

Aerial Reconnaissance of Russian Jack Lithium Project Completed – Additional Information

Highlights:

- Aerial reconnaissance over numerous outcropping locations completed.
- Outcrops identified by interpretation of hyperspectral data, assisted by the CSIRO, at the Russian Jack.
- Extensive systems of veins identified as potential pegmatites after a report from a recent collaboration with the CSIRO.

Tambourah Metals Ltd (ASX: TMB) is pleased to announce the successful completion of an aerial reconnaissance survey to validate and map the potential pegmatite swarms identified by remote sensing at several locations within the Russian Jack Project area, in the Pilbara region of Western Australia (refer Figure 1). Extensive vein systems have been identified and subsequent field work will commence in earnest in the coming months.

The primary objectives of the aerial reconnaissance were to assess the geological potential of the area, observe key exploration targets based on information from the CSIRO¹ collaboration and to gather geological information to guide our future exploration activities.

Ground reconnaissance will now ensue to evaluate, map and sample the extensive target outcrops within the Russian Jack Project area. This on-ground assessment will provide valuable insights and assist with selecting areas of interest for heritage surveys and future exploration activities. The company has applied to commence heritage surveys in selected areas, in accordance with the results of the aerial reconnaissance survey.

Additionally, the Haystack Well Project, adjacent to adjoining the Russian Jack project (refer Figure 2) recently acquired from MinRex was part of the area surveyed.

“The Twin Wells Alluvial Prospect showed strong extensive stacked swarms pegmatites striking within a southerly direction over 650 metres. Several rock chip samples were collected from the pegmatites for assaying. Samples over the historic Twin Wells alluvial tailings have also been sampled for assaying.”²

“Extensive stacked pegmatite swarms over 650m wide and historically mined for Tantalum containing Beryl, Corundum and Kunzite (lithium oxide), as found at Tabba Tabba Tantalum Deposit Western Pilbara WA.”²

¹ Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (Australia).

² Minrex Website: <https://www.minrex.com.au/projects/pilbara-battery-metals/haystack-well/>

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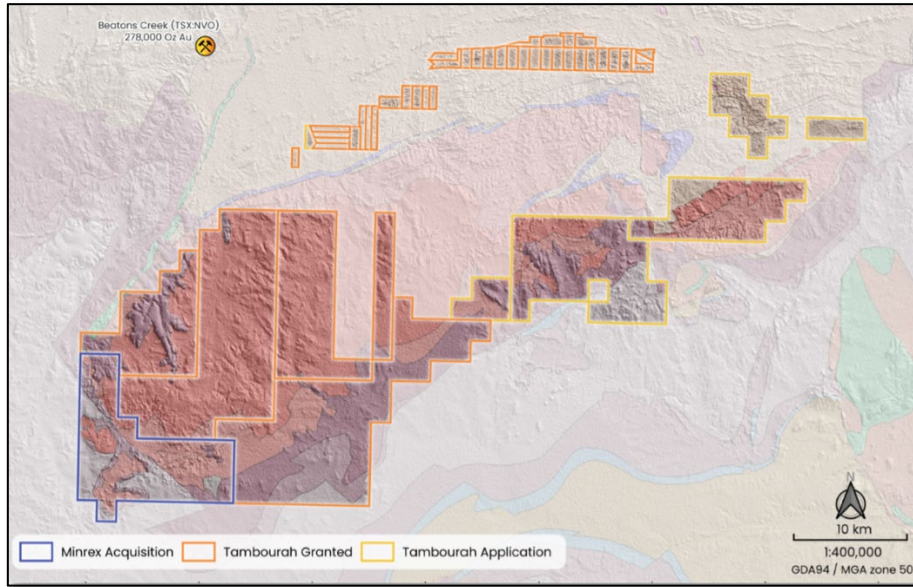


Figure 1 – Location Russian Jack Project

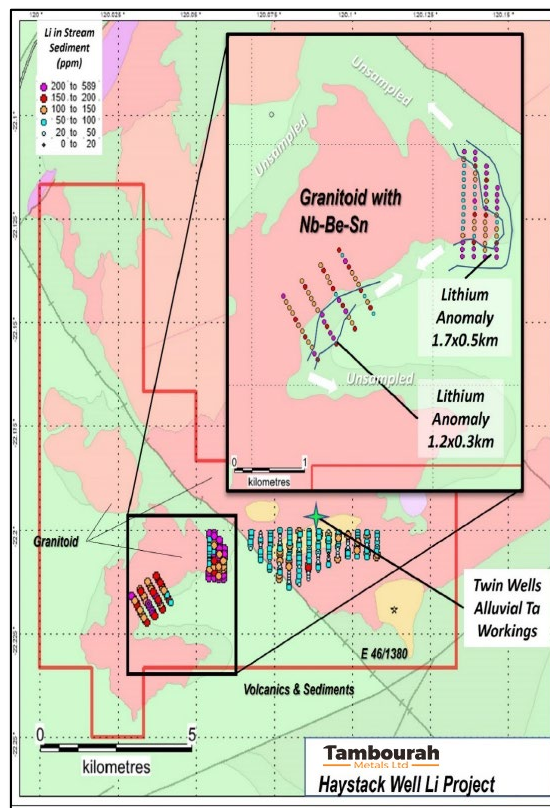


Figure 2 – Location and samples at Haystack Well Project³

³ ASX: *Tambourah Completes Acquisition of Pilbara Projects, 3 July 2023*

Tambourah Metals has been working in collaboration with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) to generate information using machine learning from hyperspectral data to assess the most probable locations and extensions of the pegmatites both above and below the surface. The company focused on three specific target areas identified in the initial heatmap provided by the CSIRO. These targets were inspected during the aerial reconnaissance, and preliminary findings will be integrated into our ongoing exploration planning once verified.

Authorised on Behalf of the Board of Tambourah Metals Ltd.

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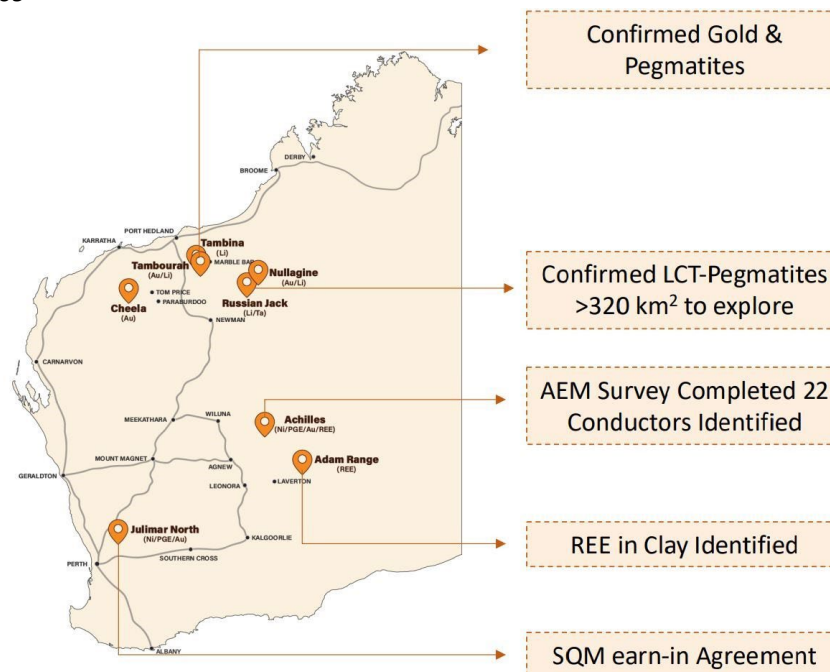


Figure 3. Tambourah Metals Project Locations

About Tambourah Metals

Tambourah Metals is an exciting junior exploration company established in 2020 to develop critical minerals in Western Australia. Tambourah has proposed exploration Lithium drilling programs at Tambourah Gold and Lithium project and its Russian Jack Lithium project in the Pilbara.

TMB is progressing exploration programs on multiple fronts:

- Developing six new Lithium projects in the Pilbara.
- Targeting nickel sulphides at Achilles with 22 conductors Identified.
- Collaborating with CSIRO, assessing Lithium pegmatites at Russian Jack.
- Progressing earn-in with SQM at Julimar Nth.

Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Ralf Kriege, a full-time employee of the company, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Ralf Kriege has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Ralf Kriege consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this document are or may be "forward-looking statements" and represent Tambourah's intentions, projections, expectations, or beliefs concerning among other things, future exploration activities. The projections, estimates and beliefs contained in such forward-looking statements don't necessarily involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Tambourah Metals, and which may cause Tambourah Metals actual performance in future periods to differ materially from any express or implied estimates or projections. Nothing in this document is a promise or representation as to the future. Statements or assumptions in this document as to future matters may prove to be incorrect and differences may be material. Tambourah Metals does not make any representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such statements or assumptions.

Exploration Results

The references in this announcement to Exploration Results were reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 in the announcements titled:

Tambourah Completes Acquisition of Pilbara Projects, 3 July 2023

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous market announcement noted above.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No samples were collected. Aerial visual observation of the surveyed area was conducted. The conclusion that the vein systems are probably Pegmatites is based in expert geological interpretation of the available data, historic information and in work completed in collaboration with the CSIRO – <u>ground truthing and chemical analysis is required to confirm the presence of economic mineral accumulations.</u>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling was undertaken.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling was undertaken.

<p>Logging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No samples were collected.
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling was undertaken. • No QAQC samples were submitted into the assay stream.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No samples were collected.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling was undertaken. • No samples were collected.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No sample locations were surveyed.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No samples were collected.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No samples were collected.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No samples were collected.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There have been no audits conducted on the results this far. Audits will be conducted as a component of the ongoing project assessment.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aerial survey was conducted on E46/1409 and E46/1420 which are 100% owned by the company. Additionally the survey was conducted on E46/1380, a tenure that Tambourah is in the process of acquiring from Minrex Resources Limited (MRR). • There are no third-party royalties applied to the tenements. TMB has a heritage agreement in place with the local traditional owners, the Palyku People.

<p>Exploration done by other parties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very little lithium exploration has been overtaken over these projects. No ground geophysics and very little geological mapping has been historically completed. Tambourah completed very limited rock chip sampling in 2022 and 2023 on E46/1420 and in 2023 on E46/1380 as part of Tambourah's Due Diligence. E46/1380 was subject to soil sampling programmes by Minrex Resources Limited (MRR) and.
<p>Geology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lithium bearing pegmatites are the target geology
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling was undertaken.
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No samples were collected.
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No samples were collected.

Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No samples were collected.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No samples were collected.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other data was collected.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock chip sampling • Soil sampling • Heritage surveys