TYRANNA RESOURCES LTD

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

1 August 2022

ASX:TYX

Issued Capital

1,532,360,667 shares

Directors

Joe Graziano
Joe Pinto
David Wheeler

Company Secretary

Tim Slate

About Tyranna Resources Ltd

TYX is an Australian ASX Listed explorer focused on discovery and development of battery and critical minerals in Australia and Overseas.

It has strategically secured 80% of a 207km^2 lithium exploration project in the emerging Giraul pegmatite field located east of Namibe, Angola, Africa. It further holds potential nickel and gold tenements primarily in Western Australia.

Amendment to ASX announcement- Namibe Lithium Project exploration update

Tyranna Resources Limited (ASX:TYX) ("Tyranna" or "the Company") advises that the announcement released 1 August 2022 did not include a table of sample locations or a JORC Table 1. The following report has been amended to include those omissions.

Please see the attached amended ASX Announcement.

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TYRANNA
RESOURCES LTD

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

1 August 2022

Namibe lithium project exploration update

Key highlights

Angolan Minerals completes phase 1 exploration program including:

- collection of 50 rock-chip samples to assist drill-target definition, prioritisation and drill-hole planning
- collection of a Bulk Sample for metallurgical test work of spodumene mineralisation present at proposed drill-targets
- preliminary project mapping completed
- completion of site-visit by drilling contractor.

Favourable discussions with the Angolan government representatives, with clear expression of interest in, and support for the project.

Summary

Tyranna Resources Ltd (ASX: TYX) is pleased to inform investors that Angolan Minerals has completed phase one of the exploration program at the Namibe Lithium Project, Namibe Province, Angola.

Fieldwork was completed recently (July 2022) in accordance with the planned timeline and included rock-chip sampling of pegmatites, collection of a bulk sample for metallurgical testing and mapping.

In addition, a site-visit was completed by a drilling contractor to investigate logistical factors associated with drilling at the project. Along with the fieldwork, meetings were also held with key representatives of the Angolan government who are supportive of the project.

Tyranna director Joe Graziano commented: “We are pleased to update the market that Angolan Minerals have completed the phase 1 exploration program of the Namibe Lithium Project as outlined in the planned timeline. We are further encouraged by the extensive target areas mapped within the pegmatite field with multiple discovery opportunities present. We are committed to progressing the project as soon as all the regulatory approvals have been received.”

Rock-chip sampling of pegmatites

Sites 21n, 19a, 19b, 21g, 21h and 21k, along with 22a, a new site, were inspected (Figure 1) and a total of 50 samples were collected (Figures 2–4) (refer to Appendix 1). These samples were processed in Angola, with the resultant pulps (pulverised rock) recently received in Australia and have been sent for assay. A detailed sampling strategy will be outlined once the results have been received and verified.

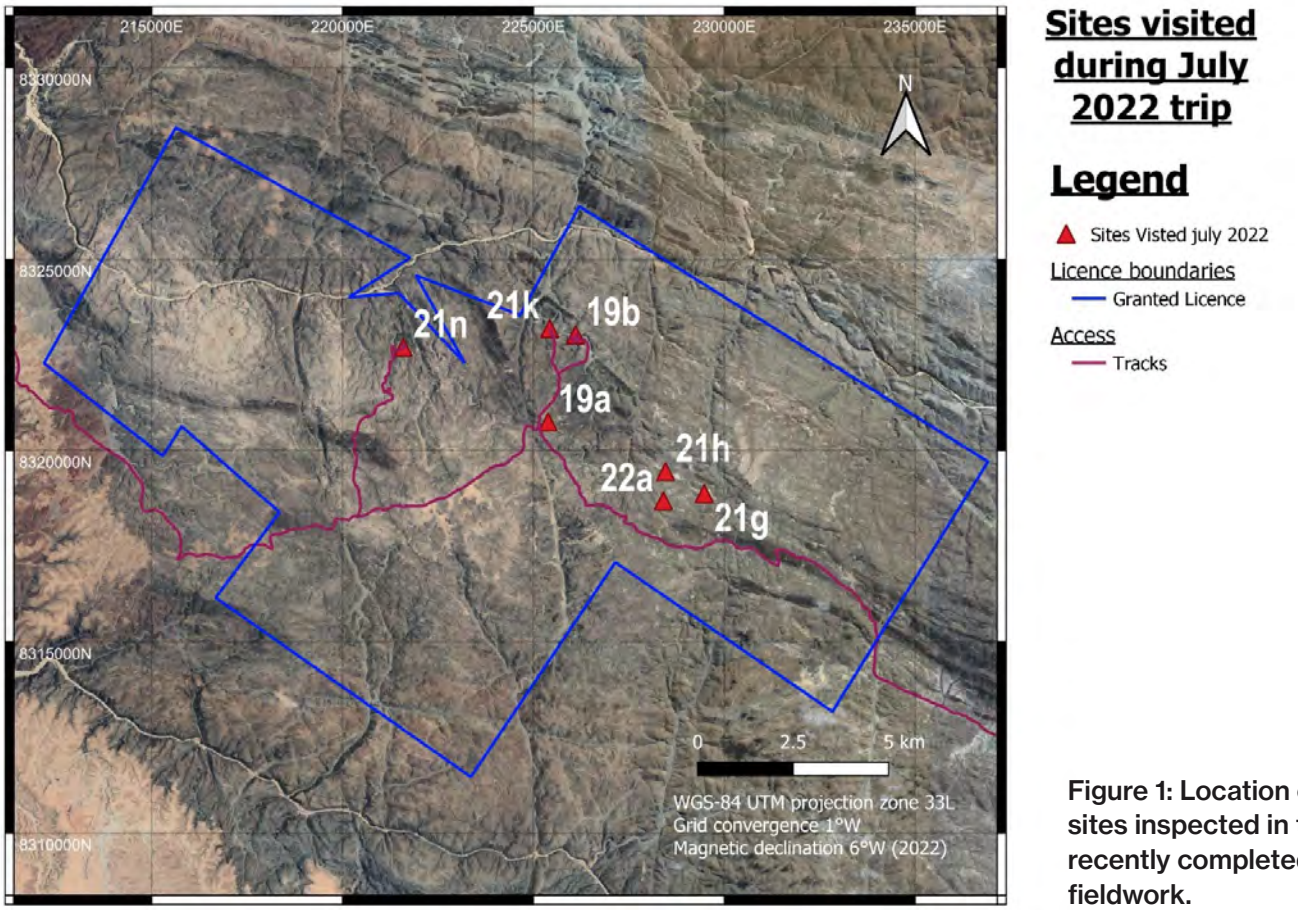


Figure 1: Location of sites inspected in the recently completed fieldwork.

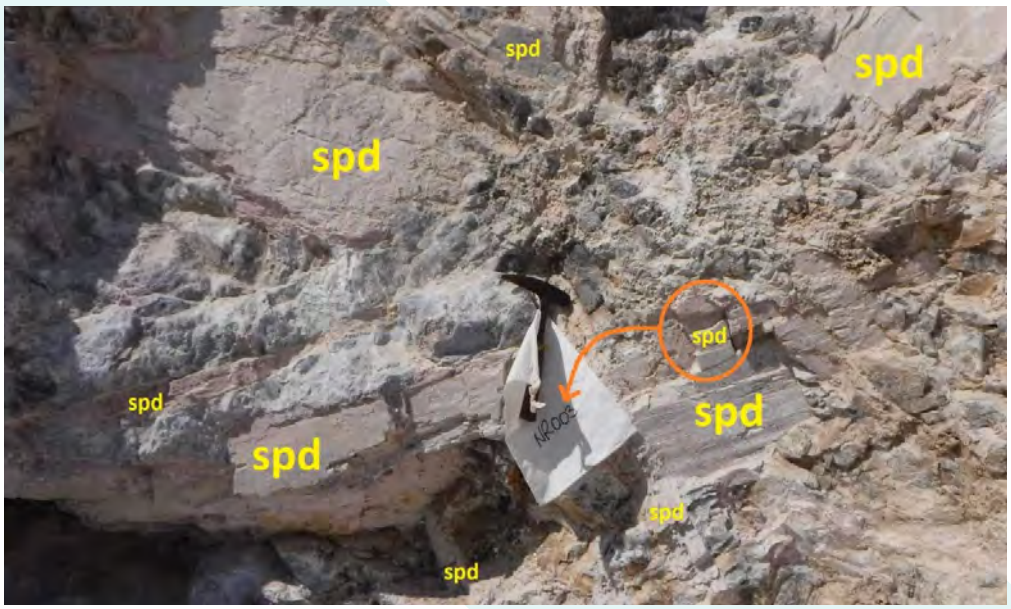


Figure 2: Pit wall exposing a pegmatite at site 21n from which sample NR003 was collected; spodumene crystals indicated by spd label. Geopick provides scale.

Figure 3: Tyranna's principal technical advisor, Peter Spitalny, seated beside an outcropping spodumene crystal at site 19b, sampled as NR042. Note; spd = spodumene.

Figure 4: Pit wall of quarry at site 19a with abundant lithium phosphate minerals (dark brown to purple-black mineral) sampled as NR032.

Cautionary Statement: Identification of spodumene, and other lithium minerals in the field can be achieved through traditional mineral identification techniques such as testing the hardness of the mineral, confirming the relatively high density of the mineral, observing the mineral's habit and the characteristic cleavage and parting. This identification can be achieved reliably and consistently by pegmatite experts such as Mr Spitalny. However, field identification of mineral species is not considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where metal concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest.

Collection of a bulk-sample

Site 21n contains numerous pegmatites and spodumene is widespread. In addition to this, there are small excavations that resulted in rubble from which a bulk sample (Figure 5) could be taken (refer to Appendix 1). This is important because it enables metallurgical test work to be completed to verify:

- The processing characteristics of the pegmatite
- The potential quality and type of spodumene concentrate able to be produced
- The potential to produce a valuable tantalum or tin by-product
- A total of 120kg of pegmatite rubble was collected from dumps adjacent to excavations into one of the pegmatites at site 21n. Samples were selected so that the overall mineralogy exposed in the workings was reasonably represented. This was possible because a major component of the rubble is fragments of pegmatite comprised of several mineral species. Samples of the rubble were also included in the suite of rock-chip samples to be assayed, these samples being NR0047–NR050 (Figures 6–9). These samples are important as they serve both as an overall guide of the general tenor of the mineralisation in the pegmatite and an illustration of the composition of the bulk sample.
- The bulk sample has been collected early in the exploration of the project so that there is flexibility in the timing of commencement of the metallurgical testing, however it is most likely that the commencement of the test work will be deferred until after the completion of drilling.

Figure 5: Peter Spitalny (left) and Paul Williams (right) with some of the bags of samples comprising the bulk sample collected from site 21n.

Figure 6: Spodumene-albite-tourmaline-quartz rock. Approximately 50% spodumene

Figure 7: Quartz-spodumene-albite-muscovite rock. Approximately 15% spodumene

Figure 8: Quartz-albite-spodumene-tourmaline-lepidolite rock. Approximately 10% spodumene

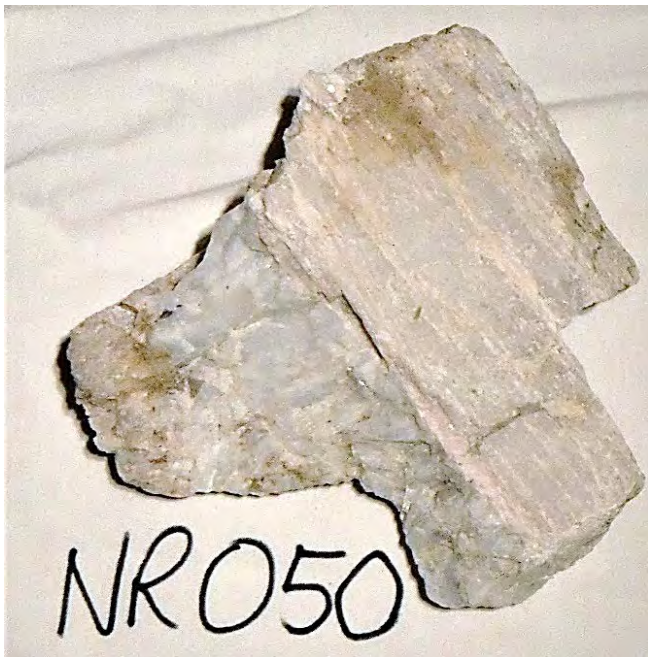


Figure 9: Albite-spodumene-quartz-tourmaline rock. Approximately 15% spodumene

Mapping

An Interpreted Geology Map of the project area has been created (Figure 10), along with maps of the more prospective sites, eg. Site 21n (Figure 11). The mapping program has established that there are more than 800 pegmatites (of minimum visible outcrop length of about 100m) within the project; inspection of Figure 10 reveals their abundance and widespread distribution.

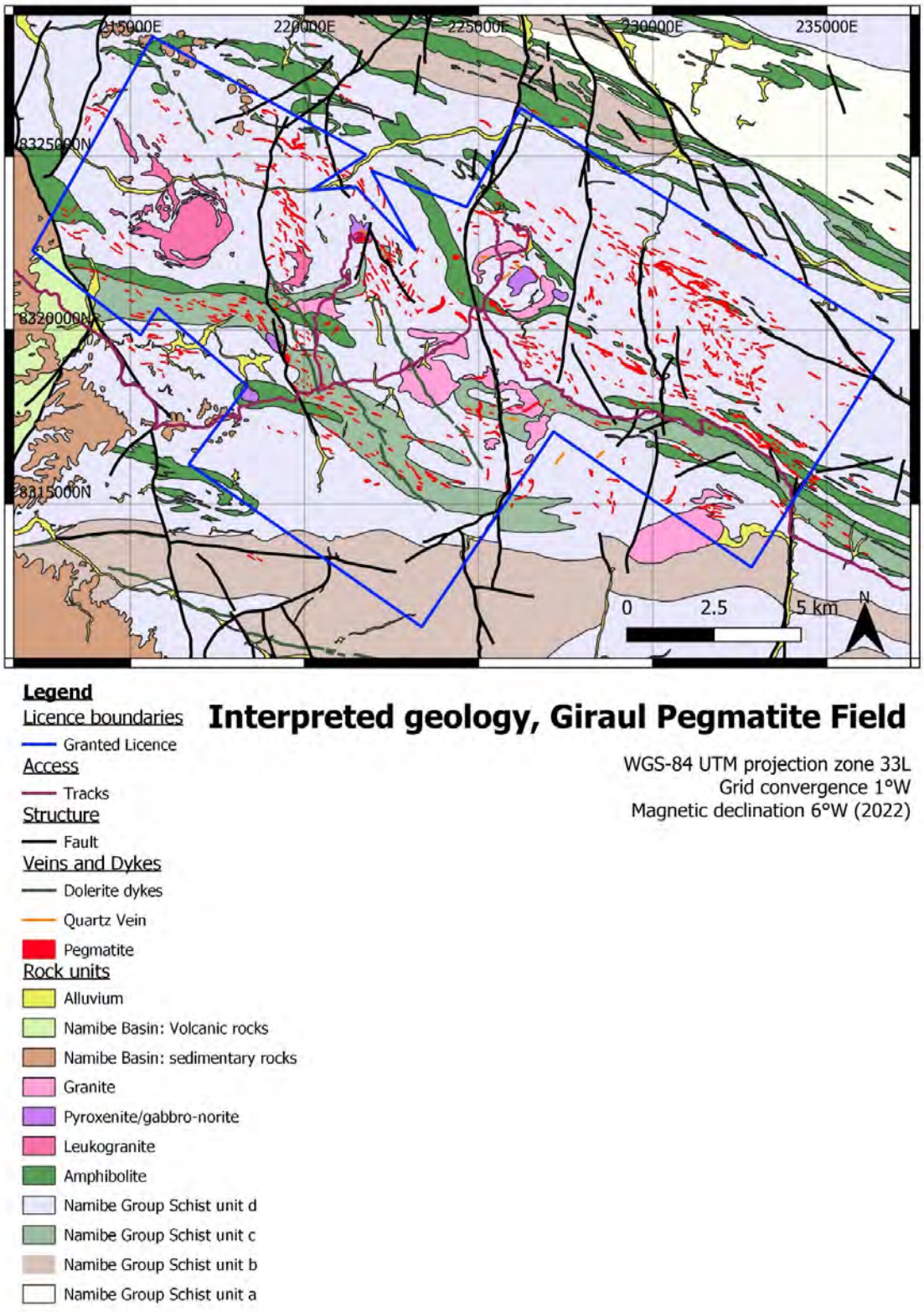
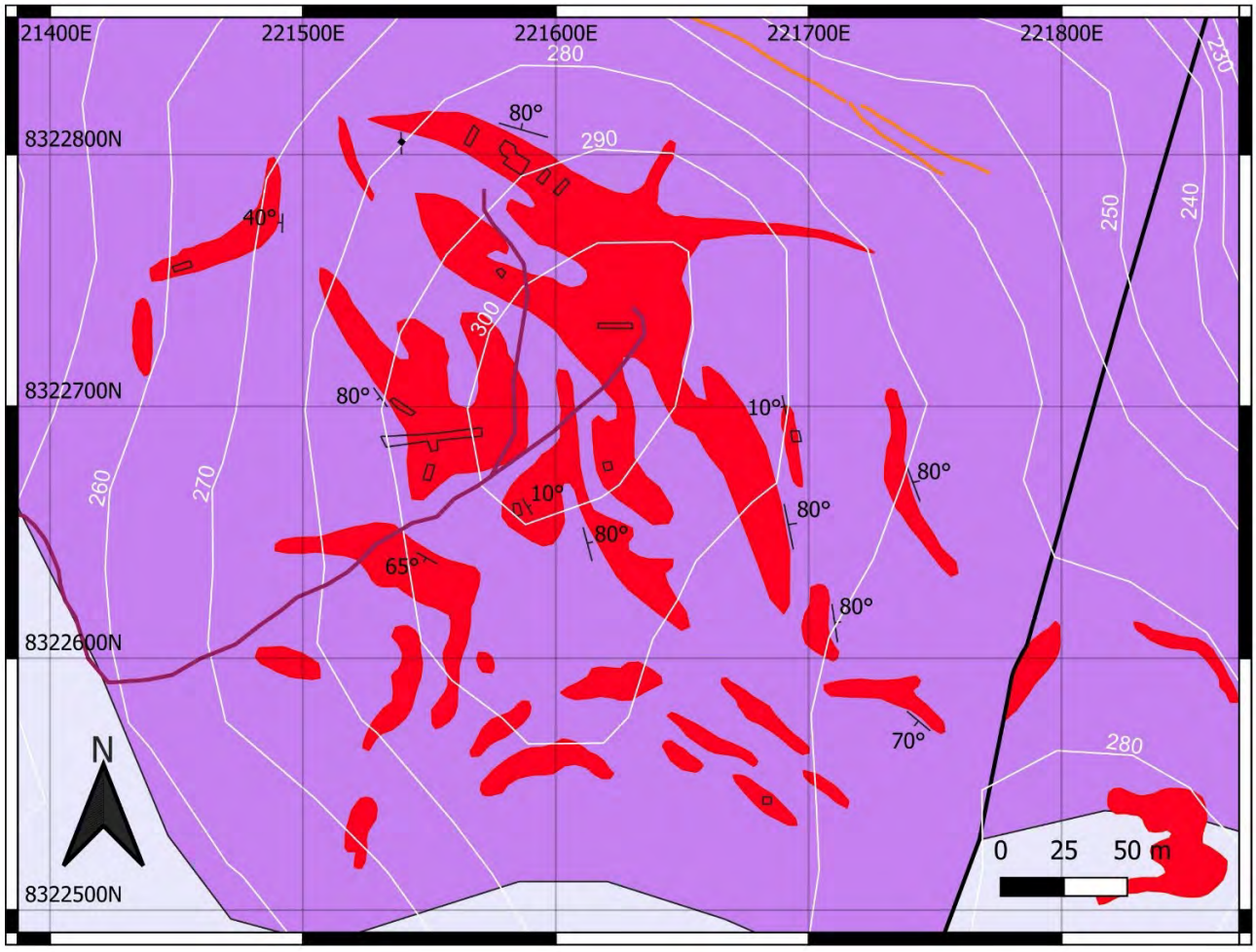


Figure 10: Map of Interpreted Geology of the project area.

In addition, detailed mapping of individual sites has revealed important features of the pegmatites, such as confirmation of their orientation (Figure 10) that need to be known to optimise drilling planning.



Legend

Access
- Tracks

DEM
- Contours (meters above mean sea-level)

Structure
- Fault
- Orientation of vertical foliation
- Orientation of pegmatite
- Workings

Veins and Dykes
- Quartz Vein
- Pegmatite

Rock units
- Pyroxenite/gabbro-norite
- Namibe Group Schist unit d

Site 21N

WGS-84 UTM projection zone 33L
Grid convergence 1°W
Magnetic declination 6°W (2022)

Figure 11: Geology Map of Site 21n.

Site-visit by drilling contractor

Although the Namibe Lithium Project is comprised of ground that is under-explored, recent inspections have confirmed that there are sufficient known lithium-bearing pegmatites within the project to warrant consideration of drilling. With this in-mind, a request was made to Geoangol SA, an Angolan company that provides both drilling and laboratory (analytical) services, to send representatives to the project to verify achievability and logistical requirements of a drilling program within the project. Geoangol sent three personnel (Figure 12) to meet with Paul Williams and Peter Spitalny, who provided a guided tour of the project and potential drill-targets.

Figure 12: From left to right; Peter Spitalny, Kakoma Mboko (Geoangol), Jennifer dos Santos (Geoangol), Rangi Tuoro (Geoangol), Paul Williams and Benhur Gomes (Field assistant & logistics) at site 21n.

The Geoangol personnel confirmed that access into the project was adequate, potential drilling locations shown to them were achievable and that they were able to supply drill-rigs and personnel to complete a drilling program if requested to do so.

Discussions with Angolan government

High-level discussions were had with Dr Andre Buta Neto, National Director of Mineral Resources and Jose Galiano, Consultant to His Excellency, Diamantino Azevedo, Minister for Mineral Resources, Petroleum and Gas (in lieu of the minister himself, who was presenting at the International Conference of Renewable Energies), as well as with Jacinto Rocha, Chairman of the ANRM (National Agency for Mineral Resources).

There was a unanimous expression of support and enthusiasm for the project, including a commitment to assist in the development of the project.

Next steps

Tyranna will provide a further update to the market once Angolan Minerals has received and verified the pending assay results. We anticipate these results prior to the end of August.

Authorised by the Board of Tyranna Resources Ltd
Joe Graziano
Director

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 Member of the AusIMM. Mr Spitalny is employed of Han-Ree Holdings Pty Ltd and provides his services to Tyranna as their Principal Technical Advisor. 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.

Please don't hesitate to get in touch

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Appendix 1

Site code	Sample I.D.	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Grid	Sample source
21n	NR001	221550	8322810	WGS-84 z33L	lag adjacent to outcrop
21n	NR002	221570	8322805	WGS-84 z33L	lag adjacent to outcrop
21n	NR003	221586	8322796	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in pit
21n	NR004	221590	8322794	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in pit
21n	NR005	221596	8322782	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in pit
21n	NR006	221619	8322744	WGS-84 z33L	outcrop
21n	NR007	221621	8322744	WGS-84 z33L	lag adjacent to outcrop
21n	NR008	221618	8322729	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in trench
21n	NR009	221616	8322728	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in trench
21n	NR010	221615	8322725	WGS-84 z33L	outcrop
21n	NR011	221641	8322737	WGS-84 z33L	lag adjacent to outcrop
21n	NR012	221618	8322677	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in pit
21n	NR013	221616	8322680	WGS-84 z33L	outcrop
21n	NR014	221584	8322669	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in pit
21n	NR015	221563	8322677	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in pit
21n	NR016	221551	8322676	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in pit
21n	NR017	221549	8322687	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in trench
21n	NR018	221550	8322684	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in pit
21n	NR019	221534	8322700	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in pit
21n	NR020	221570	8322688	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in trench
21n	NR021	221576	8322752	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in pit
21n	NR022	221565	8322768	WGS-84 z33L	outcrop
21n	NR023	221560	8322757	WGS-84 z33L	outcrop
21n	NR024	221485	8322772	WGS-84 z33L	lag adjacent to outcrop
21n	NR025	221451	8322754	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in pit
21n	NR026	221449	8322753	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in pit
19a	NR027	225378	8320766	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in pit
19a	NR028	225412	8320745	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in pit
19a	NR029	225438	8320742	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in pit
19a	NR030	225414	8320740	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in pit
19a	NR031	225372	8320724	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in pit
19a	NR032	225391	8320755	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in pit
21k	NR033	225493	8323119	WGS-84 z33L	lag adjacent to outcrop
21k	NR034	225516	8323146	WGS-84 z33L	outcrop
21k	NR035	225491	8323160	WGS-84 z33L	lag adjacent to outcrop
21k	NR036	225440	8323172	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in trench
21k	NR037	225437	8323174	WGS-84 z33L	small dump
21k	NR038	225426	8323189	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in trench
21k	NR039	225417	8323182	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in trench
21k	NR040	225403	8323237	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in trench
19b	NR041	226120	8323022	WGS-84 z33L	outcrop
19b	NR042	226113	8323014	WGS-84 z33L	outcrop
19b	NR043	226106	8323000	WGS-84 z33L	outcrop

Site code	Sample I.D.	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Grid	Sample source
19b	NR044	226109	8323026	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in trench
22a	NR045	228416	8318692	WGS-84 z33L	stockpile next to pit
21g	NR046	229510	8318845	WGS-84 z33L	exposure in trench
21n	NR047	221565	8322795	WGS-84 z33L	large dump
21n	NR048	221565	8322795	WGS-84 z33L	large dump
21n	NR049	221565	8322795	WGS-84 z33L	large dump
21n	NR050	221565	8322795	WGS-84 z33L	large dump
21n	Bulk_Met_22	221565	8322795	WGS-84 z33L	large dump

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 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.	• Rock-chip samples. Samples collected were around 2–3kg and comprised of grab samples of rock or of mineral specimens, mostly collected from pegmatite outcrop. • Samples included grab samples of rock from random outcrops along with selected mineral specimens chosen to enable determination of fractionation indices or confirm presence of diagnostic LCT enrichment and enable geochemical characterisation of individual pegmatites. Specimens of suspected lithium minerals are a valid means of assessing the tenor and quality of lithium mineralisation and may enable verification of mineral species. • A total of 50 samples were collected by an experienced field geologist and sent to Geoangol Laboratories (Angola) for processing to pulps, with pulps then exported to Nagrom Laboratory in Perth, Western Australia, for analyses. • Laboratory QAQC duplicates and blanks will be inserted.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg 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).	• Not applicable; no drilling results discussed.
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.	• Not applicable; no drilling results discussed.
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.	• Rock-chip samples are not logged, however basic topography, environment, sample nature and geological, mineralogical, and petrographic details are recorded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Not applicable; drilling results not discussed. • All samples dry. • Laboratory standards, splits and repeats will be used for quality control. • The sample type and method was of acceptable standard for first pass pegmatite mapping or sampling and represents standard industry practice at this stage of investigation.
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.	• Sample preparation is integral to the analysis process as it ensures a representative sample is presented for assay. The preparation process includes sorting, drying, crushing, splitting and pulverising. • Rock Chip samples will be assayed by Nagrom Perth Laboratory for multi-elements using Sodium Peroxide Fusion and ICPMS analysis for Li2O(%), Be, Cs, Nb, Rb, Sn, Ta & Y, and ICPOES analysis for Al, B, Ba, Ca, Fe, K, P, Si, & Ti. • Laboratory standards, splits and repeats will be used for quality control.
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.	• Assay results have not yet been received. • Data entry carried out by field personnel thus minimizing transcription or other errors. Careful field documentation procedures and rigorous database validation ensure that field and assay data are merged accurately. Data has been checked. • No adjustments are made to 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.	• Sample locations picked up with handheld Garmin *GPSmap64*, having an accuracy of approximately +/- 3m. (sufficient for first pass pegmatite mapping). • 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.
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.	• Samples were selected by the geologist to assist with identification of the nature of the mineralisation present at each location. No set sample spacing was used and samples were taken based upon geological variation at the location. • Sample compositing was not applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Surface samples of "points" only. Does not provide orientation, width information. Associated structural measurements and interpretation by geologist can assist in understanding geological context.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were securely packaged when transported to ensure safe arrival at assay facility.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Not necessary at this stage of the exploration.

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. 001/02/01/T.P/ANG-MIREMPET/2022, held 100% by VIG World Angola LDA, who have signed a legally binding agreement with Angolan Minerals Pty Ltd, such that Angolan Minerals Pty Ltd will purchase the licence to acquire 100% ownership. Tyranna has signed a legally binding agreement in which it acquires 80% ownership of Angolan Minerals Pty Ltd and thus has an 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 granted 25/02/2022 and is valid until 25/02/2024, at which time the term may be extended for an additional 5 years. The licence is maintained in good-standing.
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 an estimated 600 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.
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.	• Not applicable; drilling results not included in the announcement. • The location and description of samples is included in the report as Appendix 1.
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.	• Not applicable; rock chip sample results reported as individual surface samples.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Not applicable, rock chip sample results reported as individual surface samples.

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.	• Drilling is not discussed in the report, so drill plans and cross-sections are not included. • Maps displaying locations of mineralised samples collected from the surface are included in 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.	• Not applicable; rock-chip assay results are not reported in the preceding 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.	• All meaningful and 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.	• At the time of reporting, the results were still being evaluated but it is envisaged that in the short term further mapping and sampling is warranted to investigate potential additional lithium pegmatites. In the longer term, drilling to test extensions at depth will be required.