Drilling Re-Start Yields Significant Spodumene Intersections!

- **Drilling has resumed at Muvero and intersected spodumene-bearing pegmatite**
- **Best intersection to-date; 40m of spodumene-bearing pegmatite in MRC22**
- **3D modelling and gravimetric survey define additional drill-target zones**
- **Drilling program at Muvero to be increased**
- **Assay results of samples from drilling in 2023 expected in March**

Tyranna Resources Ltd (Tyranna or "the Company") is pleased to confirm that the drilling program at the Muvero Prospect has resumed, with MRC22 (Figure 1) intersecting 40m of pegmatite, with abundant spodumene. This is the broadest interval* of pegmatite encountered to-date at the Muvero Prospect.

Figure 1: View up-slope towards the East, showing MRC22 in-progress, drilling from built-up drill-pad.
****Stated intersection is length down-hole and true thickness of the intersected pegmatite is not yet known***

Tyranna Technical Director, Peter Spitalny, commented: *"The re-start of drilling has occurred smoothly, and it is exciting to have already achieved success, with MRC22 intersecting 40m of spodumene-bearing pegmatite. Preliminary 3D modelling of the drilling completed in 2023 had revealed multiple potential extensions of pegmatite at depth, and the intersection achieved by MRC22 confirms the potential to discover significantly more spodumene-bearing pegmatite than what is exposed at surface. This potential is further supported by the results of the Gravimetric Survey completed late in 2023, which revealed the presence of significant gravity anomalies, likely caused by the presence of pegmatite beneath the surface. We will increase the amount of drilling at Muvero to enable comprehensive coverage of the entire prospect and we anticipate exciting results as drilling proceeds."*

Discussion of drilling to-date

Preliminary modelling of the drilling completed in 2023 revealed multiple potential extensions of pegmatite at depth and led to planning of additional drill-holes.

Drilling re-commenced on Monday 22nd January 2024 with completion of drill-hole MRC18. At the time of writing, 7 holes (MRC18 – MRC24) have been completed for a total of 715m. Spodumene has been identified in 5 holes (MRC19, MRC20, MRC21, MRC22 and MRC24), with the best intersection achieved by MRC22, being 40m of pegmatite from 19m to 59m down-hole (Figures 2, 3 and 4).

Figure 2: Chip-trays displaying rocks intersected from 0m-60m down-hole of MRC22, with Tyranna Technical Director, Peter Spitalny, indicating the interval of pegmatite from 19m to 59m.

Figure 3: Chip-tray of 20m-40m interval of MRC22. The minerals present include spodumene (10%-20%), lepidolite (1%-5%), elbaite (1%-3%), cleavelandite (variety of albite feldspar, 20%-40%), microcline (variety of potassium feldspar, 5%-10%), muscovite (variety of mica, 5%-10%), and quartz (20%-30%).

Figure 4: Chip-tray of 40m-60m interval of MRC22. The minerals present include spodumene (10%-20%), lepidolite (1%-5%), elbaite (1%-3%), cleavelandite (variety of albite feldspar, 20%-40%), microcline (variety of potassium feldspar, 5%-10%), muscovite (variety of mica, 5%-10%), and quartz (20%-30%).

The composition of the pegmatite at Muvero includes spodumene-rich zones in which the spodumene occurs mostly as phenocrystic megacrysts in a coarse-grained matrix comprised chiefly of cleavelandite and quartz, with accompanying varying minor amounts of lepidolite and elbaite, muscovite and microcline. However, RC drilling usually results in small fragments, and it can be difficult to recognise spodumene in this situation, but spodumene usually presents as elongate tabular or bladed fragments, e.g., well-displayed in the 28m-29m compartment of the chip tray in Figure 3, and the 40m-41m and 48m-49m compartments of the chip tray in Figure 4, and Figure 5.

Cautionary Statement

With respect to Figures 3, 4 and 5, and Table 1, visual identification and estimates of mineral species and their abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Assay results are expected in March 2024 and, after verification, will be announced as soon as possible.

Figure 5: Close-up view clearly displaying spodumene fragments in the 55m-56m and 56m-57m compartments of the 40m – 60m chip-tray of MRC21, and in the hand. Note the mineralisation evident from 54m to 60m, which contains tabular fragments of spodumene (10%-20%), pale blue cleavelandite (variety of albite feldspar, 20%-40%), grey quartz (20%-30%), black tourmaline (1%-5%), microcline (variety of potassium feldspar, 5%-10%) and muscovite (variety of mica, 5%-10%).

The spodumene-bearing intersections achieved to-date are summarised in Table 1, with composition details provided in Appendix 2.

Table 1: Mineralised intersections*1 of MRC18 – MRC24

Drill-hole I.D.	From (m)	To (m)	interval (m)	Approximate Spodumene content of interval
MRC18	0	109		6 pegmatite intersections; No spodumene recognised*2
MRC19	88	98	10	**1%-2% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC20	82	89	7	**1%-2% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC21	40	45	5	**5%-10% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC21	54	81	27	**1%-2% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC22	19	59	40	**10%-20% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC23	0	72		2 pegmatite intersections; No spodumene recognised*2
MRC24	21	37	16	**10%-20% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC24	44	56	12	**10%-20% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered

****1 Note: stated lengths are down-hole lengths of intersection, and the true thickness of the intersected pegmatites is not yet known. A complete description of the composition of mineralised intervals is attached as Appendix 3.***
****2 All intersected intervals of pegmatite will be assayed, as spodumene can sometimes be difficult to recognise.***

The collar details of the drill-holes are stated in Table 2, with drill-hole location displayed in Figure 6 and a cross-section illustrating the interpreted geology intersected by drill-holes MRC22, MRC23 and MRC24 included as Figure 7. Summary logs of the geology intersected up to the time of writing this report is attached as Appendix 1.

Table 2: Collar Table of MRC18 – MRC24

Drill hole ID	Coll. Easting (mE)	Coll. Northing (mN)	Elevation (m)	Datum	Azimuth (wrt TN)	dip	EOH(m)
MRC18	221540	8322603	291	WGS-84 z33L	276	-60	109
MRC19	221541	8322607	291	WGS-84 z33L	349	-60	103
MRC20	221541	8322612	291	WGS-84 z33L	350	-50	114
MRC21	221544	8322608	291	WGS-84 z33L	035	-45	96
MRC22	221563	8322640	294	WGS-84 z33L	035	-70	109
MRC23	221564	8322643	294	WGS-84 z33L	035	-45	72
MRC24	221563	8322640	294	WGS-84 z33L	035	-80	115

Azimuth (wrt TN)* = Azimuth with respect to True North .

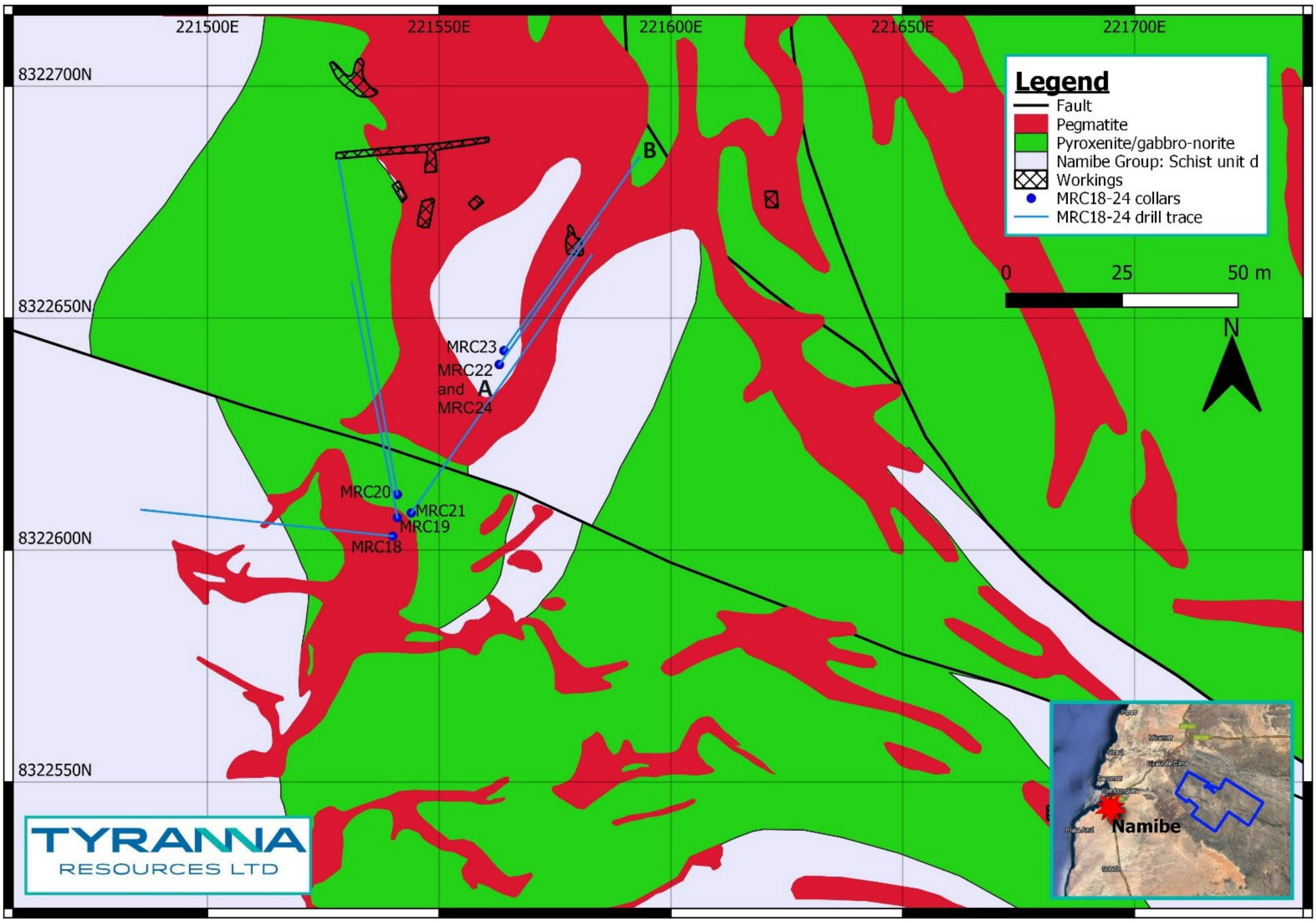

Figure 6: Collar Plan showing MRC18 – MRC24. Note location of cross-section A-B displaying MRC22-MRC24

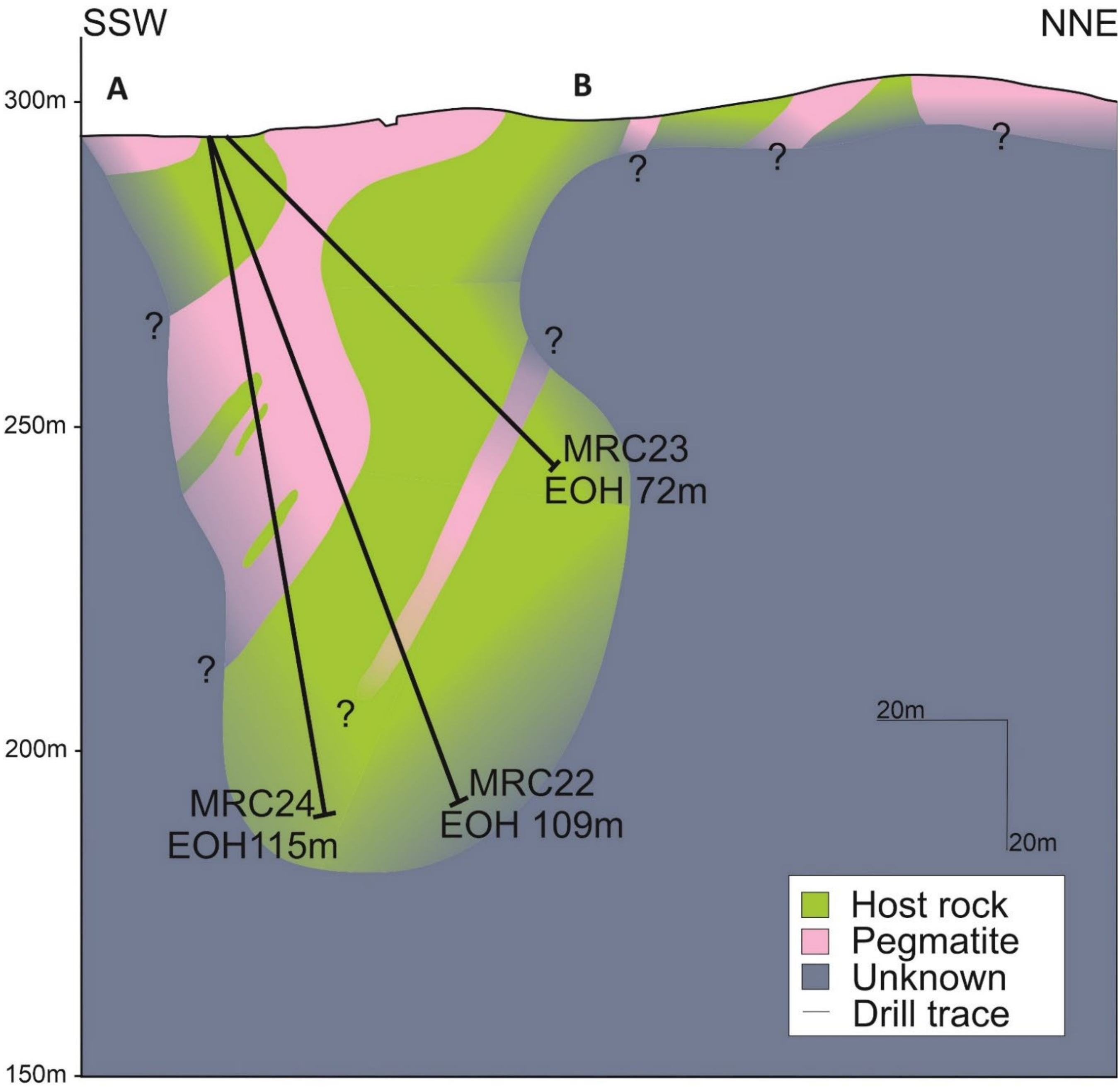

Figure 7: Cross-section A-B, showing interpreted geology intersected by MRC22-MRC24

The cross-section included as Figure 7 is a good example of the nature of the pegmatite at Muvero; the thickness of pegmatite and abundance of spodumene mineralisation, can be much greater than outcrops of the pegmatite suggest.

Ongoing drilling at the Muvero Prospect is expected to discover significant bodies of spodumene-bearing pegmatite hidden within the hill upon which the pegmatite is partly exposed.

Results of Gravimetric Survey

In October 2023, a gravimetric survey (Figure 8) of the Muvero Prospect and its surrounding area was completed by the IGME (Insituto Geologico Y Minero Espana) and was discussed in the announcement dated 2nd November 2023.

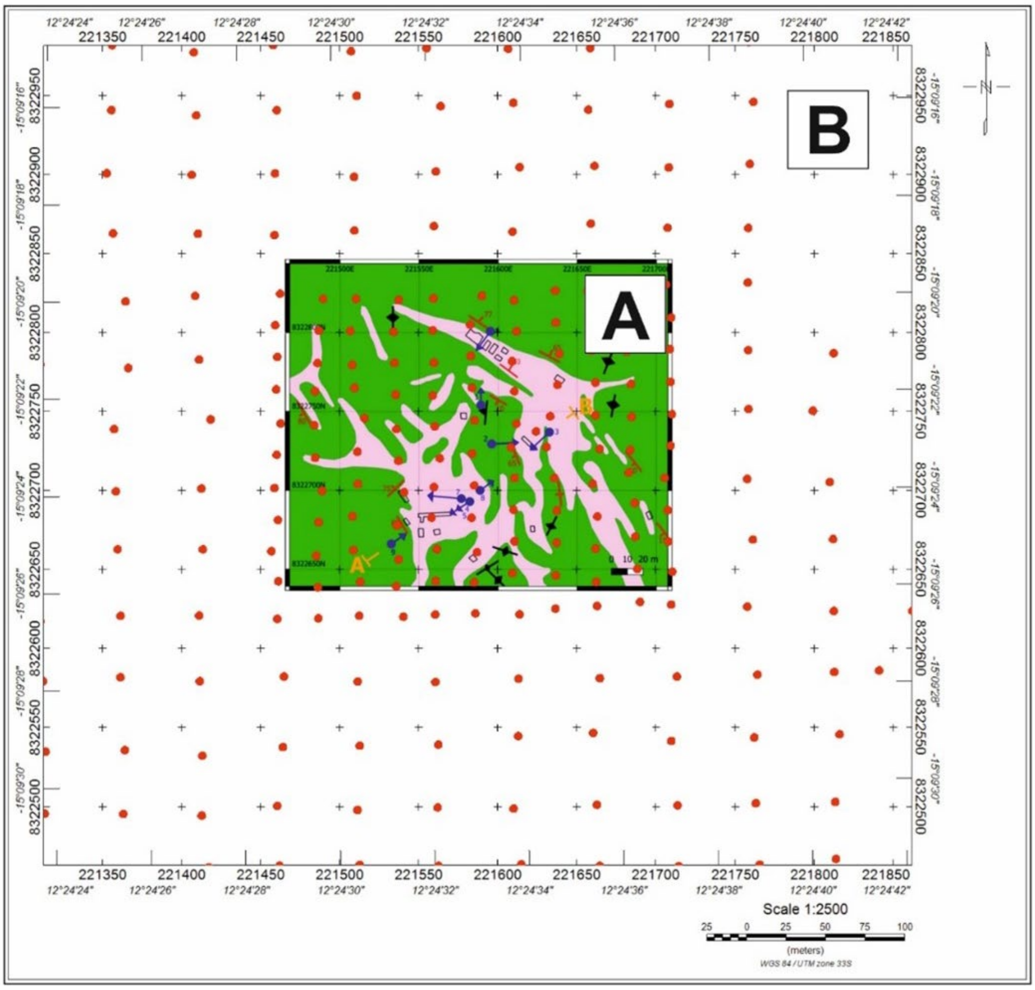

Figure 8: Gravity stations (in red) distributed at intervals of 25 m (A) and 50 m (B). The detailed map of the Muvero region is enclosed. (Source: Figure 1, confidential report from IGME)

This geophysical survey method has potential to detect large bodies of pegmatite at depth, because of the density contrast between pegmatite (relatively low density) and its host rocks (relatively high density) at the Muvero Prospect.

Data from the gravity survey was processed and interpreted, with significant anomalies apparent (Figure 9).

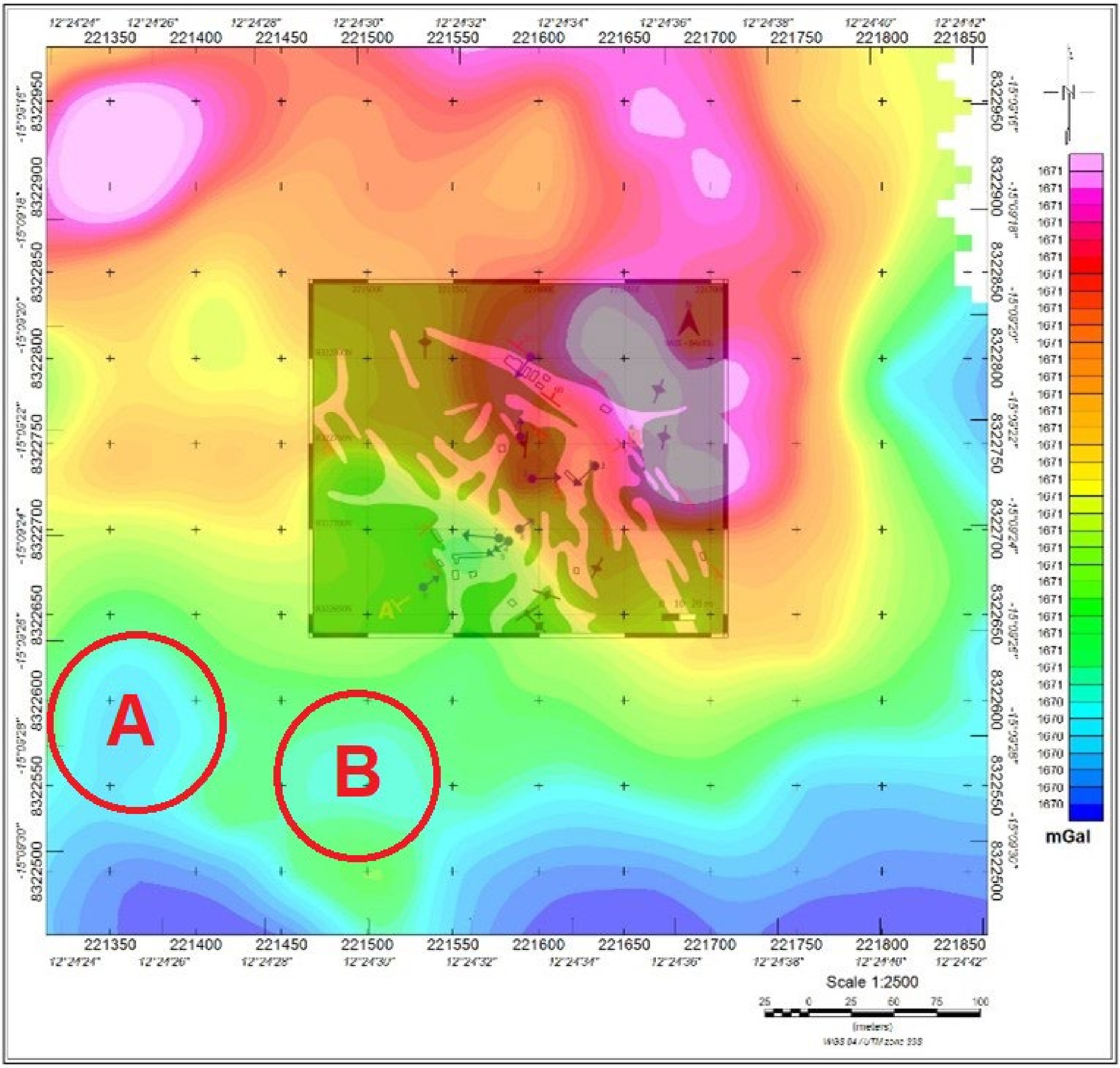

Figure 9: Bouguer anomaly map of the Muvero Prospect, using a density reference of 3.1 g/cm3. Note transparent overlay of part of the pegmatite of the Muvero Prospect, and locations of low-gravity anomalies A and B. (Source: Figure 3, confidential report from IGME).

Anomalies A and B are believed to be caused by the presence of substantial bodies of pegmatite. Their location is consistent with interpretation of the source of the pegmatite being south or southwest of the outcropping pegmatite.

Development Update

The camp will attain full operational capacity at the end of January 2024, from which time operations will be based upon residency in the camp.

Next Steps

Drilling at the Muvero Prospect and additional prospects will continue through the first half of 2024.

The first batch of assay results are expected to be received in March, impacted by festive season delays in exporting pulps from Namibia to Australia, however following results are expected to be received with a briefer turn-around time.

Given the greatly increased amount of drilling to be completed at the Muvero Prospect, receipt of all assay results will require more time, and this will result in the completion of the Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate extending into June 2024.

Authorised by the Board of Tyranna Resources Ltd

Joe Graziano
Chairman

Competent Person's Statement
The information in this report that relates to exploration results for the Namibe Lithium Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting geological information and documentation that has been compiled by Mr Peter Spitalny who is a Fellow of the AusIMM. Mr Spitalny is employed by Han-Ree Holdings Pty Ltd, through which he provides his services to Tyranna as an Executive Director; he is a shareholder of the company. Mr Spitalny has more than five years relevant experience in the exploration of pegmatites and qualifies as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code). Mr Spitalny consents to the inclusion of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement
This announcement may contain some references to forecasts, estimates, assumptions, and other forward-looking statements. Although the company believes that its expectations, estimates, and forecast outcomes are based on reasonable assumptions, it can give no assurance that they will be achieved. They may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions that are subject to risk factors associated with the nature of the business, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed herein. All references to dollars ($) and cents in this presentation are to Australian currency, unless otherwise stated. Investors should make and rely upon their own enquires and assessments before deciding to acquire or deal in the Company's securities.

APPENDIX 1: Drill Summary Geology Logs

Drill-hole I.D.	From (m)	To (m)	length (m)	Lithology	Comments
MRC18	0	2	2	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*[1]*
MRC18	2	4	2	host rock	
MRC18	4	5	1	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*[1]*
MRC18	5	8	3	host rock	
MRC18	8	10	2	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*[1]*
MRC18	10	15	5	host rock	
MRC18	15	19	4	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*[1]*
MRC18	19	38	19	host rock	
MRC18	38	42	4	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*[1]*
MRC18	42	74	32	host rock	
MRC18	74	75	1	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*[1]*
MRC18	75	109 (EOH)	34	host rock	
MRC19	0	3	3	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*[1]*
MRC19	3	7	4	host rock	
MRC19	7	9	2	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*[1]*
MRC19	9	88	79	host rock	
MRC19	88	98	10	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*[2]**
MRC19	98	103 (EOH)	5	host rock	
MRC20	0	13	13	host rock	
MRC20	13	16	3	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*[1]*
MRC20	16	82	66	host rock	
MRC20	82	89	7	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*[2]**
MRC20	89	114 (EOH)	25	host rock	
MRC21	0	14	14	host rock	
MRC21	14	17	3	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*[1]*
MRC21	17	40	23	host rock	
MRC21	40	45	5	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*[2]**
MRC21	45	54	9	host rock	
MRC21	54	81	27	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*[2]**
MRC21	81	96 (EOH)	15	host rock	

APPENDIX 1: Drill Summary Geology Logs (cont.)

Drill-hole I.D.	From (m)	To (m)	length (m)	Lithology	Comments
MRC22	0	19	19	host rock	
MRC22	19	59	40	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC22	59	80	21	host rock	
MRC22	80	85	5	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC22	85	109 (EOH)	24	host rock	
MRC23	0	13	13	host rock	
MRC23	13	21	8	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC23	21	60	39	host rock	
MRC23	60	64	4	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC23	64	72 (EOH)	8	host rock	
MRC24	0	21	21	host rock	
MRC24	21	37	16	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC24	37	41	4	host rock	
MRC24	41	43	2	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC24	43	44	1	host rock	
MRC24	44	56	12	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC24	56	60	4	host rock	
MRC24	60	70	10	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC24	70	109 (EOH)	39	host rock	

1: All intersected intervals of pegmatite will be assayed, as mineralisation can be difficult to recognise.

***2**: Identification of spodumene fragments in RC drill cuttings is achievable but visual identification of mineral species and any estimate of abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Assay results are expected in March 2024 and, after verification, will be announced as soon as possible.**

APPENDIX 2: Complete composition of mineralised intersections

Drill-hole I.D.	From (m)	To (m)	interval (m)	Approximate composition of interval*
MRC18	0	109		6 pegmatite intersections; No spodumene recognised*
MRC19	88	98	10	**spd** 1%-2%, **lpd** 0%, **elb** 0%, **cleav** 10%-20%, **mic** 10%-20%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 30%-40%
MRC20	82	89	7	**spd** 1%-2%, **lpd** 0%, **elb** 0%, **cleav** 10%-20%, **mic** 10%-20%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 30%-40%
MRC21	40	45	5	**spd** 10%-20%, **lpd** 1%-5%, **elb** 1%-3%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 0%-5%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 20%-30%
MRC21	54	81	27	**spd** 1%-5%, **lpd** 0%, **elb** 0%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 0%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 30%-40%
MRC22	19	59	40	**spd** 10%-20%, **lpd** 1%-5%, **elb** 1%-3%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 0%-5%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 20%-30%
MRC23	0	72		2 pegmatite intersections; No spodumene recognised*
MRC24	21	37	16	**spd** 10%-20%, **lpd** 1%-5%, **elb** 1%-3%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 0%-5%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 20%-30%
MRC24	44	56	12	**spd** 10%-20%, **lpd** 1%-5%, **elb** 1%-3%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 0%-5%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 20%-30%

spd = spodumene, lpd = lepidolite, elb = elbaite, cleav = cleavelandite (variety of albite feldspar), mic = microcline (variety of potassium feldspar), musc = muscovite mica, qtz = quartz.

***Identification of spodumene fragments, and other mineral species in RC drill cuttings is achievable but visual identification of mineral species and any estimate of abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Visual estimates also provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Assay results are expected in March 2024 and, after verification, will be announced as soon as possible.**

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain samples from each 1 meter down-hole interval of every drill-hole. Samples were collected as 1-meter splits derived from a cone-splitter beneath the dump box at the base of the cyclone. Sample mass was approximately 3kg, which was delivered to ALS Okahandja (Namibia), where the samples were crushed to achieve particle sizes of which 70% < 2mm. From this, 250g was split-off and pulverized to produce a pulp having particle size of 85% passing through 75 microns. A 100g sub-sample was split and packaged for export to Nagrom Laboratory, Perth, Western Australia, for assay. • Sample representivity was ensured through collection of samples as 1-meter splits derived from a cone-splitter beneath the dump box at the base of the cyclone. Consistency of the sample mass of the 1-meter splits delivered by the cone-splitter was monitored to achieve consistent masses of approximately 3kg, depending upon total sample recovery of the 1 meter interval.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Reverse Circulation Percussion (RC) drilling, utilizing a 135mm diameter face-sampling 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.*	• Sample recovery for each 1-metre down-hole interval of every drill-hole was monitored and assessed through inspected of the volume of the sample and was recorded. • Sample recovery was maximized through implementation of industry standard drilling protocols, including pausing at the end of each 1-meter interval with use of air to flush-out excess cuttings. • Drill-sample recovery was consistently high. • As sample recovery was consistently high, all fractions of the sample were collected, preventing sample bias through preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material.
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.*	• The chips from RC holes is logged according to lithology and mineralogy in sufficient detail sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimates, mining, and metallurgical studies. Logging included lithology, mineral composition, recovery and intensity of weathering. • Logging was recorded on standard logging descriptive sheets and then entered into Excel tables. • Logging is qualitative in nature. All chip trays are photographed. • 100% of all drill-holes were geologically logged.
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.*	• Each 1-meter split sample had a mass of approximately 3kg, which was delivered to ALS Okahandja (Namibia), where the samples were crushed to achieve particle sizes of which 70% < 2mm. From this, 250g was split-off and pulverized to produce a pulp having particle size of 85% passing through 75 microns. A 100g sub-sample was split and packaged for export to Nagrom Laboratory, Perth, Western Australia, for assay. The sample preparation procedures implemented by ALS Okahandja (Namibia) incorporates standard industry best-practice and is appropriate. • Duplicate sampling was incorporated in the reported drilling program. For each 1-meter interval, two 1-meter splits were collected, such that one sample is a duplicate of the other. A duplicate sample was inserted into the sample stream at a rate of approximately 1 in 30.

		• Sample sizes are in-accord with standard industry best-practice and are appropriate for the material being sampled.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The samples were submitted to ALS Okahandja (Namibia), where they were crushed and pulverized to produce pulps. These pulps were exported to Australia and analyzed by Nagrom Laboratory in Perth, Western Australia using a Sodium Peroxide Fusion followed by digestion using a dilute acid thence determination by method ICP005 with ICPMS for Li_2O (%), Be, Cs, Nb, Rb, Sn, Ta & Y, and ICPOES analysis for Al, B, Ba, Ca, Fe, K, P, Si, & Ti. Sodium Peroxide Fusion is a total digest and considered the preferred method of assaying pegmatite samples. It results in the complete digestion of the sample into a molten flux. As fusion digestions are more aggressive than acid digestion methods, they are suitable for many refractory, difficult-to-dissolve minerals such as chromite, ilmenite, spinel, cassiterite and minerals of the tantalum-tungsten solid solution series. They also provide a more-complete digestion of some silicate mineral species and are considered to provide the most reliable determinations of lithium mineralization. • Geophysical instruments are not used in assessing the mineralization within Tyranna's Namibe Lithium Project. • Tyranna has incorporated standard QA/QC procedures to monitor the precision, accuracy, and general reliability of all assay results. As part of Tyranna's sampling protocol, CRM's (standards), blanks and duplicates are inserted into the sampling stream. In addition, the laboratory (Nagrom, Perth) incorporates its own internal QA/QC procedures to monitor its assay results. The assay results from the QA/QC samples will be interrogated to confirm that the assay results are reliable.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.*	• Results will be verified by alternative company personnel. • Twinned holes have not been used.

	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The drilling data is stored in hardcopy and digital format in the office in Perth, WA. • Assay results will not be adjusted. In discussing the significance of the highest-grade results for Cs, Ta and Sn, the primary assay results, in ppm, will be converted to % of the individual oxides. The conversions are: • $\%Cs_2O$ = (Cs(ppm) x 1.06)/10000 • $\%Ta_2O_5$ = (Ta(ppm) x 1.221)/10000 • % SnO_2 = (Sn(ppm) x 1.27)/10000
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.*	• Collar locations picked up with handheld Garmin *GPSmap65s*, having an accuracy of approximately +/- 1.8m. • All locations recorded in WGS-84 Zone 33L • Topographic locations interpreted from GPS pickups (barometric altimeter) and field observations. Adequate for first pass pegmatite mapping. • Down-hole survey achieved using a Reflex EZ-Gyro North Seeker™ multi-shot gyroscopic orientation tool.
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.*	• Drill-hole locations were selected based upon achievability of an effective drill-site on the hill upon which the prospect is located, in conjunction with surface expressions of mineralisation. As such, drill-collars do not have a uniform distribution or spacing. This is adequate for initial drilling. • There is not yet sufficient drilling coverage or density to permit estimation of a Mineral Resource. • Sample compositing has not been applied.
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 orientation with respect to the intersected mineralisation varies, due to the variable nature of the mineralised bodies but is not considered to have introduced a significant bias. The intersected pegmatite is in parts very coarse-grained, with some spodumene megacrysts up to 3m long, so there is potential for sampling bias to occur if there is a preferred orientation of crystal growth, however, observations to-date suggest that the spodumene megacrysts are randomly oriented and the density of their occurrence (i.e., proportion of matrix to spodumene) is

		unpredictable.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody was maintained on-site and during transport of the samples to ALS Okahandja (Namibia). After preparation to produce pulps for export, ALS personnel put the pulps into sealed boxes which were delivered by DHL to Nagrom laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal review of the drilling, of sampling techniques and of the data has been completed and practices are deemed adequate.

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 Namibe Lithium Project is comprised of a single licence, Prospecting Title No. 023/05/03/T.P/ANG-MIREMPET/2023, held 100% by Angolitio Exploracao Mineira (SU) LDA, a wholly owned subsidiary of Angolan Minerals Pty Ltd, of which Tyranna has 80% ownership. Consequently, Tyranna has 80% ownership of the Namibe Lithium Project. The project is located in an undeveloped land east of the city of Namibe, provincial capital of Namibe Province in southwest Angola. The project area is not within reserves or land allocated to special purposes and is not subject to any operational or development restrictions. • The granted licence (Prospecting Title) was transferred on 15/05/2023 and is valid until 15/05/2024, at which time the term may be extended for an additional 5 years. The licence is maintained in good-standing. The project is located in undeveloped land east of the city of Namibe, provincial capital of Namibe Province in southwest Angola. The project area is not within reserves or land allocated to special purposes and is not subject to any operational or development restrictions.

Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration was completed in the late 1960's until 1975 by The Lobito Mining Company, who produced feldspar and beryl from one of the pegmatites. Another company, Genius Mineira LDA was also active in the area at this time. There was no activity from 1975 until the mid-2000's because of the Angolan Civil War. There has been very little activity since that time, with investigation restricted to academic research, re-mapping of the region as part of the Planageo initiative and an assessment by VIG World Angola LDA in 2019 of the potential to produce feldspar from the pegmatite field. Exploration by VIG World focussed upon mapping of some pegmatites and selective rock-chip sampling to determine feldspar quality.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Giraul Pegmatite Field is comprised of more than 800 pegmatites that have chiefly intruded metamorphic rocks of the Paleoproterozoic Namibe Group. The pegmatites are also of Paleoproterozoic age and their formation is related to the Eburnean Orogeny. • The pegmatite bodies vary in orientation, with some conformable with the foliation of enclosing metamorphic rocks while others are discordant, cross-cutting lithology and foliation. The largest pegmatites are up to 1500m long and outcrop widths exceed 100m. • Pegmatites within the pegmatite field vary in texture and composition, ranging from very coarse-grained through to finer-grained rocks, with zonation common. Some of the pegmatites contain lithium minerals although no clear control upon the location of the lithium pegmatites is known at present and the distribution of the lithium pegmatites appears somewhat random. The pegmatites of the Giraul Pegmatite Field are members of the Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) family and include LCT-Complex spodumene pegmatites. • The known spodumene-bearing pegmatites are LCT-Complex spodumene pegmatites having distinct zones defined by compositional and textural differences. The spodumene-bearing zones mostly comprise an interior portion of the pegmatite, either as a distinct core-zone or a zone surrounding a distinct core zone. The spodumene-bearing zones typically consist of phenocrystic spodumene megacrysts

		(up to several metres length) in a coarse grained cleavelandite-quartz matrix also containing some lepidolite, elbaite, muscovite and erratic microcline. Rare accessories include beryl, amblygonite-montebrasite and pollucite.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• A complete Collar Table is included, which provides details of location, orientation and down-hole length of each drill-hole. A summary table listing pegmatite intersections is also included.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• Cut-off grades will not be applied. • Reported mineralised intervals will be restricted to lithium enrichment in pegmatite only and the mineralised interval is defined by observable mineralogy that allows distinct compositional zones to be recognised. Within these zones, there is some variability in the abundance of lithium minerals, but it is the extent of the distinctive zone that defines the reported mineralised interval. The stated intersections reliably reflect the nature of the mineralisation. • Reported results will be restricted to Li_2O, Cs, Ta, and Sn as these are economically significant components. • Metal equivalent values will not been reported.
Relationship between	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The geometry of the mineralisation reported is not well understood and the pegmatite is not of uniform thickness. The intersected

mineralisation widths and 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	mineralisation appears to be bulbous rather than tabular and therefore the concept of "true thickness" is harder to define and less applicable. • In the announcement to which this table is attached, there are clear statements given that clarify the nature of the intersections, stating that the reported interval is down-hole length.Not applicable as assay results from the drilling is not being reported.
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.*	• A drill plan and illustrative cross-section (with scales) has been included within the text of the report.
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.*	• Assay results for all samples will be validated to ensure they are reliable, and all assay results will be reported to ensure balanced reporting occurs.
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 meaningful & material exploration data has been reported
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Drilling resumed in January 2024 as most of the prospect remains untested. In the longer term, drilling to test extensions at depth, along with testing additional prospects will be required.