TYRANNA RESOURCES LTD

ASX Announcement
16 November 2023
ASX: TYX

SECURING FUTURE LITHIUM SUPPLY IN AFRICA

Drilling at Muvero continues, with numerous intersections of spodumene-bearing pegmatite

Highlights

- **Drill-holes MRC01 to MRC10 completed, for a total of 1,650m to-date**
- **Spodumene evident in drill-cuttings from MRC01, MRC02, MRC03, MRC04, MRC05, MRC08 and MRC09**
- **Multiple intersections of spodumene-bearing pegmatite**
- **The amount of drilling at Muvero will be increased from 6,000m to 8,000m or more and continue through 2024, in addition to drilling at other prospects**

Tyranna Resources Ltd (Tyranna or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update of progress of the drilling program underway at the Muvero Prospect, with growing numbers of intersections of spodumene-bearing pegmatite (Figure 1) providing great encouragement.

Figure 1: Chip-tray of 20m-40m interval of MRC01.

Note the mineralisation evident from 22m to 29m, which contains spodumene (10%-20%), lepidolite (1%-5%), elbaite (1%-3%), cleavelandite (variety of albite feldspar, 20%-40%), microcline (variety of potassium feldspar, 10%-20%) and quartz (20%-30%).

Spodumene presents typically as elongate tabular or bladed fragments, e.g., in the 25m-26m compartment of the chip tray, while lepidolite is purple, as shown by the fragments in the 24m-25m compartment. The pale blue mineral, e.g., in the 26m-27m compartment, is cleavelandite.

In the Muvero pegmatite, as revealed by exposures in workings and drill-core from the 2022 drilling program, the spodumene occurs mostly as phenocrystic megacrysts (up to several metres in length) in a coarse-grained matrix comprised chiefly of cleavelandite and quartz, with accompanying varying minor amounts of lepidolite and elbaite, muscovite and microcline.

*Note: **visual indications and estimates of mineral species and abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Assay results are expected in January 2024 and, after verification, will be announced as soon as possible.**

Tyranna Technical Director, Peter Spitalny, commented: ***"The continuing intersection of spodumene-bearing pegmatites reinforces the potential of the Muvero prospect to contain a substantial amount of spodumene and we are optimistic that as drilling continues and extends into 2024 this will prove to be the case!"***

Discussion of drilling to-date

At the time of writing, 10 RC drill-holes, MRC01 to MRC10, had been completed, totalling 1,650m. These drill-holes (Figure 2) have been completed with intent to trace the continuation of the well-developed spodumene mineralisation discovered in 2022 through diamond drill-holes NDDH004, NDDH005 and NDDH009.

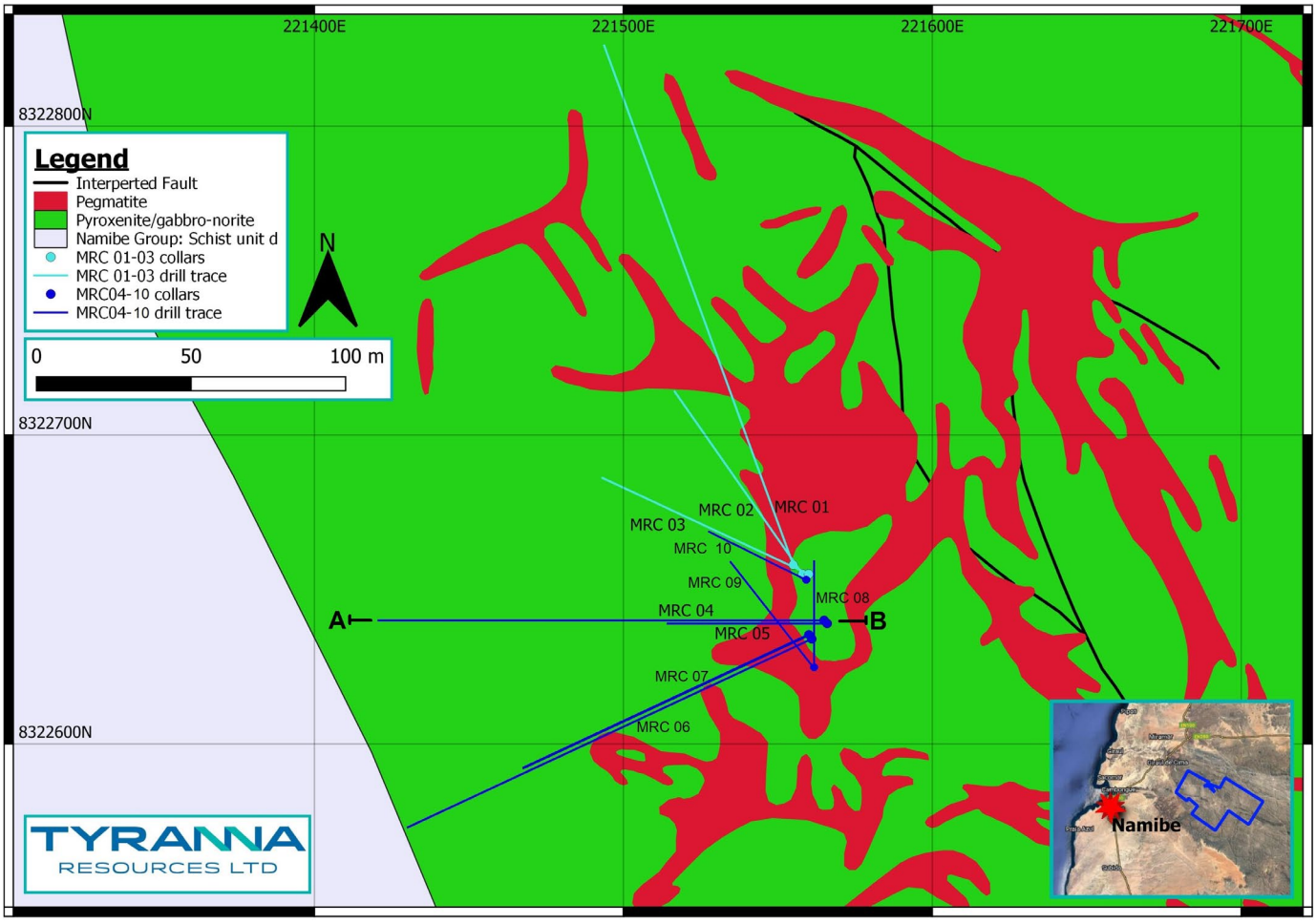

Figure 2: Location of RC drill-holes MRC01-MRC10. Note location of cross-section A-B

An example of the geometry of the pegmatite is illustrated by a cross-section of drill-holes MRC04 and MRC05 (cross-section A-B, Figure 3). ***Note that this example pertains to a small proportion of the prospect; 90% of the Muvero Prospect has not yet been drilled.*** It is expected that as drilling continues, Tyranna's understanding of the prospect will increase and interpretations of the mineralisation will evolve.

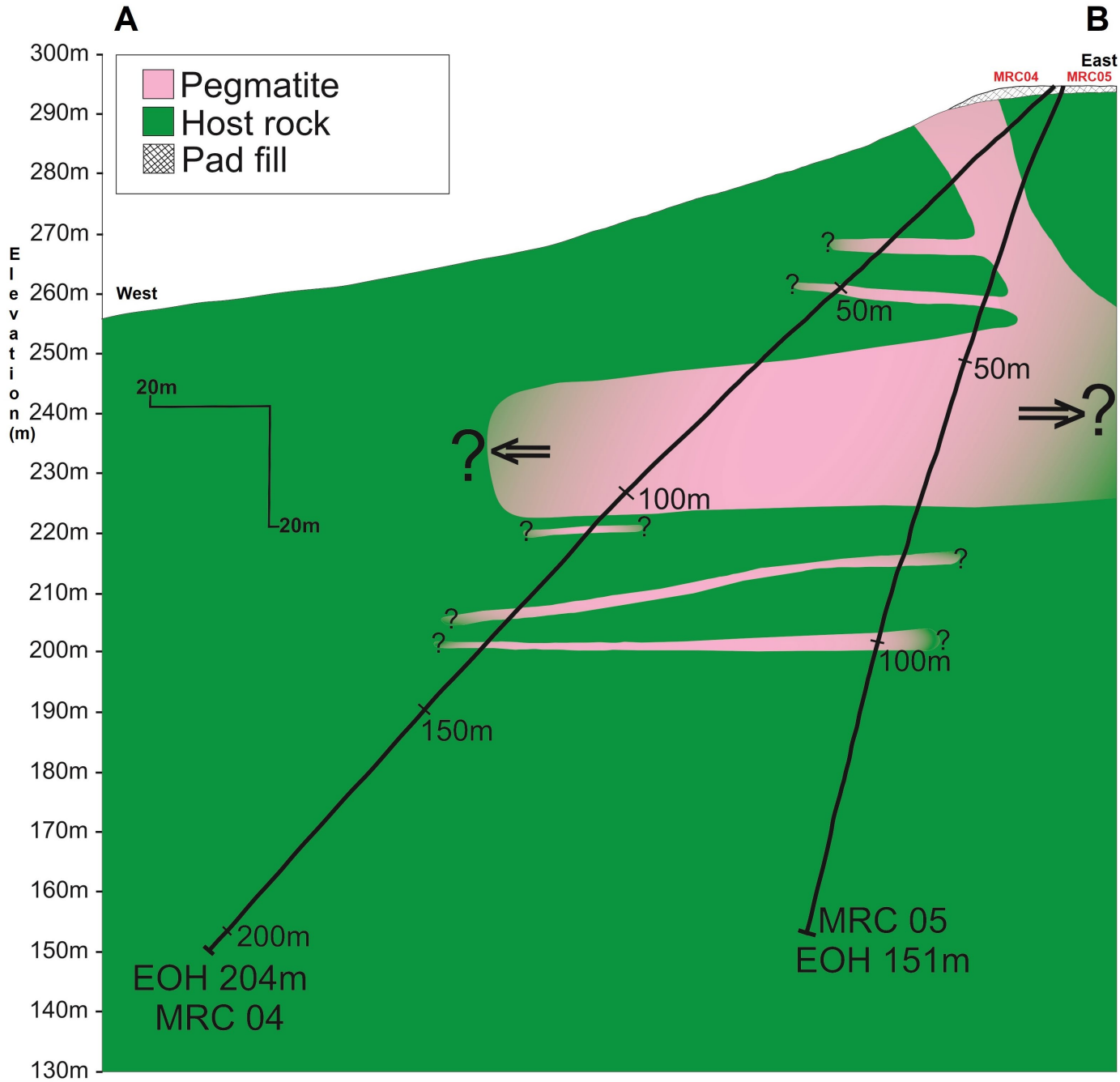

Figure 3: Cross-section A-B, displaying pegmatite intersected by MRC04 and MRC05.

The collar details of the drill-holes are attached as Appendix 1. Summary logs of the geology intersected up to the time of writing this report is attached as Appendix 2.

The spodumene-bearing intersections achieved to-date are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Mineralised intersections*[1] of MRC01 – MRC10.

Note: stated lengths are down-hole lengths of intersection, and the true thickness of the intersected pegmatites is not yet known.

Drill-hole I.D.	From (m)	To (m)	interval (m)	Approximate Spodumene content of interval*
MRC01	22	29	7	**10%-20% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC01	31	43	12	**5%-15% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC01	59	61	2	**1%-5% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC02	9	15	7	**5%-15% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC02	27	42	15	**5%-10% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC02	44	47	3	**5%-10% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC03	11	17	6	**5%-10% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC03	39	61	22	**5%-10% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC03	80	82	2	**1%-5% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC04	12	26	14	**5%-15% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC04	39	42	3	**5%-15% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC04	50	52	2	**1%-5% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC04	70	105	35	**10%-20% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC05	20	34	14	**5%-10% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC05	38	40	2	**1%-5% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC05	45	57	12	**5%-15% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC05	58	76	22	**10%-20% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC05	99	103	4	**1%-5% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC05	113	114	1	**1%-2% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC05	119	120	1	**1%-2% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC06	0	204 (EOH)		4 thin pegmatites; No spodumene recognised*[2]
MRC07	0	247 (EOH)		10 thin pegmatites; No spodumene recognised*[2]
MRC08	0	11	11	**1%-5% spodumene**; minor weathering
MRC08	22	36	12	**10%-20% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC08	66	79	13	**5%-10% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC09	38	41	4	**1%-2% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC09	47	54	7	**10%-20% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC09	72	79	7	**10%-20% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC09	89	91	2	**1%-2% spodumene**; unaltered, unweathered
MRC10	0	121	1	1 thick pegmatite; No spodumene recognised*[2]

[1] A complete description of the composition of mineralised intervals is attached as Appendix 3.

[2] All intersected intervals of pegmatite will be assayed, as spodumene can sometimes be difficult to recognise.

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

Further updates about drilling progress will be provided in the weeks ahead.

Next Steps

Drilling will continue through to December 2023, with a short break over the Christmas period, recommencing in early January 2024. The amount of drilling at Muvero will be increased from 6,000m to 8,000m or more and continue through 2024, in addition to drilling at other prospects

As drilling progresses, samples will be despatched to ALS Namibia (Okahandja) for processing into pulps for export to Australia and subsequent analysis. Receipt of the assay results from the first batch of samples is anticipated to occur in January 2024 and, after required validation, will be announced as soon as possible.

Continued drilling progress updates will be provided as the program advances.

Authorised by the Board of Tyranna Resources Ltd

Joe Graziano
Chairman

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

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

APPENDIX 1: Drill Collar Table

Hole ID	Coll. Easting (mE)	Coll. Northing (mN)	Datum	Azi (wrt TN)*	dip	EOH(m)
MRC01	221555	8322658	WGS-84 z33L	340	-45	253
MRC02	221558	8322655	WGS-84 z33L	325	-45	102
MRC03	221560	8322655	WGS-84 z33L	295	-47	108
MRC04	221565	8322640	WGS-84 z33L	270	-45	204
MRC05	221566	8322639	WGS-84 z33L	270	-70	151
MRC06	221561	8322634	WGS-84 z33L	245	-45	204
MRC07	221561	8322634	WGS-84 z33L	245	-70	247
MRC08	221561	8322630	WGS-84 z33L	360	-80	151
MRC09	221561	8322630	WGS-84 z33L	320	-70	109
MRC10	221558	8322651	WGS-84 z33L	295	-75	121

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

APPENDIX 2: Drill Summary Geology Logs

Drill-hole I.D.	From (m)	To (m)	length (m)	Lithology	Comments
MRC01	0	3	3	N/A; drill-pad fill	site built-up to permit drilling
MRC01	3	6	3	mafic host rock	minor pegmatite veinlets 4m-6m
MRC01	6	16	10	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC01	16	22	6	mafic host rock	
MRC01	22	29	7	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC01	29	31	2	mafic host rock	xenolith?
MRC01	31	43	12	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC01	43	45	2	mixed mafic & pegmatite	contact zone
MRC01	45	59	14	mafic host rock	
MRC01	59	61	2	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC01	61	72	11	mafic host rock	
MRC01	72	76	4	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC01	76	253 (EOH)	177	mafic host rock	
MRC02	0	3	3	N/A; drill-pad fill	site built-up to permit drilling
MRC02	3	9	6	mafic host rock	
MRC02	9	15	7	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC02	15	27	12	mafic host rock	
MRC02	27	42	15	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC02	42	44	2	mafic host rock	xenolith?
MRC02	44	47	3	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC02	47	58	11	mafic host rock	
MRC02	58	61	3	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC02	61	70	9	mafic host rock	
MRC02	70	72	2	mafic host & pegmatite	several small pegmatite veins
MRC02	72	76	4	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC02	76	102 (EOH)	26	mafic host rock	
MRC03	0	3	3	N/A; drill-pad fill	site built-up to permit drilling
MRC03	3	11	8	mafic host rock	
MRC03	11	17	6	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC03	17	39	22	mafic host rock	
MRC03	39	61	22	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC03	61	77	16	mafic host rock	
MRC03	77	79	3	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC03	79	80	1	mafic host rock	
MRC03	80	82	2	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC03	82	98	16	mafic host rock	
MRC03	98	100	2	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC03	100	108 (EOH)	8	mafic host rock	

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

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

APPENDIX 2: Drill Summary Geology Logs (continued)

Drill-hole I.D.	From (m)	To (m)	length (m)	Lithology	Comments
MRC04	0	12	12	mafic host rock	
MRC04	12	26	14	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC04	26	39	13	mafic host rock	
MRC04	39	42	3	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC04	42	50	7	mafic host rock	
MRC04	50	52	2	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC04	52	70	28	mafic host rock	
MRC04	70	105	35	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC04	105	107	2	mafic host rock	
MRC04	107	109	2	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC04	109	127	18	mafic host rock	
MRC04	127	129	1	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC04	129	135	6	mafic host rock	
MRC04	135	136	1	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC04	136	204 (EOH)	68	mafic host rock	
MRC05	0	20	20	mafic host rock	
MRC05	20	34	14	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC05	34	38	4	mafic host rock	
MRC05	38	40	2	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC05	40	45	5	mafic host rock	
MRC05	45	57	12	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC05	57	58	1	mafic host rock	xenolith?
MRC05	58	76	22	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC05	76	85	3	mafic host rock	
MRC05	85	87	2	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC05	87	88	1	mafic host rock	
MRC05	88	92	4	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC05	92	95	3	mafic host rock	
MRC05	95	97	2	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC05	99	103	4	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC05	103	106	3	mafic host rock	
MRC05	106	109	3	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC05	109	111	2	mafic host rock	
MRC05	111	113	2	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC05	113	114	1	mafic host & pegmatite	**spodumene present*2**
MRC05	114	119	5	mafic host rock	
MRC05	119	120	1	mafic host & pegmatite	**spodumene present*2**
MRC05	120	136	16	mafic host rock	
MRC05	136	137	1	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC05	137	151 (EOH)	14	mafic host rock	

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

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

APPENDIX 2: Drill Summary Geology Logs (continued)

Drill-hole I.D.	From (m)	To (m)	length (m)	Lithology	Comments
MRC06	0	4	3	mafic host rock	
MRC06	4	6	2	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC06	6	12	6	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC06	12	13	1	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC06	13	28	15	mafic host rock	
MRC06	28	29	1	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC06	29	30	1	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC06	30	49	19	mafic host rock	
MRC06	49	50	1	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC06	50	54	4	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC06	54	55	1	mafic host rock	
MRC06	55	56	1	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC06	56	59	3	mafic host rock	
MRC06	59	63	4	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC06	63	75	12	mafic host rock	
MRC06	75	77	2	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC06	77	78	1	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC06	78	125	47	mafic host rock	
MRC06	125	126	1	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC06	126	204 (EOH)	25	mafic host rock	
MRC07	0	6	6	mafic host rock	
MRC07	6	10	4	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC07	10	17	7	mafic host rock	
MRC07	17	22	5	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC07	22	82	60	mafic host rock	
MRC07	82	84	2	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC07	84	125	41	mafic host rock	
MRC07	125	126	1	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC07	126	135	9	mafic host rock	
MRC07	135	137	2	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC07	137	149	12	mafic host rock	
MRC07	149	151	2	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC07	151	156	5	mafic host rock	
MRC07	156	157	1	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC07	157	163	6	mafic host rock	
MRC07	163	165	2	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC07	165	170	5	mafic host rock	
MRC07	170	173	3	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC07	173	177	4	mafic host rock	
MRC07	177	178	1	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC07	178	183	5	mafic host rock	
MRC07	183	187	4	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC07	187	247 (EOH)	60	mafic host rock	

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

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

APPENDIX 2: Drill Summary Geology Logs (continued)

Drill-hole I.D.	From (m)	To (m)	length (m)	Lithology	Comments
MRC08	0	11	11	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC08	11	12	1	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC08	12	16	4	mafic host rock	
MRC08	16	18	2	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC08	18	19	1	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC08	19	22	3	mafic host rock	
MRC08	22	36	12	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC08	36	37	19	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC08	37	38	1	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC08	38	40	2	mafic host rock	
MRC08	40	41	1	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC08	41	42	1	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC08	42	65	3	mafic host rock	
MRC08	65	66	4	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC08	66	79	13	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC08	79	83	4	mafic host rock	
MRC08	83	85	2	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC08	85	86	1	mafic host rock	
MRC08	86	87	1	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC08	87	91	4	mafic host rock	
MRC08	91	94	3	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC08	94	95	1	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC08	95	100	5	mafic host rock	
MRC08	100	102	2	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC08	102	151(EOH)	49	mafic host rock	
Drill-hole I.D.	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**length (m)**	**Lithology**	**Comments**
MRC09	0	10	10	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC09	10	11	1	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC09	11	24	13	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC09	24	28	4	mafic host rock	
MRC09	28	33	5	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC09	33	34	1	mafic host rock	
MRC09	34	35	1	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*1*
MRC09	35	36	1	mafic host rock	
MRC09	36	38	1	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC09	38	41	4	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC09	41	47	6	mafic host rock	
MRC09	47	54	7	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC09	54	72	18	mafic host rock	
MRC09	72	79	7	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC09	79	89	10	mafic host rock	
MRC09	89	91	2	**pegmatite**	**spodumene present*2**
MRC09	91	100	9	mafic host rock	
MRC09	100	103	47	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC09	103	109 (EOH)	6	mafic host rock	

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

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

APPENDIX 2: Drill Summary Geology Logs (continued)

Drill-hole I.D.	From (m)	To (m)	length (m)	Lithology	Comments
MRC10	0	1	1	N/A; drill-pad fill	site built-up to permit drilling
MRC10	1	2	1	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC10	2	10	8	mafic host rock	
MRC10	10	11	1	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC10	11	13	2	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*[1]*
MRC10	13	67	54	mafic host rock	
MRC10	67	68	1	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC10	68	69	1	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*[1]*
MRC10	69	80	11	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC10	80	93	13	**pegmatite**	*spodumene not seen*[1]*
MRC10	93	94	1	mafic host & pegmatite	
MRC10	94	121 (EOH)	7	mafic host rock	

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

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

APPENDIX 3: Complete composition of mineralised intersections

Drill-hole I.D.	From (m)	To (m)	interval (m)	Approximate composition of interval*
MRC01	22	29	7	**spd** 10%-20%, **lpd** 1%-5%, **elb** 1%-3%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 0%-5%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 20%-30%
MRC01	31	43	12	**spd** 5%-15%, **lpd** 1%, **elb** 1%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 10%-20%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 20%-30%
MRC01	59	61	2	**spd** 1%-5%, **lpd** 0%, **elb** 0%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 0%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 30%-40%
MRC02	9	15	7	**spd** 5%-15%, **lpd** 1%, **elb** 1%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 10%-20%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 20%-30%
MRC02	27	42	15	**spd** 5%-10%, **lpd** 5%, **elb** 1%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 10%-20%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 20%-30%
MRC02	44	47	3	**spd** 5%-10%, **lpd** 5%, **elb** 1%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 10%-20%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 20%-30%
MRC03	11	17	6	**spd** 5%-10%, **lpd** 5%, **elb** 1%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 10%-20%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 20%-30%
MRC03	39	61	22	**spd** 5%-10%, **lpd** 5%, **elb** 1%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 10%-20%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 20%-30%
MRC03	80	82	2	**spd** 1%-5%, **lpd** 0%, **elb** 0%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 0%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 30%-40%
MRC04	12	26	14	**spd** 5%-15%, **lpd** 1%, **elb** 1%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 10%-20%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 20%-30%
MRC04	39	42	3	**spd** 5%-15%, **lpd** 1%, **elb** 1%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 10%-20%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 20%-30%
MRC04	50	52	2	**spd** 1%-5%, **lpd** 0%, **elb** 0%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 0%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 30%-40%
MRC04	70	105	35	**spd** 10%-20%, **lpd** 1%-5%, **elb** 1%-3%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 0%-5%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 20%-30%
MRC05	20	34	14	**spd** 5%-10%, **lpd** 1-2%, **elb** 1%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 10%-20%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 20%-30%
MRC05	38	40	2	**spd** 1%-5%, **lpd** 0%, **elb** 0%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 0%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 30%-40%
MRC05	45	57	12	**spd** 5%-15%, **lpd** 1%, **elb** 1%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 10%-20%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 20%-30%
MRC05	58	76	22	**spd** 10%-20%, **lpd** 1%-5%, **elb** 1%-3%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 0%-5%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 20%-30%
MRC05	99	103	4	**spd** 1%-5%, **lpd** 0%, **elb** 0%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 0%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 30%-40%
MRC05	113	114	1	**spd** 1%-2%, **lpd** 0%, **elb** 0%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 0%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 30%-40%
MRC05	119	120	1	**spd** 1%-2%, **lpd** 0%, **elb** 0%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 0%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 30%-40%
MRC06	0	204 (EOH)		4 thin pegmatites; No spd, lpd, elb recognised*
MRC07	0	247 (EOH)		10 thin pegmatites; No spd, lpd, elb recognised*
MRC08	0	11	11	**spd** 1%-5%, **lpd** 0%, **elb** 0%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 0%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 30%-40%
MRC08	22	36	12	**spd** 10%-20%, **lpd** 1%-5%, **elb** 1%-3%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 10%-20%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 20%-30%
MRC08	66	79	13	**spd** 5%-10%, **lpd** 1-2%, **elb** 1%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 10%-20%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 20%-30%
MRC09	38	41	4	**spd** 1%-2%, **lpd** 0%, **elb** 0%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 0%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 30%-40%
MRC09	47	54	7	**spd** 10%-20%, **lpd** 1%-5%, **elb** 1%-3%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 0%-5%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 20%-30%
MRC09	72	79	7	**spd** 10%-20%, **lpd** 1%-5%, **elb** 1%-3%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 0%-5%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 20%-30%
MRC09	89	91	2	**spd** 1%-2%, **lpd** 0%, **elb** 0%, **cleav** 20%-40%, **mic** 0%, **musc** 1%-5%, **qtz** 30%-40%
MRC10	0	121	1	1 thick pegmatite at depth but no spd, lpd, elb recognised*

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

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Not applicable as this announcement does not discuss assay results, merely the minerals present in the drill-chips, at a stage prior to the assay of the drill-chips
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).*	• Reverse Circulation Percussion (RC) drilling, utilizing a face-sampling bit.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Not applicable as assay results are not discussed.

	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.*	
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The chips from RC holes is logged according to lithology and mineralogy in sufficient detail sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimates, mining, and metallurgical studies. Logging included lithology, mineral composition, recovery and intensity of weathering. • Logging was recorded on standard logging descriptive sheets and then entered into Excel tables. • Logging is qualitative in nature. All chip trays are photographed. • 100% of all drill-holes were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Not applicable; the chips have not yet been assayed.
Quality of assay data and	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• Not applicable; the chips have not yet been assayed.

laboratory tests	*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.*	
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.*	• Not applicable; the chips have not yet been assayed.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collar locations picked up with handheld Garmin *GPSmap65s,* having an accuracy of approximately +/- 1.8m. • All locations recorded in WGS-84 Zone 33L • Topographic locations interpreted from GPS pickups (barometric altimeter) and field observations. Adequate for first pass pegmatite mapping. • Down-hole survey achieved using a Reflex EZ-Trac™ multi-shot magnetic orientation tool.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Not applicable; the chips have not yet been assayed. .

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.*	• Not applicable; the chips have not yet been assayed.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not applicable; the chips have not yet been assayed.
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. 023/05/03/T.P/ANG-MIREMPET/2023, held 100% by Angolitio Exploracao Mineira (SU) LDA, a wholly owned subsidiary of Angolan Minerals Pty Ltd, of which Tyranna has 80% ownership. Consequently, Tyranna has 80% ownership of the Namibe Lithium Project. The project is located in an undeveloped land east of the city of Namibe, provincial capital of Namibe Province in southwest Angola. The project area is not within reserves or land allocated to special purposes and is not subject to any operational or development restrictions. • The granted licence (Prospecting Title) was transferred on 15/05/2023 and is valid until 15/05/2024, at which time the term may be extended for an additional 5 years. The licence is maintained in good-standing. The project is located in undeveloped land east of the city of Namibe, provincial capital of Namibe Province in southwest Angola. The project area is not within reserves or land allocated to special purposes and is not subject to any operational or development restrictions.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration was completed in the late 1960's until 1975 by The Lobito Mining Company, who produced feldspar and beryl from one of the pegmatites. Another company, Genius Mineira LDA was also active in the area at this time. There was no activity from 1975 until the mid-2000's because of the Angolan Civil War. There has been very little activity since that time, with investigation restricted to academic research, re-mapping of the region as part of the Planageo initiative and an assessment by VIG World Angola LDA in 2019 of the potential to produce feldspar from the pegmatite field. Exploration by VIG World focussed upon mapping of some pegmatites and selective rock-chip sampling to determine feldspar quality.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Giraul Pegmatite Field is comprised of more than 800 pegmatites that have chiefly intruded metamorphic rocks of the Paleoproterozoic Namibe Group. The pegmatites are also of Paleoproterozoic age and their formation is related to the Eburnean Orogeny.

		• The pegmatite bodies vary in orientation, with some conformable with the foliation of enclosing metamorphic rocks while others are discordant, cross-cutting lithology and foliation. The largest pegmatites are up to 1500m long and outcrop widths exceed 100m. • Pegmatites within the pegmatite field vary in texture and composition, ranging from very coarse-grained through to finer-grained rocks, with zonation common. Some of the pegmatites contain lithium minerals although no clear control upon the location of the lithium pegmatites is known at present and the distribution of the lithium pegmatites appears somewhat random. The pegmatites of the Giraul Pegmatite Field are members of the Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) family and include LCT-Complex spodumene pegmatites. • The known spodumene-bearing pegmatites are LCT-Complex spodumene pegmatites having distinct zones defined by compositional and textural differences. The spodumene-bearing zones mostly comprise an interior portion of the pegmatite, either as a distinct core-zone or a zone surrounding a distinct core zone. The spodumene-bearing zones typically consist of phenocrystic spodumene megacrysts (up to several metres length) in a coarse grained cleavelandite-quartz matrix also containing some lepidolite, elbaite, muscovite and erratic microcline. Rare accessories include beryl, amblygonite-montebrasite and pollucite.
Drill hole Information	□ *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	□ Not applicable; actual assay results are not included in this announcement, as no assay of drill-chips has yet occurred.

	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 (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; actual assay results are not included in this announcement, as the chips have not yet been assayed.
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 as assay results from the drilling is not being reported.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Not applicable as assay results from the drilling is not being reported.
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 as assay results from the drilling is not being reported.

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 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.