

8 June 2017

Tyranna reports high grade gold at Typhoon

Highlights

- Final assays received from Typhoon
- High grade intercepts include:
 - 13m @ 3.88 g/t gold from 47m (17TYRC012) including 4m @ 10.18 g/t
 - 5m @ 2.55 g/t gold from 70m (17TYRC013) including 1m @ 7.5 g/t
- Typhoon strike extension drilling planned for July 2017
- Phase 1 drilling completed at Monsoon
- Results from Monsoon due in mid-June 2017

The 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 72% - WPG 28%) are pleased to announce that drilling has been completed (Phase 1) at Typhoon and Monsoon gold prospects which are located approximately 39km south of the Challenger Gold Mine and part of the larger Jumbuck Gold Project in the Northern Gawler Block of South Australia.

Final 1 metre re-splits have been received for holes 17TYRC012 & 013 (refer Figure 1). The high grade gold results have been validated by acceptable comparison with 4 metre composites which were announced on 26 April 2017.

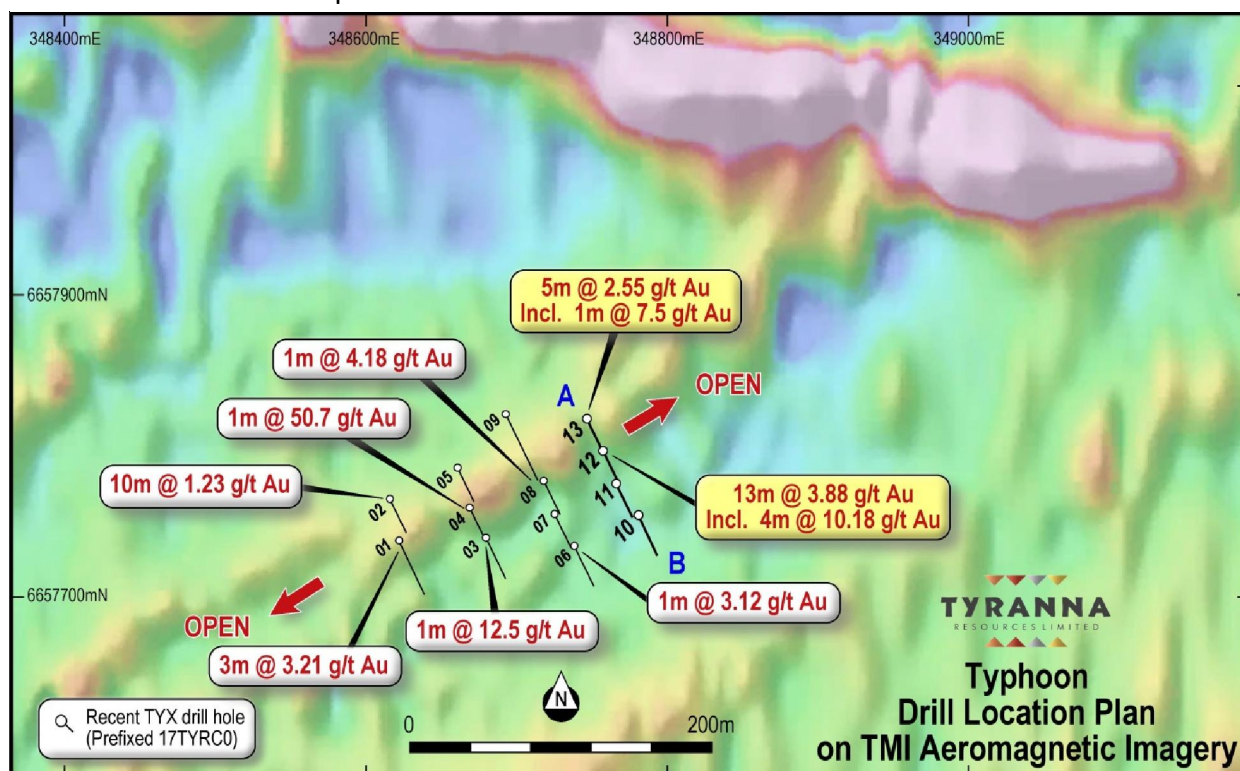


Figure 1: Typhoon drill hole location plan

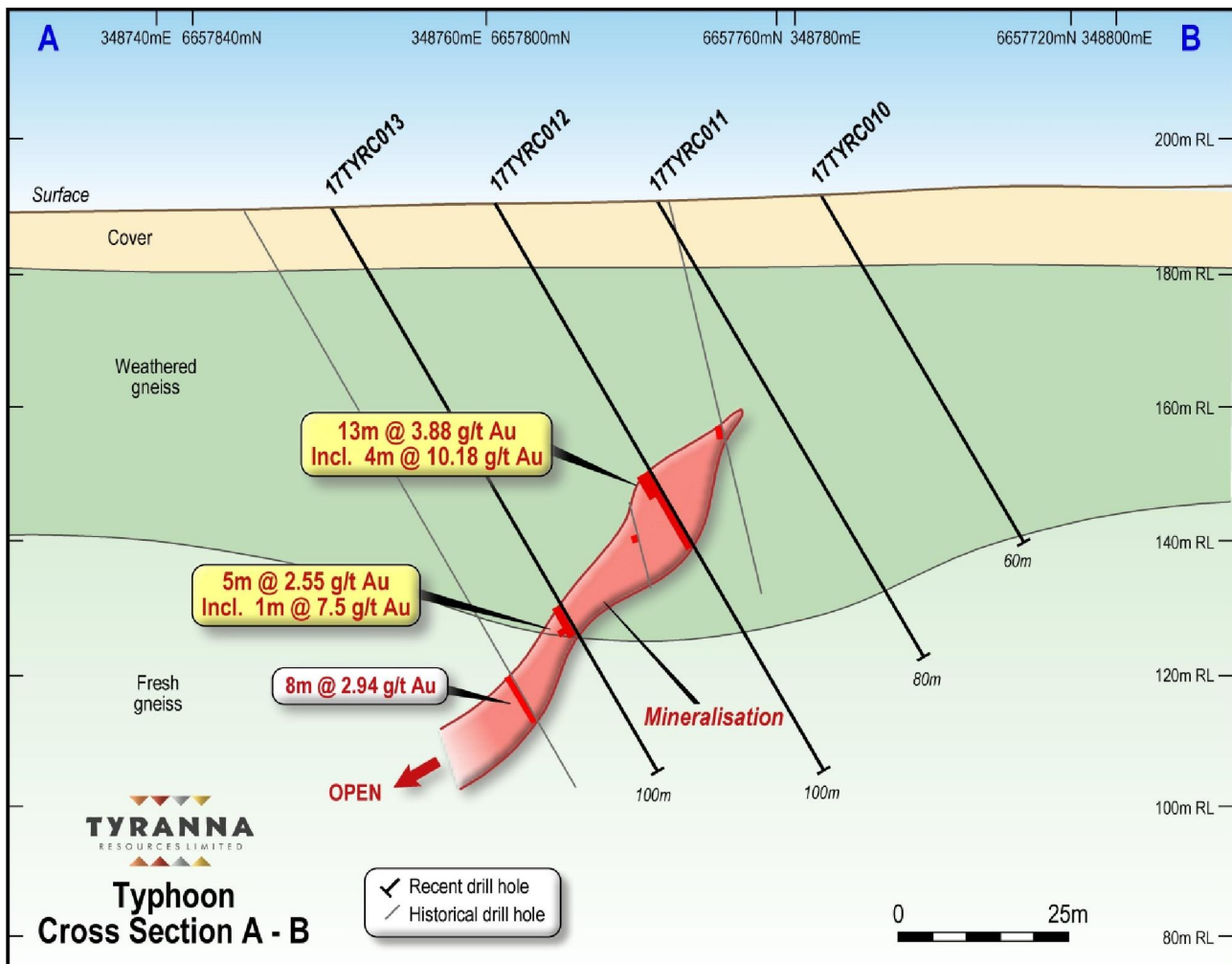


Figure 2: A-B Cross section drilling looking north east (refer to Figure 1)

The outstanding result from hole 17TYRC012 occurs at the BOPO (Base of Partial Oxidisation) – refer Figure 3. The BOPO is commonly where supergene mineralisation has been observed by Tyranna geologists and also occurs at the Golf Bore, Campfire Bore and Greenwood gold prospects. This BOPO is used by the geologists as a marker horizon that is indicative of the supergene enriched areas that for example, commonly carry grades of greater than 2 g/t Au over widths of 4 metres. For instance at the Golf Bore gold prospect this BOPO horizon has produced high grade intersections such as 4 metres @ 6.07 g/t Au from 22m downhole depth in hole 15GBRC003 (refer ASX announcement on 23 September 2015). Also at Campfire Bore, this horizon has also produced intersections such as 5 metres at 8.16 g/t Au from 39m downhole depth in hole 16CBRC015 (refer ASX announcement on 10 November 2016).

Tyranna is now in the process of submitting the initial BOPO samples for metallurgical test work to determine the suitability of leachable gold in the BOPO horizon.

Figure 3: RC chip tray for hole 17TYRC012



BOPO Boundary (Base of Partial Oxidisation)

Drilling at Typhoon will resume in July 2017 and will focus on the strike extensions to the north-east and south-west along the magnetic structure (refer Figure 1) which is parallel to gold mineralisation intersected in recent drilling by Tyranna.

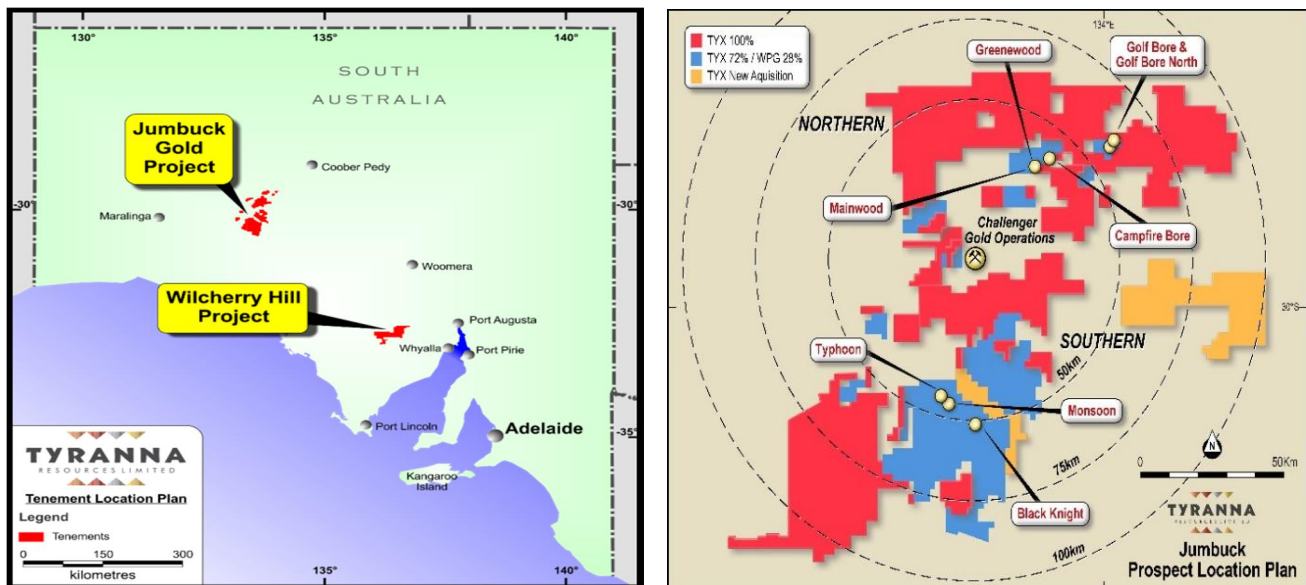
Phase 1 drilling at Typhoon and Monsoon consisted of 65 RC holes for 5,214 metres. Assays from the Monsoon phase 1 drilling campaign are in progress and will be announced upon receipt of final assays from the independent laboratory.

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

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	DIP	AZ M	EOH	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Au g/t
17TYRC012	6657797	348758	-61.7	195	96	47	60	13	3.88
		Including				47	51	4	10.18
17TYRC013	6657818	348747	-60.5	195	103	70	75	5	2.55
		Including				73	74	1	7.5
17TYRC003	6657739	348680	-61.5	192	60	43	44	1	12.5**
17TYRC004	6657759	348669	-60.7	192	75	32	46	14	1.24**
		Including				52	55	3	1.56**
		Including				71	72	1	50.7**
17TYRC007	6657755	348725	-60.7	192	84	46	47	1	3.12**
17TYRC008	6657777	348718	-59.5	196	89	55	56	1	4.18**

**** Previously released on 26/4/2017**

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



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About Tyranna

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.

Table 2: Drill hole coordinates

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	DIP	AZM	EOH m
17TYRC001	6657737	348622	-61.6	192	78
17TYRC002	6657765	348616	-60.4	192	85
17TYRC003	6657739	348680	-61.5	192	60
17TYRC004	6657759	348669	-60.7	192	75
17TYRC005	6657785	348661	-60.8	192	102
17TYRC006	6657734	348738	-60.8	192	60
17TYRC007	6657755	348725	-60.7	192	84
17TYRC008	6657777	348718	-59.5	196	89
17TYRC009	6657821	348693	-61.4	191	120
17TYRC010	6657754	348781	-59.3	204	72
17TYRC011	6657775	348766	-61.5	200	90
17TYRC012	6657797	348758	-61.7	195	96
17TYRC013	6657818	348747	-60.5	195	103

Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

	Explanation	Comment
Criteria 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. All holes are inclined holes drilled at 192/-60.
	<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.
Drilling techniques	<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 Drill sample recovery	<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
	<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.
Logging Logging	<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.
	<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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drill holes are logged from start to finish.
	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Diamond core was cut using a core saw, with 1/3 core submitted for chemical analysis
	<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 (Amdel) 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate.
	<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.
Verification of sampling and assaying Verification of sampling and assaying	<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>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.
Location of data points Location of data points	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data has been adjusted.
	<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
Data spacing and distribution Data spacing and distribution	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Topographic control at Typhoon is considered adequate.
	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The drillholes are on drill lines spaced 50m line spacing with holes at 25m spacing.
	<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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Samples compositing has been applied but occurs at the lab rather than at the rig.
	<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.

Sample security	<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.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were stored on site and transported to the laboratory in Adelaide.
Audits or reviews	<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	<i>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.</i>	The Typhoon and Monsoon prospect is located within EL5661 which is part of the Jumbuck project
	<i>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.</i>	The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	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	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Typhoon 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	<i>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:</i>	Please see Table 2.
	<i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i>	
	<i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i>	
	<i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i>	
	<i>down hole length and interception depth</i>	
	<i>hole length.</i>	
	<i>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.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	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)

	<i>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.</i>	Weighted average technique by sample length was used to define the significant intercept in order to give a balance representation of the mineralisation.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents are used.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	At this stage the dip of the ore body is not clear.
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	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.