# FINAL RESULTS FROM RC DRILLING CAMPAIGN AT MUVERO LITHIUM PROJECT, ANGOLA

## Highlights

- MRC44A intersected mineralised pegmatite containing lithium, caesium and tantalum
- Best lithium; **1m at 1.17% $Li_2O$ from 23m**[1]
- Best tantalum; **4m at 180ppm $Ta_2O_5$ from 32m**
- Best caesium; **1m at 1.12% $Cs_2O$ from 33m**

**Tyranna Managing Director, David Crook, commented:**

*"Assays from the last of the drill holes completed earlier this year, including those that tested geophysical targets on the western flank of the Muvero lithium deposit, returned only modest mineralisation as noted above.*

*"Core drilling is planned to resume later this quarter. The drilling rig is currently mobilising to site and will initially target the projected down-plunge position of Muvero Prospect mineralisation before commencing testing new targets within the broader Project area. Lithium mineralisation[2] has been returned from rock chip analyses at seven (7) locations outside of the Murevo Prospect, none of which have previously been drilled.*

*"The Company is also evaluating other projects in Angola that may fit the Company's broader strategy, of acquiring and developing demand-driven commodities."*

[1] Stated intersections are down-hole length; true thickness is not yet known.
[2] ASX Announcement 29 May 2023: Encouraging assay results demonstrate widespread lithium mineralisation at Namibe

## Summary of Drilling Results

Drill-holes MRC43 – MRC50 were completed between 24th April 2024 and 24th May 2024, for a total of 1,403m (Table 1 and Figure 1).

***Table 1: Collar Table of MRC43 – MRC50***

| Drill-hole ID | Coll. Easting (mE) | Coll. Northing (mN) | Elevation (m) | Azimuth | dip | End Of Hole (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MRC43 | 221592 | 8322736 | 305 | 042 | -44 | 138 |
| MRC44 | 221571 | 8322692 | 307 | 255 | N/A | 24 |
| MRC44A | 221571 | 8322694 | 308 | 255 | -44 | 90 |
| MRC45 | 221588 | 8322706 | 308 | 090 | -44 | 150 |
| MRC46 | 221568 | 8322624 | 299 | 046 | -45 | 204 |
| MRC47 | 221595 | 8322591 | 295 | 040 | -45 | 150 |
| MRC48 | 221322 | 8322743 | 231 | 060 | -44 | 150 |
| MRC49 | 221322 | 8322743 | 231 | 083 | -43 | 197 |
| MRC50 | 221326 | 8322546 | 237 | 045 | -44 | 300 |

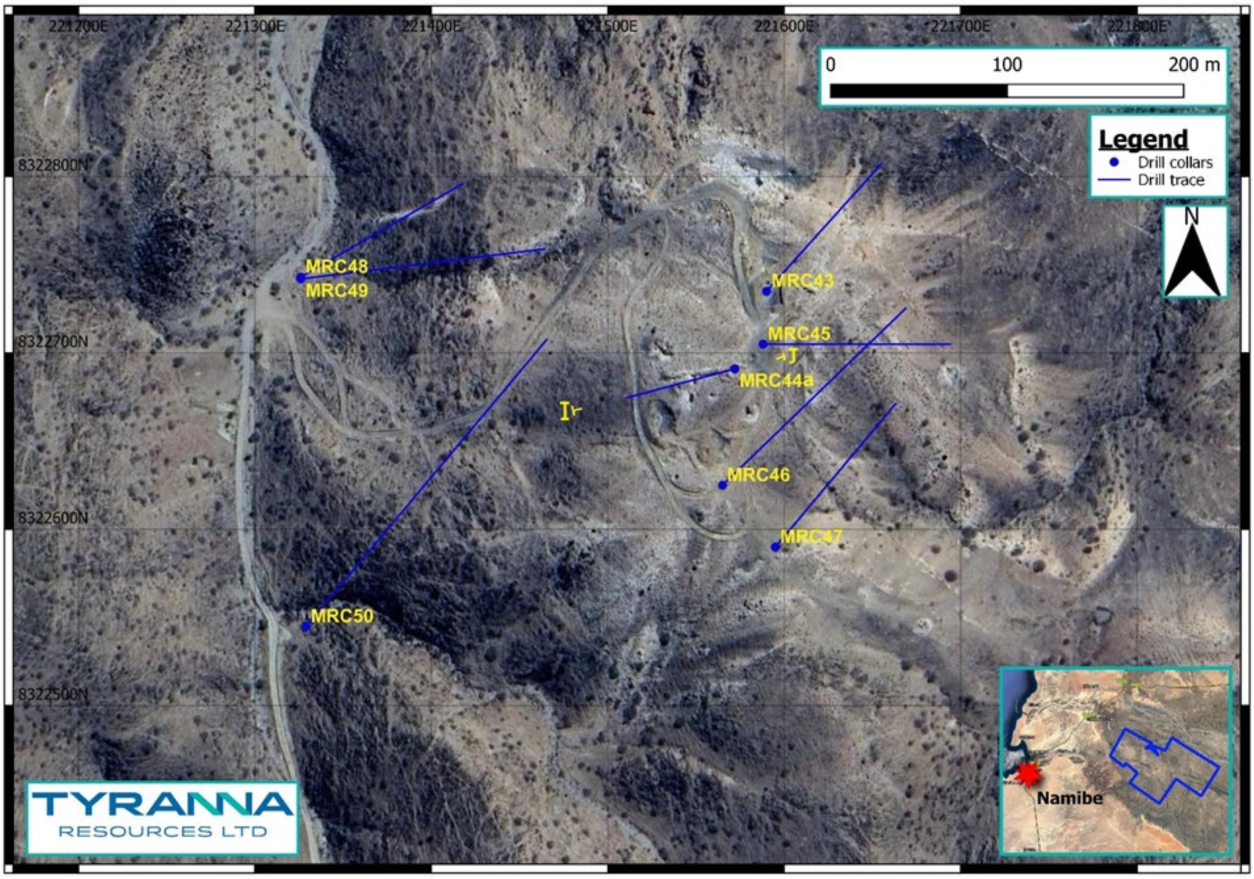


***Figure 1: Location of MRC43 – MRC50. Note location of cross-section IJ with respect to Figure 2.***

Only MRC44A intersected anomalous lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) mineralisation: 1m at 1.17% $Li_2O$ and 105ppm $Ta_2O_5$ from 23m, 4m at 0.50% $Li_2O$ and 180ppm $Ta_2O_5$ from 32m, and 1m at 1.12% $Cs_2O$ from 33m (Figure 2). Representative assay results are provided as Appendix 1, with the summary geology logs, listing all pegmatite intersections, included as Appendix 2.

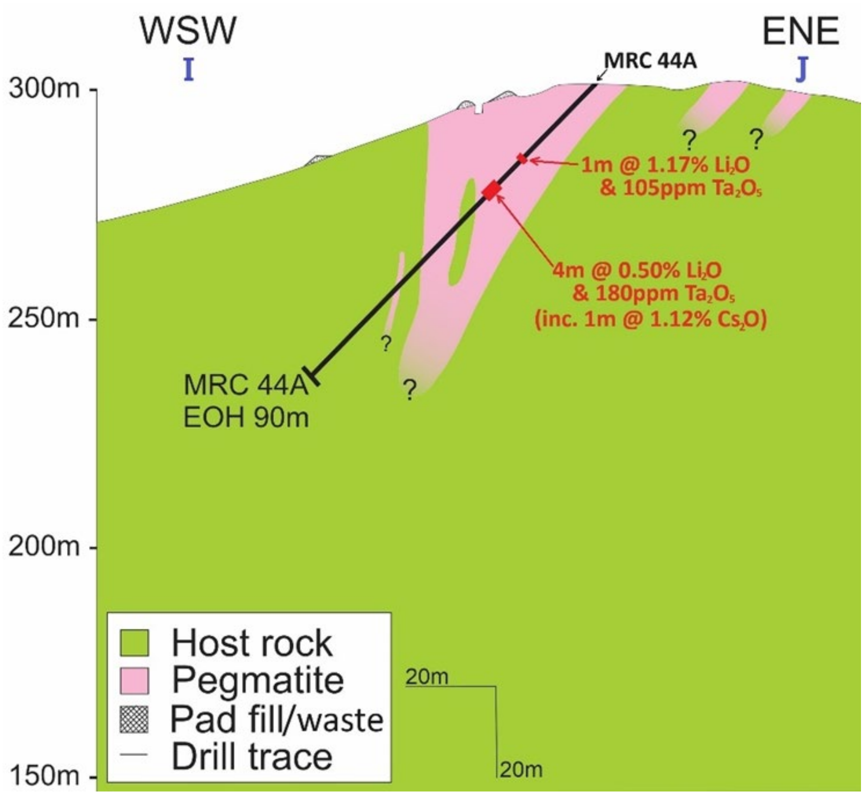


***Figure 2: Cross-section IJ of drill-hole MRC44A. See Figure 1 for location of cross-section.***

Drill-holes MRC48, MRC49 and MRC50 tested geophysical (low-gravity) anomalies. The anomalies were interpreted to be due to the emplacement of lower density rocks (which may include pegmatite) into the denser host rock. Drill holes MRC48, MRC49 and MRC50 passed through substantial bodies of granite, which has a similar in density to pegmatite, without intersecting LCT anomalism.

## Next Steps

Programs of mapping and geochemical sampling will continue away from the Muvero Prospect, to identify additional lithium-pegmatite targets, and will be completed in conjunction with drilling planned between now and the end of 2024.

Diamond drill-holes will be completed at Muvero, primarily to test the eastern parts of the prospect, including the Muvero Link Zone, where MRC38 ended in spodumene-bearing pegmatite *("High grade lithium results and confirmation of Link Zone Potential"* 12th June 2024). The eastern part of the Muvero Prospect has not been adequately investigated but has significant potential (Figure 3).

Drilling will also be undertaken at the Calicatas and Loop prospects.

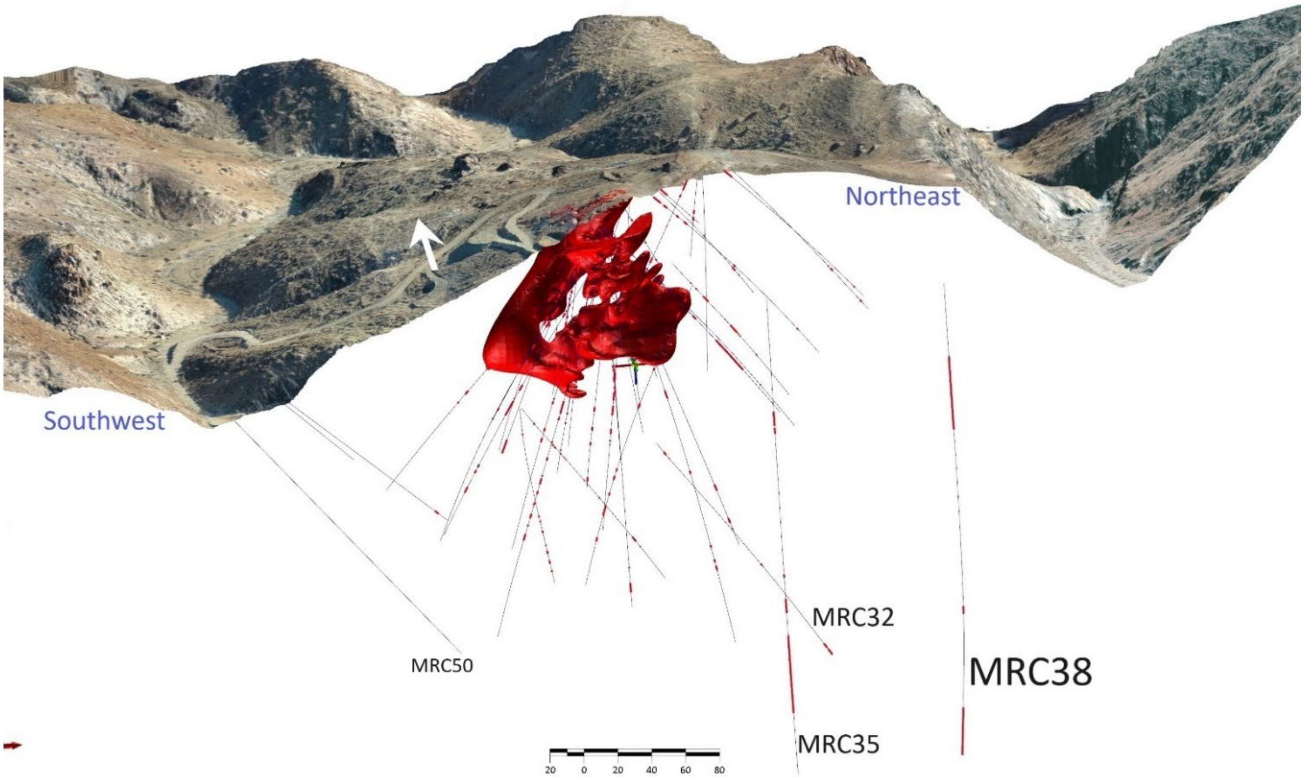


***Figure 3: View to north of NE-SW terrain slice with 3-D model of part of the Muvero pegmatite, depicted in red.***
***Note that red portions of drill-hole traces are intersections of pegmatite that have not been incorporated into the model, enabling the geometry of the pegmatite to be depicted more clearly.***

**Authorised by the Board of Tyranna Resources Ltd**

**David Crook**
**Managing Director**

### 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 their Exploration Manager and Chief Geologist; 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: ASSAY RESULTS*

| | | | | Method | ICP005 | ICP005 | calculated | ICP005 | calculated | ICP005 | ICP005 | ICP005 | ICP005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Units | % | ppm | % | ppm | % | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm |
| | | | | LLD | 0.001 | 1 | | 1 | | 5 | 1 | 1000 | 5 |
| Drill-hole ID | Sample ID | From (m) | To (m) | rock composition | Li2O | Cs | $CS_2O$ | Ta | $Ta_2O_5$ | Nb | Sn | K | Rb |
| MRC44A | NDP2623 | 0 | 1 | Pad Fill and Pegmatite | 0.196 | 108 | 115 | 7 | 9 | 25 | 67 | 20000 | 595 |
| MRC44A | NDP2624 | 1 | 2 | Pegmatite | 0.047 | 618 | 655 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 19 | 97000 | 3435 |
| MRC44A | NDP2625 | 2 | 3 | Pegmatite | 0.055 | 556 | 589 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 25 | 99000 | 3495 |
| MRC44A | NDP2626 | 3 | 4 | Pegmatite | 0.055 | 110 | 117 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 65 | 25000 | 910 |
| MRC44A | NDP2627 | 4 | 5 | Pegmatite | 0.085 | 80 | 85 | 21 | 26 | 95 | 154 | 13000 | 530 |
| MRC44A | NDP2628 | 5 | 6 | Pegmatite | 0.037 | 38 | 40 | 9 | 11 | 25 | 70 | 6000 | 235 |
| MRC44A | NDP2629 | 6 | 7 | Pegmatite | 0.056 | 33 | 35 | 7 | 9 | 25 | 93 | 8000 | 315 |
| MRC44A | NDP2630 | 7 | 8 | Pegmatite | 0.057 | 29 | 31 | 5 | 6 | 20 | 66 | 7000 | 240 |
| MRC44A | NDP2631 | 8 | 9 | Pegmatite | 0.015 | 26 | 28 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 25 | 3000 | 60 |
| MRC44A | NDP2632 | 9 | 10 | Pegmatite | 0.034 | 39 | 41 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 31 | 3000 | 60 |
| MRC44A | NDP2633 | 10 | 11 | Pegmatite | 0.074 | 43 | 46 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 36 | 2000 | 70 |
| MRC44A | NDP2634 | 11 | 12 | Pegmatite | 0.17 | 88 | 93 | 11 | 13 | 25 | 110 | 5000 | 230 |
| MRC44A | NDP2635 | 12 | 13 | Pegmatite | 0.052 | 52 | 55 | 21 | 26 | 45 | 137 | 3000 | 105 |
| MRC44A | NDP2636 | 13 | 14 | Pegmatite | 0.023 | 14 | 15 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 37 | 2000 | 85 |
| MRC44A | NDP2637 | 14 | 15 | Pegmatite | 0.395 | 184 | 195 | 19 | 23 | 35 | 106 | 12000 | 735 |
| MRC44A | NDP2638 | 15 | 16 | Pegmatite | 0.109 | 203 | 215 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 63 | 37000 | 1605 |
| MRC44A | NDP2639 | 16 | 17 | Pegmatite | 0.14 | 150 | 159 | 11 | 13 | 30 | 243 | 11000 | 565 |
| MRC44A | NDP2640 | 17 | 18 | Pegmatite | 0.017 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 46 | 1000 | 70 |
| MRC44A | NDP2641 | 18 | 19 | Pegmatite | 0.015 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 28 | 1000 | 45 |
| MRC44A | NDP2642 | 19 | 20 | Pegmatite | 0.049 | 14 | 15 | 7 | 9 | 15 | 41 | 4000 | 145 |
| MRC44A | NDP2643 | 20 | 21 | Pegmatite | 0.031 | 44 | 47 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 42 | 6000 | 280 |
| MRC44A | NDP2644 | 21 | 22 | Pegmatite | 0.018 | 16 | 17 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 23 | 2000 | 80 |
| MRC44A | NDP2645 | 22 | 23 | Pegmatite | 0.033 | 14 | 15 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 33 | 2000 | 100 |
| MRC44A | NDP2646 | 23 | 24 | Pegmatite | 1.167 | 343 | 364 | 86 | 105 | 15 | 109 | 16000 | 1115 |
| MRC44A | NDP2647 | 24 | 25 | Pegmatite | 0.063 | 22 | 23 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 52 | 3500 | 160 |
| MRC44A | NDP2648 | 25 | 26 | Pegmatite | 0.066 | 24 | 25 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 62 | 4000 | 170 |
| MRC44A | NDP2649 | 26 | 27 | Pegmatite | 0.059 | 20 | 21 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 41 | 3000 | 150 |
| MRC44A | NDP2650 | 27 | 28 | Pegmatite | 0.043 | 36 | 38 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 30 | 3000 | 140 |
| MRC44A | NDP2651 | 28 | 29 | Pegmatite | 0.031 | 66 | 70 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 22 | 4000 | 155 |
| MRC44A | NDP2652 | 28 | 29 | NDP2651 Field Duplicate | 0.031 | 72 | 76 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 29 | 5000 | 155 |
| MRC44A | NDP2653 | N/A | N/A | Standard | 1.058 | 194 | 206 | 145 | 177 | 45 | 93 | 18000 | 3355 |
| MRC44A | NDP2654 | N/A | N/A | Blank | 0.002 | 1 | 1 | <1 | | <5 | 14 | <1000 | 25 |
| MRC44A | NDP2655 | 29 | 30 | Pegmatite | 0.131 | 107 | 113 | 26 | 32 | 5 | 27 | 5000 | 225 |
| MRC44A | NDP2656 | 30 | 31 | Pegmatite | 0.155 | 253 | 268 | 46 | 56 | 10 | 31 | 9000 | 565 |
| MRC44A | NDP2657 | 31 | 32 | Pegmatite | 0.146 | 150 | 159 | 45 | 55 | 30 | 16 | 5000 | 280 |
| MRC44A | NDP2658 | 32 | 33 | Pegmatite | 0.282 | 423 | 448 | 125 | 153 | 30 | 111 | 8000 | 650 |
| MRC44A | NDP2659 | 33 | 34 | Pegmatite | 0.574 | 10566 | 11202 | 195 | 238 | 50 | 154 | 18000 | 1815 |
| MRC44A | NDP2660 | 34 | 35 | Pegmatite | 0.436 | 356 | 377 | 169 | 206 | 75 | 65 | 6000 | 480 |
| MRC44A | NDP2661 | 35 | 36 | Pegmatite | 0.693 | 226 | 240 | 99 | 121 | 85 | 216 | 6000 | 380 |
| MRC44A | NDP2662 | 36 | 37 | Pegmatite | 0.249 | 78 | 83 | 13 | 16 | 25 | 85 | 5000 | 245 |
| MRC44A | NDP2663 | 37 | 38 | Pegmatite | 0.131 | 120 | 127 | 8 | 10 | 20 | 80 | 6000 | 240 |
| MRC44A | NDP2664 | 38 | 39 | Pegmatite and Host rock | 0.085 | 130 | 138 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 22 | 7000 | 185 |
| MRC44A | NDP2665 | 39 | 40 | Host rock | 0.06 | 65 | 69 | 1 | 1 | <5 | 21 | 3000 | 60 |
| MRC44A | NDP2666 | 40 | 41 | Host rock | 0.038 | 42 | 45 | <1 | | <5 | 16 | 2000 | 30 |
| MRC44A | NDP2667 | 42 | 43 | Host rock | 0.101 | 136 | 144 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 41 | 5000 | 95 |
| MRC44A | NDP2668 | 43 | 44 | Host rock | 0.084 | 111 | 118 | <1 | | 5 | 14 | 4000 | 90 |
| MRC44A | NDP2669 | 44 | 45 | Pegmatite | 0.047 | 70 | 74 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 16 | 2000 | 50 |
| MRC44A | NDP2670 | 45 | 46 | Pegmatite | 0.02 | 21 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 17 | 3000 | 55 |
| MRC44A | NDP2671 | 46 | 47 | Pegmatite | 0.02 | 25 | 27 | 2 | 2 | <5 | 18 | 3000 | 80 |
| MRC44A | NDP2672 | 47 | 48 | Pegmatite | 0.068 | 50 | 53 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 4000 | 110 |
| MRC44A | NDP2673 | 48 | 49 | Pegmatite | 0.033 | 47 | 50 | 2 | 2 | <5 | 14 | 4000 | 95 |
| MRC44A | NDP2674 | 49 | 50 | Pegmatite | 0.228 | 113 | 120 | 16 | 20 | 15 | 98 | 4000 | 280 |

*** The remainder of MRC44A, all of MRC43, MRC44, MRC45, MRC46, MRC 47, MRC48, MRC49 and MRC50: no significant results.**

## APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY GEOLOGY LOGS

| Drill-hole I.D. | From (m) | To (m) | length (m) | Lithology | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MRC43 | 0 | 9 | 9 | host rock | |
| MRC43 | 9 | 10 | 1 | **pegmatite** | *spodumene not seen*1* |
| MRC43 | 10 | 13 | 3 | host rock | |
| MRC43 | 13 | 16 | 3 | **pegmatite** | *spodumene not seen*1* |
| MRC43 | 16 | 112 | 96 | host rock | |
| MRC43 | 112 | 114 | 2 | **pegmatite** | *spodumene not seen*1* |
| MRC43 | 114 | 138 (EOH) | 24 | host rock | |
| MRC44 | 0 | 24(EOH) | 24 | **pegmatite** | *spodumene not seen*1* |
| MRC44A | 0 | 38 | 38 | **pegmatite** | **spodumene present*2** |
| MRC44A | 38 | 44 | 6 | host rock | |
| MRC44A | 44 | 55 | 11 | **pegmatite** | *spodumene not seen*1* |
| MRC44A | 55 | 62 | 7 | host rock | |
| MRC44A | 62 | 63 | 1 | **pegmatite** | *spodumene not seen*1* |
| MRC44A | 63 | 90 (EOH) | 27 | host rock | |
| MRC45 | 0 | 11 | 11 | host rock | |
| MRC45 | 11 | 17 | 6 | **pegmatite** | *spodumene not seen*1* |
| MRC45 | 17 | 20 | 3 | host rock | |
| MRC45 | 20 | 21 | 1 | **pegmatite** | *spodumene not seen*1* |
| MRC45 | 21 | 29 | 8 | host rock | |
| MRC45 | 29 | 30 | 1 | **pegmatite** | *spodumene not seen*1* |
| MRC45 | 30 | 36 | 6 | host rock | |
| MRC45 | 36 | 38 | 2 | **pegmatite** | *spodumene not seen*1* |
| MRC45 | 38 | 75 | 37 | host rock | |
| MRC45 | 75 | 76 | 1 | **pegmatite** | *spodumene not seen*1* |
| MRC45 | 76 | 150 (EOH) | 74 | host rock | |
| MRC46 | 0 | 33 | 33 | host rock | |
| MRC46 | 33 | 38 | 5 | **pegmatite** | *spodumene not seen*1* |
| MRC46 | 38 | 63 | 25 | host rock | |
| MRC46 | 63 | 67 | 4 | **pegmatite** | *spodumene not seen*1* |
| MRC46 | 67 | 68 | 1 | host rock | |
| MRC46 | 68 | 72 | 4 | **pegmatite** | *spodumene not seen*1* |
| MRC46 | 72 | 204 (EOH) | 132 | host rock | |

***1**: All intersected intervals of pegmatite were 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.**

**APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY GEOLOGY LOGS (continued)**

| Drill-hole I.D. | From (m) | To (m) | length (m) | Lithology | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MRC47 | 0 | 41 | 41 | host rock | |
| MRC47 | 41 | 46 | 5 | **pegmatite** | *spodumene not seen*[*1] |
| MRC47 | 46 | 67 | 21 | host rock | |
| MRC47 | 67 | 68 | 1 | **pegmatite** | *spodumene not seen*[*1] |
| MRC47 | 68 | 74 | 6 | host rock | |
| MRC47 | 74 | 83 | 9 | **pegmatite** | *spodumene not seen*[*1] |
| MRC47 | 83 | 84 | 1 | host rock | |
| MRC47 | 84 | 85 | 1 | **pegmatite** | *spodumene not seen*[*1] |
| MRC47 | 85 | 150 (EOH) | 65 | host rock | |
| MRC48 | 0 | 46 | 46 | **granite** | source of gravity anomaly |
| MRC48 | 46 | 62 | 16 | host rock | |
| MRC48 | 62 | 67 | 5 | **granite** | source of gravity anomaly |
| MRC48 | 67 | 76 | 9 | host rock | |
| MRC48 | 76 | 93 | 17 | **granite** | source of gravity anomaly |
| MRC48 | 93 | 150 (EOH) | 57 | host rock | |
| MRC49 | 0 | 78 | 78 | **granite** | source of gravity anomaly |
| MRC49 | 78 | 188 | 110 | host rock | |
| MRC49 | 188 | 191 | 3 | **pegmatite** | *spodumene not seen*[*1] |
| MRC49 | 191 | 198 (EOH) | 7 | host rock | |
| MRC50 | 0 | 93 | 93 | host rock | |
| MRC50 | 93 | 130 | 37 | **granite** | source of gravity anomaly |
| MRC50 | 130 | 145 | 15 | host rock | |
| MRC50 | 145 | 149 | 4 | **granite** | source of gravity anomaly |
| MRC50 | 149 | 264 | 15 | host rock | |
| MRC50 | 264 | 270 | 14 | **granite** | source of gravity anomaly |
| MRC50 | 270 | 276 | 6 | host rock | |
| MRC50 | 276 | 281 | 5 | **granite** | source of gravity anomaly |
| MRC50 | 281 | 300 (EOH) | 9 | host rock | |

***1**: *All intersected intervals of pegmatite were 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.**

# 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.*<br>*Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>*Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>*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.* | • Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain samples from each 1 meter down-hole interval of every drill-hole. Samples were collected as 1-meter splits derived from a cone-splitter beneath the dump box at the base of the cyclone. Sample mass was approximately 3kg, which was delivered to ALS Okahandja (Namibia), for processing by sample preparation method PREP-22, where the entire samples were coarse crushed and pulverized to achieve particle sizes of which 85% pass through 75 microns. A 100g sub-sample was split and packaged for export to Nagrom Laboratory, Perth, Western Australia, for assay.<br>• Sample representivity was ensured through collection of samples as 1-meter splits derived from a cone-splitter beneath the dump box at the base of the cyclone. Consistency of the sample mass of the 1-meter splits delivered by the cone-splitter was monitored to achieve consistent masses of approximately 3kg, depending upon total sample recovery of the 1 metre interval. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *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 135mm diameter face-sampling bit. |
| *Drill sample recovery* | *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>*Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>*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.* | • Sample recovery for each 1-metre down-hole interval of every drill-hole was monitored and assessed through inspected of the volume of the sample and was recorded.<br>• Sample recovery was maximized through implementation of industry standard drilling protocols, including pausing at the end of each 1-meter interval with use of air to flush-out excess cuttings.<br>• Drill-sample recovery was consistently high.<br>• As sample recovery was consistently high, all fractions of the sample were collected, preventing sample bias through preferential loss or gain of fine or 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.*<br>*Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>*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.<br>• Logging was recorded on standard logging descriptive sheets and then entered into Excel tables.<br>• Logging is qualitative in nature. All chip trays are photographed.<br>• 100% of all drill-holes were geologically logged. |
| *Sub-sampling techniques* | *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* | • Each 1-meter split sample had a mass of approximately 3kg, which was delivered to ALS Okahandja (Namibia), for |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *and sample preparation* | *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br><br>*For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br><br>*Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br><br>*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.*<br><br>*Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | processing by sample preparation method PREP-22, where the entire samples were coarse crushed and pulverized to achieve particle sizes of which 85% pass through 75 microns. A 100g sub-sample was split and packaged for export to Nagrom Laboratory, Perth, Western Australia, for assay.<br>• The sample preparation procedures implemented by ALS Okahandja (Namibia) incorporates standard industry best-practice and is appropriate.<br>• Duplicate sampling was incorporated in the reported drilling program. For each 1-meter interval, two 1-meter splits were collected, such that one sample is a duplicate of the other. A duplicate sample was inserted into the sample stream at a rate of approximately 1 in 30.<br>• Sample sizes are in-accord with standard industry best-practice and are appropriate for the material being sampled. |
| *Quality of assay data and laboratory tests* | *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*<br><br>*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.*<br><br>*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 samples were submitted to ALS Okahandja (Namibia), where they were crushed and pulverized to produce pulps. These pulps were exported to Australia and analyzed by Nagrom Laboratory in Perth, Western Australia using a Sodium Peroxide Fusion followed by digestion using a dilute acid thence determination by method ICP005 with ICPMS for $Li_2O$ (%), Be, Cs, Nb, Rb, Sn, Ta & Y, and ICPOES analysis for Al, B, Ba, Ca, Fe, K, P, Si, & Ti.<br>Sodium Peroxide Fusion is a total digest and considered the preferred method of assaying pegmatite samples. It results in the complete digestion of the sample into a molten flux. As fusion digestions are more aggressive |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | than acid digestion methods, they are suitable for many refractory, difficult-to-dissolve minerals such as chromite, ilmenite, spinel, cassiterite and minerals of the tantalum-tungsten solid solution series. They also provide a more-complete digestion of some silicate mineral species and are considered to provide the most reliable determinations of lithium mineralization.<br>• Geophysical instruments are not used in assessing the mineralization within Tyranna's Namibe Lithium Project.<br>• Tyranna has incorporated standard QA/QC procedures to monitor the precision, accuracy, and general reliability of all assay results. As part of Tyranna's sampling protocol, CRM's (standards), blanks and duplicates are inserted into the sampling stream. In addition, the laboratory (Nagrom, Perth) incorporates its own internal QA/QC procedures to monitor its assay results. The assay results from the QA/QC samples were interrogated to confirm that the assay results are reliable. |
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>*The use of twinned holes.*<br>*Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>*Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • Results will be verified by alternative company personnel.<br>• Twinned holes have not been used.<br>• The drilling data is stored in hardcopy and digital format in the office in Perth, WA.<br>• Assay results will not be adjusted. In discussing the significance of the highest-grade results for Cs, Ta and Sn, the primary assay results, in ppm, will be converted to % of the individual oxides. The conversions are:<br>$\%Cs_2O = (Cs(ppm) \times 1.0602)/10000$ |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | $\%Ta_2O_5$ = (Ta(ppm) x 1.2211)/10000<br>% $SnO_2$ = (Sn(ppm) x 1.2696)/10000 |
| *Location of data points* | *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>*Specification of the grid system used.*<br>*Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • Collar locations picked up with handheld Garmin *GPSmap65s*, having an accuracy of approximately +/- 1.8m.<br>• All locations recorded in WGS-84 Zone 33S<br>• Topographic locations interpreted from GPS pickups (barometric altimeter) and field observations. Adequate for first pass pegmatite mapping.<br>• Down-hole survey achieved using a Reflex EZ-Gyro North Seeker™ multi-shot gyroscopic orientation tool. |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>*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.*<br>*Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Drill-hole locations were selected based upon achievability of an effective drill-site on the hill upon which the prospect is located, in conjunction with surface expressions of mineralisation. As such, drill-collars do not have a uniform distribution or spacing. This is adequate for initial drilling.<br>• There is not yet sufficient drilling coverage or density to permit estimation of a Mineral Resource.<br>• Sample compositing has not been applied.<br>. |
| *Orientation of data in relation to* | *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* | • The drill-holes orientation with respect to the intersected mineralisation varies, due to the variable nature of the mineralised bodies but is not considered to have |

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| *geological structure* | *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.* | introduced a significant bias.<br>The intersected pegmatite is in parts very coarse-grained, with some spodumene megacrysts up to 3m long, so there is potential for sampling bias to occur if there is a preferred orientation of crystal growth, however, observations to-date suggest that the spodumene megacrysts are randomly oriented and the density of their occurrence (i.e., proportion of matrix to spodumene) is unpredictable. |
| *Sample security* | *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • Chain of custody was maintained on-site and during transport of the samples to ALS Okahandja (Namibia). After preparation to produce pulps for export, ALS personnel put the pulps into sealed boxes which were delivered by DHL to Nagrom laboratory in Perth. |
| *Audits or reviews* | *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • Internal review of the drilling, of sampling techniques and of the data has been completed and practices are deemed adequate. |

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| *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 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 AM Mauritius Limited, of which of Angolan Minerals Pty Ltd has 90% ownership, of |

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| | *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.* | which Tyranna has 80% ownership. Consequently, Tyranna has 72% ownership of the Namibe Lithium Project.<br>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.<br>• The granted licence (Prospecting Title) was transferred on 15/05/2023 and is valid until 15/05/2024 but as an application for extension of term was lodged within the specified time-frame and with all supporting documents the term will be extended for an additional 2 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. |

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| | | 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 probably related to the Eburnean Orogeny.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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 |

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| | | 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:*<br>o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>o *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>o *down hole length and interception depth*<br>o *hole length.*<br>*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 complete Collar Table is included, which provides details of location, orientation and down-hole length of each drill-hole. A summary table listing pegmatite intersections is also included as Appendix 2. |
| *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.*<br>*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.* | • In reporting significant intersections, the minimum cut-off grades in determining significance is 0.5% $Li_2O$, 10,000ppm Cs and 100ppm $Ta_2O_5$.<br>• Reported mineralised intervals are comprised of zones of lithium enrichment in pegmatite only and the mineralised interval is defined by observable mineralogy that allows distinct compositional zones to be recognised. Within these zones, there is some variability in the abundance of lithium minerals, but it is the extent |

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| | *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | of the distinctive zone that defines the reported mineralised interval. The stated intersections reliably reflect the nature of the mineralisation.<br>• Reported results have been restricted to $Li_2O$, Cs, Ta, Nb & Sn as these are economically significant components. In addition K and Rb are reported as K:Rb is discussed.<br>• Metal equivalent values have not been reported. |
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>*If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').* | • The geometry of the mineralisation reported is not well understood and the pegmatite is not of uniform thickness. The intersected mineralisation appears to be bulbous rather than tabular and therefore the concept of "true thickness" is harder to define and less applicable.<br>• In the announcement to which this table is attached, there are clear statements given that clarify the nature of the intersections, stating that the reported interval is down-hole length. |
| *Diagrams* | *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | • A drill plan and cross-section (with scales) are included within the text of the 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.* | • Assay results for all samples have been validated to ensure they are reliable, and assay results have been reported from every sampled interval of every drill-hole discussed in this announcement, to ensure balanced reporting occurs. |

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| *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).*<br>*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, RC drilling had been completed. As most of the prospect remains untested, drilling to test extensions at depth, along with testing additional prospects will be required. |