ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **26 AUGUST 2025**

Golden Pike Gold and Antimony Project Update

HIGHLIGHTS

- High-grade antimony outcrop drill targets identified
- On-ground prospecting and antimony rock chip sampling to commence early September
- High-grade gold deposit extensional drilling planning advanced
- Mine planning and mineral resource update to JORC compliance underway
- Environmental consultants engaged to commence permitting process

---

Bryah Resources Limited ("**Bryah**" or "the **Company**") provides an update on its Golden Pike Gold and Antimony Project.

The due diligence process undertaken on the Golden Pike Project highlighted the strong prospectivity of the mineral claims for gold and antimony exploration. The current gold foreign estimate was the subject of a conceptual mine study, which was a key factor in the board's decision to conclude the option agreement with Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. (GMX-TSX, GLBXF-OTCQX, G1MN-FSE).[1]

The Golden Pike Gold and Antimony Project is located in New Brunswick, Canada.

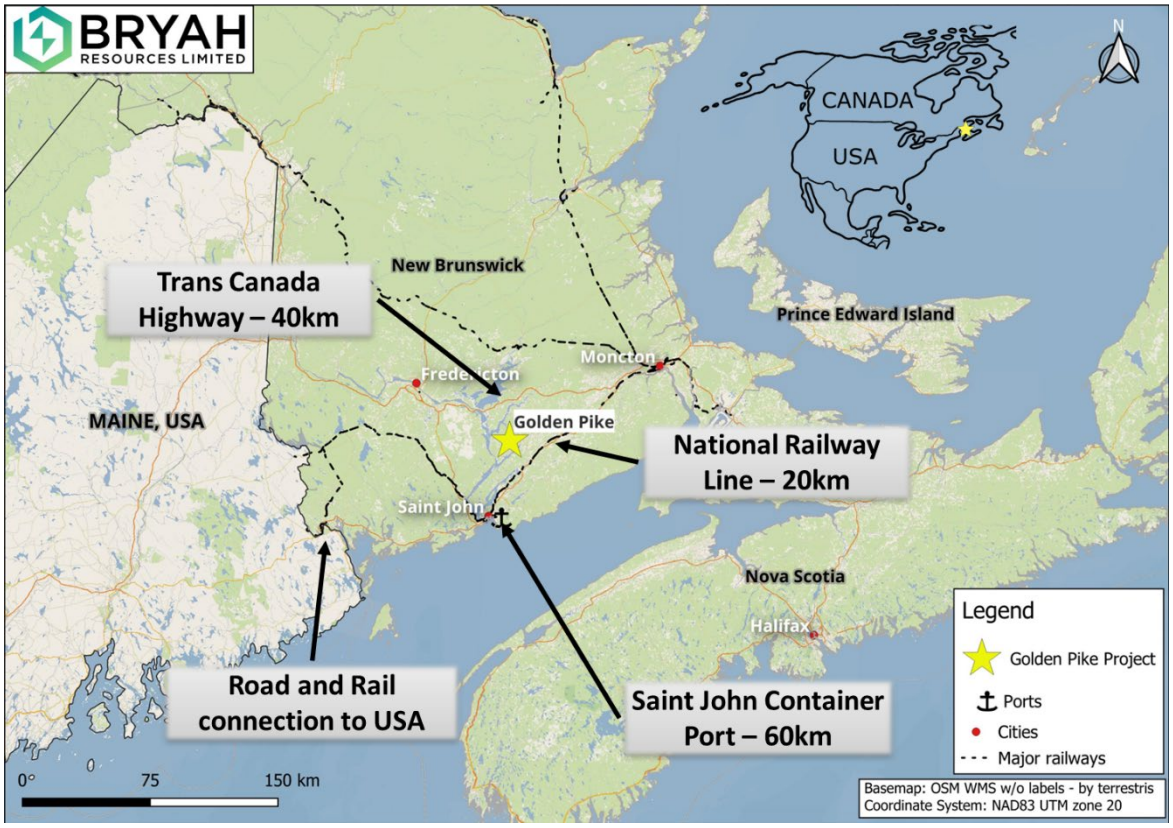

Figure 1 - Golden Pike Project Location

[1] ASX announcement 22 July 2025 *'Contract Signed for Golden Pike Project'*

Bryah Resources Limited
191B Carr Place
Leederville, WA 6007

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

ASX: BYH
ABN: 59 616 795 245

The project is located 90km north of the port city of Saint John and comprises 146 contiguous mineral claims covering approximately 3,292 ha. The project is approximately 120km from the USA border, near to national road and rail networks, and with grid power adjacent to the site.

CEO, Greg Hill comments, *"It's very exciting that the Golden Pike Gold and Antimony Project is showing itself to have significant exploration upside in the strategic mineral antimony, in addition to the known and open high-grade gold deposit. I look forward to meeting with our local New Brunswick consultants on site in September to kick off our field work programs."*

The Company has reviewed prospecting results, soil geochemical surveys, and drill core assays which were provided during the due diligence process. The review highlighted significant prospectivity for high-grade antimony at the Bond Road occurrence at the Project (see Figure 2).[2]

The Bond Road occurrence has been interpreted as an outcropping antimony rich vein which has yielded several historical boulder samples grading up to **53% Sb**. This is in addition to core intercepts of **0.5m at 12.5% Sb** from 76.50m and **0.3m at 4.74% Sb and 2.38 g/t Au** from 17.70m in DPA-16-01 and DPA-16-03 respectively at Albright Brook, 1.1km to the northeast of the Bond Road occurrence.

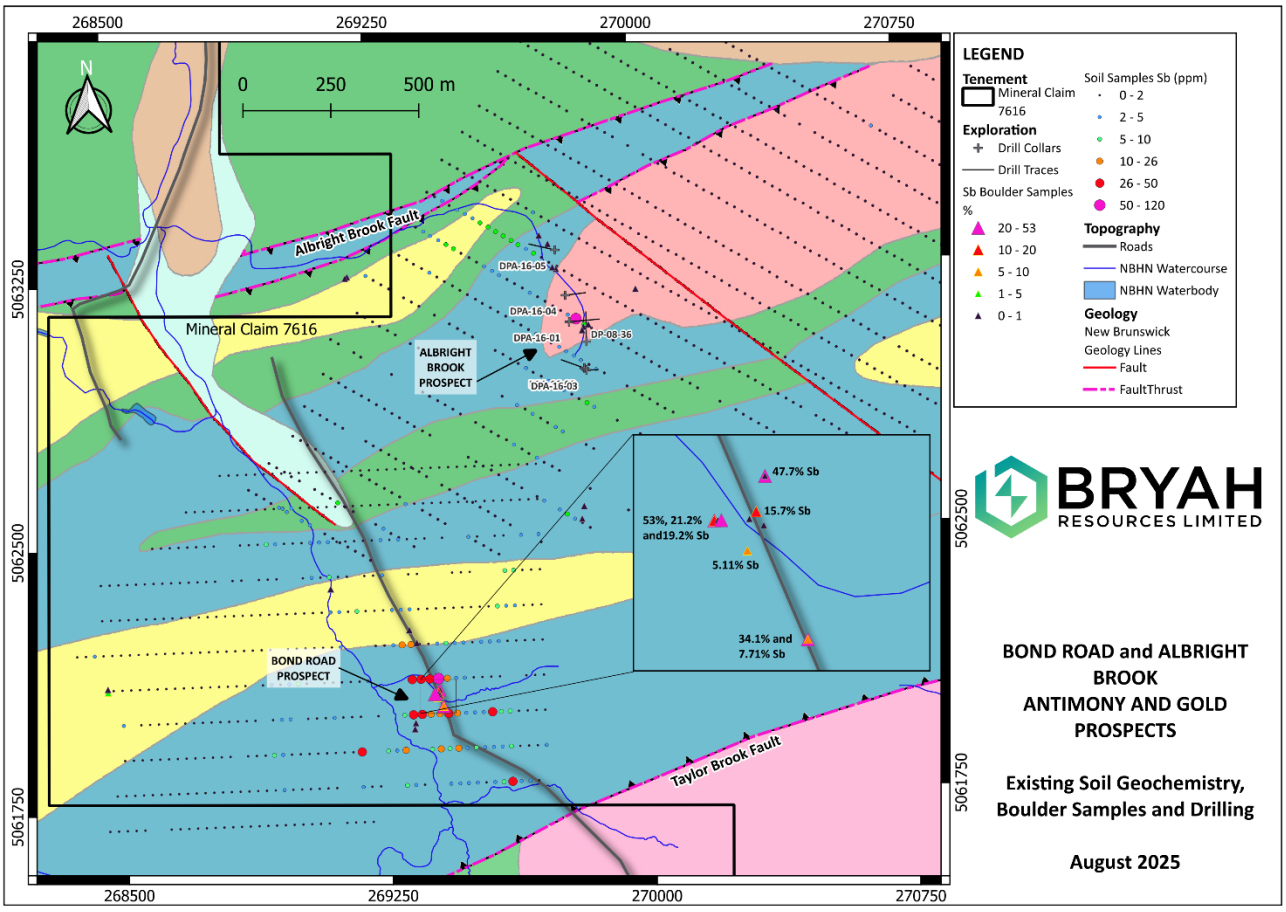

Figure 2 – Bond Road high-grade antimony drill target prospects

Antimony occurrences at Bond Road and Albright Brook are interpreted to have a northwest to southeast trending strike of hydrothermal fluid derived mineralisation, along faults that run between

[2] ASX announcement 16 July 2025 *'Due Diligence Highlights Antimony at Golden Pike'*

the thrust envelope Albright Brook Fault to the north and the Taylor Brook fault to the south. These major thrust faults bound the Annidale Group rocks that are prospective for antimony. This northwest to southeast antimony vein orientation (red faults on Figure 2) is demonstrated to be present at the neighbouring Antimony Resources Corp Bald Hill Project, approximately 3km the west of Bond Road.

Bryah plans to commence the following antimony exploration activities in the Bond Road area in the coming weeks, including:

- Detailed field survey and mapping of the area immediately around the Bond Road antimony occurrence
- Drill program planning and permitting
- Contractor engagement for antimony exploration drilling

Golden Pike Gold Deposit

Bryah has engaged the services of an independent consultant to review data acquired in previous work programs on the Golden Pike Gold Project. The Company is aiming to report a JORC compliant resource by the end of the year. Following this, the Company plans to undertake a mine development scoping study, including a detailed transport and mill option study.

The due diligence process has identified that the known Golden Pike high-grade gold deposit is open or has possible duplicate lodes in multiple directions. Data review has determined the area immediately to the northeast of the deposit is highly prospective for further mineralisation. Similar structural targets in the axial plane may also be reflected in anomalous soils[3] to the southeast of the existing known gold deposit in the adjacent fold closure. These targets are shown below in Figure 3.

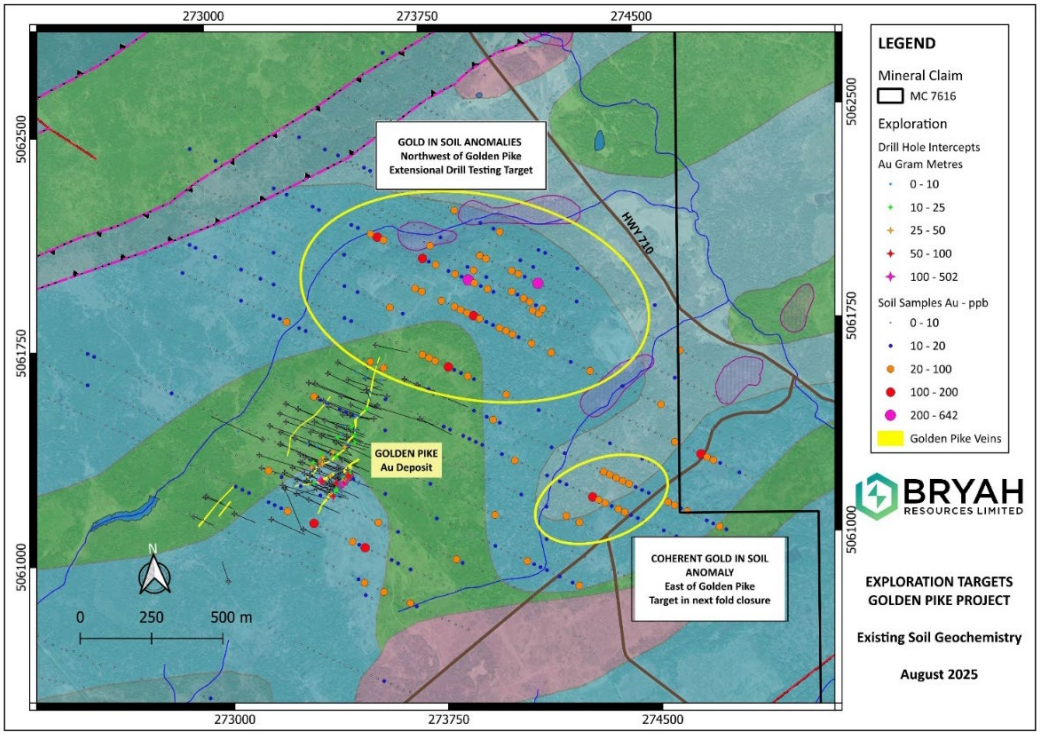

Figure 3 – Extensional Targets around Existing Golden Pike Gold Deposit

[3] ASX announcement 21 May 2025 *'Acquisition of Advanced High-Grade Gold Project'*

The Company plans to commence infill and extensional drilling of the Golden Pike high-grade gold deposit before the end of the year. The results from this work will be incorporated into the geology model developed for a mineral resource update.

The Company has appointed environmental consultants SLR Consulting in Canada to undertake environmental studies and commence the environmental approval process for the project. Phase 1 of the environmental work will include a field reconnaissance survey of the area around the Golden Pike gold deposit, preliminary archaeological impact assessments, environmental DNA surveys and a desktop review with preliminary site characterisation. An initial field survey will be undertaken in September.

For further information, please contact:

Greg Hill, 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 current projects are located in Canada and Western Australia, both Tier One global mining and exploration jurisdictions.

Bryah has exercised its option to acquire the Golden Pike Gold and Antimony Project in New Brunswick, Canada. The project covers approximately 3,292ha of contiguous mining claims which includes a high-grade gold deposit classified under NI43-101,[4] and the high-grade Bond Road antimony occurrence. The Golden Pike project is located in a rural area that is close to road, rail, port and grid power infrastructure. It is approximately 120km from the border with the USA, which has the only operating antimony smelter in North America.

The Company's Bryah Basin licences cover 1,048km^2 and hold potential for copper and gold. Bryah also has a substantial $7M manganese joint venture on the licences with ASX listed OM Holdings Limited (ASX: OMH), with OMH having already spent over $4.5 million to earn-in to the Manganese Rights of the project.

Bryah holds a suite of mineral rights[5] over the Gabanintha project, near Meekatharra, which has a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource for Cu, Ni, Co and additional structural gold potential.

Bryah's Lake Johnston tenements are prospective for battery metals lithium and nickel.

Bryah holds 5.88% of gold focused Star Minerals (ASX:SMS). Star Minerals has a Mineral Resource at Tumblegum South Gold Project and exploration prospects in the West Bryah Basin.

[4] See ASX announcement 21 May 2025 *'Acquisition of Advanced High-Grade Gold Project'*
[5] See ASX announcement 25 May 2022 *'36 Million Tonne Nickel-Copper-Cobalt Mineral Resource at Gabanintha'*

COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Ms Gemma Lee, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and is Principal Geologist for Bryah Resources Limited. Ms Lee has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she 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'. Ms Lee consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on her 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.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement 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.

APPENDIX 1
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Exploration Results (Summary from RPA NI43-101 Report 2011 and further information from Internal Review)

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 1m 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.r	• Nature and quality of sampling included soil sampling, trenching, grab samples from boulders and diamond drill core sampling. • Soil samples were grid based collected on cut grid lines spaced at 25m intervals along lines spaced 100m apart. • Soil samples was air-dried, then sieved to -80 mesh prior to analysis, to ensure consistency and remove larger particles or organic debris. • Soil samples were analysed for gold and a suite of 34 elements (including antimony – Sb) using ICP (Inductively Coupled Plasma) following aqua regia digestion. • Trenching was across mineralised zones, the trenches were sampled and mapped to aid diamond drilling. Channel samples were consistent at 1m intervals. • Diamond drill core was logged and sampled. One half of the core was sent for assay, while the other half was retained for reference. • The diamond core sample intervals were typically 1.0 metre where suitable but also vary depending on geological boundaries, mineralization, and lithology. • Soil sampling approach was used to ensure consistent and systematic coverage of the property. Soil samples were taken from the B-horizon, which is typically found below the organic-rich surface layer and is better suited for geochemical analysis due to lower biological activity and more stable chemistry. • Soil sampling techniques were employed to identify geochemical anomalies indicative of potential mineralization zones and to guide follow-up trenching and drilling programs. • Eight trenches for a total of about 227 linear metres in the immediate area of the Golden Pike deposit and collected 35 channel and chip samples totalling 22.10m. • The diamond core samples were assayed for gold using fire assay with atomic absorption finish. Samples with visible gold were re-analysed. • The sampling process from 2008 onwards included rigorous QA/QC inclusive of reference materials, blanks and duplicates to assure accuracy. • Boulder samples were collected in the Bond Road area as grab samples, where approximately 1kg samples were collected. These samples are indicative only, due to poor outcrop exposure and the point location nature of the sample collected (ie, these were not cut channel samples representing a cross section of outcrop).
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole	• Drill type involved Diamond Drilling techniques at NQ diameter (47.6mm). Diamond drilling was employed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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).	predominantly for collecting high-quality core samples and provided continuous core samples allowing for detailed geological and structural logging. • Diamond core recovery was generally good, with a full record of recovery collected during processing of the core.
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.	• Diamond drill core recoveries were measured using the length of core recovered versus the length drilled, recorded in core logs. Recoveries were generally good. • 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.	• Core logging, geotechnical logging and support studies have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Core logging is qualitative in nature and include description of colour, grain size, mineralogy, alteration, structure, and mineralization. • Logging included photographing and marking for sampling. • The procedures reflect standard industry practices that ensure data reliability and geological understanding of the deposit.
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	• The diamond drill core was cut in half using a diamond saw. One half of the core was sent for analysis, and the other half was retained in the core box for future reference. The samples were dry. • Geologists logged and marked the core for sampling based on lithology, structure, alteration, and mineralisation. Sample intervals were defined by visible mineralisation and geological contacts

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• Sample interval lengths where sampled to geology: Range from 0.3m to 1.5m • All core was photographed before sampling for archival records. • Core was systematically laid out, verified for depth and orientation, and reconstructed to ensure continuity.
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.	• The primary assaying methods used — fire assay with gravimetric finish and screen metallics — are both total digestion techniques, ensuring accurate and complete extraction of gold for analysis. These methods are industry standard, high quality, and appropriate for the style of gold mineralization encountered at the Golden Pike Gold Project. • Multi-element data was collected with aqua regia digest and ICP-MS determination for diamond core samples, and ICP-MS or OES for soil multi-element determinations. Some core samples from 2008 from Golden Pike were analysed for a 48 element suite by Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (INAA) which is a non-destructive method of analysis. • Commercial gold standards were inserted approximately every 20th sample (i.e., 1 in 20 frequency) from 2008 onwards. Multiple standard types with known gold concentrations were used to test assay accuracy. Results were plotted and reviewed to monitor laboratory performance. Inert material blanks were inserted in the sample stream to monitor contamination. Blanks were generally inserted after visible gold samples to check for carryover. Blank results consistently returned values below detection limit, confirming no significant contamination. Field duplicates were collected to test sampling precision. Additionally, pulp duplicates (re-assaying of the same sample pulp) were performed. • Results from duplicate sampling showed acceptable reproducibility. • Screen Metallics for High-Grade/Nuggety Samples applied to samples assaying over 10 g/t Au to reduce the nugget effect and improve representativity and precision with coarse and fine fractions were analysed separately and recombined using weighted averages. • A subset of samples (12 quarter-core intervals) was sent to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver for independent check assays. These were compared with ActLabs results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Overall, the external assays closely matched original assays, confirming lack of bias and reinforcing confidence in accuracy

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 use of twinned holes has not been implemented, but several holes do pass within close range of each other in mineralised areas drilled by Fosters Resources Ltd and Rockport Mining Corp
		• Assay capping was applied during resource estimation to manage high-grade outliers:
		  ○ Main Zone: gold assays capped at 40 g/t
		  ○ Parallel Zone: gold assays capped at 35 g/t
		• Capping was based on statistical analysis of assay distributions to reduce the influence of extreme values.
		• These adjustments were made for resource modelling purposes only.
		• No other alterations (e.g., averaging or substitution) were applied to raw assay data.

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.	• Drill hole collars were located using handheld GPS units. • The reported accuracy for these measurements was approximately ±5 metres, which is considered acceptable for early-stage exploration. • The report does not provide detailed information on the methods or tools used for down-hole surveys. • Diamond core logs include down-hole multi-shot survey readings, with collar plan at True North and down hole surveys at Magnetic North. The database has all holes converted to True North, with adjustment for a magnetic declination of 16.5 degrees. • The coordinate system used was NAD83, Zone 20, which is a Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid. • Topography for the project area was based on GPS measurements and government topographic maps. • While the existing level of control is adequate for resource estimation at the (Foreign Estimate) Inferred category, the report acknowledges that higher precision surveys would be needed for advancing the project to more detailed levels (e.g., Indicated or Measured resource classification). High quality LIDAR data is available for download from the New Brunswick government for the Project area and will be used for future mineral resource work. • Elevation control was sufficient for defining drill collar heights and relative trench elevations, but not suitable for mine planning at advanced stages.
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 drill holes on the Golden Pike property were generally spaced 15m to 50m apart, depending on location within the mineralized zones. • The Main Zone and Parallel Zone (including former Boyd, Baxter, and 16 Zones) were the primary focus, with tighter spacing in more heavily drilled areas.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• RPA concluded that the data spacing and drill density are sufficient to support the classification of the mineral resources as Inferred, in accordance with CIM definitions. • The available drill hole information was deemed adequate to interpret the geological and grade continuity of the mineralized quartz-carbonate veining system. • RPA concluded that the data spacing and drill density are sufficient to support the classification of the mineral resources as (Foreign Estimate) Inferred, in accordance with CIM definitions. • The available drill hole information was deemed adequate to interpret the geological and grade continuity of the mineralized quartz-carbonate veining system.
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 drill holes were mostly inclined, targeting the mineralized zones at a high angle. • RPA reported that the orientation of the drilling was appropriate to intersect the vein structures close to perpendicular, minimizing sampling bias. • For resource estimation, a minimum true thickness of two metres was applied. • Drill intersections were used with knowledge of the orientation to estimate true widths and prevent overstatement of grades or widths. • Based on geological interpretation and cross-section analysis, RPA concluded that the orientation of drilling and sampling is unlikely to result in a significant bias in the reported grades or geometry.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Drill core was transported daily from the drill site to Rockport's core logging facility in Sussex, New Brunswick by company personnel. • After logging and sampling, samples were securely bagged and tagged. • Each half-core sample was placed in a plastic sample bag along with a sample tag. Bags were sealed to prevent tampering. • Individual sample bags were grouped into rice bags for bulk handling. These rice bags were sealed and stored in a locked or supervised facility at the core shack until shipment. • A sample transmittal form listing all sample numbers and corresponding information was prepared for each shipment. • This ensured complete traceability from the core shack to the laboratory. • Samples were personally delivered by Rockport personnel to Activation Laboratories (ActLabs) in Fredericton, New Brunswick, for preparation and analysis.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• An Independent Site Visit and Review by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc RPA: was conducted on July 28–29, 2008 by Paul Chamois, P.Geo. of. (RPA)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• During the visit, he examined drill core and trenches, reviewed logging, sampling, and core handling procedures and evaluated data management protocols. • RPA found that the sampling techniques and procedures were professionally conducted and appropriate for the stage of exploration. • RPA conducted a validation of the drill hole database, checking for: out-of-sequence intervals; missing or duplicate entries; assay inconsistencies • No significant errors were found and the database was deemed suitable for use in Mineral Resource estimation. • A subset of 12 quarter-core samples from four drill holes was sent to ALS Chemex for independent assay checks. • The results correlated well with the original assays from Activation Laboratories (ActLabs), supporting the accuracy and reliability of the primary data.

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 claim is 100% owned by the Globex Mining Enterprises. • At the time of reporting, there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Work on the property began with PGE Resources Corporation (“PGE”) in 1989. • In 1990, Noranda optioned the property from PGE, exploration consisted of drilling, trenching and rock chip sampling • In 1994, Fosters Resources Ltd. (“Fosters”) optioned the property from PGE and drilled 16 holes for a total of 1,052m. In 1995, Fosters drilled an additional 20 holes for a total of 1,327m over a strike length of about 120m and to a vertical depth of 80m. In 1996, Fosters drilled an additional 20 holes intended to extend the strike length and depth of the quartz vein system and deepened three holes on the “Boyd” vein, for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		a total of 2,010m. In total, Fosters drilled 56 holes and three extensions for 4,586m. • Rockport Mining Corporation ("Rockport") optioned the property in 2007 and initiated a comprehensive exploration program consisting of line cutting, soil sampling, trenching, and airborne and ground geophysical surveying. In 2007 and 2008, 3,130 B-horizon soil samples were collected by soil auger and assayed for gold and analysed using multi element ICP packages and excavated eight trenches for a total of about 227m in the immediate area of the Golden Pike deposit and collected 35 channel and chip samples.oFrom December 2007 to September 2008, Rockport completed an 11,570.80m NQ drilling program designed to test the Parallel and Main zones of the Golden Pike Gold Deposit. • In 2011, Portage Minerals retained Roscoe Postle Associates (RPA) to complete the National Instrument (NI) 43-101 Technical Report of the Gold Pike project (Chamois et al., 2011) which at the time included part of the Devils Pike property. A Mineral Resource of **214.8 Kt @ 9.60 g/t Au** was estimated in the Inferred Category for both Main and Parallel zones. This is currently a Foreign Estimate for reporting in Australia, with work in progress to complete an updated mineral resource estimate that is JORC compliant.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Golden Pike Gold deposit is located in south-central New Brunswick, within the Appalachian Orogen. It lies near the boundary between the Cambro-Ordovician Annidale Group (to the northwest), and the Siluro-Devonian Mascarene Cover Sequence (to the southeast). The geology units prospective for Antimony mineralisation are hosted within the Cambro-Ordovician Annidale Group rocks. • The Taylor Brook Fault, a major northeast-trending structure, separates these two groups and is situated approximately 500m north of the Golden Pike deposit. • Host rocks belong to the Grant Brook Formation of the Mascarene Group and consist of, massive and pillowed basalts, tuffs, Hyaloclastites and Interbedded micaceous shales, siltstones, and sandstones. The regional metamorphic grade is greenschist facies. • Gold is hosted in quartz-carbonate veins within mafic volcanic rocks. The veining is controlled by north-trending D2 structures, which are oblique to the regional northeast structural grain. The mineralization is associated with, quartz-carbonate alteration, disseminated and vein-hosted sulphides (mainly pyrite), occasional visible gold, especially in high-grade zones. Veins occur in both Main Zone and Parallel Zone systems, with a demonstrated lateral and vertical continuity. • Antimony mineralisation is interpreted to be associated with hydrothermal alteration of Annidale Group rocks with fluids sourced from northwest trending accommodation faults between the Taylor Brook fault to the south and the Albright Brook Fault to the north.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in 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.	• This announcement refers to historical results previously released by Bryah Resources. Refer to ASX announcement "Due Diligence Highlights Antimony at Golden Pike" dated 16 July 2025.
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.	• Intercepts reported are length weighted averages. • No high-grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results. • No metal equivalent values have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	• Due to locally varying intersection angles between drill holes and lithological units all results are defined as downhole widths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	• 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').	• Surface sampling results represent points with no known 3D spatial relationship currently defined due to lack of drill testing.
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 Figure 2 and Figure 3 for location of exploration results herein.
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.	• Exploration results outlined in the release are shown in Figures 2 and 3 and comprise 2D surface results, except two drill hole intercepts for antimony. Drill traces and location and drilling with respect to surface samples are shown for these holes on Figure 2.
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.	• Both ground magnetic surveys and airborne magnetic surveys were conducted on the property. Magnetic surveys were used to identify structural features and potential mineralized zones, as gold-bearing veins were often associated with magnetic low areas. VLF-EM surveys were carried out to map resistivity contrasts in the ground, which helped to define structures that could host mineralization. • IP surveys were used to investigate the potential for gold mineralization, especially for detecting disseminated sulphides (such as pyrite) associated with the veins. The IP signatures were compared with known mineralized zones, helping to prioritize targets for drilling. • In some areas, more detailed ground electromagnetic surveys were conducted to better define structural anomalies or mineralization targets.
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	Following a full review of the drilling and geological data, additional drilling will be undertaken by the Company at a future date with the aim to increase the overall resource size and infill drill to define an Inferred and Indicated gold resource at Golden Pike deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Antimony mineralisation at the Project will be further scoped with surface mapping and sampling, leading to definition of priority drill targets, with drilling to commence as soon as practicable.