MANGANESE ROCK CHIPS EXCEED 30% Mn

Tyranna Resources Limited (ASX: TYX, "**Tyranna**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to provide an update from reconnaissance geochemistry on its 75% owned Chinguar Project.

Summary

- Initially acquired for its gold prospectivity, the Chinguar Project consists of a single, very large, granted Prospection Title[1] with an area of 3,342km^2, located 50 km northeast of Angola's second largest city, Huambo (Figure 1).
- High grade manganese assays exceeding 30% Mn returned from two of three rock chips from an outcrop at the Mina de Colemba Prospect.
- Six (likely colonial-aged) costeans located which tested upwards of 800m of the Mina de Colemba outcrop. These are to be refurbished, mapped and resampled to establish the significance of the manganese mineralisation.
- Positive gold results returned from two stream sediment (heavy mineral) samples, which support anomalies from other sampling techniques. The Consito Alto (lateritic gold target), Cambulo and Calomue Prospects will be the initial focus for further gold work.

Tyranna's Managing Director, David Crook said:

"Our geologist encountered the costeans at the Mina de Colemba Prospect when combing the area for stream sediment sampling sites in late 2025 and took three rock chips from nearby outcrops. These costeans were likely dug pre-Angola's independence from Portugal; however, we have not been unable to locate records of this work.

"The outcrops that the anomalous Mn rock chips came from and that the costeans test are clearly visible on air-photography over a distance exceeding 800m. Refurbishment of the costeans and further sampling will be a priority once seasonal long grass is cleared.

"Advancing our gold discovery initiative concurrently, infill stream sediment sampling, mapping and other geochemistry programs will be undertaken initially in the area bounded by Consito Alto, Cambulo and Calomue Prospects".

1 license No. 009/03/02/T.P/ANG-MIREMPET/2023

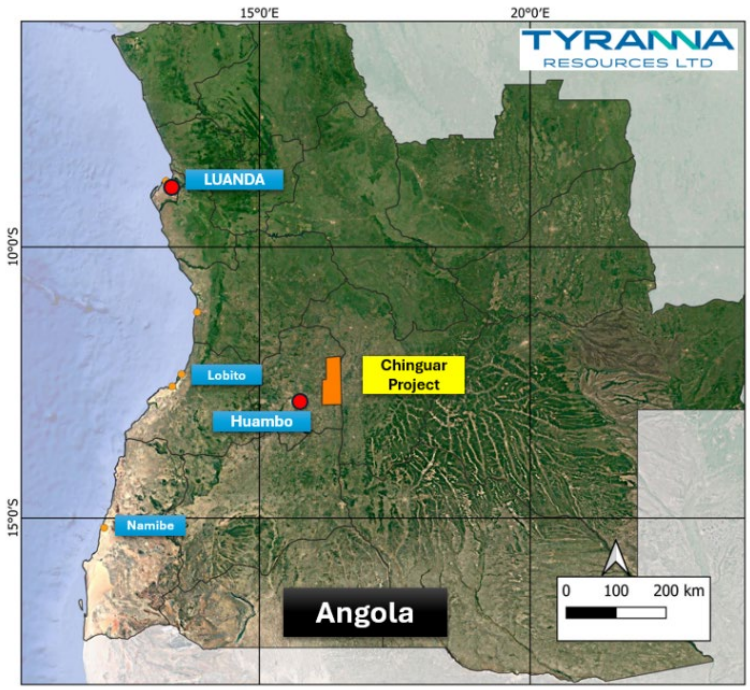

Figure 1: Location of the Chinguar Gold Project, approximately 50km northeast of Huambo. With an area of 3,342km², the Project is approximately 100km long and between 30 and 40km wide.

Figure 2: Stratified Manganiferous rocks at the Mina de Colemba Prospect.

Figure 3: Overgrown costean that will be refurbished and sampled.

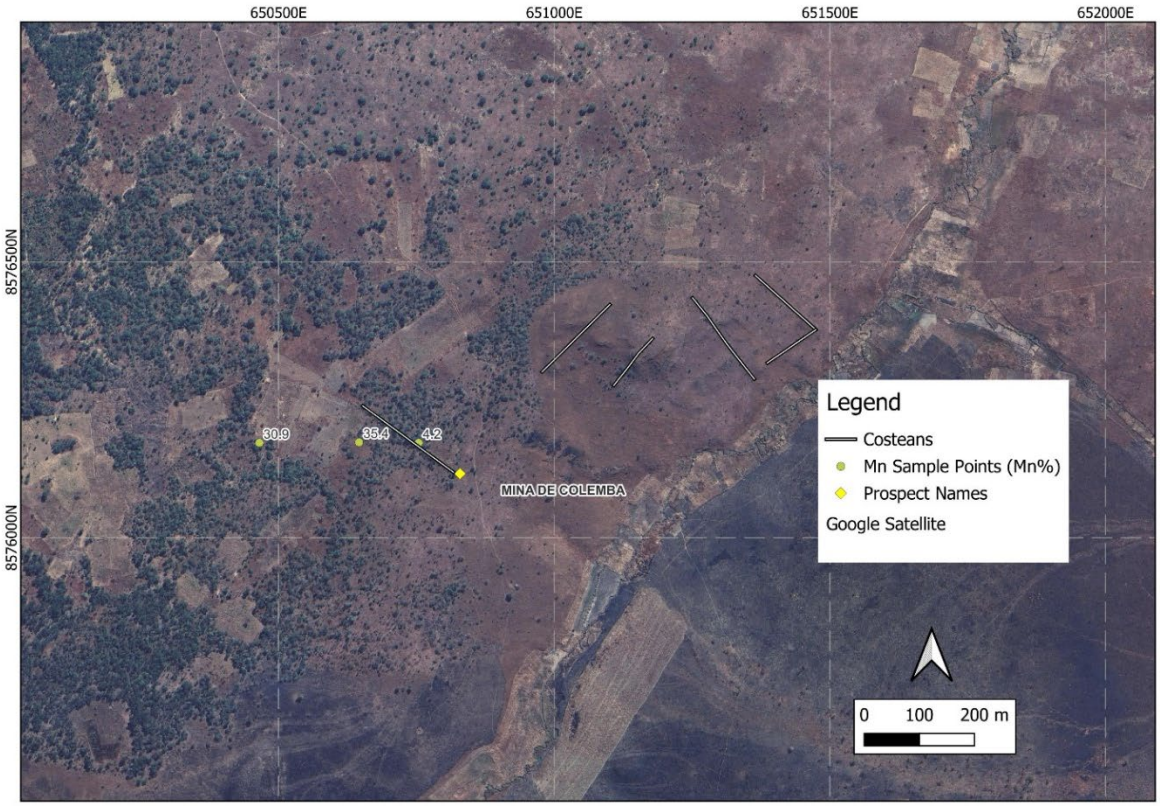

Figure 4: Mina de Colemba Prospect showing sample points and Mn% assays.

Stream Sediment Sampling

The Company previously reported[2] initial results from its orientation stream sediment sampling program where, using Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) digital elevation data, 40 x 15kg samples were taken from sample sites within catchment domains and variously analysed.

With the receipt of assays of heavy mineral fractions, all assays associated with our stream sediment orientation program are in.

Gold: Two heavy fractions samples, SS008 and SS035, returned elevated gold which supported anomalies from other techniques.

Most notably, sample SS039 consistently returned anomalous gold (Au) and arsenic (As, a common Au pathfinder element), and sample SS035, which is from the same catchment basin, reinforces the anomaly at SS039. The priority area for infill sampling therefore is between Consito Alto (lateritic gold target – Figure 6), Cambulo and Calomue Prospects, located in the southwestern quadrant of the Prospection Title (Figure 5).

REE: Heavy mineral samples returned relatively flat chondrite-normalised REE patterns, with negative Eu values, reflective of alkaline felsic source rocks. Further sampling is planned over geophysical anomalies interpreted using Planageo UTE-5 data and imagery.

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2 15 April 2026 Stream Sediment Geochemistry Prioritises Areas for Gold Targeting

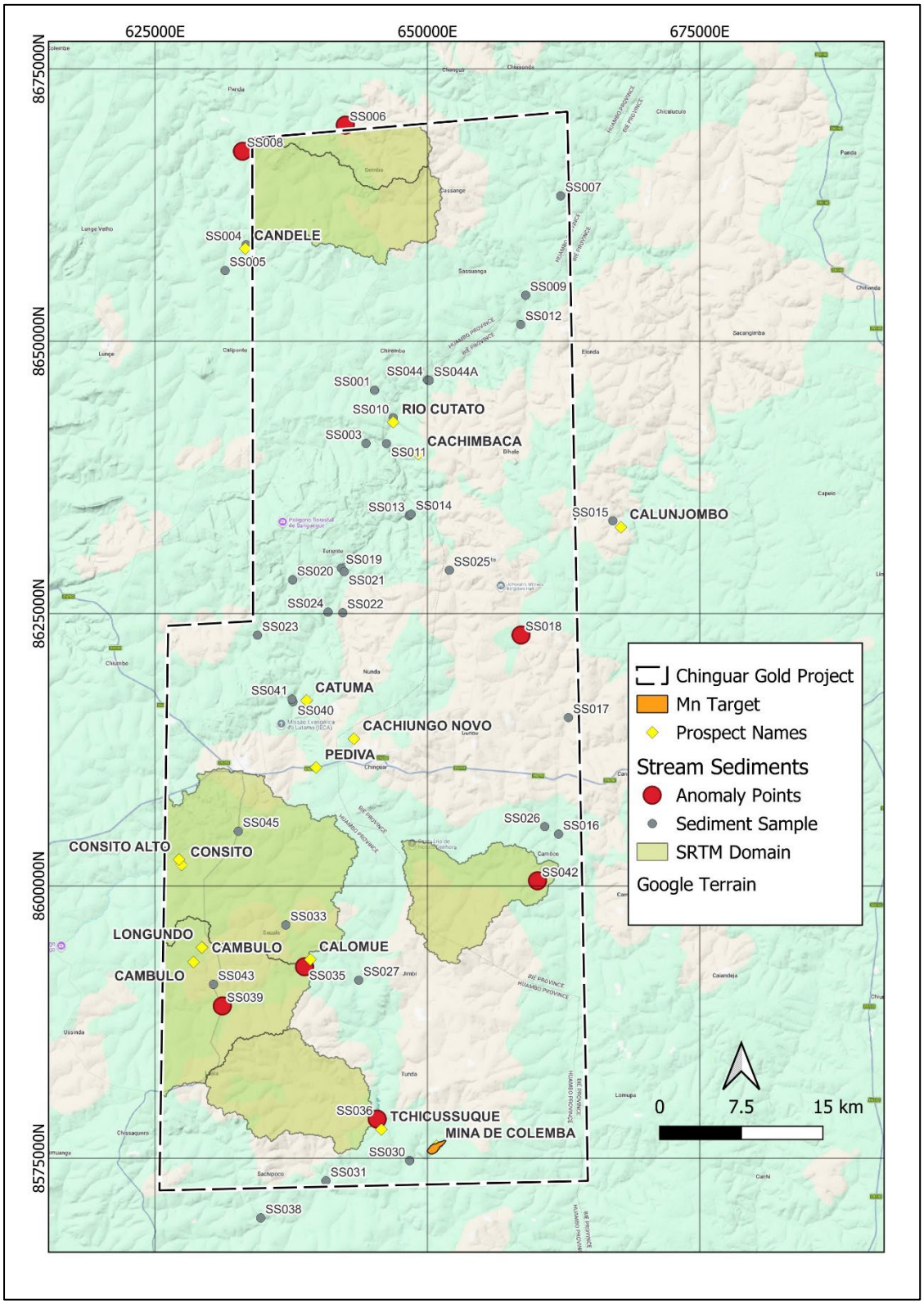

Figure 5: Topography and drainage patterns map for the Chinguar Gold Project. The sites of garimpo workings apparently recovering gold are shown along with stream sediment sample locations. Green shaded areas are SRTM domains selected for further sampling.

Next Steps

Tyranna geologists and field crew will return to the Chinguar Project with the next phase of geochemistry to commence during the September quarter.

Priority work will include:

- Refurbishing and sampling the costeans at the Mina de Colemba Mn Prospect.
- Infill stream sediment sampling upstream of anomalies at SS035 and SS039, identified by this program, in the area bounded by Consito Alto, Cambulo and Calomue Prospects
- Soil sampling leading to drilling around the lateritic Consito Alto Prospect
- Sampling and further testing other anomalies at Catuma, Tchicussuque, and Cachimbaca Prospects, and the Candele NE Prospect at the very north of the concession

Authorised by the Board of Tyranna Resources Ltd

David Crook
Managing Director

About Tyranna Resources Limited

Tyranna Resources Ltd (TYX) is an ASX listed mineral explorer and for the past 3 years has been operating in Angola, Africa.

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.

Tyranna initiated its project generation initiative during 2024 by appraising numerous projects offered by Angolan promoters and title holders, as well from a review of IGEO datasets.

About the Chinguar Project

The Company identified the Chinguar Project as having great potential for the discovery of a significant gold deposit based on the wide-spread and numerous occurrences of garimpo workings apparently targeting gold, the age and nature of potential host rocks and the structural complexity of the area. This potential is further supported by gold anomalies generated by the recent stream sediment geochemistry program.

The identification of manganese mineralisation adds another dimension to the Project.

Other than garimpo-scale mining, there is no record of recent exploration activities within the Project area, meaning that Tyranna will be the first company to operate with the benefit of modern remote sensing data and available low-level geochemical analysis techniques.

Being located approximately 50 km northeast of Angola's second largest city, Huambo, the Chinguar Gold Project benefits from established infrastructure including sealed roads, regular air flights and modern city amenities. National highway EN250 and the Benguela Railway, within the Lobito Corridor[3], cross the Project providing excellent access.

Figure 6: Garimpo mining in laterite at the Consito Alto Prospect, a priority area for further work.

3 The Lobito Corridor is a 1,300-kilometer transportation network and economic development pathway in Africa, primarily composed of the Benguela Railway, that connects Angola's Atlantic port of Lobito to the mineral-rich regions of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Zambia.

The Namibe Lithium-Caesium Project

The Namibe Lithium and Caesium Project is located near the Port of Namibe (or Moçâmedes), where spodumene and pollucite mineralisation has been discovered.

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 relates to field activities at the Company's Chinguar Gold Project and is based on, and fairly represents, information provided to and reviewed by Mr David Crook, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientist (MAIG). Mr Crook is employed by OreSource Pty Ltd, through which he provides his services to Tyranna as Managing Director, and he is a shareholder of the Company. Mr Crook has more than five years relevant experience in the processes used for gold and other minerals exploration 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 Crook consents to the inclusion of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

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RESOURCES LTD

Table 1: Chemical Analysis of Rock Chips. Key Elements Only.

Sample ID	East	North	Au	Al	As	Ba	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cu	Fe	La	Mn	Mn	P	Sr	Te	Th	Tl	Zn
	(m)	(m)	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Method	GPS	GPS	AuME-TL44	AuME-TL44	AuME-TL44	AuME-TL44	AuME-TL44	AuME-TL44	AuME-TL44	AuME-TL44	AuME-TL44	AuME-TL44	AuME-TL44	AuME-TL44	Mn-ICP89	AuME-TL44	AuME-TL44	AuME-TL44	AuME-TL44	AuME-TL44	AuME-TL44
PCRK001	650754	8576172	0.02	1.51	911	120	0.05	0.77	46.3	41.4	25.6	26.9	23	42400		1120	16.1	1.32	5.3	0.14	265
PCRK002	650646	8576173	0.007	0.62	2690	21700	0.09	49.3	17.15	384	166.5	17.3	13		35.4	2810	1035	0.26	0.5	20.9	1950
PCRK003	650465	8576172	0.007	1.25	2780	8550	0.12	28.4	23.9	255	81.2	15.7	12.7		30.9	2370	838	0.99	3.8	10.4	1760
PCRK004	639772	8610867	0.001	1.05	66.9	80	0.99	0.12	29	3.1	2.8	0.93	36.9	2260		440	28.9	0.03	5.1	0.07	19
PCRK005	639755	8610869	0.001	1.3	56.4	160	1.35	0.36	20.6	3.9	5.4	0.46	11.3	2530		460	51.2	0.01	3.8	0.17	23

Grid EPSG:32733 - WGS84/UTM zone 33S

Table 2: Chemical Analysis of Heavy Mineral Samples. Key Elements Only.

Method	East	North	Au	Ce	Dy	Er	Eu	Gd	La	Lu	Nb	Nd	Pr	Sm	Tb	Th	Tm	Y	Yb	Zr	P2O5
	(m)	(m)	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
Sample ID			Au-TL43	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-ICP06
SS001	645145	8645497	NSS	>10000	>1000	>1000	99	>1000	7780	171.5	795	7060	>1000	>1000	268	>1000	188.5	>10000	>1000	>10000	3.2
SS003	644360	8640616	NSS	2800	194.5	153	15.4	179.5	1325	24.6	533	1105	299	216	29.6	>1000	23.8	1385	157	5030	0.47
SS005	631418	8656486	0.02	919	36.9	22.8	4.25	49.2	449	3.2	288	357	92.3	65.1	6.59	326	3.31	214	21	1880	0.18
SS006	642458	8669834	NSS	>10000	616	369	37.1	853	5250	48.9	412	5170	>1000	>1000	112	>1000	53	3510	326	>10000	1.74
SS008	633014	8667436	>1.00	3620	256	190	16	247	1665	31.9	1730	1530	397	300	40.5	>1000	30	1740	200	5640	0.62
SS009	659027	8654220	0.007	>10000	>1000	>1000	111.5	>1000	>10000	239	1035	9990	>1000	>1000	352	>1000	266	>10000	>1000	>10000	4.35
SS010 + SS011			0.178	1135	83.3	61.2	5.38	78.7	550	10.15	639	463	118.5	96	12.75	441	9.69	557	64.1	4310	0.22
SS013	648330	8633989	0.035	197.5	14	9.52	1.32	12.9	98.7	1.62	50.5	78.7	22.3	15.65	1.88	83	1.44	90.1	10.55	521	0.05
SS014	648501	8634117	0.163	566	38.4	30.8	3.67	35.1	254	6.44	88.1	212	55.4	41.6	5.89	236	5.18	262	36.9	>10000	0.11
SS015	667025	8633512	NSS	6850	544	394	29.4	494	3110	63.4	308	2910	738	583	83.6	>1000	60.5	3600	398	>10000	1.19
SS017	662944	8615445	NSS	3930	194	119	12.6	251	1790	17.6	306	1775	440	324	34.4	>1000	17.8	1135	111.5	>10000	0.74

Table 2: Chemical Analysis of Heavy Mineral Samples. Key Elements Only.																					
Method	East	North	Au	Ce	Dy	Er	Eu	Gd	La	Lu	Nb	Nd	Pr	Sm	Tb	Th	Tm	Y	Yb	Zr	P2O5
	(m)	(m)	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
Sample ID			Au-TL43	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-ICP06
SS018	658591	8623026	0.002	24	2.02	1.6	0.31	1.82	10.6	0.34	61.8	10.2	2.45	2.15	0.32	8.86	0.29	12.8	2.03	1890	0.07
SS020	637623	8628086	NSS	3520	281	208	15.7	264	1625	34.2	291	1545	389	301	43.5	>1000	32.4	1910	212	>10000	0.63
SS021	642358	8628843	0.013	474	42.9	31.7	2.08	38.8	193	6.84	2210	186	49	46.7	6.69	144	5.68	296	41.6	1900	0.12
SS022	642224	8625068	0.002	2870	157	111	12.6	171	1375	17.5	407	1170	315	215	25.4	855	17.35	1030	111.5	>10000	0.45
SS025	652018	8628977	0.814	920	79.5	59.9	4.53	77.8	412	11.85	188.5	387	97.8	91.8	12.75	382	9.87	536	69.5	>10000	0.21
SS027	643691	8591341	NSS	4870	137	96.2	13.85	186	2370	18.85	676	1885	507	285	24.7	>1000	15.1	864	105.5	>10000	0.63
SS029	640872	8625130	0.04	283	15.25	8.8	1.12	19.25	116.5	2.18	>2500	114	29.8	29	2.89	102	1.63	85.5	13.25	1660	0.09
SS035	638717	8592576	>1.00	>10000	268	132	31.2	491	7890	18.85	1615	5850	>1000	854	56.6	>1000	18.7	1400	118.5	>10000	1.8
SS039	631165	8588976	0.129	1940	181.5	133	9.57	155	830	19.25	117	798	197.5	169.5	27.2	619	20.3	1210	127.5	6610	0.55
SS044	650001	8646445	NSS	3320	218	146.5	18.15	212	1725	25.1	386	1350	365	265	32.3	>1000	21.9	1340	160.5	>10000	0.54
SS044A	650163	8646402	NSS	3530	205	147	12.85	213	1635	22.8	611	1435	376	255	33.3	>1000	22.5	1355	145.5	6820	0.55

Grid EPSG:32733 - WGS84/UTM zone 33S

Table 3: Chemical Analysis of Heavy Mineral Samples. Over-Range Element Repeat Assays - Key Elements Only.																					
Sample ID	East	North	Au	CeO2	Dy2O3	Er2O3		Gd2O3	La2O3		Nb		Pr6O11	Sm2O3		Th		Y	Yb2O3	Zr	
	(m)	(m)	ppm	%	%	%		%	%		%		%	%		%		%	%	%	
Method			Au-AROR43	ME-XRF30	ME-XRF30	ME-XRF30	ME-XRF30	ME-XRF30	ME-XRF30	ME-XRF30	ME-XRF30		ME-XRF30	ME-XRF30	ME-XRF30	ME-XRF30	ME-XRF30	ME-XRF30	ME-XRF30	ME-XRF30	ME-XRF30
SS001	645145	8645497		2	0.21	0.13		0.13					0.21	0.15		0.468		1.18	0.14	2.48	
SS003	644360	8640616														0.099					
SS005	631418	8656486																			
SS006	642458	8669834		1.38									0.14	0.11		0.276				2.11	
SS008	633014	8667436	3.82													0.127					
SS009	659027	8654220		2.71	0.27	0.16		0.18	1.27				0.25	0.22		0.673		1.61	0.2	7.85	
SS010 + SS011																					
SS013	648330	8633989																			
SS014	648501	8634117																		2	
SS015	667025	8633512														0.363				8.71	
SS017	662944	8615445														0.115				2.44	
SS018	658591	8623026																			
SS020	637623	8628086														0.132				3.98	
SS021	642358	8628843																			
SS022	642224	8625068																		1.11	
SS025	652018	8628977																		3.07	
SS027	643691	8591341														0.101				12.55	
SS029	640872	8625130									0.634										
SS035	638717	8592576	1.55	1.96									0.13			0.324				4.3	
SS039	631165	8588976																			
SS044	650001	8646445														0.093				3.58	
SS044A	650163	8646402														0.096					

Grid EPSG:32733 - WGS84/UTM zone 33S

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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.*	Stream Sediment Sampling. Care was taken with site selection and that the sample is taken best allows the definition of regional, rateable anomalies. This is achieved by consistently sampling the gravel-cobble and/or sandy-gravel ripple beds (shallow portion of the stream) within the stream. The technique reflected a Standard Operating Procedure developed over time by the Company's geochemical consultant. A sample of approximately 15kg was collected and air-dried in a basin before further sample preparation was undertake. Rock chips: Several rock pieces of approximately 3-5cm in size were taken from outcrops and old trench waste dumps and bagged for shipment and analysis.
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).*	Stream sediment sampling and rock chip sampling, therefore not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.*	Stream sediment sampling and rock chip sampling, therefore not applicable.
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.*	A brief descriptive note was made of the stream sediment sample location or rock chip site.
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.*	Stream Sediment Samples: The air-dried sample of approximately 15 kg was divided into 2 samples by the coning and quartering method. one sample (reported here-in) was panned to produce a concentrate of approximately 150g. The sample was further concentrated in the laboratory using TBE heavy liquid, with minerals with an SG of >2.96 kg/m^3 collected for analysis. Heavy minerals may be identified by scanning microscopy. These results will determine the future stream sediment sampling practice. Rock chips: no additional sample preparation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Laboratory preparation and analyses were undertaken by ALS Metallurgy (heavy mineral separation) and ALS Geochemical (all analyses), both fully accredited laboratories. Standard ALS Perth list analyses were undertaken. The analytical suite is shown in the header of Tables 1 - 3 inclusive. These include AuME-TL43 or TL44, Au-AROR43, ME-MS81, Mn-ICP89, ME-ICP06,and ME-XRF30 The laboratory ran a range of internal and commercially acquired standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	No secondary data verification has been undertaken. No adjustments to primary data listed in Tables 1 -3 inclusive. Tyranna's geochemical consultant may have post-processed the data to generate levelled data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Sample sites were recorded with a hand-held GPS. The accuracy is fit for purpose. Sample locations are listed along with the assay results in Tables 1 and 2, and shown on Figure 5.
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.*	Data spacing was determined by the availability of waterway junction points and the geometry of the drainage basin.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Not of a density to determine this information.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody was maintained on-site and during transport of the samples to the sample dispatch contractor.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	As this was primarily an orientation survey, discussions are being held with the Company's geologists and consultant geochemist regarding the best practice for future geochemical sampling. .

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 Chinguar Gold Project comprises a single licence, Prospecting Title No. 009/03/02/T.P/ANG-MIREMPET/2023, held by AGFC & Filhos, LDA ("AGFC"). Luvulu Angola LDA, a controlled entity of Tyranna Resources Limited, holds a 75% shareholding in AGFC. The project is located in agricultural and farming land northeast of the city of Huambo, provincial capital of Huambo Province in central 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 Prospecting Title, with an area of 3,342km2, was granted on 05/05/2023 and is valid until 05/05/2028. The licence is currently in good-standing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No records of previous work have been located yet, however this discovery work is on-going. The most recent work includes re-mapping of the region as part of a country-wide Planageo initiative.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Artisan-scale gold workings are found throughout the Prospection Title area, targeting gold in sediments of creeks and rivers, and also occasional laterite caps.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Company is initially targeting orogenic gold mineralisation, however this is without limitation with respect to other minerals and ores.
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.*	No drilling has been undertaken.
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 drilling assays are reported here
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	No drilling assays are reported here. No relationship conclusions can be drawn.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*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').*	
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.*	Refer to *Figure 4* and *Figure 5*.
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.*	Selected elements of all samples assayed are provided in Tables 1 and 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 and material exploration data has been referred to.
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.*	Based on these results, further exploration programs will be planned and it is logical that these may include further stream sediment geochemistry, soil sample geochemistry and mapping. Should targets of sufficient gravitas be generated, the Company will consider drilling these.