TYRANNA RESOURCES LTD

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

22 February 2023

ASX:TYX

Issued Capital

2,405,425,325 shares
576,935,342 @ 0.01 options
1,000,000 @ 0.075 options
1,000,000 @ 0.10 options
700,000,000 performance shares

Directors

Joe Graziano
Paul Williams
Peter Spitalny
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 owns 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.

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Maiden drill program intersects 2.02% lithium over 22.75 metres

Highlights

- **High-grade lithium mineralisation discovery from very short maiden drill program**
- **NDDH004; 22.75m @ 2.02% Li_2O from 20.25m**
  - **Includes 7m @ 3.06% Li_2O from 24m**
  - **Containing 1m @ 5.26% Li_2O from 29m**
- **NDDH005; 7m @ 1.80% Li_2O and 3.90m & 0.70% Li_2O**
- **NDDH009; 14m @ 1.39% Li_2O**
- **Spodumene dominates the lithium mineralisation**
- **Potential credits; high grade Tantalum, Tin and Pollucite**
- **Follow up drilling to commence as soon as possible with planning well advanced**

Tyranna Resources Ltd (ASX: TYX) is very pleased to announce the results of its maiden drilling campaign at the Muvero Prospect Angola, Africa with intersections of high-grade lithium mineralisation encountered during a very short maiden drill program. See (Figures 1 and 2).

Tyranna Technical Director, Peter Spitalny, commented: *"With only 2% of the pegmatites in the Namibe Lithium Project having been sampled, these high-grade results from the Muvero prospect are a very strong indication of what may be present at other prospects. Follow-up drilling to test Muvero at depth is a priority for the exploration team, along with expanding our efforts to investigate the full extent of the project. 2023 is shaping up to be a busy and exciting year and these results maybe the first discovery of a new and exciting lithium region in Africa!"*

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Summary of Drilling Results

Drill-holes NDDH004, NDDH005 and NDDH009 intersected different parts of the same zone of lithium mineralisation (Figure 1), with the following results:

NDDH004; from 20.25m to 43m, **22.75m @ 2.02% Li_2O**

including 24m to 31m, **7m @ 3.06% Li_2O**,

which contains **1m @ 5.26% Li_2O** from 29m (Figure 2)

NDDH005; from 13.10m to 17.00m, 3.90m @ 0.70% Li_2O

And from 26.00m to 32.00m, **7m @ 1.80% Li_2O**

NDDH009; from 10.00m to 24.00m, **14m @ 1.39% Li_2O**

including 14.30m to 19.00m, **4.70m @ 1.95% Li_2O**

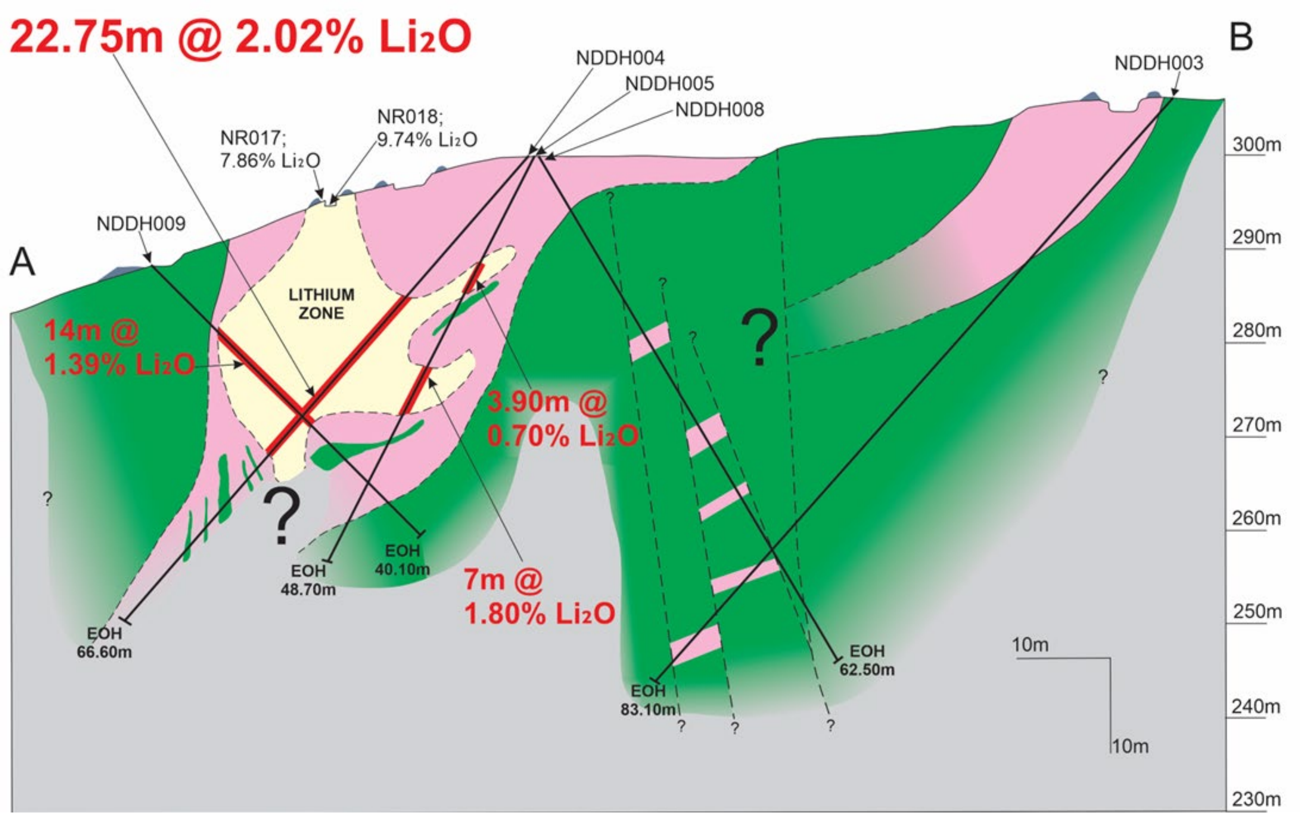

Figure 1: Cross-section AB, displaying intersected zone of high-grade lithium mineralisation.

Note: limited surface exposure of the high-grade lithium mineralisation, with rock-chip samples NR017 (spodumene) and NR018 (amblygonite-montebrasite) collected from small prospecting pits. Also, pegmatite = pink, host-rock = green and uncertain rock-types, i.e., areas not penetrated by drill-holes, = grey. Refer to figure 3 for location of the cross-section.

In addition, some very high grades of Tantalum and Tin, commodities that commonly occur with lithium minerals in many pegmatites, were attained, e.g., 1m from 18m @ 2036ppm Ta (i.e., **1m @ 0.25% Ta_2O_5**) in NDDH009 and 1m from 17m @ 2146ppm Sn (i.e., **1m @ 0.27% SnO2**) in NDDH004. These grades suggest that zones of economically significant Tantalum mineralisation and Tin mineralisation, may be present in the Muvero pegmatite.

The intersection by NDDH004 of an interval of high grades of Caesium by NDDH004 (40m – 41m, 1m @ 23,884ppm Cs, i.e., **1m @ 2.53% Cs_2O**) suggests that the drill-hole passed through part of a **pollucite** zone. This proves that pollucite is present in at least two parts of the Muvero pegmatite and may prove to be an economically significant component.

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Figure 2: NDDH004, Interval 29m-30m (1m @ 5.26% Li_2O) outlined. Spodumene labelled spd.
Pale blue = albite (variety cleavelandite), purple = lepidolite, grey = quartz

See Appendix 2 for a full list of drill results.

Drilling and Sampling Parameters

Nine drill-holes, NDDH001 to NDDH009 were completed (Figure 3), of which 5 drill-holes, NDDH004, NDDH005, NDDH006, NDDH007 and NDDH009, intersected pegmatite containing lithium-bearing zones. The drill-core from these drill-holes were sampled and assayed. Details of drill-hole locations and orientations and assay results are appended (Appendix 1; Collar Table, Appendix 2; Assay Results).

Quality Assurance and Quality Control strategies, including use of Blanks, Certified Reference Materials and Field Duplicates (quarter core) were implemented. Details of sampling procedures and assaying methods are provided in the appended JORC Table 1.

Analysis of the QA/QC samples assay results confirm that the assay results for the drilling discussed in this announcement are accurate and precise.

As the Muvero pegmatite is very coarse-grained, intersections of the mineralised zone will include randomly variable proportions of lithium minerals and matrix minerals. Therefore, the mineralised zone is more accurately defined by mineral composition than merely relying upon grade cut-offs and this approach has been used in defining and reporting the mineralised intervals. Furthermore, any mineralisation contained within altered host-rock is specifically excluded.

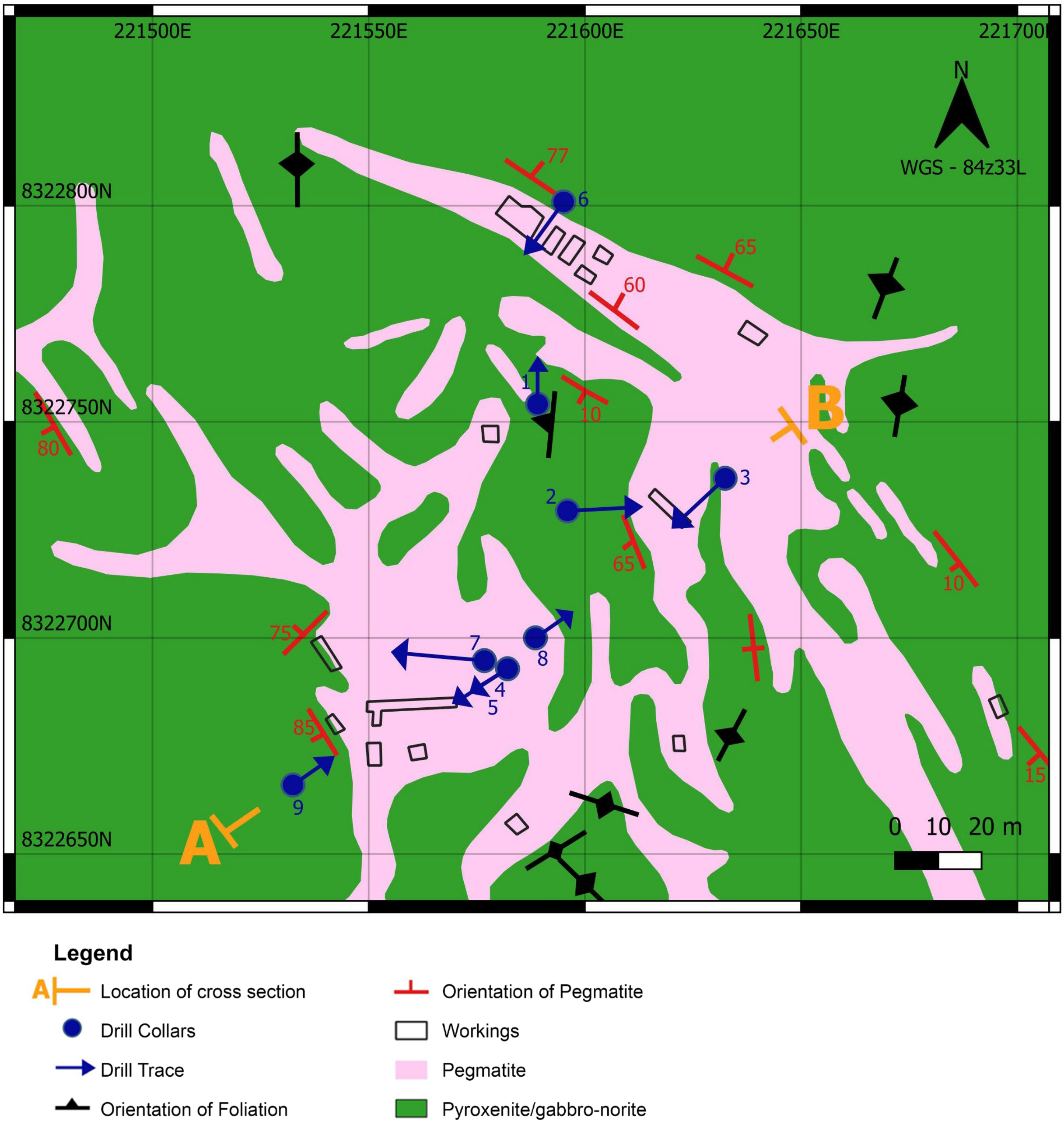

Figure 3: Muvero: Drill Collar Plan December 2022

Drilling Results Conclusions

The Muvero Prospect appears to be dominated by a single pegmatite that intruded a complex set of fractures, which resulting in the pegmatite consisting of interlinked segments of varying orientation and thickness, including distinct bulges. High-grade lithium mineralisation appears to be mainly located in thicker portions of the pegmatite, especially the bulging portions.

Field observations establish that the pegmatite ascended into the fractures, i.e., **the pegmatite source is below the pegmatites that outcrop.** It is not unusual for pegmatites to extend hundreds of metres below the surface, and it is likely that this applies to the Muvero Prospect also. ***It is also likely that there are additional bulges, and there may be a large thick source-pegmatite, containing high-grade lithium mineralisation, from which the pegmatites exposed at surface emanate.***

Drilling in 2022 confirmed high-quality high-grade lithium mineralisation is present at Muvero and that at least some of these high-grade zones may be much larger than their surface-expressions suggest, e.g., as shown in Figure 3:

> **Drilling in 2022 "barely scratched the surface" of Muvero**

> **Drilling in 2022 covered only a small portion of the surface extent of Muvero**

> **There is significant untested potential at Muvero (Figure 4)**

> Testing Muvero adequately requires more drill-holes and deeper drill-holes.

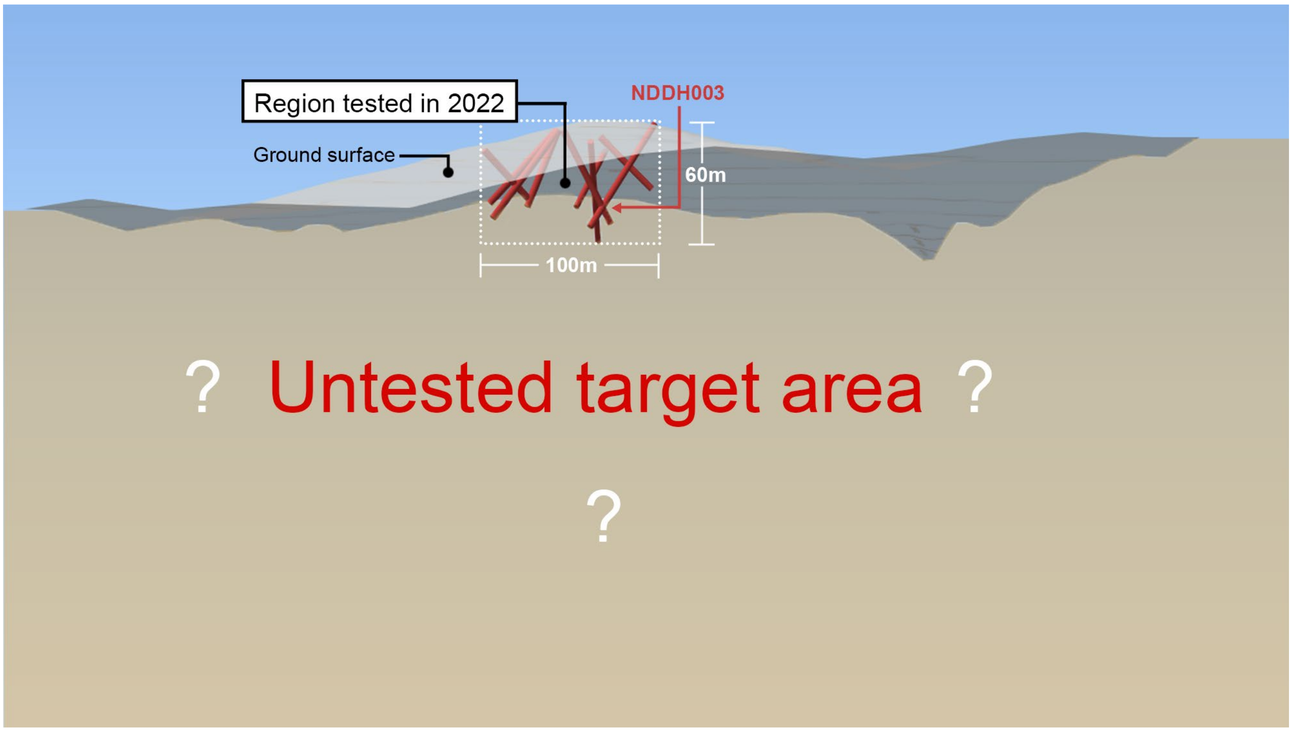

Figure 4: Schematic representation of drilling coverage to-date at Muvero

Note that drill-hole NDDH003 is labelled to provide a reference to the orientation of the image.

Tyranna intends to complete follow-up drilling at Muvero to test its potential more thoroughly by extending coverage and ensuring greater depth of penetration of the drill-holes.

Next Steps

The mineralisation intersected by NDDH004, NDDH005 and NDDH009 is very similar to the material collected in 2022 as a bulk sample for metallurgical testing.

Metallurgical testing of the bulk sample is currently in-progress and results are expected in late March or early April, these results will be reported as soon as they are available.

In the meantime, Tyranna will complete fieldwork testing some remote targets within the Namibe Lithium Project and initiating access and site-works preceding the next drilling campaign. Information about this program will follow in due course.

Tyranna is currently finalising the next drilling campaign which will include deeper drilling at the Muvero Prospect, along with drilling of at least 2 additional prospects. The second drill program at Namibe will commence as soon as possible and the exploration team are fast tracking the planning due to the very exciting maiden drill results obtained.

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: Collar Table

Hole I.D.	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (m)	Grid	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	EOH (m)
NDDH001	221588	8322755	296	WGS-84 z 33L	-45	360	92.90
NDDH002	221595	8322732	298	WGS-84 z 33L	-45	087	44.40
NDDH003	221629	8322740	306	WGS-84 z 33L	-48	227	83.10
NDDH004	221572	8322695	300	WGS-84 z 33L	-48	237	66.60
NDDH005	221572	8322695	300	WGS-84 z 33L	-63	238	48.70
NDDH006	221596	8322799	292	WGS-84 z 33L	-48	216	50.00
NDDH007	221571	8322696	300	WGS-84 z 33L	-45	275	58.90
NDDH008	221575	8322695	300	WGS-84 z33L	-60	055	62.50
NDDH009	221532	8322669	288	WGS-84 z 33L	-45	055	40.10

Note: Azimuth stated with respect to True North (Magnetic declination approximately -6°)

Appendix 2: Assay Results

					Li_2O	Cs	Ta	Sn
				Method	ICP005	ICP005	ICP005	ICP005
				Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
Drill-hole	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Composition**	**Sample ID**	0.001	1	1	1
NDDH004	0.00	1.00	pegmatite	NDC0001	0.047	28	7	53
NDDH004	1.00	2.00	pegmatite	NDC0002	**0.151**	134	11	161
NDDH004	2.00	3.00	pegmatite	NDC0003	0.093	59	8	99
NDDH004	3.00	4.00	pegmatite	NDC0004	0.052	21	5	49
NDDH004	4.00	5.00	pegmatite	NDC0005	0.031	27	3	31
NDDH004	5.00	6.00	pegmatite	NDC0006	**0.128**	80	10	100
NDDH004	6.00	7.00	pegmatite	NDC0007	**0.143**	65	11	125
NDDH004	7.00	8.00	pegmatite	NDC0008	0.060	22	5	53
NDDH004	8.00	9.00	pegmatite	NDC0009	0.036	21	8	57
NDDH004	9.00	10.00	pegmatite	NDC0010	0.020	12	10	60
NDDH004	10.00	11.00	pegmatite	NDC0011	0.023	9	4	27
NDDH004	11.00	12.00	pegmatite	NDC0012	0.084	109	8	32
NDDH004	12.00	13.00	pegmatite	NDC0013	**0.112**	71	7	50
NDDH004	13.00	14.00	pegmatite	NDC0014	0.061	36	7	36
NDDH004	14.00	15.00	pegmatite	NDC0015	0.023	20	8	20
NDDH004	15.00	16.00	pegmatite	NDC0016	0.033	22	58	248
NDDH004	16.00	17.00	pegmatite	NDC0017	0.040	46	124	381
NDDH004	17.00	18.00	pegmatite	NDC0018	0.068	77	79	**2146**
NDDH004	18.00	19.00	pegmatite	NDC0019	0.027	13	32	58
NDDH004	19.00	19.80	pegmatite	NDC0020	0.051	13	8	27
NDDH004	19.80	20.25	pegmatite	NDC0021	**0.547**	415	26	421
NDDH004	20.25	21.50	pegmatite	NDC0022	**2.554**	639	49	**511**
NDDH004	21.50	23.00	pegmatite	NDC0023	**4.279**	333	45	157
NDDH004	23.00	24.00	pegmatite	NDC0024	**0.722**	222	50	37
NDDH004	24.00	25.00	pegmatite	NDC0025	**3.018**	1501	66	157
NDDH004	25.00	26.00	pegmatite	NDC0026	**2.713**	993	69	135
NDDH004	26.00	27.00	pegmatite	NDC0027	**3.324**	946	109	168
NDDH004	27.00	28.00	pegmatite	NDC0028	**2.039**	1039	82	320
NDDH004	28.00	29.00	pegmatite	NDC0029	**3.424**	1440	64	221
NDDH004	28.00	29.00	pegmatite/duplicate	NDC0030	3.621	1568	60	208
NDDH004			Blank	NDC0031	0.003	18	<1	<1
NDDH004			Standard	NDC0032	1.694	166	137	284
NDDH004	29.00	30.00	pegmatite	NDC0033	**5.255**	1505	40	185
NDDH004	30.00	31.00	pegmatite	NDC0034	**1.659**	715	**406**	444
NDDH004	31.00	32.00	pegmatite	NDC0035	**0.834**	160	31	69
NDDH004	32.00	33.00	pegmatite	NDC0036	**4.611**	946	49	430
NDDH004	33.00	34.00	pegmatite	NDC0037	**1.884**	118	23	187
NDDH004	34.00	35.00	pegmatite	NDC0038	**0.154**	99	51	**1384**
NDDH004	35.00	36.00	pegmatite	NDC0039	0.054	33	33	253
NDDH004	36.00	37.00	pegmatite	NDC0040	0.053	29	29	208
NDDH004	37.00	38.00	pegmatite	NDC0041	**0.129**	59	18	44
NDDH004	38.00	39.00	pegmatite	NDC0042	**0.392**	175	68	134
NDDH004	39.00	40.00	pegmatite	NDC0043	**0.216**	134	57	56
NDDH004	40.00	41.00	pegmatite	NDC0044	**1.644**	**23884**	75	149
NDDH004	41.00	42.00	pegmatite	NDC0045	**1.724**	1699	93	178
NDDH004	42.00	43.00	pegmatite	NDC0046	**0.913**	98	63	60
NDDH004	43.00	44.00	pegmatite	NDC0047	0.056	24	21	16
NDDH004	44.00	44.65	pegmatite	NDC0048	0.049	19	14	46
NDDH004	44.65	45.20	*mafic host-rock*	NDC0049	0.084	134	<1	29

Appendix 2: Assay Results (continued)

					Li_2O	Cs	Ta	Sn
				Method	ICP005	ICP005	ICP005	ICP005
				Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
Drill-hole	**From (m)**	**To (m)**		**Sample ID**	0.001	1	1	1
NDDH005	0.00	1.00	pegmatite	NDC0050	0.049	23	4	46
NDDH005	1.00	2.00	pegmatite	NDC0051	0.068	224	4	33
NDDH005	2.00	3.00	pegmatite	NDC0052	0.076	104	6	97
NDDH005	3.00	4.00	pegmatite	NDC0053	0.038	19	4	38
NDDH005	4.00	4.80	pegmatite	NDC0054	0.075	31	12	87
NDDH005	4.80	5.50	pegmatite	NDC0055	0.068	26	17	433
NDDH005	6.40	7.00	pegmatite	NDC0056	**0.104**	24	9	130
NDDH005	7.00	8.00	pegmatite	NDC0057	0.055	30	6	53
NDDH005	8.00	9.00	pegmatite	NDC0058	0.018	16	<1	12
NDDH005	9.00	9.70	pegmatite	NDC0059	0.023	21	<1	7
NDDH005	10.50	11.10	pegmatite	NDC0060	0.020	12	2	13
NDDH005	11.10	12.10	pegmatite	NDC0061	0.033	68	4	16
NDDH005	12.10	12.70	pegmatite	NDC0062	0.012	8	4	50
NDDH005	13.10	14.00	pegmatite	NDC0063	**0.973**	33	6	81
NDDH005	14.00	15.00	pegmatite	NDC0064	0.063	35	2	16
NDDH005	14.00	15.00	pegmatite/duplicate	NDC0065	0.419	74	2	20
NDDH005			Blank	NDC0066	0.002	<1	<1	<1
NDDH005			Standard	NDC0067	1.751	196	142	287
NDDH005	15.00	16.00	pegmatite	NDC0068	**0.341**	287	172	17
NDDH005	16.00	17.00	pegmatite	NDC0069	**1.536**	1159	43	82
NDDH005	17.20	18.25	*mafic host-rock*	NDC0070	0.457	680	3	102
NDDH005	18.25	19.00	pegmatite	NDC0071	0.012	4	2	2
NDDH005	19.00	20.00	pegmatite	NDC0072	0.023	19	44	**1426**
NDDH005	20.00	21.00	pegmatite	NDC0073	0.059	87	4	23
NDDH005	21.00	21.70	pegmatite	NDC0074	0.006	5	3	5
NDDH005	22.35	23.00	pegmatite	NDC0075	0.038	22	2	34
NDDH005	23.00	24.00	pegmatite	NDC0076	0.027	15	2	12
NDDH005	24.00	25.00	pegmatite	NDC0077	0.065	16	2	11
NDDH005	25.00	26.00	pegmatite	NDC0078	0.043	16	8	57
NDDH005	26.00	27.00	pegmatite	NDC0079	**0.658**	66	50	87
NDDH005	27.00	28.00	pegmatite	NDC0080	0.070	29	21	43
NDDH005	28.00	29.00	pegmatite	NDC0081	**2.023**	67	15	139
NDDH005	29.00	30.00	pegmatite	NDC0082	**3.638**	115	30	191
NDDH005	30.00	31.00	pegmatite	NDC0083	**2.368**	430	98	146
NDDH005	31.00	32.00	pegmatite	NDC0084	**2.068**	104	36	356
NDDH005	32.00	33.00	pegmatite	NDC0085	0.027	25	3	15
NDDH005	33.00	34.00	pegmatite	NDC0086	0.017	17	1	5
NDDH005	34.00	35.00	*pegmatite & host rock*	NDC0087	0.054	147	1	11
NDDH005	35.00	36.00	*pegmatite & host rock*	NDC0088	0.063	142	1	11
NDDH005	36.00	37.00	pegmatite	NDC0089	0.010	17	<1	1
NDDH005	37.00	38.00	pegmatite	NDC0090	0.007	42	3	6
NDDH005	38.00	39.00	pegmatite	NDC0091	0.008	11	3	9
NDDH005	39.00	40.00	pegmatite	NDC0092	0.075	36	71	9
NDDH005	40.00	41.00	pegmatite	NDC0093	0.090	63	41	12
NDDH005	41.00	42.00	pegmatite	NDC0094	0.016	20	8	2
NDDH005	41.00	42.00	pegmatite/duplicate	NDC0095	0.012	16	4	4
NDDH005			Blank	NDC0096	0.002	3	<1	<1
NDDH005			Standard	NDC0097	0.734	154	412	467
NDDH005	42.00	43.00	pegmatite	NDC0098	0.014	6	14	4
NDDH005	43.00	43.87	pegmatite	NDC0099	0.028	37	1	5
NDDH005	43.87	45.00	mafic host-rock	NDC0100	0.019	81	<1	20

Appendix 2: Assay Results (continued)

					Li_2O	Cs	Ta	Sn
				Method	ICP005	ICP005	ICP005	ICP005
				Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
Drill-hole	**From (m)**	**To (m)**		**Sample ID**	0.001	1	1	1
NDDH006	5.00	5.70	*mafic host-rock*	NDC0101	0.195	552	<1	7
NDDH006	5.70	6.30	pegmatite	NDC0102	0.011	30	4	1
NDDH006	6.35	7.00	pegmatite	NDC0103	0.013	23	4	5
NDDH006	7.00	8.00	pegmatite	NDC0104	0.062	34	**293**	108
NDDH006	8.00	9.00	pegmatite	NDC0105	**0.119**	72	25	10
NDDH006	9.00	10.00	pegmatite	NDC0106	0.072	9	52	2
NDDH006	10.00	11.00	pegmatite	NDC0107	**0.146**	26	75	8
NDDH006	11.00	12.00	pegmatite	NDC0108	0.042	30	14	4
NDDH006	12.00	13.00	pegmatite	NDC0109	0.020	67	4	11
NDDH006	13.00	14.00	pegmatite	NDC0110	0.011	9	<1	1
NDDH006	14.00	15.00	*mafic host-rock*	NDC0111	0.123	160	<1	5
NDDH007	0.00	1.00	pegmatite	NDC0112	0.022	12	5	88
NDDH007	1.00	2.00	pegmatite	NDC0113	0.045	34	4	52
NDDH007	2.00	3.00	pegmatite	NDC0114	0.016	5	7	30
NDDH007	3.00	4.00	pegmatite	NDC0115	0.015	8	3	23
NDDH007	4.00	5.00	pegmatite	NDC0116	**0.121**	3	5	13
NDDH007	5.00	6.00	pegmatite	NDC0117	0.014	3	3	4
NDDH007	6.00	6.90	pegmatite	NDC0118	0.020	2	1	3
NDDH007	6.90	8.00	mafic host-rock	NDC0119	0.042	59	<1	30
NDDH007	11.00	11.88	mafic host-rock	NDC0120	0.040	71	<1	15
NDDH007	11.88	13.00	pegmatite	NDC0121	0.085	33	2	18
NDDH007	13.00	14.00	pegmatite	NDC0122	0.079	127	7	132
NDDH007	14.00	15.00	pegmatite	NDC0123	**1.357**	24	12	193
NDDH007	15.00	16.00	pegmatite	NDC0124	**0.161**	198	6	110
NDDH007	16.00	17.00	pegmatite	NDC0125	0.091	55	90	242
NDDH007	17.00	18.00	pegmatite	NDC0126	0.026	17	3	10
NDDH007	18.00	19.00	pegmatite	NDC0127	0.016	26	4	12
NDDH007	19.00	20.00	pegmatite	NDC0128	0.045	22	9	17
NDDH007	20.00	21.00	pegmatite	NDC0129	0.054	12	13	382
NDDH007	21.00	22.00	pegmatite	NDC0130	0.046	24	7	14
NDDH007	21.00	22.00	pegmatite/duplicate	NDC0131	0.059	36	3	12
NDDH007			Blank	NDC0132	0.002	<1	<1	<1
NDDH007			Standard	NDC0133	0.725	134	394	407
NDDH007	22.00	23.00	pegmatite	NDC0134	0.024	20	5	9
NDDH007	23.00	24.00	pegmatite	NDC0135	0.015	18	9	412
NDDH007	24.00	25.00	pegmatite	NDC0136	0.054	25	5	113
NDDH007	25.00	26.00	pegmatite	NDC0137	0.057	67	2	10
NDDH007	26.00	26.60	pegmatite	NDC0138	0.046	22	<1	4
NDDH007	26.60	27.32	pegmatite	NDC0139	0.024	19	1	2
NDDH007	27.32	28.00	*mafic host-rock*	NDC0140	0.302	201	<1	19
NDDH007	28.00	28.75	*mafic host-rock*	NDC0141	0.557	387	2	34
NDDH007	28.75	29.40	pegmatite	NDC0142	0.032	40	<1	1
NDDH007	29.40	30.00	pegmatite	NDC0143	0.020	10	2	2
NDDH007	30.00	31.00	pegmatite	NDC0144	0.054	21	3	31
NDDH007	31.00	32.00	pegmatite	NDC0145	0.061	16	3	10
NDDH007	32.00	33.00	pegmatite	NDC0146	0.032	14	2	7
NDDH007	33.00	34.00	pegmatite	NDC0147	0.020	11	1	<1
NDDH007	34.00	34.90	pegmatite	NDC0148	0.029	23	<1	3
NDDH007	34.90	35.30	*mafic host-rock*	NDC0149	0.188	415	1	38
NDDH007	35.30	36.00	pegmatite	NDC0150	0.026	10	3	4

Appendix 2: Assay Results (continued)

					Li_2O	Cs	Ta	Sn
				Method	ICP005	ICP005	ICP005	ICP005
				Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
Drill-hole	**From (m)**	**To (m)**		**Sample ID**	0.001	1	1	1
NDDH007	36.00	37.00	pegmatite	NDC0151	0.047	38	3	6
NDDH007	37.00	38.00	pegmatite	NDC0152	0.055	32	3	6
NDDH007	38.00	39.00	pegmatite	NDC0153	0.049	35	4	21
NDDH007	39.00	40.00	pegmatite	NDC0154	0.071	40	3	16
NDDH007	40.00	41.00	pegmatite	NDC0155	0.068	23	3	12
NDDH007	41.00	42.00	pegmatite	NDC0156	0.019	19	2	6
NDDH007	42.00	42.60	pegmatite	NDC0157	0.007	6	<1	<1
NDDH007	42.60	43.23	pegmatite	NDC0158	0.022	16	3	6
NDDH007	43.23	44.00	*mafic host-rock*	NDC0159	0.095	344	5	81
NDDH009	8.30	9.33	*mafic host-rock*	NDC0160	0.147	408	1	31
NDDH009	9.33	10.00	pegmatite	NDC0161	0.070	51	19	33
NDDH009	10.00	11.00	pegmatite	NDC0162	**2.835**	703	107	136
NDDH009	11.00	12.00	pegmatite	NDC0163	**2.587**	2075	**453**	142
NDDH009	12.00	13.00	pegmatite	NDC0164	**0.912**	1080	**350**	79
NDDH009	13.00	14.30	pegmatite	NDC0165	0.012	36	18	<1
NDDH009	14.30	15.00	pegmatite	NDC0166	**1.967**	1071	**534**	91
NDDH009	15.00	16.00	pegmatite	NDC0167	**1.776**	1581	**543**	**502**
NDDH009	16.00	17.00	pegmatite	NDC0168	**3.680**	1743	126	228
NDDH009	16.00	17.00	pegmatite/duplicate	NDC0169	3.635	1692	146	257
NDDH009			Blank	NDC0170	0.003	5	6	1
NDDH009			Standard	NDC0171	1.728	175	147	295
NDDH009	17.00	18.00	pegmatite	NDC0172	**2.302**	1342	246	239
NDDH009	18.00	19.00	pegmatite	NDC0173	**0.624**	253	**2036**	361
NDDH009	19.00	20.00	pegmatite	NDC0174	**0.697**	432	44	222
NDDH009	20.00	21.00	pegmatite	NDC0175	**1.843**	1174	80	246
NDDH009	21.00	22.00	pegmatite	NDC0176	**0.523**	230	34	79
NDDH009	22.00	23.00	pegmatite	NDC0177	0.023	19	**434**	97
NDDH009	23.00	24.00	pegmatite	NDC0178	0.232	36	**286**	106
NDDH009	24.00	25.00	pegmatite	NDC0179	0.031	11	33	27
NDDH009	25.00	26.00	pegmatite	NDC0180	0.023	8	12	20
NDDH009	26.00	26.75	pegmatite	NDC0181	**0.122**	150	8	18
NDDH009	26.75	28.00	*mafic host-rock*	NDC0182	0.061	35	<1	9
NDDH009	28.00	29.00	*mafic host-rock*	NDC0183	0.083	87	<1	26
NDDH009	29.00	30.00	pegmatite	NDC0184	0.006	2	3	<1
NDDH009	30.00	31.00	pegmatite	NDC0185	0.014	3	1	3
NDDH009	31.00	32.00	pegmatite	NDC0186	0.025	15	25	146
NDDH009	32.00	33.00	pegmatite	NDC0187	0.046	18	15	64
NDDH009	33.00	34.00	pegmatite	NDC0188	0.022	19	6	14
NDDH009	33.00	34.00	pegmatite/duplicate	NDC0189	0.026	19	18	21
NDDH009			Blank	NDC0190	0.003	<1	<1	<1
NDDH009			Standard	NDC0191	0.741	151	473	409
NDDH009	34.00	35.00	pegmatite	NDC0192	0.019	18	10	13
NDDH009	35.00	36.00	pegmatite	NDC0193	0.011	3	1	2
NDDH009	36.00	37.00	*mafic host-rock*	NDC0194	0.020	46	<1	7

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 (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 (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.	• Diamond drilling, producing drill-core has been utilised to sample the pegmatite below ground surface. This method is recognised as providing the highest quality information and samples of the unexposed geology. • Diamond drilling has been used to obtain core samples which have then been cut longitudinally. Sections to be submitted for assay have been determined according to geological boundaries and, away from the contact zones, samples have been taken at 1-m intervals. • Samples submitted for assay were primarily segments of longitudinal half-core, with the one half retained as record of the drilled sequence. Field duplicates were prepared by longitudinally cutting half-core, with the resulting two segments of quarter core serving as a primary sample and a duplicate sample. • The submitted half-core samples typically have a mass of 3kg – 4kg, with quarter-core samples having a mass of 1.5kg – 2kg.
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).	• Diamond core drilling (DD) comprised of a mix of HQ and NQ diameter. Core orientation, where possible, was achieved through use of a Boart Longyear Trucore™ Upix One core orientation tool. Holes depths range from 40 to 92m.
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.	• All drill-core was laid-out, joined and the length was accurately measured so it could be compared to drillers core-blocks stating actual down-hole depth. For all drill-holes, core-loss was minimal, and recovery ranged from 93.94% to 100% with a mean of 99%. • Tyranna ensured adequate supervision of drilling was achieved by an experienced geologist so that correct drilling protocols were followed and sample recovery was maximized. • No sample bias has occurred due to loss or gain of any 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 core from DD holes is logged according to lithology and structure in sufficient detail sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimates, mining, and metallurgical studies. Logging included lithology, pegmatite zonation, texture, mineral composition and structure. • Logging was recorded on standard logging descriptive sheets and then entered into Excel tables. • Logging is qualitative in nature. All core was photographed. • 100% of all drill-holes were geologically logged.
	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• 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.	• Drill-core was cut longitudinally into two equal halves. One half was retained as record of the drilled sequence and the other half taken as a sample to be assayed. Field duplicates were prepared by longitudinally cutting the sample half-core, with the resulting two segments of quarter core serving as a primary sample and a duplicate sample. • Samples were submitted to Geoangol Laboratory in Luanda, Angola, where they are crushed and then pulverized to produce a pulp. A 100gm subsample is split and then exported to Australia for analytical determination. The sample preparation procedures implemented by Geoangol for drill-core samples incorporates standard industry best-practice and is appropriate. • Standard sub-sampling procedures are utilized by Geoangol at all stages of sample preparation such that each sub-sample split is representative of the whole it was derived from. • Duplicate sampling was incorporated in the reported drilling program. After half-core samples have been cut, the half to be used as a sample is then cut longitudinally, with the resulting two segments of quarter core serving as a primary sample and a duplicate sample. Assay results from duplicates have compared well with primary samples, with deviation explained by heterogeneity of mineral distribution. • 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.	• Diamond drill-hole (core) samples were submitted to Geoangol (Luanda, Angola) 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. • Review of the assay results from the QA/QC samples confirmed that required ranges of assay results had been attained with minor exceptions; one duplicate assay deviated from the primary assay, but this is understandable due to some heterogeneity in that segment of mineralisation. Also, results for one CRM assayed very close in value but at the high-end of the expected range. Given the almost prefect performance of the other CRM, perfect performance of blanks and generally excellent correlation of duplicates, it is likely the stated concentration of the CRM that assayed higher than expected was in error and understated.

		• The assay results are considered to be accurate and precise.
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.	• Results have been verified by alternative company personnel. • Twinned holes have not been used. • The drilling data is stored in hardcopy and digital format in the office in Perth, WA. • Assay results have not been adjusted. • In discussing the significance of the highest-grade results for Cs, Ta and Sn, the primary assay results, in ppm, were 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 *GPSmap64,* having an accuracy of approximately +/- 3m. • All locations recorded in WGS-84 Zone 33L • Topographic locations interpreted from GPS pickups (barometric altimeter) and field observations. • Down-hole survey achieved using a Champ Gyro™
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. • There is no apparent bias in any drill-samples to-date.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Chain of custody was maintained by Tyranna personnel on-site and during transport of the drill-core to Luanda. In Luanda, Tyranna personnel oversaw the cutting of the core, completed the sampling of the core, and submitted the samples to the Geoangol laboratory. Geoangol put the prepped samples (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 license 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 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 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.
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:	• This information is included as Appendix 1 and has not been excluded.

	– 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.	
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.	• Cut-off grades have not been applied. • Reported mineralised intervals are 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. • In the report this table is appended to, results are restricted to Li_2O, Cs, Ta, and Sn as these are economically significant components. • Metal equivalent values have not been reported.
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').	• The geometry of the mineralisation reported is not well understood and the pegmatite is not of uniform thickness. The intersected 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.
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 cross-section and drill plan (with scales) are included within the text of the report as Figures 1 and 3 respectively.
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 are reported and considered balanced and reliable.
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.	• At the time of reporting, the implications of the reported results were still being interpreted. Further mapping and sampling are warranted to investigate potential additional lithium pegmatites and additional drilling within the project is warranted.