First Round of Geochemistry Sampling Completed at the Chinguar Gold Project.

Tyranna Resources Limited (ASX: TYX, "**Tyranna**" or "the **Company**") recently advised that it had acquired a 75% interest in the Chinguar Gold Project, located 50 km northeast of Angola's second largest city, Huambo (Figure 1).

Summary

- The Chinguar Gold Project consists of a single, very large, granted Prospection Title[1] with an area of 3,342km^2.
- A first pass program of stream sediment sampling has been completed, with samples taken along tributaries up-stream of artisanal gold workings referred to as garimpo. Fifteen (15) garimpo were appraised by the Company's geologist during this sampling program (Figure 2).
- Stream sediment sampling is an effective technique used to vector into the location of primary mineralisation within large drainage areas.
- Geological mapping[2] shows that garimpo workings often occur near or along major faults in Neoarchean and Paleoproterozoic greenstones and granites.
- Samples of heavy mineral pan concentrates and ultra-fine clay fractions will be analysed chemically and petrographically in Perth, WA.
- Aeromagnetic, radiometric and spectral datasets, collected and compiled by IGEO under its Planageo program, have been acquired for the Project.

Tyranna's Managing Director, David Crook said:

"With gold maintaining a high value it is an excellent time for gold-focussed mineral exploration and the Company's recently acquired Chinguar Project provides an absolutely new exploration opportunity, in a jurisdiction that is devoid of modern exploration work.

"The only evident exploration since the 1970s has been carried out by artisan miners, and they have found alluvial gold in creeks and rivers in more than a dozen locations within the Project.

"Tyranna's in-country team has now completed our first stream sediment sampling program designed to home in to the source of the alluvial gold and we look forward to providing results early in 2026, once received".

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

2 Carta Geológica de Kuito Folha SUL D-33/E (2021), MIREMPET, IGEO De Angola

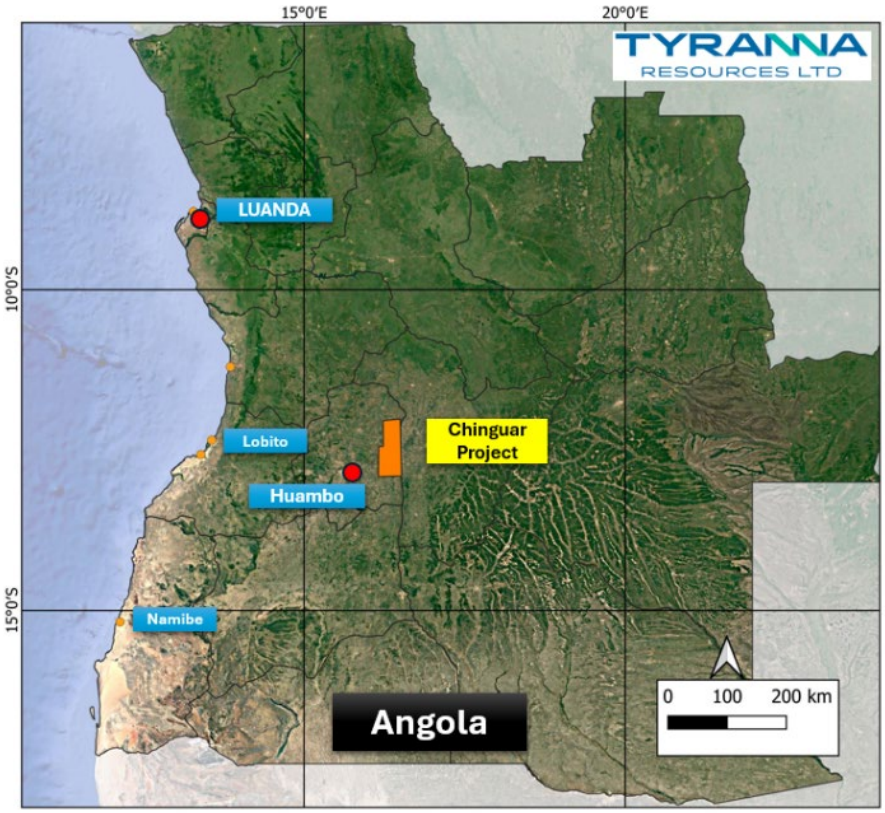

Figure 1. Location of the Chinguar Gold Project, approximately 50km northeast of Huambo. With an area of 3,342km², the Project is approximately 100km long and between 30 and 40km wide.

Soil Sampling Program

Following the construction of a watershed plan covering the Chinguar concession, first pass stream sediment coverage indicated that an initial 45 samples provided ideal coverage, and 40 of these were able to be collected (Figure 4).

Each 15 kg sample was split into 2 sub-samples.

- One sample was panned to a point where approximately 150g of predominantly heavy minerals was retained. This sample will be analysed.
- The second was sieved, removing coarse gravel and retaining approximately 1.0kg of sand and silt. This sample will be further screened at -65 microns and the fine fraction analysed. The coarse fraction will be concentrated and the heavy minerals identified

All samples have been sent to Perth, WA for analysis and petrography.

Figure 2: Angolan samplers at work carrying a stream sediment sample back to base

Figure 3: Stream sediment samples drying before splitting and sieving or panning.

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 gold workings, the age and nature of potential host rocks and the structural complexity of the area.

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 (Figures 1 and 4).

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.

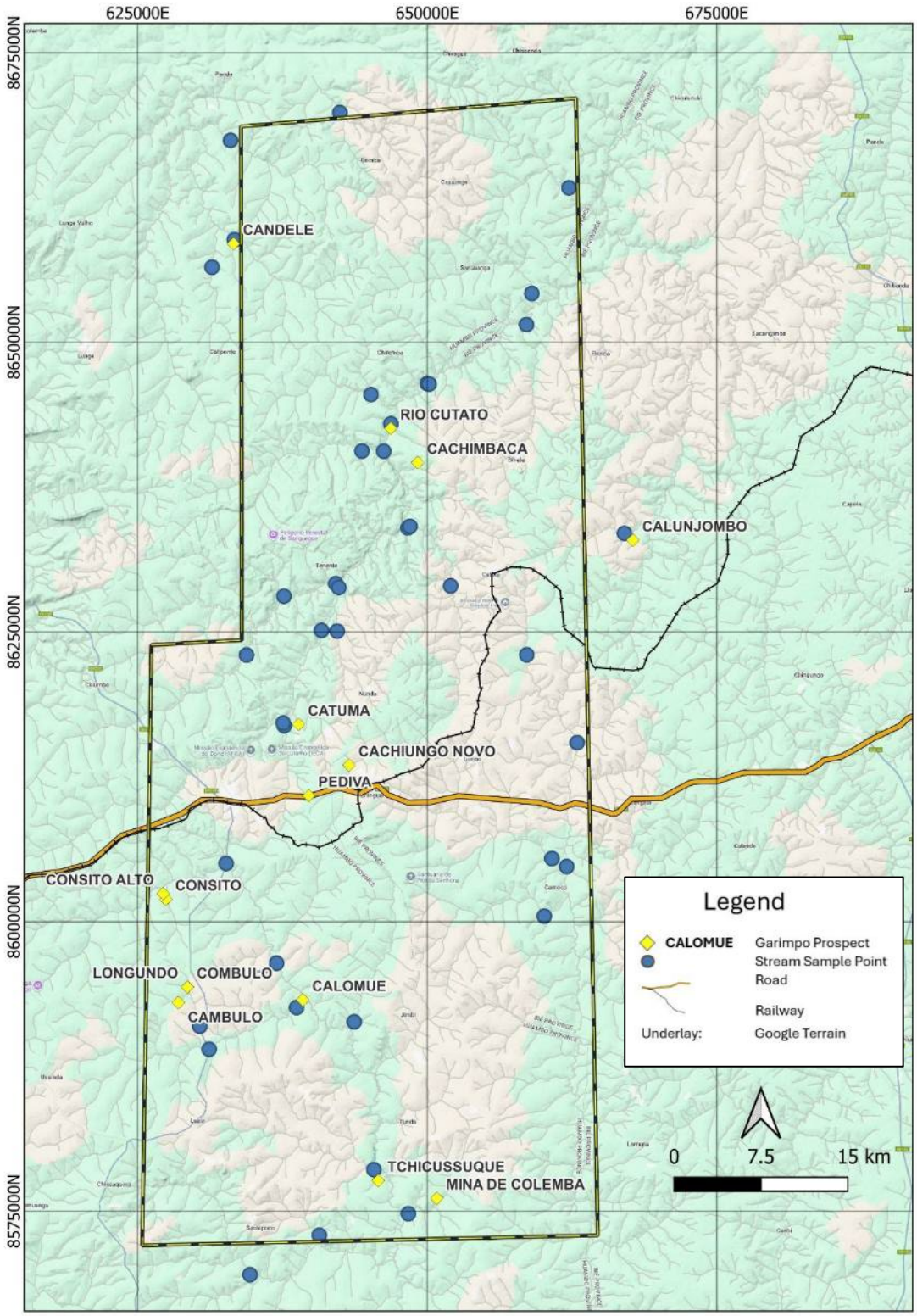

Figure 4. Topography and drainage patterns map for the Chinguar Gold Project. The named sites of garimpo working are shown along with stream sediment sample locations.

Figure 5. A larger scale garimpo mining operation at the Cachiungo Novo Prospect.

Next Steps

Tyranna has retained Paulo Nuno de Sá Caessa, a senior geologist with over 30 years' experience as a field geologist for base and precious metals and coal projects operating in Europe, Asia, Central and South America and extensive field mapping experience in Africa. This includes specialist knowledge of Angola, having worked on the Angolan PLANAGEO national mapping initiative for over 4 years.

Paulo led the stream sediment sampling program and will complete desktop studies for this and other Angolan opportunities.

Once the results of the stream sediment program are received, if warranted plans can be confirmed for infill geochemistry programs leading to drilling as targets are resolved.

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.

The Namibe Lithium-Caesium Project

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

The Chinguar Gold Project

Since Angola's independence from Portugal in the 1960s, gold mining has been restricted to artisanal operations (garimpo) with varying degrees of sophistication. The Chinguar Project has a number of established garimpo operations ranging from handheld pick and shovel operations to mechanised backhoe excavator workings. To date 15 garimpo have been visited - the number and distribution of garimpo workings within the Project provides credibility to the likelihood that the Project is wide-open to a significant discovery.

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.

Authorised by the Board of Tyranna Resources Ltd

David Crook
Managing Director

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 to best allow the definition of regional, ratable 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.. (Figure 3.)
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).*	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.*	A brief note was made if there was a significant departure from the SOP. The relationship between sample recovery and grade returned is unknown as assaying has not been undertaken yet.
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.*	An observation of the sample location within the stream and a brief note of the sample grain size was made.
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.*	The air-dried sample was divided into 2 samples by the coning and quartering method. One sample (the First sample) was panned to produce a concentrate of approximately 150g. The First sample will be further concentrated in the laboratory to achieve separation of the heavy minerals, which will be identified by scanning microscopy, and then further analysed chemically. The second sample (The Duplicate sample) was sieved to produce a -2mm sample with a weight of approximately 1kg. This will be further screened to give a +65 micron fraction and -65 micron fraction. The -65 micron fraction will be chemically analysed. The heavy minerals from the +65 micron fraction will identified by scanning microscopy and compared with the results of the First sample. These results will determine the future stream sediment sampling practice.

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.*	No assaying has been undertaken yet.
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 assaying has been undertaken yet. When received, primary data will be stored in a Company-managed relational database.
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 in Table 2 below.
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.*	No results are reported here.

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.*	
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.*	No results are reported here.

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 3,342km^2, 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 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 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.*	No drilling has been undertaken.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	No assays are reported.
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.*	The samples the subject of this report are currently in transit to Australia where they will be further prepared and then analysed. This process may take up to 3 months, depending on the congestion level at the Company's preferred laboratory. Tyranna will release results to the market in a timely manner once these have been received. 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.

Table 2.

Stream Sediment Sample Locations

Sample ID	Sample Rank	Sample ID	Sample Rank	X (epsg: 32733)	Y (epsg: 32733)
SS001	First sample	SS001-D	Duplicate Sample	645145	8645497
SS003	First sample	SS003-D	Duplicate Sample	644360	8640616
SS004	First sample	SS004-D	Duplicate Sample	633350	8658857
SS005	First sample	SS005-D	Duplicate Sample	631418	8656486
SS006	First sample	SS006-D	Duplicate Sample	642458	8669834
SS007	First sample	SS007-D	Duplicate Sample	662231	8663338
SS008	First sample	SS008-D	Duplicate Sample	633014	8667436
SS009	First sample	SS009-D	Duplicate Sample	659027	8654220
SS010	First sample	SS010-D	Duplicate Sample	646863	8642963
SS011	First sample	SS011-D	Duplicate Sample	646240	8640600
SS012	First sample	SS012-D	Duplicate Sample	658567	8651532
SS013	First sample	SS013-D	Duplicate Sample	648330	8633989
SS014	First sample	SS014-D	Duplicate Sample	648501	8634117
SS015	First sample	SS015-D	Duplicate Sample	667025	8633512
SS016	First sample	SS016-D	Duplicate Sample	662042	8604748
SS017	First sample	SS017-D	Duplicate Sample	662944	8615445
SS018	First sample	SS018-D	Duplicate Sample	658591	8623026
SS019	First sample	SS019-D	Duplicate Sample	642095	8629164
SS020	First sample	SS020-D	Duplicate Sample	637623	8628086
SS021	First sample	SS021-D	Duplicate Sample	642358	8628843
SS022	First sample	SS022-D	Duplicate Sample	642224	8625068
SS023	First sample	SS023-D	Duplicate Sample	634396	8623011

Table 2.

Stream Sediment Sample Locations

Sample ID	Sample Rank	Sample ID	Sample Rank	X (epsg: 32733)	Y (epsg: 32733)
SS024	First sample	SS024-D	Duplicate Sample	640872	8625130
SS025	First sample	SS025-D	Duplicate Sample	652018	8628977
SS026	First sample	SS026-D	Duplicate Sample	660768	8605440
SS027	First sample	SS027-D	Duplicate Sample	643691	8591341
SS030	First sample	SS030-D	Duplicate Sample	648367	8574776
SS031	First sample	SS031-D	Duplicate Sample	640679	8572930
SS033	First sample	SS033-D	Duplicate Sample	636989	8596407
SS035	First sample	SS035-D	Duplicate Sample	638717	8592576
SS036	First sample	SS036-D	Duplicate Sample	645389	8578588
SS038	First sample	SS038-D	Duplicate Sample	634697	8569516
SS039	First sample	SS039-D	Duplicate Sample	631165	8588976
SS040	First sample	SS040-D	Duplicate Sample	637647	8616902
SS041	First sample	SS041-D	Duplicate Sample	637561	8617138
SS042	First sample	SS042-D	Duplicate Sample	660104	8600467
SS043	First sample	SS043-D	Duplicate Sample	630357	8590960
SS044	First sample	SS044-D	Duplicate Sample	650001	8646445
SS044A	First sample	SS044A-D	Duplicate Sample	650163	8646402
SS045	First sample	SS045-D	Duplicate Sample	632630	8605016