Drilling intersects well mineralised pegmatites at Loop Prospect: Namibe Lithium Project, Angola.

Tyranna Resources Limited (ASX: TYX, "Tyranna" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update following recent exploration activities at the Namibe Lithium Project (Tyranna 72%), a joint venture with Sinomine Resources Group Co., Ltd (10% and funding partner).

Summary

- **11 diamond core drill holes, totalling 817 metres, completed in late 2024. Assay results included:**

Loop Prospect (Lithium (spodumene)):

- **15.72m at 1.58% Li_2O from surface (NDDH018)**
- **10.9m at 2.22%Li_2O from surface (NDDH019)**
- **15.9m at 0.99%Li_2O from surface (NDDH020)**

Muvero Prospect (Lithium (spodumene)):

- **5.69m at 1.52% Li_2O from 28.45m and**
- **4.4m at 1.47% Li_2O from 44.1m (NDDH010).**

Muvero Prospect (Caesium (pollucite)):

- **4.05m at 8.46% Cs_2O from 28.45 (NDDH010)**

Tyranna's Managing Director, David Crook said:

"Well mineralised lithium-pegmatites have been intersected at two of our targets now, however lithium anomalism[1] has been returned from rock chip analyses at eight (8) additional locations which remain to be tested in future drilling programmes.

"Pollucite adds another dimension to the Muvero Project, with Tyranna's partner, Sinomine significantly involved in the caesium business world-wide.

"The Company has lodged applications for Prospecting Titles covering internally generated targets for lithium and base metals that fit well with our broader strategy, of acquiring and developing demand-driven metals in Angola".

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1 ASX Announcement 30 May 2022:

Exploration Update

The programme of diamond core drilling was completed at the Company's Namibe Project, Angola, towards the end of 2024. Five (5) holes were drilled at the Muvero Prospect, three (3) at the Calicatas Prospect and three (3) at the Loop Prospect. The programme totalled 817m.

Drill holes intersected spodumene at the Muvero Prospect in drill hole NDDH010 and at the Loop Prospect in holes NDDH018-NDDH020.

In addition, drill hole NDDH010 at Muvero returned the best intersection of the high value caesium mineral, pollucite achieved to date. Pollucite has been intersected previously at the Muvero Prospect in nearby holes.

Table 1.
Significant Drilling Intersections.

Drill-hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Grade (%)	Reported as
Lithium					
NDDH010	28.45	34.14	5.69	1.52	Li_2O
	44.10	48.50	4.40	1.47	Li_2O
NDDH018	0.00	15.72	15.72	1.58	Li_2O
	23.35	30.10	6.75	1.30	Li_2O
NDDH019	0.00	10.90	10.90	2.22	Li_2O
NDDH020	0.00	15.90	15.90	0.99	Li_2O
	35.15	42.00	6.85	0.92	Li_2O
	53.92	55.42	1.50	1.28	Li_2O
Caesium					
NDDH010	28.45	32.50	4.05	8.46	Cs_2O
NDDH018	4.85	5.70	0.85	1.33	Cs_2O

Detailed geochemical analysis of samples from drill holes at the Calicatas pegmatite will give an indication of fertility and ranking as a future drilling target.

Next Steps

Samples of soils (467) and rocks (265) have been taken to date during geological mapping of prospective areas away from Muvero and Loop Prospects.

Where pegmatites are fresh and exposed, lithium minerals may be identified, however where lithium minerals are not evident, assay results from samples of feldspar and mica can be used to infer lithium potential.

In a number of targeted areas where pegmatites are poorly exposed, soil geochemistry is the best method of appraisal.

All samples have been submitted for analysis. Results and interpretation of these samples are due in March 2025, with sampling and mapping continuing on an on-going basis.

Following geochemical confirmation, positive targets will be scheduled into the next drilling campaign.

The Company has lodged applications for Prospecting Titles covering other internally generated targets for lithium and base metals that fit well with our broader strategy, of acquiring and developing demand-driven metals in Angola

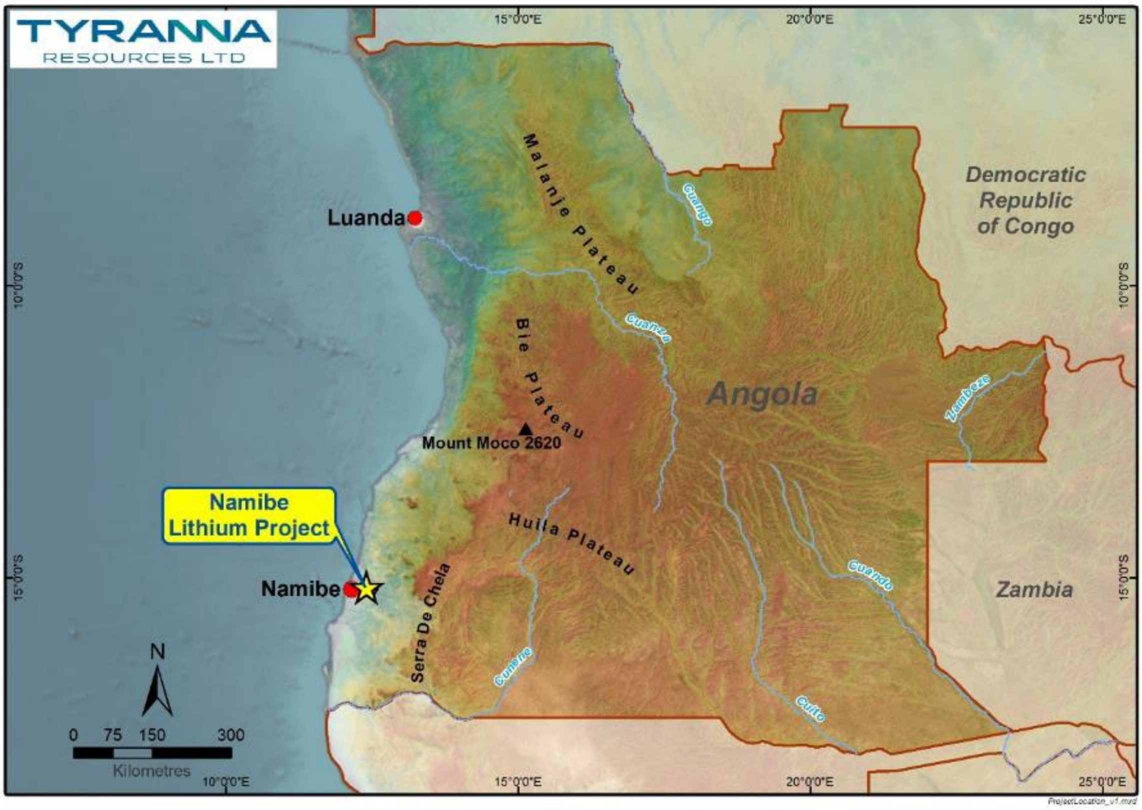

Figure 1. Location of the Namibe Lithium Project. Located approximately 25km east of the Port of Namibe.

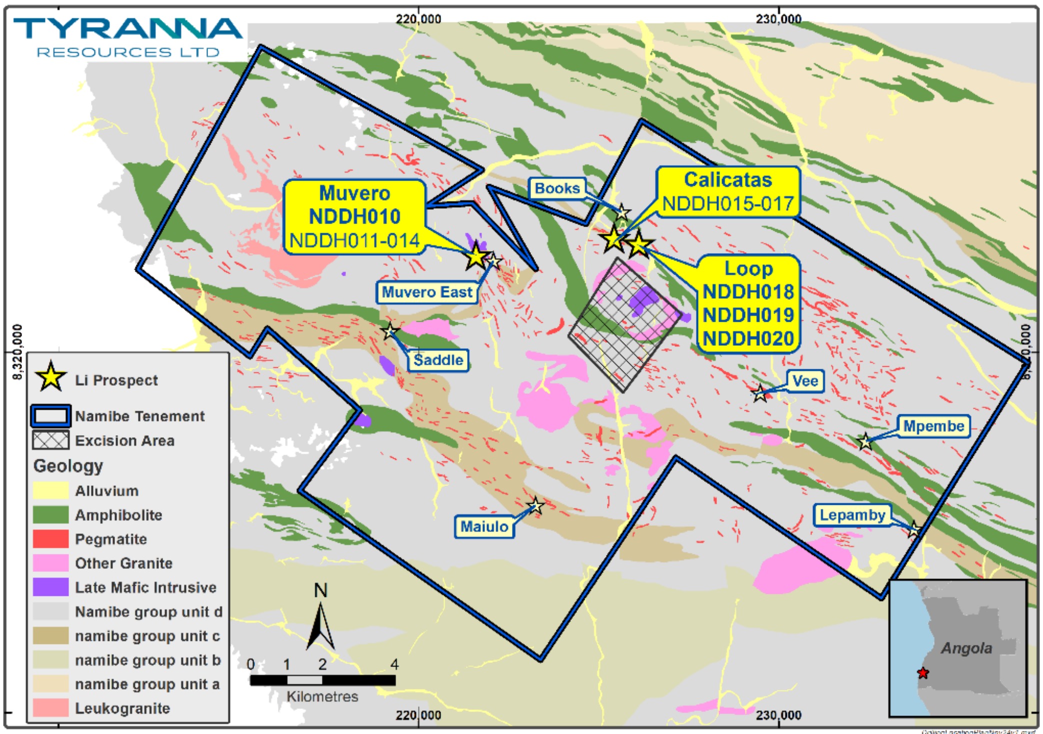

Figure 2: Lithium targets at the Namibe Project. Highlighted prospects were drilled this campaign. Where spodumene was identified in core, the hole ID (e.g. NDDH010) is bold. Lithium minerals have been detected in rock chip samples at 10 locations to date, and a Company priority is to continue to increase the number of these targets

Photograph 1: Mr Li Lei of Sinomine Resources Group Co., Ltd, and Tyranna's Managing Director, David Crook inspecting core from the Loop Prospect at the Namibe Project coreyard, Angola.

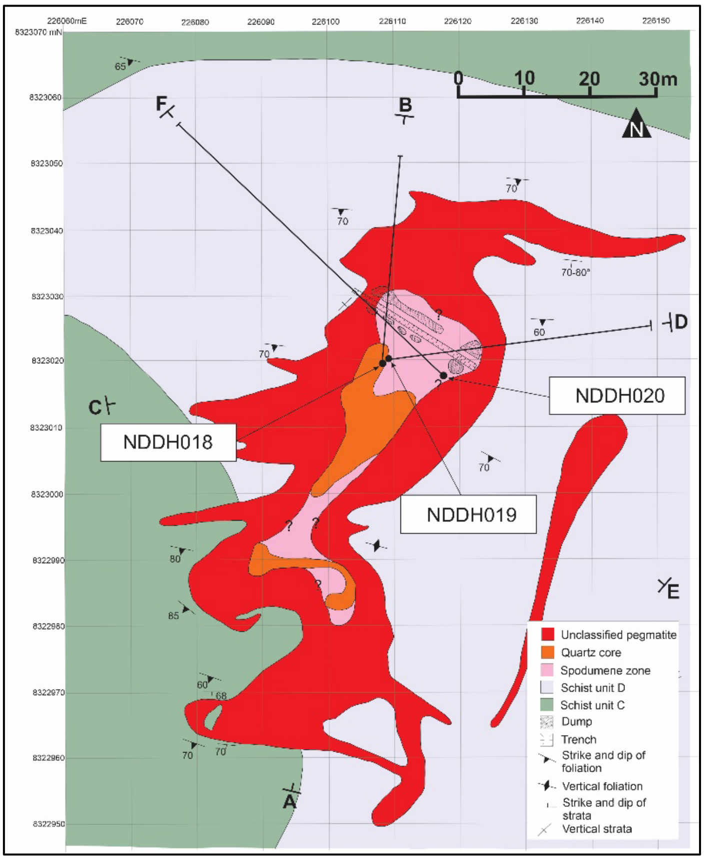

Figure 3: Loop Prospect showing drill hole collars, hole traces and cross section lines (A-B: Figure 4, C-D: Figure 5 and E-F: Figure 6).

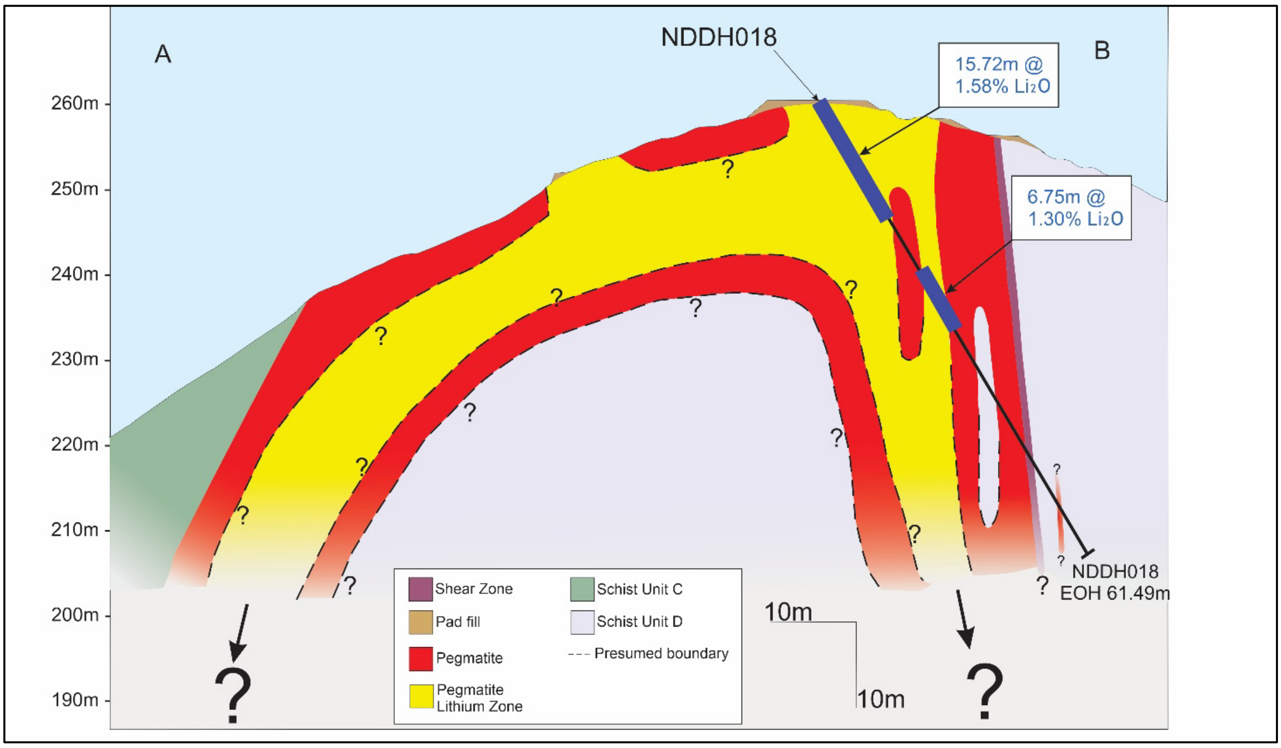

Figure 4: Loop Prospect cross section looking west (Line A-B on Figure 3), showing drill hole NDDH018 with lithium-mineralisation intervals and interpreted shape of the pegmatite intrusion.

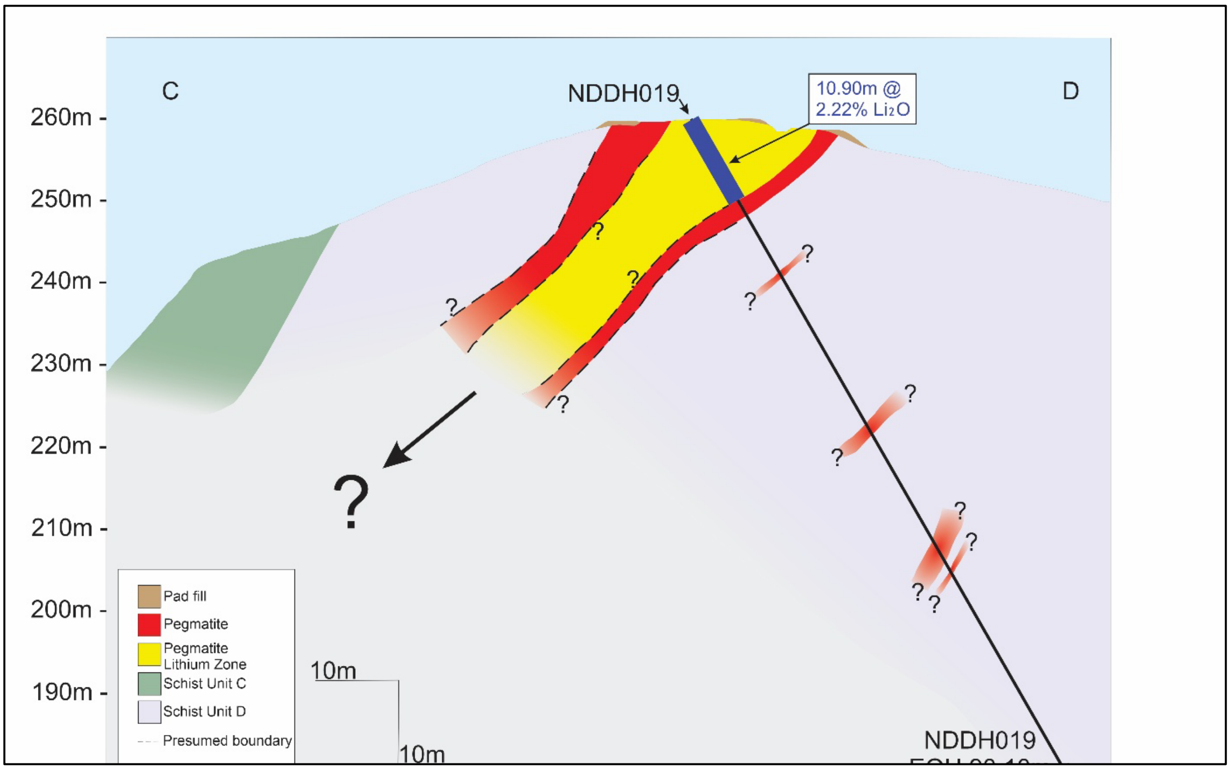

Figure 5: Loop Prospect cross section looking north (Line C-D on Figure 3), showing drill hole NDDH018 with lithium-mineralisation intervals and interpreted shape of the pegmatite intrusion.

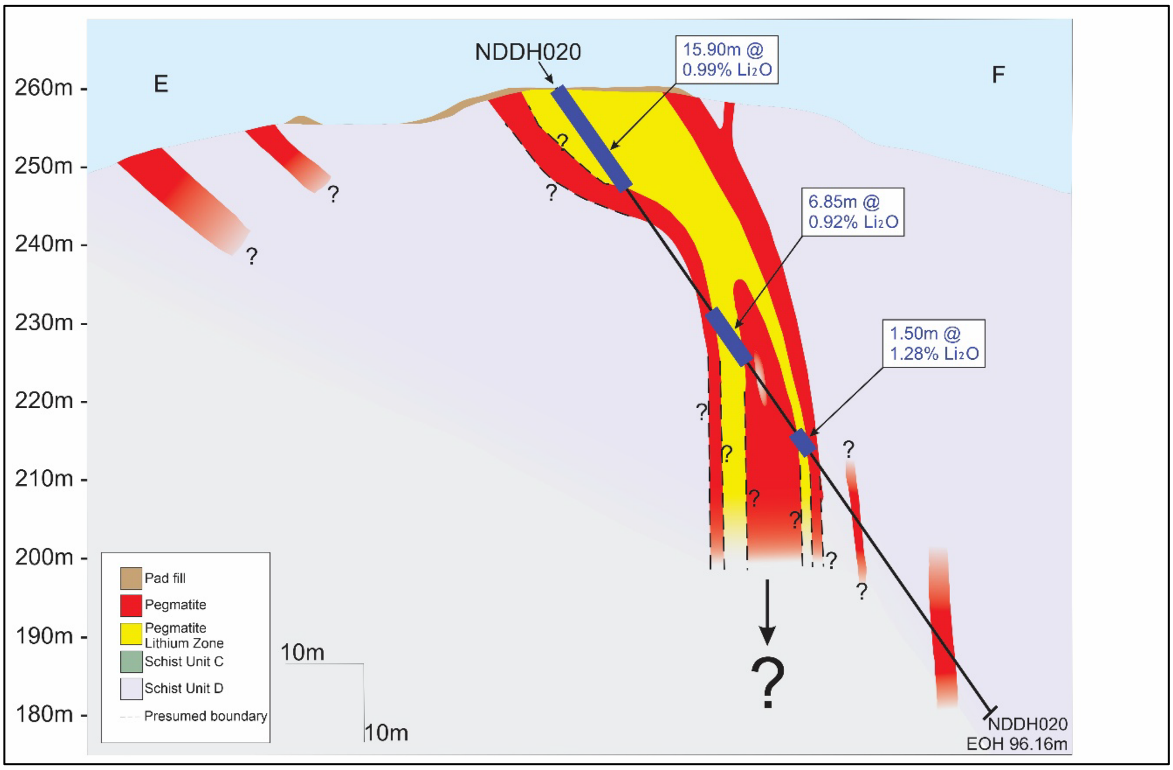

Figure 6: Loop Prospect cross section looking southwest (Line E-F on Figure 3), showing drill hole NDDH018 with lithium-mineralisation intervals and interpreted shape of the pegmatite intrusion.

About the Namibe Lithium Project

The 202 km^2 project area targets the Giraul pegmatite field, in which at least 1,000 pegmatites have been identified. The exposed pegmatites are up to 1,500m long and up to 100m wide, presenting as patches of outcrop surrounded by rubble and shallow soil derived from eroded rock.

The pegmatite field was discovered in the 1960's and small amounts feldspar and beryl were produced prior to 1975. Between the mid-2000s and 2021, studies of mineralogy and geochemistry were undertaken, along with mapping and assessment of the economic potential of the pegmatite field. Prior to Tyranna, none of the pegmatites had been tested by drilling.

The Company commenced drilling at the Muvero Prospect in 2022 with 9 diamond drill holes completed shortly after acquiring the Project, some of which intersected high-grade lithium (spodumene) mineralisation. Subsequently, during 2024 the Company completed 50 reverse circulation drill holes and now a further 11 diamond drill holes.

Lithium mineralisation, including spodumene, has been identified by Tyranna geologists at 10 different pegmatite outcrops to date. As vehicle access is gained, the Company plans to drill-test these targets progressively.

Photograph 2: Core from hole NDDH018, Interval 24.40 to 28.12m. Spodumene mineralisation from the start of the tray until 26.00m and then from 26.72m to the end of the tray assayed >2.00% Li_2O.

About Tyranna Resources Limited

Tyranna Resources Ltd (TYX) is an ASX listed mineral explorer and is an early mover into Angola, Africa. It currently has one project, the Namibe Lithium Project, located near the Port of Namibe (or Moçâmedes), where drilling is targeting spodumene mineralisation. The Company aim's is to discover and develop demand-driven metal minerals in this emerging jurisdiction, to create wealth for shareholders and local Angolans, by providing constituents needed as the global population transitions to clean energy technologies.

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.

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 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.

Authorised by the Board of Tyranna Resources Ltd

David Crook
Managing Director

JORC Table 1 included in Previous Tyranna announcements to ASX

This Quarterly Activities Report contains information extracted from ASX market announcements reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (2012 JORC Code). Further details (including 2012 JORC Code reporting tables where applicable) of exploration results referred to in this Quarterly Activities Report can be found in the following announcements lodged on the ASX:

- 30/05/2022 ("Confirmation of High-Grade Assays from Namibe Lithium Project"),
- 22/08/2022 ("Further outstanding results from Namibe Lithium Project"),
- 11/11/2022 ("Lithium mineralisation intersected at Muvero"),
- 06/12/2022 ("Maiden Drilling of Muvero Completed"),
- 22/02/2023 ("Maiden drill program intersects 2.02% lithium over 22.75m"),
- 08/03/2023 ("Outstanding Metallurgy Results from Muvero Prospect"),
- 08/05/2023 ("New Lithium Discoveries at Namibe Lithium Project"),
- 29/05/2023 ("Assay results demonstrate Lithium mineralisation at Namibe"),
- 7/11/2023 ("Drilling at Muvero intersects Lithium Mineralisation"),
- 16/11/2023 ("Numerous Intersections of Spodumene-Bearing Pegmatites"),
- 12/12/2023 ("More Spodumene-Bearing Pegmatites Intersected at Muvero"),
- 01/02/2024 ("Drilling Re-Start Yields Significant Spodumene Intersections").
- 22/03/2024 ("March Exploration Update").
- 08/05/2024 ("Muvero; High Grade Lithium, Caesium, Tantalum"),
- 27/05/2024 ("Further High Grade Results at Muvero reveal Multi-element potential"),
- 12/06/2024 ("High Grade Lithium Results and Confirmation of Link Zone Potential"),
- 01/08/2024 ("Final Results from RC Drilling Campaign at Muvero Lithium Project, Angola")
- 15/11/ 2024 (Drilling Programme completed at the Namibe Lithium Project)

With reference to previously reported exploration results, included in this report and accompanied by reference footnotes, the company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data which materially affects the information included in the original announcement to the market. The company confirms that the form and context of the Competent Person's findings have not been modified from original announcements.

Appendix 1. Drilling Data

1.1 Drill Hole Collar Details

Table 2: Drill Hole Collar Locations						
Hole ID	**East (m)**	**North (m)**	**RL (m)**	**Dip (°)**	**Azimuth (°)**	**EOH (m)**
Muvero						
NDDH010	221,565	8,322,638	300	-75	30	65.81
NDDH011	221,455	8,322,635	307	-55	235	15.62
NDDH012	221,658	8,322,734	307	-60	270	55.57
NDDH013	221,707	8,322,692	290	-90	N/A	55.67
NDDH014	221,714	8,322,692	290	-55	90	41.70
Calicatas						
NDDH015	225,455	8,323,167	270	-70	290	133.76
NDDH016	225,500	8,323,141	268	-60	250	103.46
NDDH017	225,500	8,323,141	268	-60	070	97.66
Loop						
NDDH018	226,108	8,323,019	260	-60	006	61.49
NDDH019	226,109	8,323,020	260	-60	083	90.10
NDDH020	226,117	8,323,018	260	-55	313	96.16

Notes: *Grid: WGS84/UTM zone 33S.*
Interim coordinates by hand-held GPS with an accuracy of approximately +-1.8m.
Intersection lengths are 'down hole' metres and are not necessarily true width.

Appendix 1.2 Representative Assay Results

Table 3. Representative Sample Results								
Drill-hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Sample medium**	**Sample ID**	**Li_2O (%)**	**Cs (ppm)**	**Ta (ppm)**	**Sn (ppm)**
NDDH010	22.29	23.29	host rock	NDC195	0.13	48	<1	21
NDDH010	23.29	24.29	host rock	NDC196	0.21	93	1	37
NDDH010	24.29	24.80	pegmatite	NDC197	0.08	55	4	47
NDDH010	24.80	25.00	pegmatite	NDC198	0.58	236	21	446
NDDH010	25.00	26.20	pegmatite	NDC199	0.06	31	9	85
NDDH010	26.20	27.30	pegmatite	NDC200	0.01	16	13	1
NDDH010	27.30	28.45	pegmatite	NDC201	0.05	44	7	27
NDDH010	28.45	29.40	pegmatite	NDC202	2.70	110,199	59	90
NDDH010	29.40	29.90	pegmatite	NDC203	0.37	259,903	2	2
NDDH010	29.90	30.50	pegmatite	NDC204	0.64	158,994	82	51
NDDH010	30.50	31.50	pegmatite	NDC205	2.50	36,446	84	65
NDDH010	31.50	32.50	pegmatite	NDC206	0.90	32,436	384	94
NDDH010	32.50	33.50	pegmatite	NDC207	3.07	574	40	88

Table 3. Representative Sample Results								
Drill-hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Sample medium	Sample ID	Li_2O (%)	Cs (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Sn (ppm)
NDDH010	*33.50*	*34.14*	pegmatite	NDC208	1.69	1,185	301	188
NDDH010	34.14	34.75	pegmatite	NDC212	0.29	333	19	797
NDDH010	34.75	36.20	pegmatite	NDC213	0.36	367	19	58
NDDH010	36.20	37.10	pegmatite	NDC214	0.29	193	56	44
NDDH010	37.10	38.10	pegmatite	NDC215	0.13	127	24	63
NDDH010	38.10	38.80	pegmatite	NDC216	0.08	28	14	9
NDDH010	38.80	39.10	host rock; v. altered	NDC217	0.42	1,266	13	117
NDDH010	39.10	41.00	host rock	NDC218	0.34	517	<1	9
NDDH010	41.00	41.94	host rock	NDC219	0.34	731	<1	31
NDDH010	41.94	42.74	pegmatite	NDC220	0.18	135	97	13
NDDH010	42.74	43.20	host rock	NDC221	0.62	3,257	9	55
NDDH010	43.20	44.10	pegmatite	NDC222	0.11	50	18	35
NDDH010	44.10	44.70	pegmatite	NDC223	2.38	1,946	403	140
NDDH010	44.70	45.30	pegmatite	NDC224	1.64	632	110	377
NDDH010	45.30	45.90	pegmatite	NDC225	3.11	423	95	243
NDDH010	45.90	46.90	pegmatite	NDC226	1.79	763	280	158
NDDH010	46.90	47.90	pegmatite	NDC227	1.86	1,295	181	461
NDDH010	47.90	48.50	pegmatite	NDC228	1.47	1,091	170	218
NDDH010	48.50	48.90	pegmatite	NDC229	0.04	41	7	22
NDDH010	48.90	49.41	pegmatite	NDC230	0.03	36	5	23
NDDH010	49.41	50.00	host rock	NDC231	0.42	290	<1	<1
NDDH010	50.00	51.00	host rock	NDC232	0.25	189	5	12
NDDH018	0.00	0.44	pegmatite	NDC233	0.01	31	3	17
NDDH018	0.58	1.58	pegmatite	NDC234	0.74	502	91	1,175
NDDH018	1.65	1.95	pegmatite	NDC235	2.41	519	62	660
NDDH018	2.15	2.90	pegmatite	NDC236	0.68	364	77	1,740
NDDH018	2.95	3.84	pegmatite	NDC237	2.63	2,120	31	266
NDDH018	3.84	4.85	pegmatite	NDC238	2.10	909	49	156
NDDH018	4.85	5.70	pegmatite	NDC239	0.44	12,581	105	293
NDDH018	5.70	6.60	pegmatite	NDC240	4.25	1,325	85	110
NDDH018	6.60	7.55	pegmatite	NDC241	3.84	984	159	317
NDDH018	7.55	8.65	pegmatite	NDC245	1.14	623	80	275
NDDH018	8.65	9.75	pegmatite	NDC246	3.64	798	38	168
NDDH018	9.75	10.66	pegmatite	NDC247	0.28	542	29	186
NDDH018	10.66	11.59	pegmatite	NDC248	0.83	783	136	285
NDDH018	11.59	12.63	pegmatite	NDC249	3.16	1,714	148	151
NDDH018	12.63	13.42	pegmatite	NDC250	4.37	427	38	249
NDDH018	13.42	14.40	pegmatite	NDC251	0.48	320	47	465
NDDH018	14.40	15.05	pegmatite	NDC252	0.21	260	42	465
NDDH018	15.05	15.72	pegmatite	NDC253	0.93	256	22	103

TYRANNA RESOURCES LTD

Table 3. Representative Sample Results								
Drill-hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Sample medium	Sample ID	Li_2O (%)	Cs (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Sn (ppm)
NDDH018	15.72	16.55	pegmatite	NDC254	0.25	445	39	329
NDDH018	16.55	17.15	pegmatite	NDC255	0.26	316	60	143
NDDH018	17.15	17.98	pegmatite	NDC256	0.21	322	51	264
NDDH018	17.98	18.35	pegmatite	NDC257	0.16	240	43	177
NDDH018	18.50	19.50	pegmatite	NDC258	0.09	207	40	41
NDDH018	19.50	20.60	pegmatite	NDC259	0.10	207	210	1,770
NDDH018	20.60	20.80	host rock	NDC260	0.29	1,284	51	98
NDDH018	20.80	21.41	pegmatite	NDC261	0.11	206	79	252
NDDH018	21.41	22.40	pegmatite	NDC262	0.10	263	51	319
NDDH018	22.40	23.35	pegmatite	NDC263	0.16	365	47	109
NDDH018	23.35	24.00	pegmatite	NDC264	0.53	304	33	86
NDDH018	24.00	25.00	pegmatite	NDC265	2.10	153	14	116
NDDH018	25.00	26.00	pegmatite	NDC266	2.28	515	92	120
NDDH018	26.00	26.72	pegmatite	NDC267	0.24	274	125	321
NDDH018	26.72	27.50	pegmatite	NDC268	2.13	158	10	102
NDDH018	27.50	28.50	pegmatite	NDC269	2.07	153	10	200
NDDH018	28.50	29.30	pegmatite	NDC270	2.04	130	42	445
NDDH018	29.30	30.10	pegmatite	NDC271	0.19	104	54	70
NDDH018	30.10	31.00	pegmatite	NDC272	0.09	95	27	163
NDDH018	31.00	32.00	pegmatite	NDC273	0.07	139	62	205
NDDH018	32.00	32.76	pegmatite	NDC274	0.03	59	106	108
NDDH018	32.76	33.30	pegmatite	NDC275	0.14	174	48	176
NDDH018	33.30	34.00	pegmatite	NDC276	0.06	86	44	77
NDDH018	34.00	35.00	pegmatite	NDC277	0.05	94	63	65
NDDH018	35.00	35.65	pegmatite	NDC278	0.02	100	93	40
NDDH018	35.65	36.65	host rock	NDC279	0.33	677	20	46
NDDH018	36.65	37.65	host rock	NDC280	0.28	645	6	<1
NDDH019	0.00	0.60	pegmatite	NDC281	4.10	916	99	888
NDDH019	0.60	1.53	pegmatite	NDC282	5.72	917	49	423
NDDH019	2.06	2.60	pegmatite	NDC283	8.35	1,091	1	72
NDDH019	2.60	3.50	pegmatite	NDC284	4.70	1,011	169	179
NDDH019	3.50	4.36	pegmatite	NDC285	2.17	1,599	27	186
NDDH019	4.36	5.10	pegmatite	NDC286	2.09	1,146	35	98
NDDH019	5.10	5.78	pegmatite	NDC287	0.16	294	18	78
NDDH019	5.78	6.66	pegmatite	NDC288	2.83	446	35	199
NDDH019	6.66	7.15	pegmatite	NDC289	0.05	57	50	41
NDDH019	7.15	8.00	pegmatite	NDC290	3.39	379	42	180
NDDH019	8.00	9.00	pegmatite	NDC291	2.25	258	22	249
NDDH019	9.00	10.00	pegmatite	NDC295	0.82	167	25	88
NDDH019	10.00	10.90	pegmatite	NDC296	0.47	171	27	65

Table 3. Representative Sample Results								
Drill-hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Sample medium	Sample ID	Li_2O (%)	Cs (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Sn (ppm)
NDDH019	10.90	11.75	pegmatite	NDC297	0.11	196	39	132
NDDH019	11.75	12.50	pegmatite	NDC298	0.02	74	16	26
NDDH019	12.50	13.10	pegmatite	NDC299	0.03	81	30	32
NDDH019	13.10	14.00	host rock	NDC300	0.26	209	20	21
NDDH019	14.00	15.00	host rock	NDC301	0.14	86	1	4
NDDH020	0.00	0.70	pegmatite	NDC302	5.75	475	29	255
NDDH020	1.25	1.75	pegmatite	NDC303	0.48	165	20	188
NDDH020	1.92	2.62	pegmatite	NDC304	1.76	287	35	116
NDDH020	3.12	4.00	pegmatite	NDC305	1.45	264	15	77
NDDH020	4.22	4.60	pegmatite	NDC306	1.49	156	10	182
NDDH020	4.60	5.20	pegmatite	NDC307	0.30	550	14	88
NDDH020	5.32	6.32	pegmatite	NDC308	0.08	657	25	66
NDDH020	6.52	7.42	pegmatite	NDC309	2.98	1,354	27	116
NDDH020	7.42	8.00	pegmatite	NDC310	0.15	281	17	191
NDDH020	8.00	8.85	pegmatite	NDC311	0.08	126	14	112
NDDH020	8.85	9.72	pegmatite	NDC312	3.56	755	72	252
NDDH020	9.72	10.60	pegmatite	NDC313	0.72	434	23	265
NDDH020	10.60	11.40	pegmatite	NDC314	0.28	1,454	53	520
NDDH020	11.40	12.00	pegmatite	NDC315	1.86	1,348	87	312
NDDH020	12.00	12.94	pegmatite	NDC316	0.14	188	79	188
NDDH020	12.94	13.42	pegmatite	NDC317	0.08	189	33	73
NDDH020	13.42	14.00	pegmatite	NDC318	0.03	65	32	38
NDDH020	14.00	15.00	pegmatite	NDC319	2.16	217	30	134
NDDH020	15.00	15.90	pegmatite	NDC323	1.77	311	21	153
NDDH020	15.90	16.90	pegmatite	NDC324	0.31	409	42	145
NDDH020	16.90	17.88	pegmatite	NDC325	0.12	220	36	114
NDDH020	17.88	18.88	pegmatite	NDC326	0.07	176	25	61
NDDH020	18.88	19.35	Pegmatite & host rock	NDC327	0.24	406	99	786
NDDH020	19.35	20.35	pegmatite	NDC328	0.11	291	108	845
NDDH020	20.35	21.30	pegmatite	NDC329	0.03	164	37	75
NDDH020	21.30	22.30	host rock	NDC330	0.25	1,330	<1	21
NDDH020	22.30	23.30	host rock	NDC331	0.20	626	<1	32
NDDH020	30.00	31.00	host rock	NDC332	0.20	840	<1	6
NDDH020	31.00	31.94	host rock	NDC333	0.32	1,771	15	62
NDDH020	31.94	32.84	pegmatite	NDC334	0.15	475	82	180
NDDH020	32.84	33.76	pegmatite	NDC335	0.09	221	64	68
NDDH020	33.76	34.66	pegmatite	NDC336	0.20	348	71	786
NDDH020	34.66	35.15	pegmatite	NDC337	0.24	298	40	365
NDDH020	35.15	35.75	pegmatite	NDC338	0.38	190	22	74
NDDH020	35.75	36.25	pegmatite	NDC339	1.37	89	7	75

Table 3. Representative Sample Results								
Drill-hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Sample medium	Sample ID	Li_2O (%)	Cs (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Sn (ppm)
NDDH020	36.25	36.70	pegmatite	NDC340	0.14	231	55	146
NDDH020	36.70	37.70	pegmatite	NDC341	0.12	258	51	95
NDDH020	37.70	38.70	pegmatite	NDC342	0.09	236	48	80
NDDH020	38.70	39.60	pegmatite	NDC343	0.14	250	45	134
NDDH020	39.60	40.25	pegmatite	NDC344	0.09	202	26	196
NDDH020	40.25	41.00	pegmatite	NDC345	3.26	209	27	195
NDDH020	41.00	42.00	pegmatite	NDC346	4.43	315	22	395
NDDH020	42.00	43.00	pegmatite	NDC347	0.11	124	37	106
NDDH020	43.00	44.00	pegmatite	NDC348	0.04	143	39	55
NDDH020	44.00	45.08	pegmatite	NDC349	0.04	95	85	38
NDDH020	45.08	45.70	host rock	NDC350	0.23	724	26	48
NDDH020	45.70	46.40	host rock	NDC351	0.46	675	3	35
NDDH020	46.40	47.40	pegmatite	NDC352	0.05	134	43	77
NDDH020	47.40	48.40	pegmatite	NDC353	0.05	152	46	91
NDDH020	48.40	49.40	pegmatite	NDC354	0.07	174	55	300
NDDH020	49.40	51.16	pegmatite	NDC355	0.24	309	55	284
NDDH020	51.16	51.80	pegmatite	NDC356	0.12	258	44	391
NDDH020	51.80	52.50	pegmatite	NDC357	0.05	272	22	34
NDDH020	52.50	53.20	pegmatite	NDC358	0.04	413	53	21
NDDH020	53.20	53.92	pegmatite	NDC359	0.14	285	39	85
NDDH020	53.92	54.42	pegmatite	NDC360	1.21	149	11	158
NDDH020	54.42	55.42	pegmatite	NDC361	1.96	237	28	219
NDDH020	55.42	56.00	pegmatite	NDC365	0.10	355	33	60
NDDH020	56.00	57.00	pegmatite	NDC366	0.07	160	69	86
NDDH020	57.00	58.00	pegmatite	NDC367	0.12	255	65	577
NDDH020	58.00	58.55	pegmatite	NDC368	0.04	83	135	608
NDDH020	58.55	59.55	host rock	NDC369	0.44	1,793	9	71
NDDH020	59.55	60.55	host rock	NDC370	0.24	162	1	23
NDDH020	82.00	83.00	host rock	NDC371	0.11	152	1	12
NDDH020	83.00	83.71	host rock	NDC372	0.13	238	10	47
NDDH020	83.71	84.60	pegmatite	NDC373	0.02	25	22	35
NDDH020	84.60	85.40	pegmatite	NDC374	0.01	26	53	61
NDDH020	85.40	86.30	pegmatite	NDC375	0.01	65	70	206
NDDH020	86.30	87.20	pegmatite	NDC376	0.01	60	36	301
NDDH020	87.20	87.80	pegmatite	NDC377	0.02	145	96	1,137
NDDH020	87.80	89.20	pegmatite	NDC378	0.01	65	33	195
NDDH020	89.20	90.00	host rock	NDC379	0.01	74	195	110
NDDH020	90.00	91.00	host rock	NDC380	0.13	281	4	41

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.*	*Diamond (core) drilling was used to obtain samples of the pegmatite (and enclosing host-rock) from below the ground surface. This method is recognised as providing the highest quality information and samples of the unexposed geology. Sampling was achieved through longitudinal cutting of drill-core to produce two halves, with one half of a sampled interval being retained and the other half being submitted for analysis.* *The sample intervals were determined by the location of lithological contacts, and within the pegmatite, by location of zone boundaries. The sampled intervals were of lengths of half-core sufficient to produce samples having a mass of approximately 3kg-5kg, depending upon the length of the sample interval, although Field Duplicates, being quarter core, had a mass of typically approximately 1.5kg-2kg.*
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).*	*Diamond (Core) drilling was completed using a EP550 portable fully hydraulic drill rig, producing drill core comprised of a mix of PQ, HTW and NTW diameter. Down-hole surveys of drill-holes were completed using an XBY-2GW wireless fibre-optic north-seeking multi-shot gyroscopic orientation tool. And core-orientation was achieved, when possible, using a CRT3000 Core Orientation tool.*
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.*	*Sample recovery for each run was monitored and assessed through inspection and measurement of the length of retrieved core in each core-run and was recorded. Sample recovery was maximized through implementation of industry standard drilling protocols. Drill-sample recovery was consistently high. As the amount of core-loss was consistently low, the rock transected by the drill-hole has been captured in the drill-core retrieved.*

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
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 drill-core is logged according to lithology and mineralogy in sufficient detail sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimates, mining, and metallurgical studies.* *Logging included lithology, pegmatite zonation (based upon mineral composition and abundance), core recovery, intensity of weathering and structural features.* *Logging was recorded on standard logging descriptive sheets and then entered into Excel tables.* *Logging is qualitative in nature. All core 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.*	*Sampling was achieved through longitudinal cutting of drill-core to produce two halves, with one half of a sampled interval being retained and the other half being submitted for analysis. Sampling intervals were determined by the location of lithological contacts, and within the pegmatite, by location of zone boundaries.* *The sampled intervals were of lengths of half-core sufficient to produce samples having a mass of approximately 3-5kg, depending upon the length of the sample interval, although Field Duplicates, being quarter core, had a mass of typically approximately 2kg.* *The samples were delivered to Geoangol Laboratory, Luanda (Angola), where the samples were dried and prepared by method SP03, i.e., crushing entire sample to achieve particle sizes of which 85% < 2mm. From this, 1kg was split-off and pulverized to produce a pulp having particle size of 95% passing through 75 microns.* *A 100g sub-sample was split and packaged for export to Nagrom Laboratory, Perth, Western Australia, for assay. The sample preparation procedures implemented by Geoangol Laboratory, Luanda (Angola) incorporates standard industry best-practice and is appropriate.* *Duplicate sampling was incorporated in the reported drilling program. For selected sample intervals, the half core comprising the sample was cut longitudinally to produce two halves, i.e. two portions of quarter core. One portion of quarter core was submitted as the primary sample, with the other quarter being submitted as the duplicate. A duplicate sample was inserted into the sample stream at a rate of approximately 1 in 30. Analysis of assay results of duplicates indicate that the drilling results are reliable.* *Sample sizes are in-accord with standard industry best-practice and are appropriate for the material being sampled.*
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.*	*Diamond (core) drilling was used to provide which samples were submitted to Geoangol Laboratory, Luanda (Angola), where they were crushed and*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	pulverized to produce pulps. These pulps were exported to Australia and analysed 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 Li2O (%), Be, Cs, Nb, Rb, Sn, Ta & Y, and ICPOES analysis for Al, B, Ba, Ca, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, P, Si, & Ti. 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. Geophysical instruments are not used in assessing the mineralization within Tyranna's Namibe Lithium Project. 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 have been 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. 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.	Results have been verified by alternative company personnel. Twinned holes have not been used. The drilling data is stored in hardcopy and digital format in the office in Perth, WA. Where it is an industry standard, assay results may require conversion to that element's equivalent oxide value. The conversion factors are: $\%Li_2O$ = (Li(ppm) x 2.1530)/10000 $\%Cs_2O$ = (Cs(ppm) x 1.0602)/10000 $\%Ta_2O_5$ = (Ta(ppm) x 1.2211)/10000 % SnO_2 = (Sn(ppm) x 1.2696)/10000

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 33S* *Topographic locations interpreted from GPS pickups (barometric altimeter) and field observations. Adequate for first pass pegmatite mapping.* *Down-hole survey of the orientation of drill holes was achieved using a XBY-2GW wireless fibre-optic north-seeking multi-shot gyroscopic 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.*	*Drill-collars do not have a uniform distribution or spacing due to topographic constraints. This is fit for purpose when establishing the presence of the sought mineralization.* *There is not yet sufficient drilling coverage or density to permit estimation of a Mineral Resource.* *Sample compositing has not been 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 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 introduced a significant bias.* *The intersected pegmatite is in parts very coarse-grained, with some spodumene megacrysts up to 3m long in outcrop, so there is potential for sampling bias to occur if there is a preferred orientation of crystal growth is close to the dip of the drill hole. Observations to-date suggest that the spodumene megacrysts are randomly oriented but the density of their occurrence (i.e., proportion of matrix to spodumene) is unpredictable.*
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*Samples are stored and guarded on site until preparations to have samples analysed are complete Chain of custody was maintained on-site and during transport of the samples to Geoangol Laboratory, Luanda (Angola). After preparation to produce pulps for export, Geoangol 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
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 comprises 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 which Tyranna has 80% ownership. Consequently, Tyranna has 72% ownership of the Namibe Lithium Project.* *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 a reserve or land allocated to special purposes and is not subject to any operational or development restrictions.* *The granted Prospecting Title was transferred on 15/05/2023 and is valid until 26/09/2025. The licence is currently in good-standing.*
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. 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 comprises 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.* *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.*

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
		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:* *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.*	*Table 2 details of the approximate collar location and orientation of each hole at the ground surface, and the down-hole length of each drill-hole. A summary table listing key assay results is included as Table 1 with a more complete list of representative assay results in Table 3.*
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.*	*No cut-off grades applied.* *Reported intervals comprise 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 of the distinctive zone that defines the reported mineralised interval. The stated intersections reliably reflect the nature of the mineralisation.* *Results are restricted to Li_2O, Cs, Ta, Nb & Sn as these may have future economic significance. In addition, K and Rb are reported as K:Rb ratio may be discussed as a fertility vector.* *Metal equivalent values have not been reported.*
Relationship between	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	*The geometry of the mineralisation reported is not well understood. The pegmatite is not of uniform thickness, interpreted to be bulbous rather than*

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	*tabular and therefore the "true thickness" will be determined when modelled in 3D. This isn't possible with the amount of drilling completed to date..* *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 representative assay results have been included in Table 2.*
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, planned drilling has been completed. Immediate work includes further mapping and geochemistry. Drilling to test new targets will be scheduled as these arise..*