Perth laboratory by company personnel or contract courier. • Sample security is not considered a significant risk.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The Company database has been compiled from primary data by independent database consultants and was based on original assay data and historical database compilations. • A regular review of the data and sampling techniques is carried out internally.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The relevant tenements (E52/3454) are 100% owned by Bryah Resources Limited. • At the time of reporting, there are no known impediments to obtaining a license 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.*	• No previous exploration has been completed at the Olympus prospect

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Olympus Prospect consists of a sequence of folded sub-cropping Narracoota Formation within a series of North-West trending, anticlinal domes. The Narracoota Formation volcanics occupy the central axis position of the interpreted dome structures. A chert and volcaniclastic sequence is strata-parallel and its distribution is consistent with the dome structures and generally dips away from the central fold axis. Overlying the chert sequence and the underlying Narracoota Formation are sediments of the Ravelstone Formation. • The primary exploration target in this drilling was VMS mineralisation similar to the nearby Horseshoe Lights Copper-Gold Mine where mineralisation occurs in the core of a NNW trending and SE plunging parasitic anticline, that is overturned. The sulphide envelope of the deposit itself is SW dipping and plunging to the SSE (150º) and was likely folded. It sits within altered basalt and mafic volcaniclastic units along the contact with overlying felsic volcanic schist.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to Table 1 of this ASX 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.*	• Aggregate intercepts incorporating short lengths of high-grade results have been reported as such • No metal equivalent values will be used to report results.

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').*	• Due to locally varying intersection angles between drill holes and lithological units all results are defined as downhole widths. • This drill spacing is also not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See attached figures within this announcement.
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.*	• All significant results from the latest testwork are shown in Table 1.
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.*	• All relevant exploration data is reported in this announcement.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Refer to this announcement.