19 February 2024

Lithium Project Extended at Russian Jack

Tambourah Metals Limited ("Tambourah" or "the Company", ASX:TMB) is pleased to advise that three exploration licence applications located northeast and along strike from the Russian Jack-Haystack Well Lithium Project have recently been granted. The tenements have a combined area of 193 sq. km., covering the northeastern extent of the Bonney Downs Monzogranite and the Golden Eagle Orthogneiss, known to be associated with pegmatite-hosted occurrences of tin-tantalum and lithium. The new tenements extend the Tambourah tenure to 70 kilometres of strike.

There has been minimal previous exploration for pegmatite-hosted LCT mineralization within the recently granted tenements (see Table 1), other than a reconnaissance program of rock chip sampling in 2017 reported by Macarthur Lithium Pty Ltd (see WAMEX open file report A118942[1]). Macarthur Lithium collected 23 rock samples from an area of pegmatites identified from aerial photography. These samples occupy the southwestern corner of E46/1477 (see Figure 1). The sampling covered a zone approximately 700m long, but the Macarthur Lithium report states that pegmatites may extend for up to 3 kilometres.

Table 1 Recently granted tenements

Tenement ID	Holder	Date Granted	Area (km^2)
E46/1477	TMB Nullagine*	29/01/2024	101
E46/1503	TMB Nullagine*	29/01/2024	63
E46/1504	TMB Nullagine*	29/01/2024	29

Assay results of whole rock samples did not identify anomalous lithium (maximum 41ppm), however K/Rb ratios (an indicator of fractionation) are as low as 50, suggesting a potentially fractionated suite of pegmatites and given the localised sampling pattern, are considered worthy of further investigation.

Tambourah Executive Chair Rita Brooks stated "We are pleased to expand the Russian Jack Lithium Project following the recent announcement of positive rock sampling results from pegmatites at Haystack Well. The addition of the Kurana tenements provides significant additional opportunity across the under explored margins of the Bonney downs intrusion."

[1] Open file report WAMEX A118942
https://geodocs.dmirs.wa.gov.au/Web/documentlist/10/Report_Ref/A118942
* TMB Nullagine Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tambourah Metals

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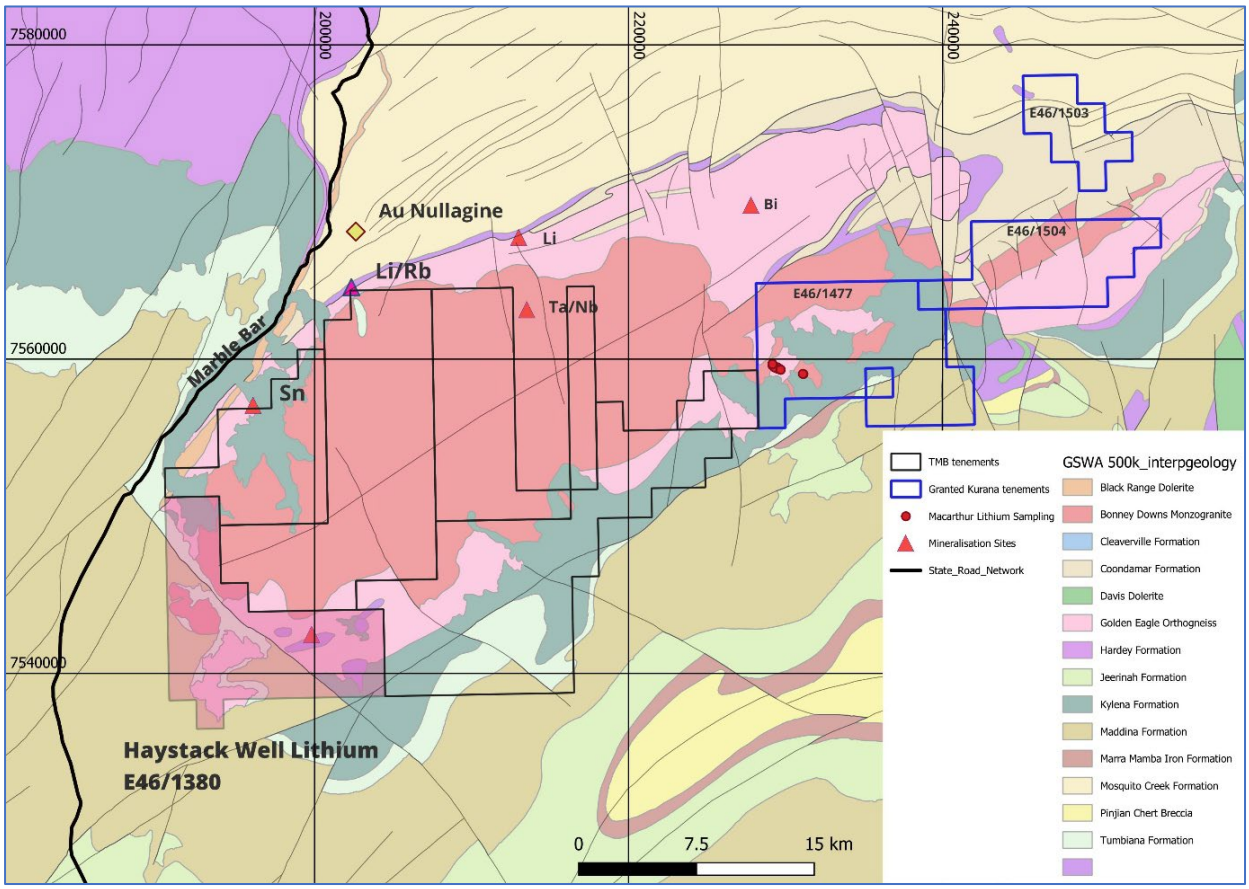

Figure 1 Location plan showing recently granted tenements and area of historic sampling

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

Authorised on Behalf of the Board of Tambourah Metals Ltd.
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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 Gold & 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 (MAIG). 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 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.*	• The nature and quality of rock chip sampling was not described, other than to note that the samples collected were examples of pegmatite. • Reconnaissance sampling. No explicit measures to ensure sample representivity: samples were collected from areas accessible to helicopter supported sampling. • The rock chips were collected from various outcrops identified from aerial photography as potential pegmatites, mainly from an area 700m in length. • No geometrical consideration can be made from random rock chip samples.
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,*	• No drilling was undertaken during the collection of the rock chip samples.

	whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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.*	• No drilling was undertaken during the collection of the rock chip samples.
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 rock chip samples were described in the field by the geologist and summarised as feldspar-mica bearing pegmatites.
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*	• No drilling was undertaken during the collection of the rock chip samples. • No QAQC samples were submitted into the assay stream.

	field duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The entire samples were subjected to standard laboratory preparation. The samples were assayed using four acid digest and ICPMS at commercial laboratories in Perth; NAGROM (4A/MS) for a suite of elements including Li, Ta, Nb, Sn, Rb and Cs. • NAGROM undertook standard internal QAQC sampling, results are not provided.
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.*	• No drilling was undertaken during the collection of the rock chip samples. • All sample and geological were logged by the geologist but no detailed information is provided. • 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.*	• The rock chip sample locations were all surveyed using handheld GPS, with a +/- 5m accuracy. The survey method is appropriate for first pass exploration. • MGA94 Z50 coordinate system was used.

	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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.*	• The sample spacing was sufficient for reconnaissance first pass rock chip sampling of the mineralisation style of pegmatite veins but additional sampling is required to fully evaluate the pegmatite field. • Grade continuity is yet to be established as the samples are isolated rock chip samples. • No sample compositing has been undertaken.
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 of pegmatite veins. • At the first pass exploration stage there does not appear significant bias but pegmatite orientation is not provided.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples were transported from site by Macarthur Lithium staff, the procedure employed is not known.
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 historic sampling was conducted on E46/1477, held in the name of TMB Nullagine Pty Ltd. E46/1477 expires on 28th January 2029. There are no third-party encumbrances applied to the tenement. TMB has a heritage agreement in place with the local traditional owners, the Palyku People.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Very little lithium exploration has been carried out over the tenement. No ground geophysics and only regional geological mapping has been historically completed. Previous exploration for gold, manganese and base metals was completed by WitX Pty Ltd circa 2012. WitX carried out reconnaissance drainage sampling over the Kurrana Batholith and flew EM in the search for manganese deposits to the south and east of the tenement.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Lithium bearing pegmatites are the target geology.

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*
		• See the main body of the announcement, there are no significant results to report.

	○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (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').*	• Rock chips are taken from surface and are not representative of the entire thickness of pegmatite units.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include,*	• See body of the announcement.

	but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• No significant results to report.
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.*	• No applicable.
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.*	• Hyperspectral analysis • Geological mapping • Rock chip sampling • Soil sampling • Heritage surveys