ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **16 July 2024**

Drilling Assay Results Show Promise

- **RC drilling assay results show promising results**
- **Peak 6m composite Li_2O results of 303.8ppm**
- **Fertile lithium-cesium-tantulum pegmatite system confirmed**

Bryah Resources Limited (ASX: BYH, "Bryah" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the assay results from its reverse circulation drilling (RC) on its Pegasus prospect at the Lake Johnston project.

Commenting on the results, Bryah CEO Ashley Jones said: *"The assay results from Pegasus have confirmed lithium mineralisation in the area that we have drilled, and that we are drilling in a fertile LCT system. Further assays from 1m intervals through areas of interest will be undertaken and help to build out the picture of the anomalism that we have found so far.*

The Lake Johnston area is highly prospective for lithium, and we will continue the approvals process to further explore the Sphinx prospect and the Roundbottom prospect where pegmatites are outcropping."

Pegasus RC drilling

Following on from soil sampling completed in late 2023 and early 2024 a coherent lithium anomaly was defined on the area which was then defined as the Pegasus prospect.[1] Further soils were undertaken, a drill program designed and implemented, and all the necessary government and heritage approvals given before drilling was undertaken in late April to early May.

24 drill holes were completed for a total of 3487m to test the soil anomalies. Drill holes were sampled in their entirety in 6-meter composites and then submitted to Intertek Genalysis for a broad suite of assays including lithium, major and trace elements. Assay results were received and have been verified and interpreted. Selected intervals will be submitted on the 1m intervals to assist with the interpretation.

Intervals have been selected for additional sampling which will be undertaken subject to the condition of exploration tracks as the prospect area and associated access tracks have been the subject of extensive rains over the last two months.

[1] ASX announcement 22/01/2024 First Drill Targets Defined by Soil Anomalies

Table 1: Significant intercepts from 2024 Pegasus RC drill program, down hole depths shown, true widths unknown.

Drill Hole	Interval		Intercept
	From	To	
24LJRC0002	108	120	**12m @ 289.8ppm Li_2O**
including	114	120	**6m @ 303.8ppm Li_2O**
24LJRC0006	12	24	12m @ 100.5ppm Li_2O
and	30	36	6m @ 102.5ppm Li_2O
and	120	126	**6m @ 227.8ppm Li_2O**
24LJRC0007	102	132	30m @ 162.8ppm Li_2O
including	102	108	**6m @ 289.8ppm Li2O**
and	126	132	**6m @ 205.8ppm Li_2O**
24LJRC0011	18	24	6m @ 101.8ppm Li_2O
24LJRC0012	120	126	6m @ 105.5ppm Li_2O
24LJRC0014	12	18	6m @ 106.8ppm Li_2O
24LJRC0016	48	150	102m @ 94.7ppm Li_2O
24LJRC0017	54	60	6m @ 109.4ppm Li_2O
24LJRC0020	66	72	**6m @ 233ppm Li_2O**
and	120	126	**6m @ 217.5 ppm Li_2O**
and	132	138	6m @ 147.9ppm Li_2O
24LJRC0021	96	102	6m @ 94.9ppm Li_2O
24LJRC0023	12	18	6m @ 101.2ppm Li_2O
24LJRC0024	114	120	6m @ 129.4ppm Li_2O

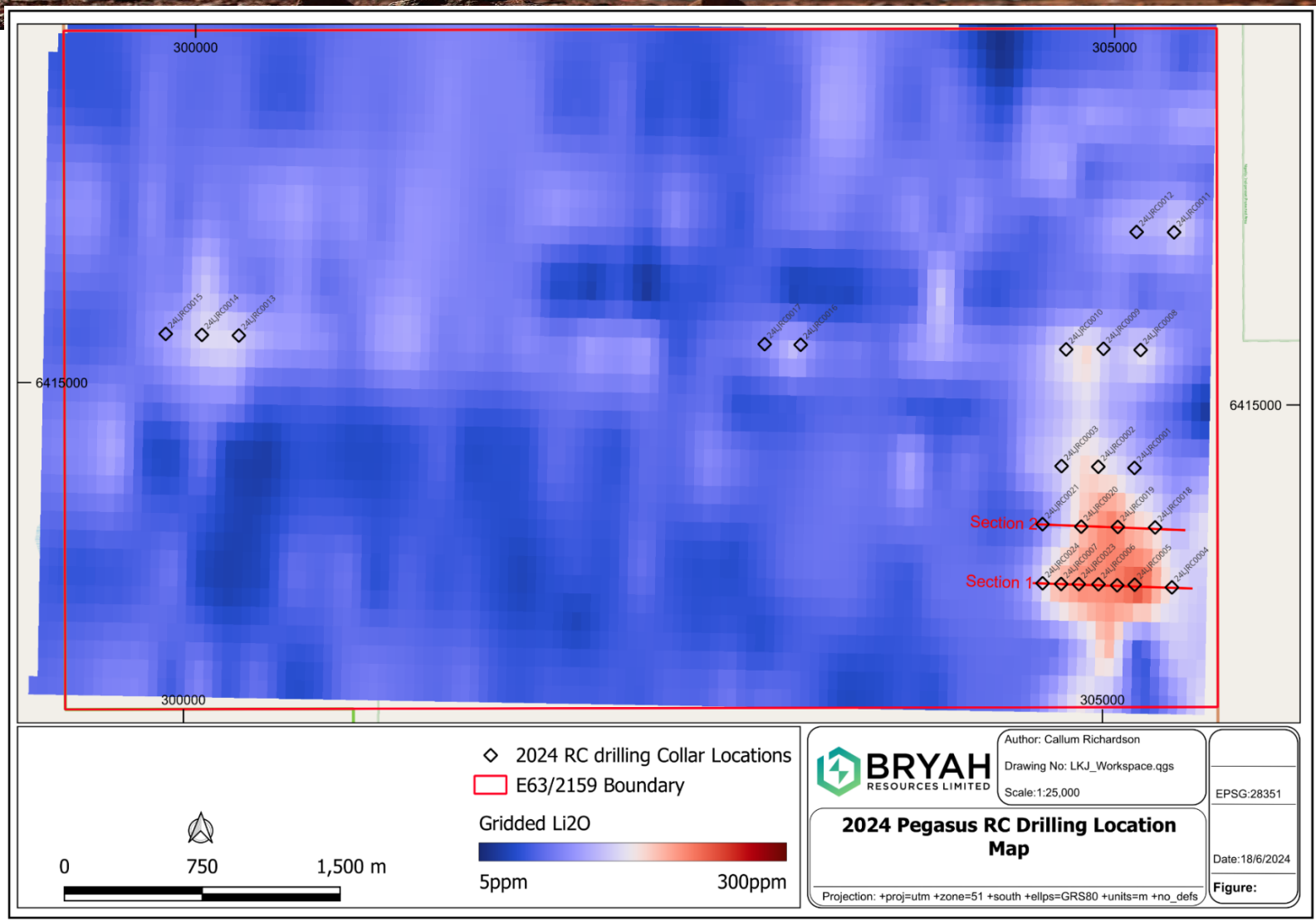


Figure 1: Pegasus drilling location map with reinterpreted Li_2O gridding of the soil anomally.

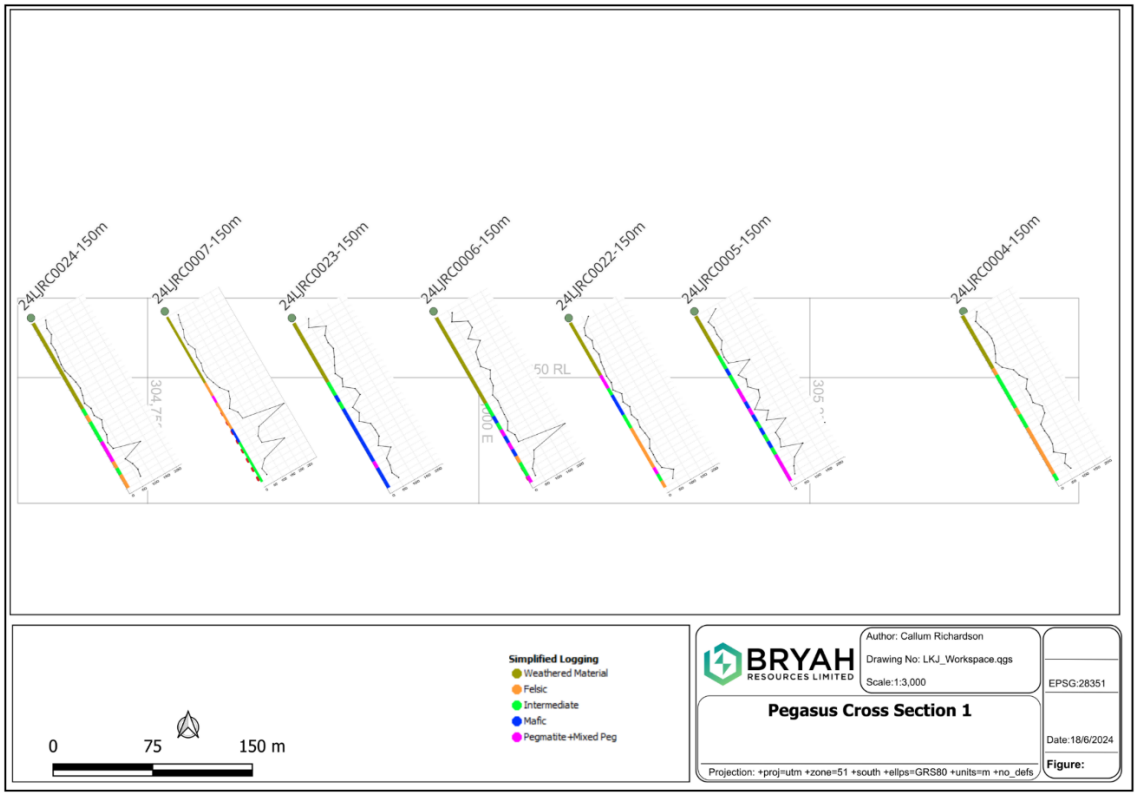


Figure 2: Cross section 1 (as shown in figure 1) with Li2O line graph shown

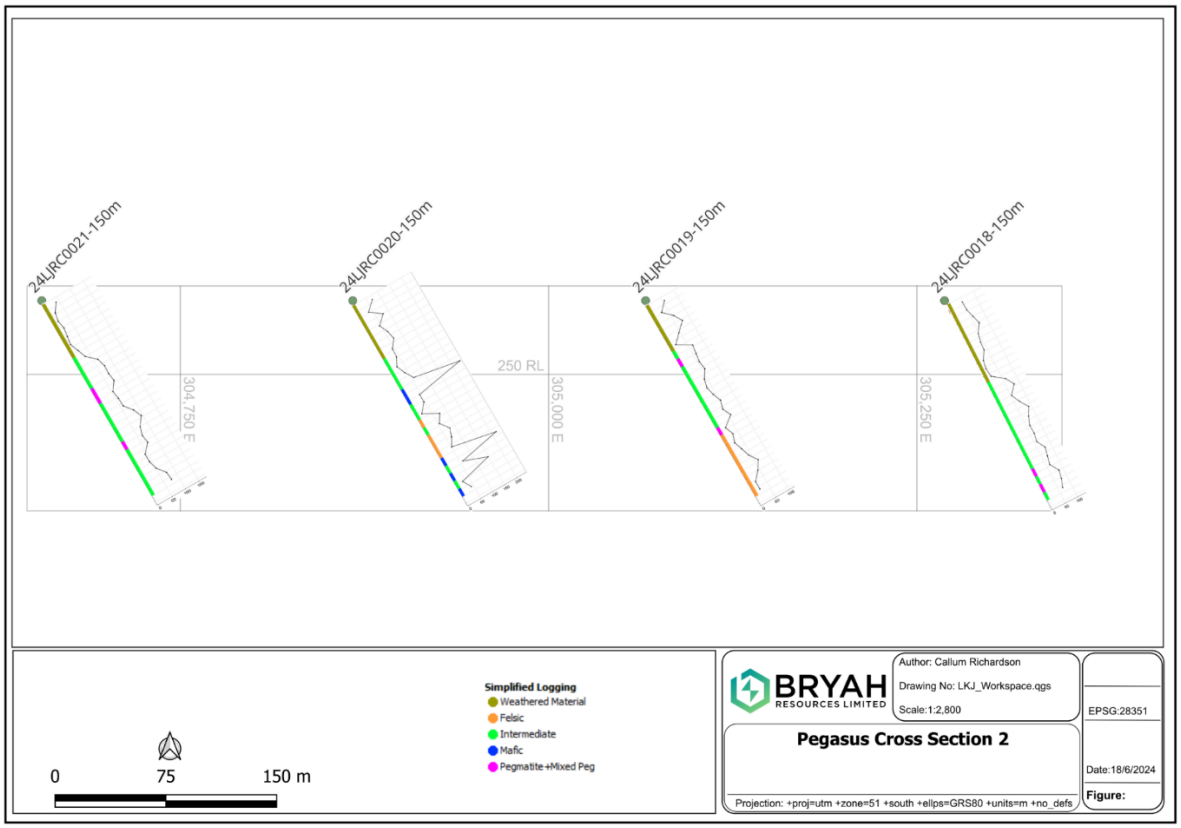
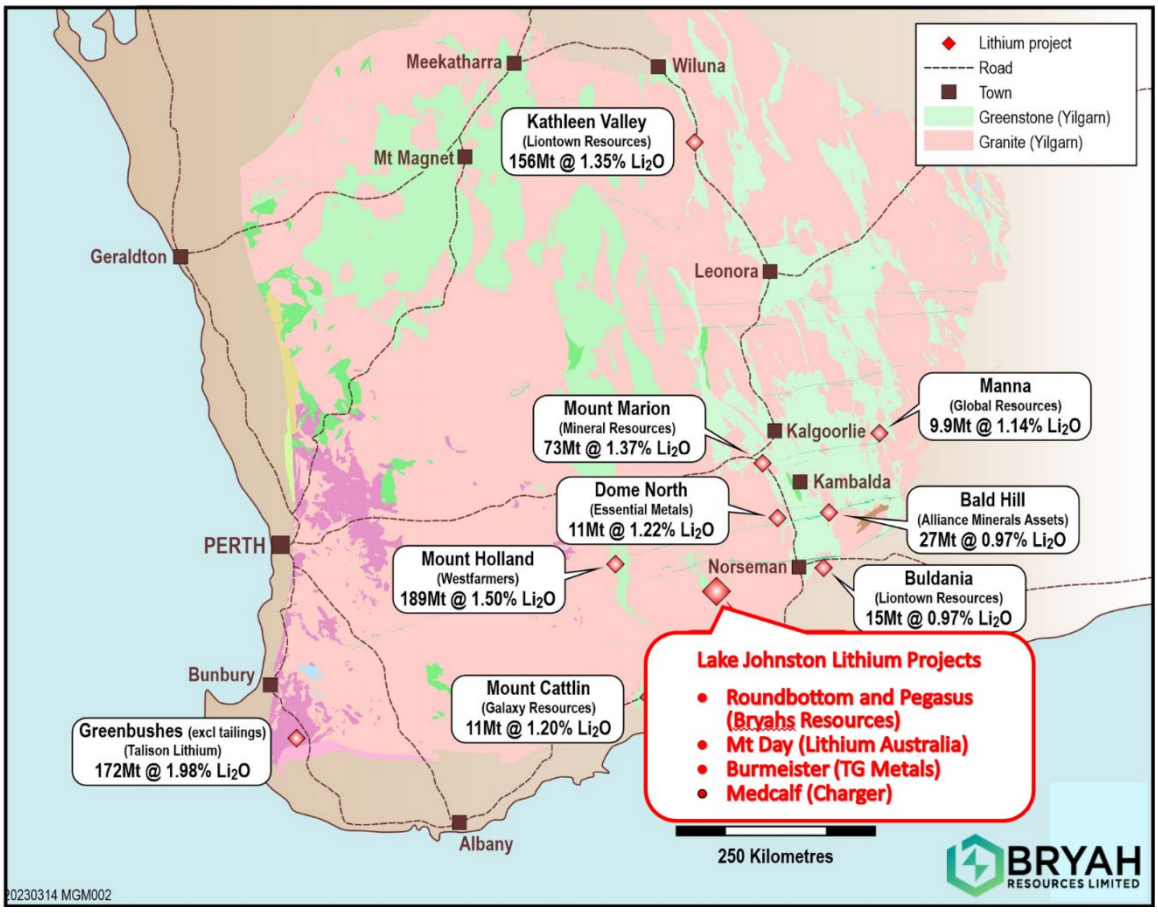


Figure 3 Cross section 2 (as shown in figure 1) with Li2O line graph shown: ***Lake Johnston Lithium***

The Lake Johnston area continues to grow as a prospective lithium corridor with significant discoveries made by Charger Metal's (ASX CHR) Medcalf discovery and TG Metal's Burmeister project. The Lake Johnston Project consists of nine granted exploration licenses, held by Bryah, and its 100% owned subsidiary West Coast Minerals Pty Ltd.



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 Lake Johnston tenements are prospective for battery metals lithium and nickel. The corridor near Lake Johnston contains significant mines and discoveries of nickel and lithium, including the historical Maggie Hays/Emily Ann nickel deposits and the TG Metals Burmeister Project and Charger Metals' Medcalf Prospect.

The prospective Bryah Basin licences cover 1,048km^2 and have a potential new Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) 'Horseshoe Lights type' mine analogue with multiple other 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 ~$340m. Bryah and OMH have an excellent working relationship, with OMH having already spent over $3.5 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 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.
Bryah holds 11.86% of gold focused Star Minerals (ASX:SMS). Star has a Mineral Resource at Tumblegum South and exploration prospects in the West Bryah Basin.

Forward Looking Statements

This report may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this report, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT – EXPLORATION RESULTS AND EXPLORATION TARGETS

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

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

Appendix 1 – Drilling information and assay results

Table 2: Drill collar information for the 2024 Pegasus RC drilling

Hole ID	Max Depth	Grid ID	Easting	Northing	Estimated RL	Azimuth (TN)	Dip
24LJRC0001	150	MGA94_51	305150	6414641	300	90	-60
24LJRC0002	150	MGA94_51	304953	6414644	300	90	-60
24LJRC0003	150	MGA94_51	304753	6414644	300	90	-60
24LJRC0004	150	MGA94_51	305365	6413994	300	90	-60
24LJRC0005	150	MGA94_51	305162	6414005	300	90	-60
24LJRC0006	150	MGA94_51	304965	6414004	300	90	-60
24LJRC0007	150	MGA94_51	304762	6414002	300	90	-60
24LJRC0008	123	MGA94_51	305172	6415284	300	90	-60
24LJRC0009	128	MGA94_51	304970	6415287	300	90	-60
24LJRC0010	132	MGA94_51	304767	6415280	300	90	-60
24LJRC0011	141	MGA94_51	305343	6415928	300	90	-60
24LJRC0012	150	MGA94_51	305139	6415926	300	90	-60
24LJRC0013	113	MGA94_51	300264	6415277	295	90	-60
24LJRC0014	150	MGA94_51	300063	6415277	295	90	-60
24LJRC0015	150	MGA94_51	299866	6415279	295	90	-60
24LJRC0016	150	MGA94_51	303322	6415280	310	90	-60
24LJRC0017	150	MGA94_51	303126	6415280	310	90	-60
24LJRC0018	150	MGA94_51	305268	6414319	300	90	-60
24LJRC0019	150	MGA94_51	305065	6414318	300	90	-60
24LJRC0020	150	MGA94_51	304866	6414316	300	90	-60
24LJRC0021	150	MGA94_51	304655	6414326	300	90	-60
24LJRC0022	150	MGA94_51	305067	6414000	295	90	-60
24LJRC0023	150	MGA94_51	304858	6414003	295	90	-60
24LJRC0024	150	MGA94_51	304661	6414004	295	90	-60

Table 3: Significant Assays above 100ppm Li_2O

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Li_2O ppm	Geology
24LJRC0001			*NSA*	
24LJRC0002	114	120	303.8	Mafic unit
24LJRC0002	108	114	275.8	Felsic unit
24LJRC0003	144	150	129.6	Mafic unit
24LJRC0003	102	108	120.4	Intermediate unit
24LJRC0004			*NSA*	
24LJRC0005	126	132	113.5	Pegmatite with a Mafic unit
24LJRC0005	102	108	104.2	Mafic unit
24LJRC0006	120	126	227.8	Mafic unit
24LJRC0006	30	36	102.5	Regolith unit
24LJRC0006	18	24	100.8	Regolith unit
24LJRC0006	12	18	100.3	Regolith unit
24LJRC0007	126	132	205.8	Intermediate unit
24LJRC0007	108	114	124.2	Mafic unit
24LJRC0007	102	108	289.8	Mafic unit
24LJRC0008			*NSA*	
24LJRC0009			*NSA*	
24LJRC0010			*NSA*	
24LJRC0011	18	24	101.8	Regolith unit
24LJRC0012	120	126	105.5	Intermediate unit
24LJRC0013			*NSA*	
24LJRC0014	12	18	106.8	Regolith unit
24LJRC0015			*NSA*	
24LJRC0016	120	126	104.2	Pegmatite with an Intermediate unit
24LJRC0016	90	96	100.3	Intermediate unit
24LJRC0016	66	72	101.8	Intermediate unit
24LJRC0017	54	60	109.4	Intermediate unit
24LJRC0018			*NSA*	
24LJRC0019			*NSA*	
24LJRC0020	132	138	147.9	Mafic unit
24LJRC0020	120	126	217.5	Mafic unit
24LJRC0020	66	72	233.0	Mafic unit
24LJRC0021			*NSA*	Mafic unit
24LJRC0022			*NSA*	
24LJRC0023	12	18	101.2	Regolith unit
24LJRC0024	120	126	129.4	Pegmatite with a Mafic unit

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.	Composite samples were taken from the collected sample from drilling using a metal scoop to give a final sample of 3-5kg. These were 6 meter composites to remove any potential smearing or contamination in sampling between different drill rods Samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis for drying, crushing and pulverising. Sample preparation at the lab was succeeded by a four-acid digestion follow by ICP-MS analysis for 49 elements.
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).	Drilling was undertaken using a face sampling RC drill rig. Standard equipment was used with a 150mm hole size. 24 drill holes were completed for 3487m
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.	Sample recovery was monitored by the geologist on site and the driller in charge to ensure adequate recovery. Industry standard techniques were used to ensure that the samples were representative and that bias was minimised through the drilling and sampling process.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drill chips were geologically logged using a standardised logging template by the geologist on site to a level sufficient for the early stage of exploration.
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.	Samples were collected from the extracted drill cuttings collected by drilling assistants from the cone splitter of the RC drill rig with all attempts to keep drill chips dry made, although not always guaranteed. The nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample is considered to be representative and appropriate for this stage of exploration. Field duplicates were collected for samples at a rate of ~2 per 100 samples collected, these showed the repeatability of the data collected.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Four acid digestion with ICP-MS finish is suitable for the total analysis of a range of geological ores and is appropriate for analysis of lithium and a range of other elements Duplicate samples were submitted to the laboratory to check the repeatability of the sampling undertaken in this program; this showed that the data was repeatable. No blanks or Certified Reference Material standards were submitted by Bryah Resources. The lab undertook regular pulp checks and CRM checks. No geophysical tools were used in quantitative determination of element concentration.
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.	The Competent Person has visited the site and supervised the sampling processes in the field. All primary data related to logging and sampling are captured using laptops into point of capture validation LogChief templates. All data is sent to Perth and stored in the centralised SQL Server database with a Data Shed front end which is managed by professional database consultants.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 sample locations have currently been surveyed with a handheld GPS by Bryah contactors. The digital data has been loaded directly to the company SQL Server database. The grid system for the Lake Johnston Project is MGA_GDA1994 Zone 51. Topographic control not relevant at this stage
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.	RC drilling samples were collected in 6 meter composites going down hole for all drilling undertaken in this program. This is sufficient at this stage to gain geological and grade insights when targeting large lithium bearing pegmatite bodies that are expected to extend over tens of meters.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The RC sampling is continuous for the entire drill hole so no “high grading” is taking place and all of the drill hole is being represented in the assay results. The RC sampling has not been impacted by any sampling bias.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	The calico samples collected were placed in polyweave sacks by company staff, before being transported to the relevant Perth laboratory by company staff. 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.	RC drilling was undertaken on E63/2159, this tenement is 100% owned by Bryah Resources Limited. This tenement is located ~150km east of Hyden, adjacent to the Hyden-Norseman Road, near the historic Maggie-Hays and Emily-Anne mining areas. At the time of reporting, there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area and the tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous historical work by other parties has been focussed on realising the komatiite-hosted nickel and orogenic gold prospectivity of these areas. Work completed in the area includes various phases of surface sampling, surface/airborne geophysical surveys, and percussion drilling. Notable previous explorers include: LionOre Australia Ltd.; Poseiden Nickel Ltd.; White Cliff Nickel Ltd.; Hannans Reward Ltd.; Lithium Australia NL.; Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd; and Lake Johnston Pty Ltd.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	Exploration in the Lake Johnston Project is focussed on discovering Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) type pegmatite deposits analogous to the nearby Mt Holland Lithium Mine, the Lake Medcalf Prospect (Charger Metals), and the Mt Day / Mt Percy pegmatite swarms. No detailed geological information is known about the sampled pegmatites. At this stage, they are inferred to be geochemically similar to other LCT pegmatites
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in m) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	These details can be found in the preceding table in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No high-grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results. A low grade cut off of 75ppm Li_2O has been used for listing the peak intercepts in the assays from RC drilling. No metal equivalent values have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	Drilling was completed with all drill holes oriented to true east (90°) with a dip of -60° as the spatial arrangement of the initial soil anomalism suggested the modelled pegmatite target may be oriented N-S and dipping to the west. The orientation of any mineralised body is unknown and as such reported lengths are down hole lengths, true widths are unknown.
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.	The reporting of exploration results within this announcement is appropriate for this stage of exploration. This includes the reporting of lithium as well as other 'pathfinder' elements. Geochemical assay for all selected elements, for all samples have been provided. Refer to Appendix 1 of this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No other exploration data available.
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.	Further work is discussed in the main body of text. Work proposed will be undertaken over the subsequent 12 months, subject to project priorities and staffing availability.