12 February 2024

Lithium Exploration Progressing at Shaw River

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Rock chip sampling reports up to 3,660ppm Li, 4,251ppm Sn and 129ppm Ta.**
- **Selective auger sampling of alluvial dumps reported locally elevated Li, Sn and Ta.**
- **RC drilling constrained to testing bedrock in the area of extensive historic alluvial workings reported a maximum of 230ppm Li and 151ppm Sn.**

Tambourah Metals Limited ("Tambourah" or "the Company", ASX:TMB) is pleased to provide an update on exploration completed on the Company's Shaw River Project. The Shaw River project is located 180km southeast of Port Hedland, Western Australia (see Figure 1).

The Shaw River tenement (E45/4601) was acquired from Minrex Resources in July 2023[1] and contains the historic Shaw River tin field, mined extensively for alluvial tin deposits. The tenement lies on the southern margin of the Cooglegong Monzogranite a "tin granite" (Blockley, 1980) and part of the regionally important Split Rocks Supersuite associated with major pegmatite-hosted lithium deposits in the Pilbara. The project has not previously been assessed for lithium potential.

Since acquiring the tenement Tambourah has completed rock chip sampling, shallow auger sampling of alluvial dumps and localized RC drilling below historic alluvial workings as part of a reconnaissance program to assess the potential for pegmatite hosted LCT mineralization. In general, this work has focused in and around the area of historic alluvial mining to identify potential source pegmatites on the southern margin of the Cooglegong Monzogranite. The outcomes of this work are summarized below.

[1] See TMB's announcement dated 3rd July 2023.

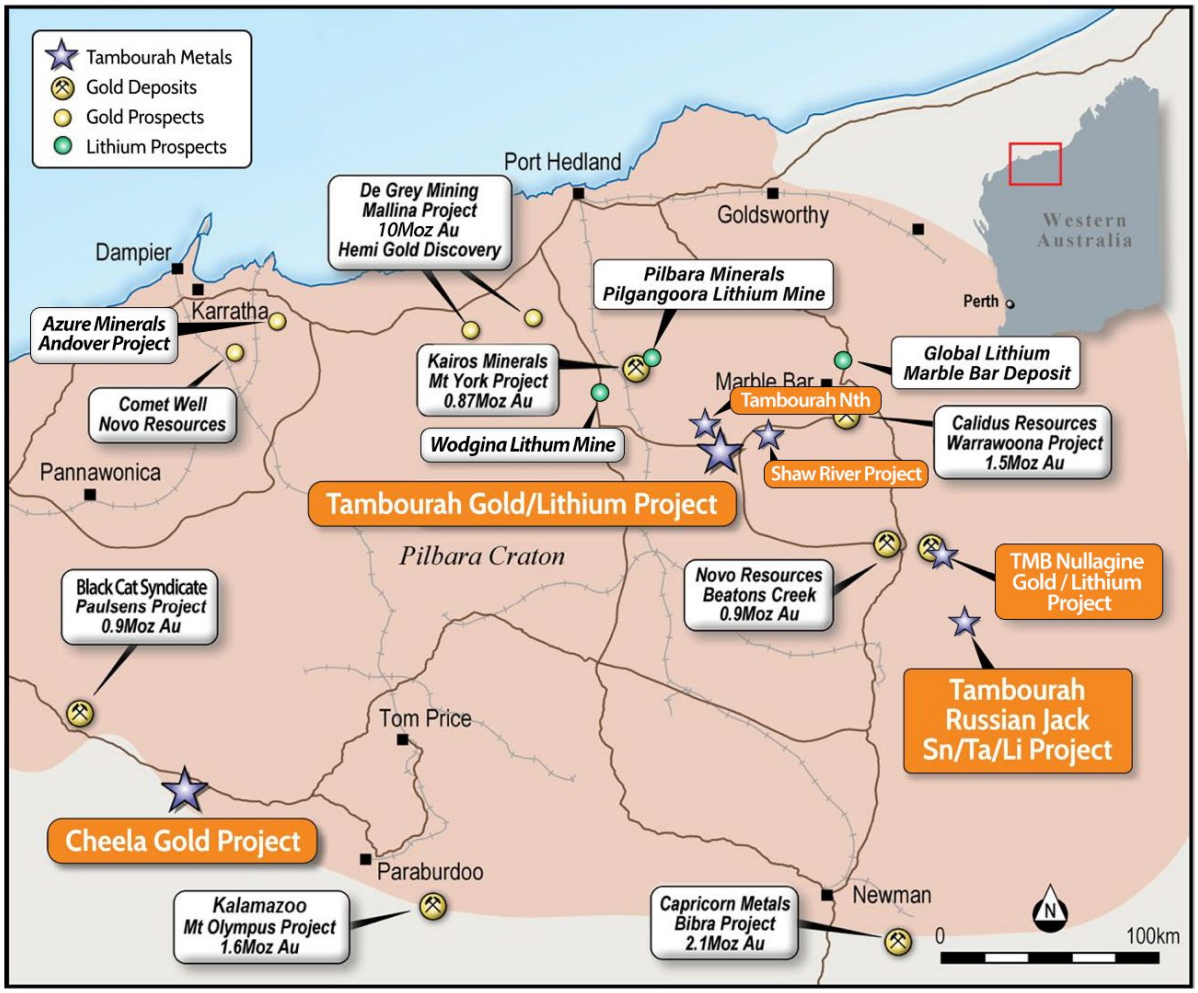

Figure 1. Tambourah Pilbara Project Locations Maps

Rock Chip Sampling

109 rock samples were collected from two areas broadly corresponding with alluvial channels, firstly in the Old Shaw Creek area and secondly around the Shaw River, near the northwestern area of the tenement (see Figure 2). Most of the elevated lithium values are associated with biotite-bearing pegmatites. The highest values (>1000ppm Li) are biotite-rich samples associated with pegmatite margins; these sample are widely distributed (see Figure 3) and are also enriched in Cs, Sn and Ta (see Table 1) as expected, as the Sn-Ta recovered in the alluvial mining operation was sourced from pegmatites within the area.

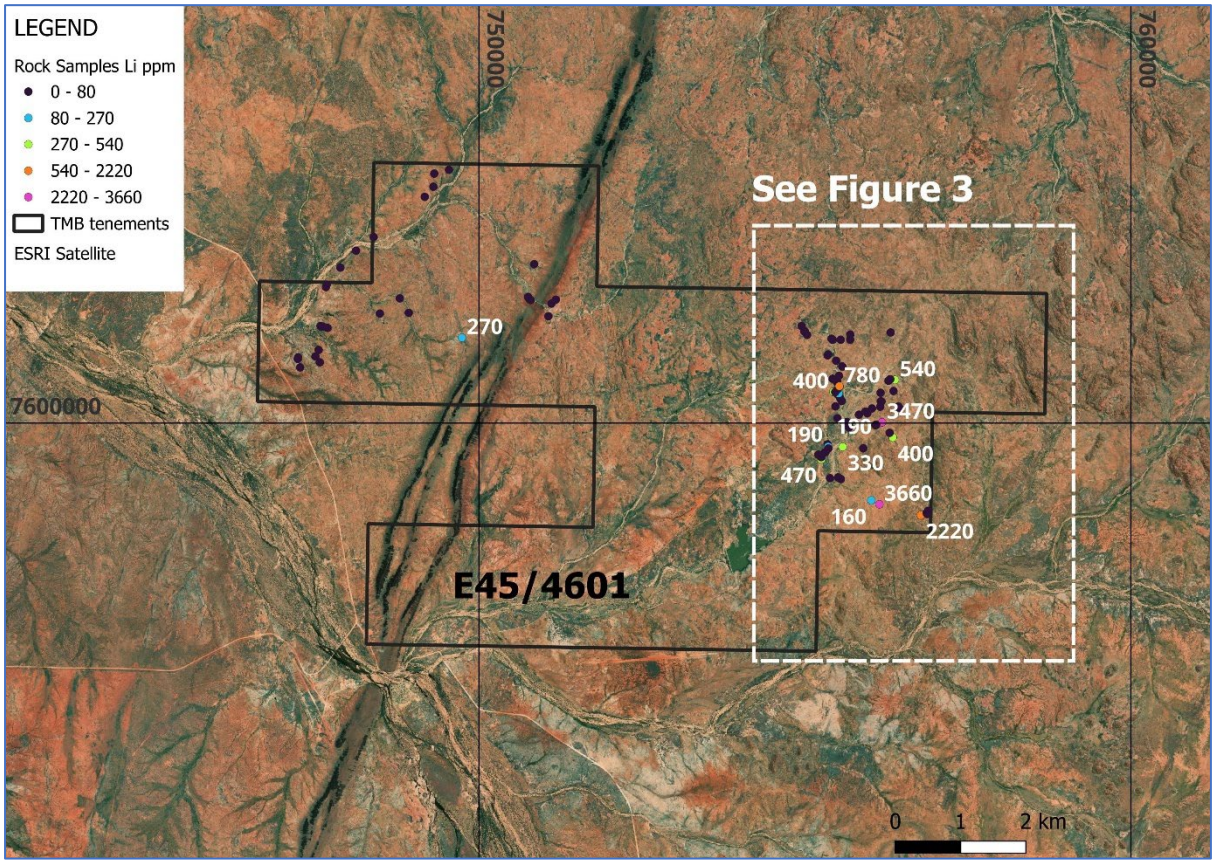

Figure 2. Rock Chip sample distribution E45/4601.

Table 1 Anomalous Lithium in Rock Chip Sampling

SAMPLE_ID	MGA_EAST	MGA_NORTH	ELEVATION (AHD)	ROCK_TYPE	Li_ppm	Cs_ppm	Sn_ppm	Ta_ppm
TRCC0799	755581	7599634	306	PEGMATITE	330	42	115	18
TRCC0804	755251	7599445	297	PEGMATITE	470	31	206	26
TRCC0808	755347	7599654	297	PEGMATITE	190	29	95	9
TRCC0810	755356	7599637	293	GRANITE	120	9	1	3
TRCC0817	755517	7600453	307	PEGMATITE	210	16	163	12
TRCC0821	755437	7600478	312	PEGMATITE	400	28	299	10
TRCC0833	755531	7600561	307	PEGMATITE	250	25	105	8
TRCC0834	755528	7600564	308	PEGMATITE	780	25	257	9
TRCC0839	756380	7600662	307	PEGMATITE	540	547	755	44
TRCC0854	756104	7599976	305	PEGMATITE	190	26	110	38
TRCC0855	756348	7599779	327	PEGMATITE	400	63	161	26
TRCC0857	756185	7600011	311	BIO SCHIST	3470	404	456	30
TRCC0862	756143	7598753	305	BIO SCHIST	3660	376	648	60
TRCC0863	756777	7598586	301	BIO SCHIST	2220	362	234	129
TRCC0868	756019	7598814	304	PEGMATITE	160	56	73	64
TRCC0915	749740	7601308	283	PEGMATITE	270	52	95	9

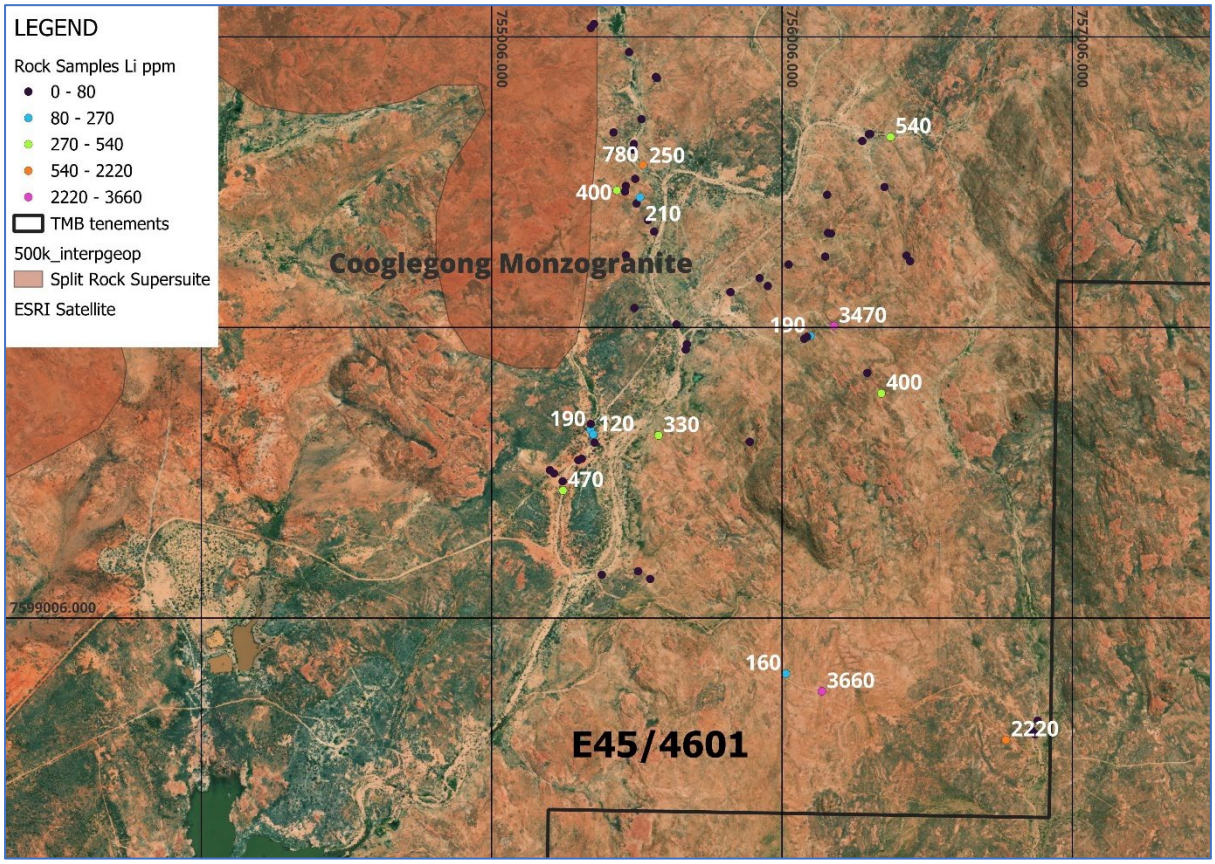

Figure 3. Distribution of anomalous Li in rock chip sampling around Old Shaw Creek workings.

Auger Sampling of Alluvial Dumps

A program of shallow auger sampling was completed over tailings dumps related to the historic Old Shaw Creek alluvial tin-tantalum mining operation. The auger sampling was intended to test the potential for remnant Sn-Ta mineralisation (originally derived from pegmatites) and Li. 103 auger holes were drilled to depths of between 1m and 5.5m. The samples were collected from three discrete geographic areas, spanning 1 kilometre along the drainage channel (see Figure 4).

Assay results reported modest values with maxima of 122ppm Li (average 52ppm Li), 41.6ppm Sn and 62ppm Ta (see Table 2). Dump samples are mainly comprised of gangue (material not related to minerals of economic interest) and Sn and Ta are derived from cassiterite (SnO_2) and tantalite ($(Fe, Mn)Ta_2O_6$) minerals resistant to acid digest analytical methods. Selected samples will be re-submitted for fusion analysis to check the acid digest results.

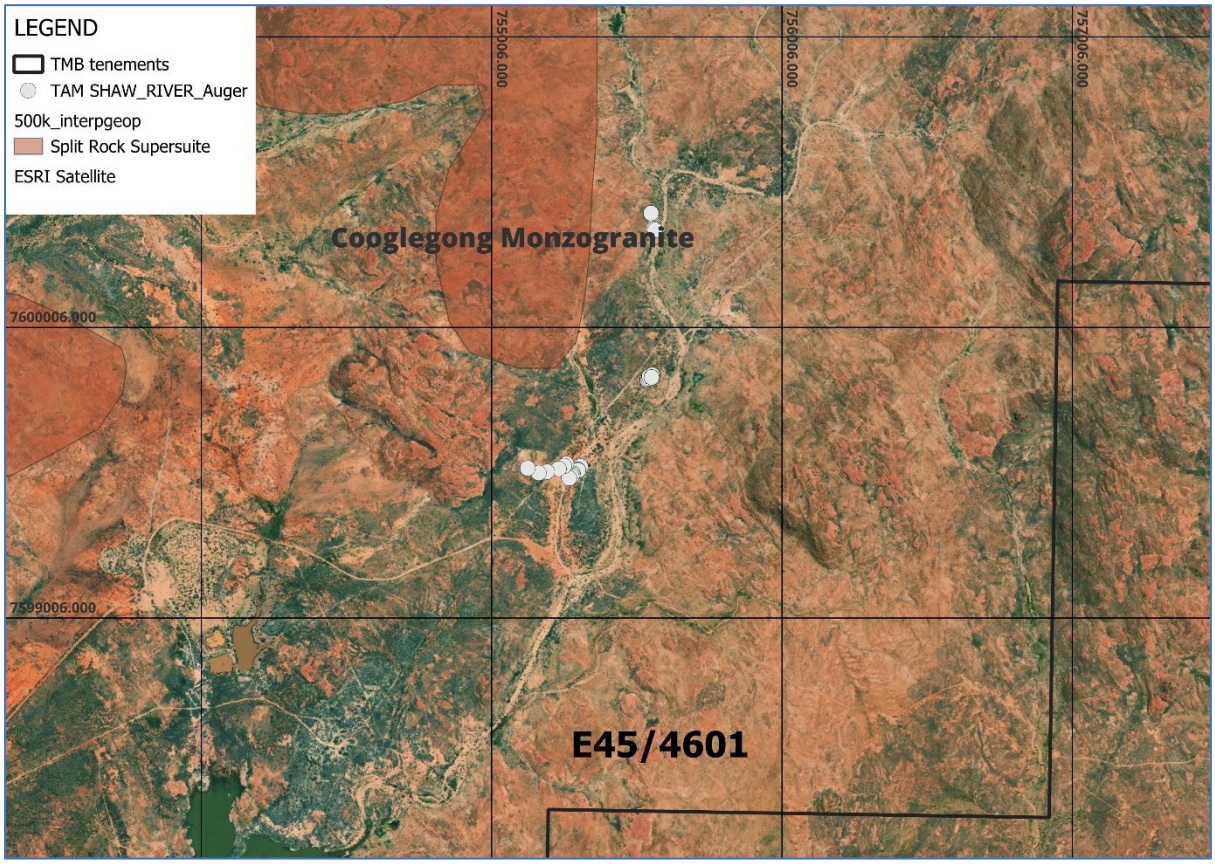

Figure 4. Location of auger sampling completed on alluvial dumps.

Drilling

RC drilling was completed around the area of the Old Shaw Creek workings (see Figure 5). 13 holes were completed to a maximum depth of 132m for a total 1260m (see Table 3). The drilling targeted a basement source for the alluvial deposits and intersected granite intruded by numerous pegmatite veins and dykes. No significant results were reported from the drilling (maximum of 205ppm Li, 151ppm Sn and 26ppm Ta) however consistently elevated background LCT elements evident in the assay data indicate a fertile, fractionated granite as a potential source for pegmatite hosted LCT mineralization on the Shaw River Project.

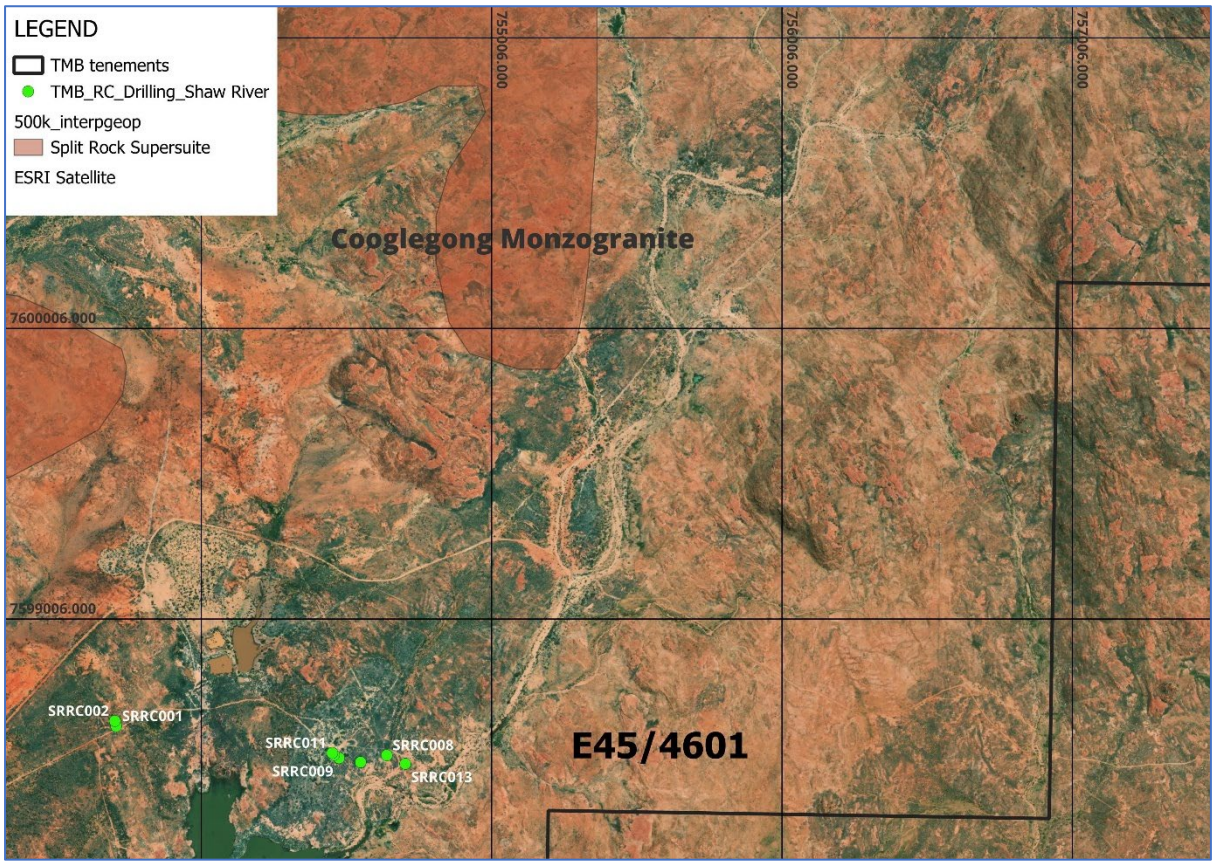

Figure 5. Location of RC drill holes, Old Shaw Creek.

NEXT STEPS

- **Evaluate anomalous rock chip sites and extend sampling over the project, noting geological controls.**
- **Investigate fractionation trends within existing data to identify zoning within the Cooglegong Monzogranite aureole.**
- **Re-assay selected auger samples from alluvial dumps using a fusion analytical method for Sn and Ta.**

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Tambourah Metals Ltd.

Rita Brooks
Executive Chairperson
E: admin@tambourahmetals.com.au
P: + 61 8 9481 8669

Table 2. Auger Sampling Assay Table.

Sample_ID	MGA Easting	MGA North	Elevation (AHD)	Depth m	Cs ppm	Li ppm	Sn ppm	Ta ppm
MDAU000420	755393	7601278	322.6	1	12.5	62.1	6	11.8
MDAU000421	755393	7601278	322.6	2	12.6	70.3	41.6	29
MDAU000422	755393	7601278	322.6	2.5	13.8	71.7	6.9	10.9
MDAU000423	755397	7601267	320.1	1	11.6	55.3	8.8	25.5
MDAU000424	755397	7601267	320.1	1.5	11.1	57	7.9	24.6
MDAU000425	755397	7601261	323.1	1	12.9	49.9	5.4	8.14
MDAU000426	755404	7601246	320.1	1	18.8	56.6	8.6	34.4
MDAU000427	755404	7601246	320.1	2	13.1	52.3	6.8	21.9
MDAU000428	755404	7601246	320.1	3	14	54.1	7.3	23.1
MDAU000429	755408	7601243	327.3	1	13.5	56.4	6.6	15.6
MDAU000430	755408	7601243	327.3	2	13.7	55.2	11.1	61.2
MDAU000431	755408	7601243	327.3	3	12.3	57.7	6.7	17.3
MDAU000432	755407	7601239	326.6	1	13	50.7	11.4	43.8
MDAU000433	755407	7601239	326.6	2	12.7	55.2	8.5	13.8
MDAU000434	755407	7601239	326.6	3	12.6	52.2	12.1	23.3
MDAU000435	755403	7601235	320.4	1	13.2	57.7	11.2	19.5
MDAU000436	755403	7601228	319.8	1	12.9	57.7	10.2	11.7
MDAU000437	755403	7601228	319.8	2	13	48.9	7.8	23.2
MDAU000438	755403	7601228	319.8	3	13.2	48.6	13	35.5
MDAU000439	755402	7601224	318.2	1	13.6	50.1	8.1	28.2
MDAU000440	755402	7601224	318.2	2	13.3	52.3	9.2	25
MDAU000441	755402	7601224	318.2	3	13.7	51.8	7.5	17.4
MDAU000442	755400	7601213	321	1	12.1	43.7	7.7	35
MDAU000443	755400	7601213	321	2	12.4	42.5	6.5	9.13
MDAU000444	755400	7601213	321	2.5	12.7	48.1	9.1	15.1
MDAU000445	755405	7601213	320.8	1	12.3	40.5	8.7	27.4
MDAU000446	755405	7601213	320.8	2	12.5	57.6	9.3	14.1
MDAU000447	755409	7601216	323.7	1	11.2	39.5	9.1	10.7
MDAU000448	755409	7601216	323.7	2	12	46.8	7.4	7.7
MDAU000449	755409	7601216	323.7	2.5	11.4	56.9	9.8	8.91
MDAU000450	755558	7600391	318.1	1	13.1	28.6	7.9	5.34
MDAU000451	755558	7600391	318.1	2	12	29.2	7.7	23
MDAU000452	755558	7600391	318.1	2.5	10.1	29.5	5.6	5.3
MDAU000453	755557	7600395	311.8	1	11.9	25.7	7.6	7.84
MDAU000454	755557	7600395	311.8	2	12.3	27.9	5.9	6.04
MDAU000455	755557	7600395	311.8	2.5	11.8	26.8	5.1	3.6
MDAU000456	755555	7600399	315.2	1	12.3	31	16.3	4.74

Sample_ID	MGA Easting	MGA North	Elevation (AHD)	Depth m	Cs ppm	Li ppm	Sn ppm	Ta ppm
MDAU000457	755555	7600399	315.2	2	12.2	33.9	7	4.88
MDAU000458	755555	7600399	315.2	2.5	12.6	35.6	5.2	9.35
MDAU000459	755565	7600345	314.7	1	12.2	42.6	7.8	7.7
MDAU000460	755565	7600345	314.7	1.5	11.9	44	6.4	7.55
MDAU000461	755569	7600341	314.5	1	13.4	49.2	8.1	9.31
MDAU000462	755569	7600341	314.5	1.5	11.2	42.9	7.9	4.65
MDAU000463	755543	7599826	310.2	1	10.8	45.2	5.9	9.72
MDAU000464	755543	7599826	310.2	2	9.6	36.2	3.3	4.5
MDAU000465	755543	7599826	310.2	3	10.5	40.3	5.5	5.81
MDAU000466	755543	7599826	310.2	4	10.9	40.1	5.4	5.95
MDAU000467	755543	7599826	310.2	5	12.6	38.9	8.9	3.83
MDAU000468	755543	7599826	310.2	5.5	13.3	35.1	32.1	32.3
MDAU000469	755547	7599830	311	1	11.4	42.2	4.3	6.92
MDAU000470	755547	7599830	311	2	11.3	43.1	5	26.8
MDAU000471	755547	7599830	311	3	11.4	44.1	4	5.28
MDAU000472	755547	7599830	311	4	13.1	37.4	4.2	7.1
MDAU000473	755549	7599837	312.3	1	11.8	38.3	5	13.3
MDAU000474	755549	7599837	312.3	2	12	37.4	4.5	7.67
MDAU000475	755549	7599837	312.3	3	10.8	38.4	4.1	6.97
MDAU000476	755549	7599837	312.3	4	12.7	36.1	3.7	4.48
MDAU000477	755549	7599837	312.3	4.5	13.2	37.6	3.7	4.69
MDAU000478	755559	7599842	310.9	1	11.5	45.1	5.3	6.22
MDAU000479	755559	7599842	310.9	2	11.9	41.1	4.8	5.17
MDAU000480	755559	7599842	310.9	3	11.3	41.4	4.7	4.49
MDAU000481	755559	7599842	310.9	4	12.7	36	3.9	4.45
MDAU000482	755559	7599842	310.9	4.5	11	35.4	4.1	3.59
MDAU000483	755557	7599834	311.2	1	11.7	41.5	5	6.33
MDAU000484	755557	7599834	311.2	2	11.1	44.7	5.2	4.53
MDAU000485	755557	7599834	311.2	3	11.7	43	4.8	5.4
MDAU000486	755557	7599834	311.2	4	12	37	5.9	56.6
MDAU000487	755557	7599834	311.2	5	6.4	41.9	2.2	2.82
MDAU000488	755557	7599834	311.2	5.5	7.7	43.7	1.9	2.35
MDAU000489	755312	7599530	301	1	10.3	62.1	3.7	2.9
MDAU000490	755312	7599530	301	2	10.4	68.8	3.5	3.16
MDAU000491	755312	7599530	301	3	10.3	66.4	3.1	3.08
MDAU000492	755312	7599527	307.1	1	10.5	69.9	7.4	31.7
MDAU000493	755312	7599527	307.1	2	10.8	67.6	8.3	4.29
MDAU000494	755312	7599527	307.1	3	9.9	67.7	3.7	1.97
MDAU000495	755303	7599516	304.1	1	13.3	60.9	3.7	2.96
MDAU000496	755303	7599516	304.1	2	7.7	55.7	2.1	1.41

Sample_ID	MGA Easting	MGA North	Elevation (AHD)	Depth m	Cs ppm	Li ppm	Sn ppm	Ta ppm
MDAU000497	755303	7599516	304.1	2.5	5.5	60.5	1.4	5.58
MDAU000498	755304	7599514	304.6	1	10.8	59.2	5.5	26.1
MDAU000499	755304	7599514	304.6	2	11.4	54.2	3.8	4.28
MDAU000500	755304	7599514	304.6	2.5	10	71.7	3.8	17.9
MDAU000501	755285	7599503	306.4	1	10.7	72.7	8.1	4.01
MDAU000502	755285	7599503	306.4	2	9.9	70.6	4.3	2.48
MDAU000503	755285	7599503	306.4	2.5	12.5	118	4.7	2.83
MDAU000504	755284	7599499	309.9	1	11.1	55.2	4.7	3.3
MDAU000505	755284	7599499	309.9	2	13.4	61.6	7.2	2.5
MDAU000506	755284	7599499	309.9	3	10.9	105	4.9	3.03
MDAU000507	755281	7599493	305.2	1	12.5	59.4	3.8	2.34
MDAU000508	755281	7599493	305.2	2	13.1	66.5	4.9	9.07
MDAU000509	755273	7599487	311.9	1	10.4	73.1	5.8	2.87
MDAU000510	755273	7599487	311.9	2	9.6	116	5.9	14.9
MDAU000511	755273	7599487	311.9	2.5	12	122	9.9	3.5
MDAU000512	755263	7599536	307.7	1	8.9	61.6	9.2	62
MDAU000513	755263	7599536	307.7	2	7.3	67.3	8.5	7.08
MDAU000514	755263	7599536	307.7	2.5	9.3	55	6.4	2.98
MDAU000515	755256	7599529	303	1	11.3	64.6	7	5.07
MDAU000516	755256	7599529	303	2	16.5	63.1	25	15.2
MDAU000517	755237	7599519	302.5	1	11.4	65.8	6.8	5.58
MDAU000518	755237	7599519	302.5	2	11.7	61.5	6.9	13
MDAU000519	755197	7599509	304.5	1	10.4	60.7	4.9	4.63
MDAU000520	755197	7599509	304.5	2	10.8	52.9	2.4	2.82
MDAU000521	755168	7599505	305.8	1	19	47.1	6.1	3.87
MDAU000522	755130	7599521	302.2	1	8.9	59.7	4.5	1.61

Table 3. RC Drill hole details with maximum down hole assays shown.

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	Max Li ppm	Max Sn ppm	Max Ta ppm
SRRC001	RC	753713	7598637	298	-60	90	120	*109*	*114*	*26*
SRRC002	RC	753708	7598654	296	-60	90	132	*136*	*70*	*22.8*
SRRC003	RC	753687	7598643	297	-60	270	120	*129*	*13.25*	*11.1*
SRRC004	RC	754397	7598584	303	-60	90	120	*96*	*204*	*16.8*
SRRC005	RC	754379	7598581	297	-60	270	120	*149*	*110*	*10.35*
SRRC006	RC	754387	7598575	297	-90	0	108	*106*	*82*	*9.82*
SRRC007	RC	754577	7598525	294	-60	90	90	*166*	*93*	*8.45*
SRRC008	RC	754645	7598536	297	-60	90	90	*166*	*35*	*7.82*
SRRC009	RC	754480	7598527	309	-60	90	100	*178*	*88*	*10.05*
SRRC010	RC	754463	7598537	297	-60	360	60	*198*	*84*	*10.65*
SRRC011	RC	754457	7598544	297	-60	270	100	*130*	*151*	*16.35*
SRRC012	RC	754554	7598513	319	-60	270	60	*205*	*29*	*12.55*
SRRC013	RC	754708	7598507	286	-60	270	40	*167*	*27*	*7.09*

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 statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Bill Clayton, a full-time employee of Golden Stake Pty and consultant to the company, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Bill Clayton 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. Clayton 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1:

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.*	• Drilling and rock chip sampling was conducted on the Shaw River Project, WA. Approximately 1-2.5kg of rock chips were collected from each sample site. RC and auger drilling was supervised and samples collected by company geologists. • Drill holes on the project included twenty (13) reverse circulation (RC) holes and 103 shallow auger holes. • **RC** The raw samples were split on the rig using a cone splitter which delivered a 2-3 kg sub sample and a larger reject sample. The sub sample was collected in individually pre numbered calico bags and the reject sample was collected in a numbered plastic bag. Assay samples consisted of either: • a sub sample collected directly off the rig was submitted for assay, or • a 4m composite sample. The composite sample was obtained by using a PVC sample spear, collecting 2 spears of sample down the side of each of the bulk reject bags that made up the composite sample, so that each bulk reject bag was evenly represented in the final assay sample. • **Auger** Auger samples were collected from bottom of hole as 1m samples. 2-3kg of loose sample material was collected from the collar using a PVC spear and placed in a pre-numbered calico bag. Samples were collected from unconsolidated gravels representing waste dumps from historic alluvial mining. The sampling method used is only an initial assessment of the potential for remnant Sn-Ta or other heavy minerals in the dumps. • The assay results do not indicate economic grades of the elements of interest. • Rock chips were collected from various points around the outcrop to increase the representivity of the sample for that location. No geometrical consideration can be made from random rock chip samples. • The RC and auger drill and rock samples samples were submitted for multi-acid digest and multi-element ICPMS/OES analysis at ALS laboratories in Perth, Western Australia.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	• The drill type for all drill holes was RC with a nominal bit diameter of 153mm. • Auger sampling was carried out using a 4WD mounted power auger and 1.5m 3.5" diameter drill rods.
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.*	• The geologist on the rig routinely logged the sample quality in terms of a percentage recovery and the sample moisture. • **RC** The cyclone was regularly cleaned to minimize sample contamination and the drill hole cleaned at the end of each drill rod (pull back and circulate air). • **Auger** the auger samples represent unconsolidated gravels and end of hole samples are likely to be contaminated with material from above. It is a limitation of the sampling method employed. • There is no apparent relationship between assay grade and sample recovery.
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.*	• Each metre of drilling was logged by a suitably qualified and experienced geologist at the time of drilling. • Rock chip samples were described in the field by the geologist.
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.*	• There was no core generated during the RC drilling program. • **RC** The 1m samples for each metre of drilling were collected via the cone splitter on the rig. • Nominal 4m composite samples were collected using a 40mm diameter PVC sample spear, with each bulk reject bag being speared twice to ensure representative sampling of each bulk reject bag and that the final composite assay sample containing equal amounts of material from each of the samples that make up the composite. • The sample size of 2-3kg was appropriate for the grainsize of the material being sampled. • **Auger** A 1m end of hole sample was collected from each hole, maximum sample depth was 5.5m. Average depth of drilling was 2m. • An appropriate number of QAQC samples (field duplicates, reference standards and blank samples) were collected during the field program and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		submitted into the assay stream. The laboratory routinely inserted appropriate standards and duplicate samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The RC and auger samples were analysed using a four-acid digest and multi-element ICPMS-OES assay at ALS Perth. Refractory minerals may not be completely digested. • Rock chip samples were analysed using fusion and ICPMS-OES. • No geophysical tools were used in the assaying of these samples. • An appropriate number of QAQC samples (field duplicates, reference standards and blank samples) were collected during the field program and submitted into the assay stream.
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.*	• The assay data has been reviewed by the competent person, no significant intersections were reported from the drilling program. • No twinned holes have been drilled at this preliminary stage of exploration • All sample and geological was logged onto paper in the field and then transferred to a digital database by the logging geologist. • There has been no adjustment made to the assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The RC and auger holes were all surveyed using differential GPS and referenced from historic workings and historic drilling. The survey method is appropriate for first pass exploration. • Rock chip samples were located using a hand held GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. • The drill holes and rock samples were all located using MGA94Z50 coordinate system.
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*	• The sample spacing was sufficient for a reconnaissance drilling program. • The grade and geological continuity has not been established as the first round of drilling was exploratory in nature to determine the presence of mineralisation. • Composite samples were collected as described above.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for first pass exploration. • At the first pass exploration stage there does not appear to be any bias introduced into the sampling and the geological or assay results as a function of the orientation of the drilling with respect to the geological structure.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples were transported from site to Centurion Transport in Port Hedland by TMB field staff, where they were appropriately packed in bulka bags and delivered by Centurion Transport directly to ALS Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There have been no audits conducted on the results this far.

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 drilling and chip sampling was conducted on E45/4601. E45/4601 held in the name of Minrex Resources Limited and was acquired by Tambourah in July 2023. The tenement expires on 29th December 2026. The tenement is in good standing and there are no third-party encumbrances applying to the tenement. TMB has a heritage agreement in place with the local traditional owners, the Palyku People and all exploration activity is conducted under the heritage agreement.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• E45/4601 has experienced very limited historic exploration for pegmatite-hosted lithium mineralisation. The exploration that has been historically conducted is listed below. • There has been extensive mining of alluvial tin-tantalum shed from the Cooglegong Monzogranite, dating from the 1890's.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Archaean pegmatite-hosted lithium (spodumene) related to the Split Rock Supersuite event.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• A location plan and summary of the assay results of the auger, RC drill samples and rock chip samples has been included in this announcement.
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.*	• There have been no data aggregation methods applied to the assay results. • No metal equivalent grades have been reported or used in the calculating of the assay results.
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').*	• No intersections of mineralisation are reported. .

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• See body of this announcement
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.*	• A summary of representative assay results of the auger and RC drill samples has been included in this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There are no other substantive exploration results to report besides what is reported in this announcement.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Further work will consist of extending the geological mapping and sampling over E45/4601 to gain a better understanding of pegmatite distribution and composition.