

13 November 2017

High Grade Gold Results Continue at Greenwood Gold Prospect

Highlights

- 10m @ 5.16 g/t gold from 31m - (hole 031) into fresh rock (primary zone)
 - including 1m @ 29.4 g/t gold from 36m
 - including 1m @ 7 g/t gold from 37 m
- Potential discovery of secondary pipe like structure interpreted by TYX geologists exhibiting mineral assemblages similar to hole 020 which intersected 22m @ 4.03 g/t
- Diamond drilling contract signed; approvals received and mobilization to commence mid-November to test hole 020 which intersected 22m @ 4.03 g/t into fresh rock
- Shallow intercept of 4m @ 0.43 g/t gold from 6m – (hole 032) very significant due to enriched gold zone close to surface

Directors of Tyranna Resources Limited (ASX: TYX, or The Company), as manager of the Western Gawler Craton Joint Venture which includes WPG Resources Ltd (ASX: WPG) (TYX 75% - WPG 25%) and Coombedown Resources Pty Ltd are pleased to announce final results from reverse circulation (RC) drill holes completed at the Greenwood Gold Prospect, located approximately 37km north of the Challenger Gold Mine and part of the larger Jumbuck Gold Project in the Northern Gawler Block of South Australia.



Figure 1: RC Drilling at Greenwood

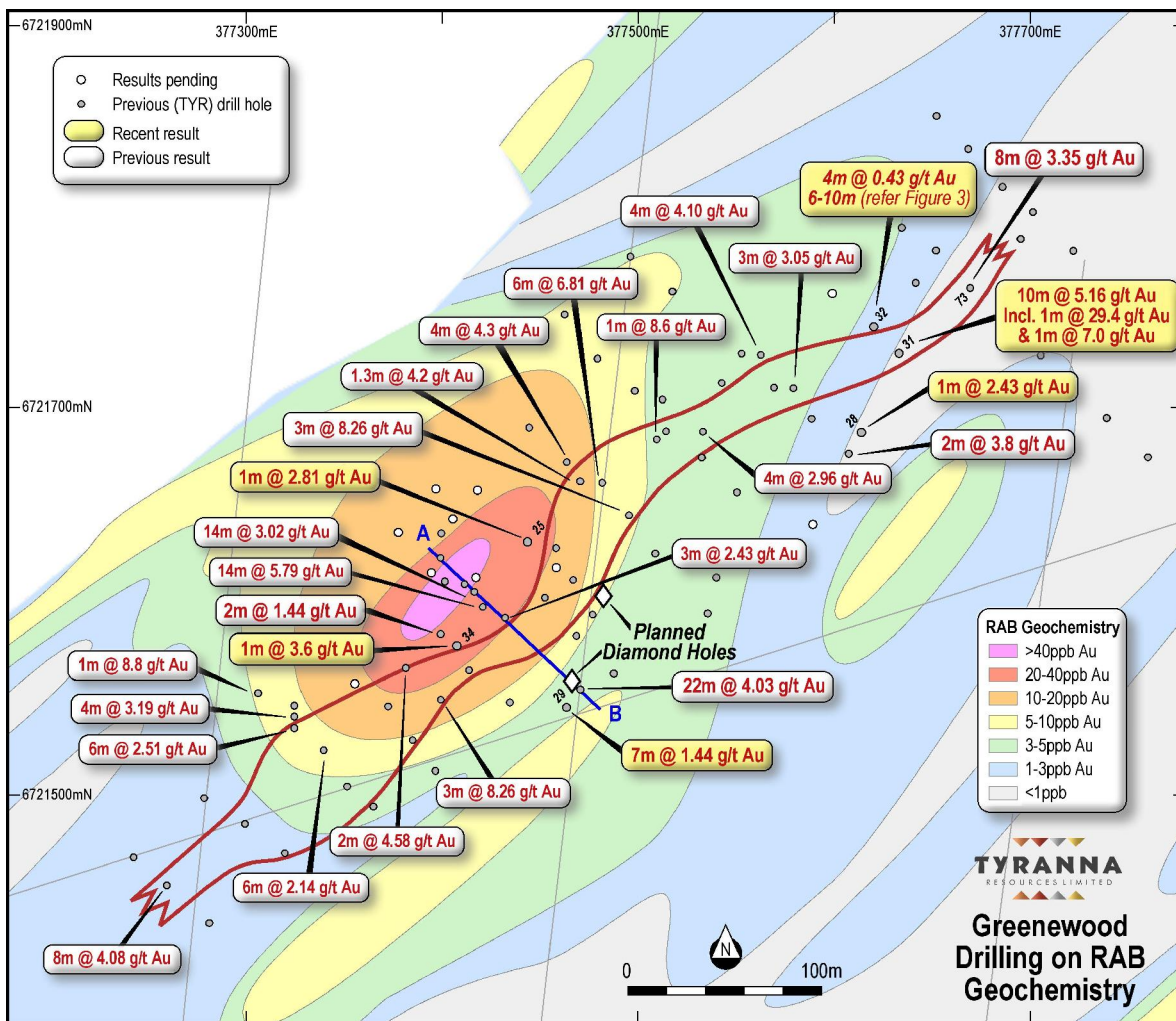


Figure 2: Greenwood drill hole location plan

Drilling Summary

Completion of drilling at Greenwood comprised of 39 holes for 2,340 metres and the confirmation of gold assays confirm the underlying RAB geochemistry as per Figure 2.

Of note is the outstanding result from hole 031 which intersected **10m at 5.16g/t Au from 31 metres** in the primary zone. This hole was drilled to intersect the same lithological structure as in hole 073 which intersected **8m at 3.35g/t Au from 55 metres in the primary zone**. **Hole 031 failed to achieve target depth and was truncated at 45 metres. This area at the northern extent of the mineralised envelope appears to be a secondary pipe like structure.**

Hole 032 has noted the unprecedented occurrence of mineralisation in the upper saprolite. To date in excess of 100 holes have been drilled in the Greenwood mineralised zone and no such occurrence of mineralisation has been intercepted at this depth (i.e. from 6 to 10 metres downhole depth).

Planned work

Diamond drilling is planned to test the area around hole 031 to confirm the existence of a repeat high grade pipe like structure similar to that discovered by hole 020 as announced on 1 November 2017. This work will be planned for the first half of 2018 following the diamond drilling program (mid November 2017) near hole 020.



Figure 3: RC Chip tray for Hole 031 highlighting elevated gold values near surface

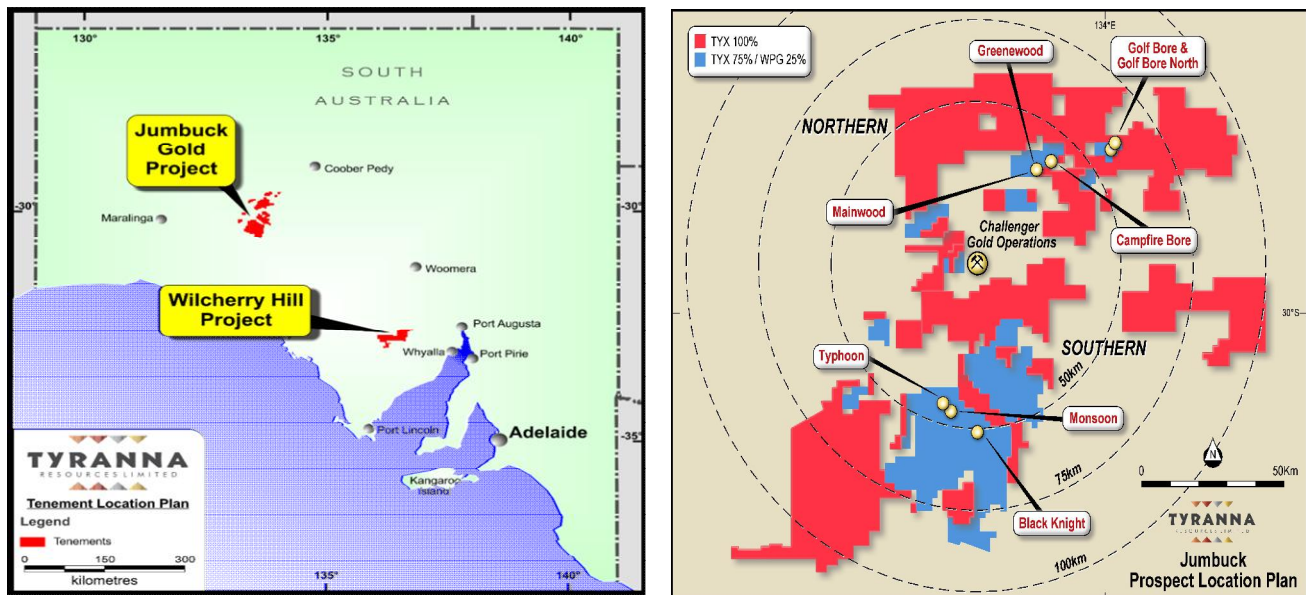


Figure 4: Location map of Jumbuck Gold project in South Australia

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About Tyranna

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Tyranna is a gold exploration company focused on the large Jumbuck Project in the Northern Gawler Block of South Australia. A total of 14,389 metres was drilled at the Jumbuck Gold Project during the 2016 calendar year with the aim to explore for high grade open pit, gold mineralisation within trucking distance of the Challenger gold operations. The Challenger gold operations is owned and operated by Tyranna's joint venture partner WPG Resources Ltd.

Jumbuck is a highly prospective and underexplored area, similar in style to the Albany/Fraser belt adjacent to the Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia which is host to the large 6.3M Au oz Tropicana gold deposit. Tyranna controls over 9,762 km² of ground in this area, which also hosts the Challenger gold mine (owned by WPG Resources Ltd). Challenger has produced in excess of 1 million ounces of gold to date.

The Jumbuck Project has numerous gold occurrences over large areas with strong potential for significant resources of shallow oxide ore and repeat Challenger style deposits.

Tyranna's strategy is to target those more advanced gold prospects which are situated within 50 km's of the Challenger gold processing operations and increase the economic scale of these prospects via focused and extensive exploration drilling.

Competent person statement: The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Nicholas Revell, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of GeoScience and who has more than five years' experience in the field of activity being reported on. Mr. Revell is the Technical Director of the Company.

Mr. Revell has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit 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. Revell consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Table 1: Significant Intercept Table (> .4g/t Au)

<i>Hole ID</i>	<i>Northing</i>	<i>Easting</i>	<i>DIP</i>	<i>AZM</i>	<i>EOH</i>	<i>Depth From (m)</i>	<i>Depth To (m)</i>	<i>Intercept Width (m)</i>	<i>Au g/t</i>
17GWRC023	6721594	377535	-60	140	72	19	20	1	1.65
17GWRC025	6721631	377443	-60	140	78	55	56	1	2.81
17GWRC028	6562154	377614	-60	300	42	20	21	1	2.43
17GWRC029	6721546	377463	-60	310	78	53	60	7	1.44
17GWRC031	6721727	377633	-60	140	48	31	41	10	5.16
			incl			36	37	1	29.4
			incl			37	38	1	7.00
17GWRC032	6721741	377620	-60	180	36	6	10	4	0.43
17GWRC34	6721578	377407	-90	0	54	18	19	1	3.6

Table 2: Drill hole coordinates

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	DIP	AZM	EOH m
17GWRC023	6721594	377535	-60	140	72
17GWRC024	6721618	377458	-60	140	42
17GWRC025	6721631	377443	-60	140	78
17GWRC026	6721612	377416	-60	180	54
17GWRC027	6721642	377405	-60	180	48
17GWRC028	6562154	377614	-60	300	42
17GWRC029	6721546	377463	-60	310	78
17GWRC030	6721640	377589	-60	310	84
17GWRC031	6721727	377633	-60	140	48
17GWRC032	6721741	377620	-60	180	36
17GWRC033	6721758	377599	-60	140	48
17GWRC034	6721578	377407	VERTICAL	0	54
17GWRC035	6721615	377394	VERTICAL	0	48
17GWRC036	6721658	377397	-60	180	36
17GWRC037	6721656	377419	-60	140	36
17GWRC038	6721636	377377	-60	140	42
17GWRC039	6721558	377355	-60	130	42

Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	The results published are from RC drillholes. Drill hole spacing is variable along strike.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	The drillhole location is picked up by handheld GPS. Sampling is carried out following industry standard and applying QA-QC procedures as per industry best practice.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	Holes were drilled to target gold mineralisation of an orogenic nature within highly deformed gneissic host rock. Au as well as As have historically been assayed as well as occasional Ag and Cu.
	<i>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.</i>	Samples from RC drilling have been collected by rig mounted cyclone at 1m intervals throughout with compositing occurring at the lab.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	Drilling was carried out using a multi-purpose RC / Diamond drill rig
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Drill chips and diamond core are logged and sample recovery assessed on site by the geologist
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	An effort was undertaken to ensure samples stayed dry. Dry samples were split

		using a rotary splitter.
	<i>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.</i>	No bias has been observed between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	Geological logging included recording lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, alteration, grain size, minerals and their habit and wetness.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging is carried out on a routine basis recording lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, alteration, grain size, minerals and their habit, wetness and magnetic susceptibility.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drill holes are logged from start to finish.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	n/a
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Sample method involves collecting drill cutting in pre-numbered calico bags from a rig mounted rotary cone splitter, while the remaining bulk material was collected to provide for further test work.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Sample preparation and assaying was carried out by Bureau Veritas laboratories.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	4% of despatched samples were for QA-QC in the form of standards, blanks and duplicates.
	<i>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.</i>	All samples are collected as 1m splits from the rig and are composited at the lab so as to obtain as representative

		sample as possible.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Assaying for gold was via fire assay with AAS finish - this is a total assay technique for gold.
	<i>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.</i>	No handheld tools were used.
	<i>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.</i>	The standard used with the samples from the reported drill holes were focused on the gold mineralisation. However duplicate samples were collected and represent 1% of the submitted samples. The analysis of the duplicate samples show reproducibility of the assay results within the accepted industry norms.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Verification and confirmation has been undertaken by company personnel.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twin holes have been drilled yet
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Each sample bag was labelled with unique sample number assigned at point of sampling in field. Sample number is used to match assays from laboratory to in-house database containing drillhole coordinate data, geological log and sample description.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data has been adjusted.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<i>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.</i>	Drill hole collar surveys and topographic surveys were carried out using a handheld GPS.

	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system is MGA94, zone 53
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Topographic control at Greenwood is considered adequate.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drill hole spacing is variable along strike.
	<i>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.</i>	Most drillholes are drilled perpendicular to the interpreted dip direction of the gold mineralisation.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Samples compositing has been applied but occurs at the lab rather than at the rig.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The orientation of sampling is appropriate to the orientation of the ore body, though at this stage it is not confirmed if the angle shows the exact true width.
	<i>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.</i>	No bias is known of that this stage.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were stored on site and transported to the laboratory in Adelaide.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or review has been conducted yet.

Section 2. Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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 Greenwood prospect is located within EL5732 which is part of the Jumbuck project
	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 tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The area has been a target for mineral exploration since the 1990's by multiple companies. All of the known work has been appraised by Tyranna Resources and has formed an important component in the work carried out so far by the company.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Greenwood is considered to be geologically analogous to the Challenger gold deposit, which is an orogenic, structurally controlled gold deposit within highly deformed terrain. Gold is hosted within gneiss and is generally found in economic quantities along regional fold hinges.
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:	Please see Table 2.
	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.	
Data aggregation methods	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.	
	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.	The results consist of weighted average by sample length. A visual cut off at 0.5g/t Au was used to identify the reported significant intercept(s)
	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.	Weighted average technique by sample length was used to define the significant intercept in order to give a balance representation of the mineralisation.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	At this stage the dip of the ore body is not clear.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are yet to be determined and the true width of the intercepts is not yet

		known.
	<i>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').</i>	True width is not yet known.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>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.</i>	Appropriate maps are included in main body of the report with gold results and full details are in the tables reported
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>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.</i>	Results reported in the body of text represent the significant intercepts of the gold mineralisation encountered in the holes drilled by Tyranna Resources.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	All relevant geological and geochemical data collected so far have been reported.
<i>Further Work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Interpretation and review of the assay results will define the next stage of exploration at Greenwood.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Please see figures in main body of text.