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7 November 2025

Tivan commences initial program of works for Molyhil Project

- **Tivan has commenced an initial program of works for the Molyhil Tungsten-Molybdenum Project ("Project") in the NT, including preparation for a drill program targeting new areas of mineralisation, scheduled for March 2026.**
- **A total of 13 drillholes are planned at four tungsten targets defined via geophysical surveys completed in 2023; the targets exhibit the same geophysical signatures as mineralisation at the Molyhil deposit.**
- **The program of works will also include a preliminary commercial assessment, an independent review of the Molyhil Mineral Resource Estimate, environmental approvals scoping and preparation of a metallurgical testwork plan in support of flowsheet development.**
- **Tivan acquired the Molyhil Project in September 2025, which hosts a JORC Code (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate of 4.647 million tonnes at 0.26% WO_3 (tungsten trioxide) and 0.09% Mo (molybdenum) (0.05% WO_3 cut-off grade) for 12,100 tonnes of WO_3 and 4,400 tonnes of molybdenum.**
- **The works will support Tivan's planning for proposed mining and processing operations at Molyhil, and the development of a strategically important critical minerals precinct in central Australia.**

The Board of Tivan Limited (ASX: TVN) ("Tivan" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that the Company has commenced an initial program of works for the Molyhil Tungsten-Molybdenum Project ("Project") in the Northern Territory. Tivan announced acquisition of the Molyhil Project in September 2025 (see ASX announcement of 16 September 2025), providing the Company with 100% ownership of an advanced, high-value critical minerals project that has unique development synergies with the adjacent Sandover Fluorite Project (100% Tivan).

The Molyhil Project is located approximately 220km north-east of Alice Springs and hosts a JORC Code (2012) Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 4.647 million tonnes at 0.26% WO_3 (tungsten trioxide) and 0.09% Mo (molybdenum) (0.05% WO_3 cut-off grade) for 12,100 tonnes of WO_3 and 4,400 tonnes of molybdenum (refer to Attachment A for further details).

Tivan recently announced it had agreed a Memorandum of Understanding with Sumitomo Corporation to engage in good faith discussions on potential collaboration including for development, funding and operation of the Project (see ASX announcement of 3 November 2025). Tungsten and molybdenum are listed on the Australian Government's Critical Minerals List, highlighting their importance to Australia's economy and national interests, and vulnerability to supply chain disruption. Both metals are listed as critical or strategic minerals by major economies. Tungsten and molybdenum are used in the defence, automotive, semiconductor and clean energy sectors.

The program of works supports Tivan's development planning for the Project, focused on a proposed mining and processing operation, and includes the following key work streams:

- drill program targeting high priority tungsten targets outside of the defined Mineral Resource with the aim of identifying new areas of mineralisation that can support expansion of the existing resource base;
- preliminary commercial and technical assessment, in support of a planned Pre-Feasibility Study;
- an independent review of the Molyhil Mineral Resource Estimate with SRK Consulting;
- environmental approvals scoping for development planning for construction and operational phases; and
- preparation of a metallurgical testwork plan in support of flowsheet development.

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Drilling Program

Work completed prior to Tivan's acquisition of the Molyhil Project included geological mapping, surface sampling and regional geophysical surveys that identified several prospective tungsten targets within tenement EL22349. Building on this foundation, Tivan has elected to advance the Project by undertaking initial drill testing of these defined targets to assess their prospectivity for tungsten mineralisation.

A drill program of 13 drillholes for 1,950m is planned across four drill targets for tungsten on EL22349. The targets have been defined from a detailed ground gravity survey completed in late 2023. Ground gravity results combined with previous magnetics data provide excellent targets, with known mineralisation at Molyhil exhibiting the same geophysical signature. The gravity dataset was acquired as part of the Northern Territory Government's Round 16 Geophysics and Drilling Collaborations Program, undertaken in collaboration with Investigator Resources and released as open file data through the Northern Territory Geological Survey ("NTGS"). See Figure 1 below.

Drilling will test the potential for similar style mineralisation to the nearby Molyhil deposit. Positive results from this phase of drilling will be used to improve the Company's understanding of the tungsten prospectivity across the Project and guide future exploration activity.

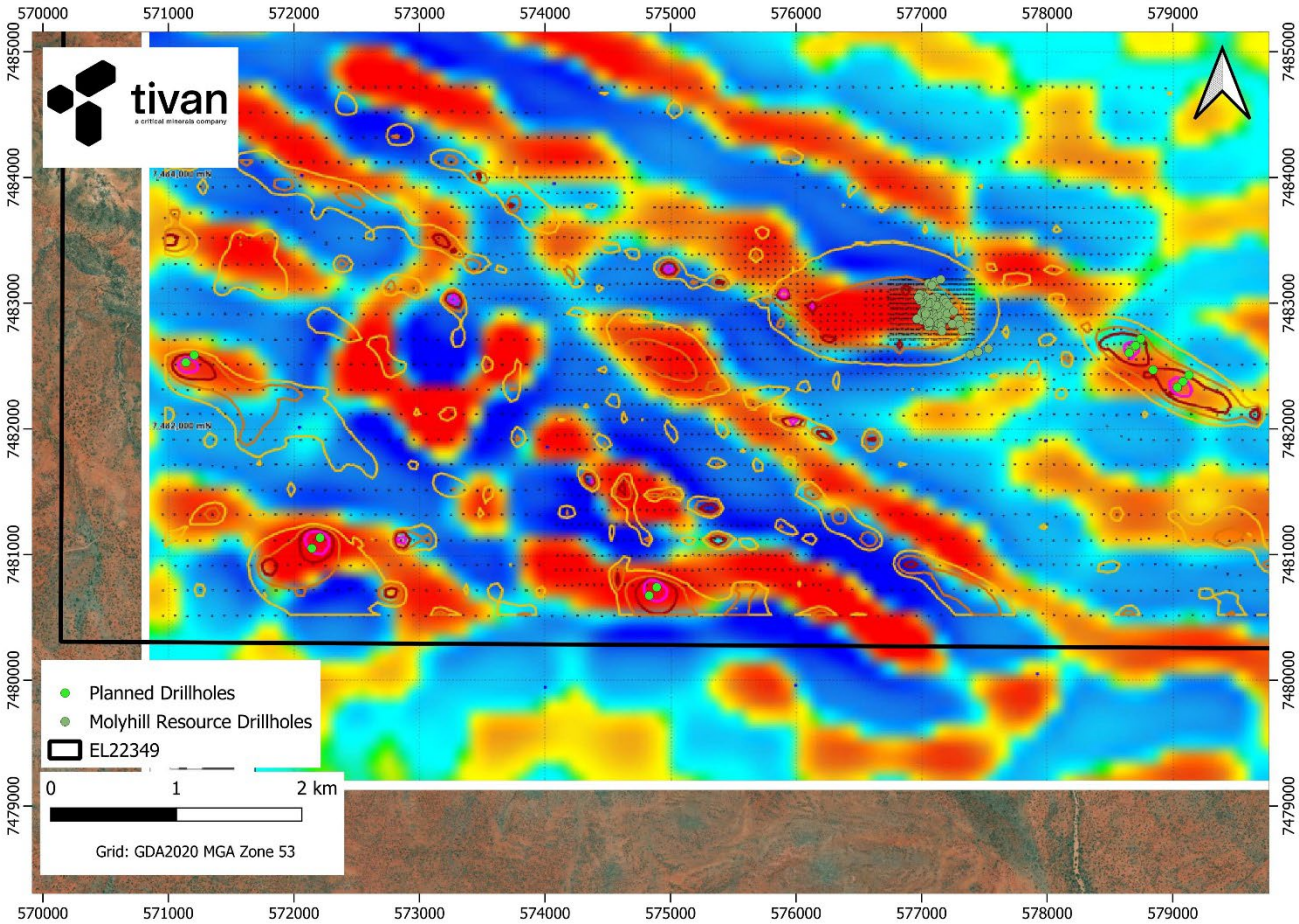

Figure 1: Planned drillholes with density bodies (polylines) and magnetic model depth slice 150m (raster image heatmap) from Montana G.I.S (2024).

Further information on the ground gravity survey released as open file data by the NTGS is detailed in the JORC Code, 2012 Edition: Table 1 Report enclosed with this announcement.

Tivan has completed an initial project facilitation and planning meeting with the Central Land Council, who represent Traditional Owners. The CLC has confirmed that Tivan is able to proceed with the work program and drill hole disturbance areas under previous approvals (refer Figure 2 below).

Tivan is also working with the CLC to modernise the land access arrangements, mindful of the Mineral Exploration Deeds that the Company has previously agreed as part of the Sandover AI Project and the Sandover Fluorite Project.

Tivan is also progressing an "exploration mining licence application" to undertake ground-disturbing activities at the Project including the drilling program and related civil works. The application will be made with the NT Department of Lands, Planning and Environment.

With standard approval times expected from NT Government, Tivan's geology team has scheduled the Molyhil drill program to commence in March 2026.

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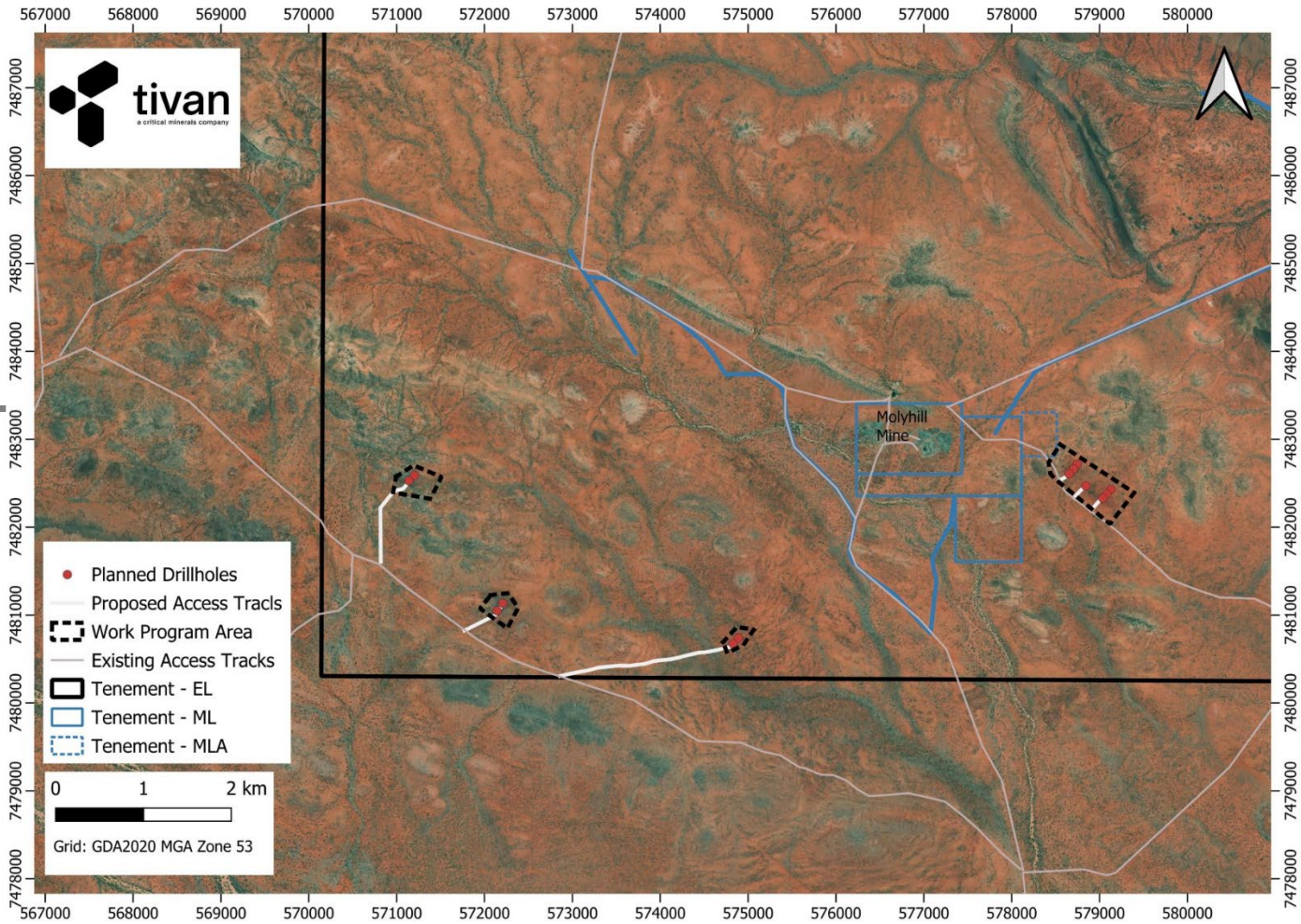

Figure 2: CLC approved work program areas

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Additional preliminary works

a) Mineral Resource Review

Tivan has engaged leading industry consultants SRK to complete a comprehensive review of the existing Mineral Resource estimate ("MRE") for the Molyhil Project. SRK's scope of work includes the review of all current and historical QAQC reports and databases, validation of the current drillhole database and assessment of geological modelling assumptions and interpretations. SRK will also evaluate estimation processes and methodologies for suitability in ongoing studies for both open pit and underground scenarios, while identifying any opportunities for improvement or enhancement of the existing MRE.

b) Preliminary Assessment

Tivan is in the early stages of a preliminary commercial and technical assessment to evaluate potential development pathways for the Molyhil Project. The assessment will consider a range of mining and processing options, incorporating updated geological data and technical inputs from the planned drilling and the resource review with SRK. Outcomes from the assessment will assist in defining a development framework and project strategy aligned with Tivan's focus on critical minerals in Northern Australia, in support of a planned Pre-Feasibility Study for the Project.

The commercial assessment will take into account feedback from customers in Asia, and different forms of government facilitation that may be available for the Project. Tivan is also taking early steps toward project finance for the Project, to be structured as a stage-gated joint venture.

c) Environmental Approvals Pathway Scoping

Tivan has engaged Darwin-based environmental consultancy EcOz to scope and advise on potential environmental approvals pathways for the Project. EcOz, who have also advised on Tivan's adjacent Sandover Fluorite Project, will commence with a desktop environmental assessment across the Project area. This will be followed by on-ground verification and preparation of a proposed staged roadmap for future development and operations approvals.

d) Metallurgical Testwork Plan

Tivan has outlined a structured process to advance the process design and testwork maturity for the Molyhil Project, beginning with the appointment of Mr Joshua Hirsch in the new lead process engineering role of Technical Manager. Mr Hirsch is a senior metallurgist having most recently worked at Mipac, Covalent Lithium and Iluka Resources. He will report to Mr Brendon Nicol, Technical Director at Tivan, as part of the human resources build-out recently flagged by the Company (see ASX announcement of 14 October 2025).

The initial activity is focused on an internal comprehensive review of historical metallurgical testwork, which will inform and support evaluation of potential development pathways for the Molyhil Project and guide future testwork programs. Following this review, Tivan will design a modern testwork program aimed at validating and building upon the results of previous testwork, thereby enhancing confidence in process design outcomes for the Project.

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Preliminary Schedule

A preliminary schedule for the planned program of works is set out as follows. Tivan will next review the schedule in Q1 and provide guidance on the delivery of a Pre-Feasibility Study for the Molyhil Project.

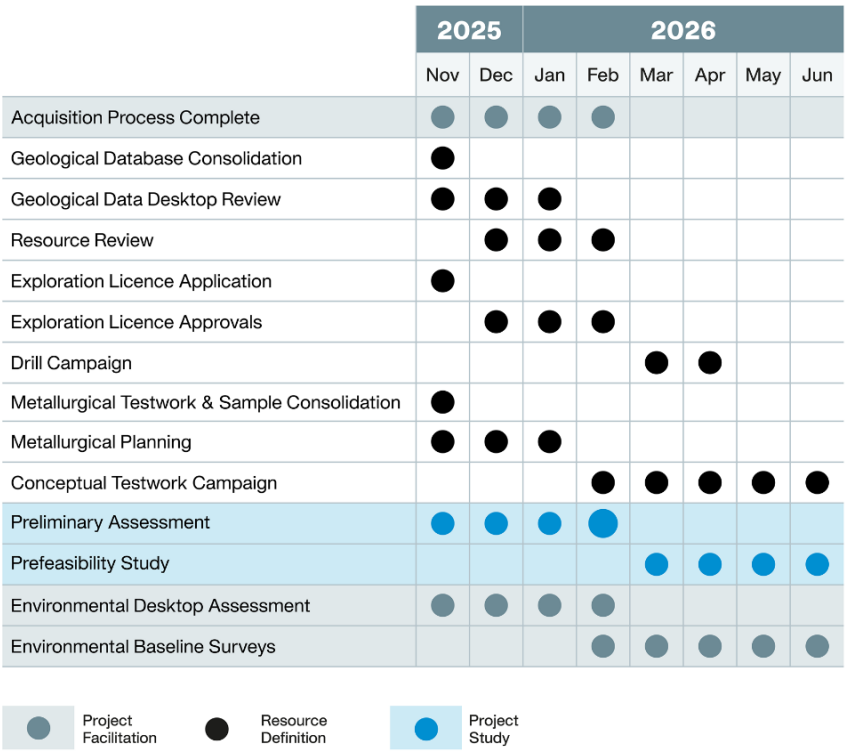

Figure 3: Preliminary works scheduling for the Molyhil Project

Comment from Tivan Executive Chairman

Mr Grant Wilson commented:

"The Molyhil Project will take shape rapidly into next year, aided by Tivan's ongoing buildout of firmwide capabilities, the strong engagement of our partners in Japan and our local presence in the Northern Territory.

We are very fortunate to have a high-quality drilling campaign already approved by the Central Land Council, expediting timeframes by at least six months. Our geology team is looking forward to the challenge of drilling for tungsten and molybdenum, noting that any additional tonnes at grade for the Molyhil Project will be very welcome.

Consistent with earlier remarks, Tivan will make a formal decision on strategic priorities as between Molyhil and Sandover Fluorite in Q1 2026. Meantime, our team will continue to make diligent progress on all fronts".

This announcement has been approved by the Board of the Company.

Inquiries:

Nicholas Ong
Company Secretary: + 61 8 9486 4036
Email: nicholas.ong@tivan.com.au

Elena Madden
True North Strategic Communication (Darwin): + 61 8 8981 6445
Email: elena@truenorthcomm.com.au

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Competent Person's Statement

Tivan's exploration activities for the Molyhil Project are being overseen by Mr Stephen Walsh (BSc). The information that relates to exploration results in this announcement is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Mr Walsh, a Competent Person, who is the Chief Geologist and an employee of Tivan, and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Walsh has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Walsh consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information compiled by him in the form and context which it appears.

Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results for the Molyhil Project has been extracted from the Company's previous ASX announcement entitled "Tivan acquires 100% of the Molyhil Project" dated 16 September 2025. The announcement is available to view at www.asx.com.au or www.tivan.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement. Tivan confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from that announcement.

Mineral Resource Estimate

The information in this announcement related to the Molyhil Mineral Resource estimate is extracted from an ASX announcement entitled "Tivan acquires 100% of the Molyhil Project" dated 16 September 2025, and is available to view at www.tivan.com.au/investors/asx-announcements and www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement, and, in the case of the estimate of the Mineral Resource, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate in the relevant announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Forward looking statement

This announcement contains certain "forward-looking statements" and comments about future matters. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as, "expect", "anticipate", "likely", "intend", "should", "estimate", "target", "outlook", and other similar expressions and include, but are not limited to, the timing, outcome and effects of the future studies, project development and other work. Indications of, and guidance or outlook on, future earnings or financial position or performance are also forward-looking statements. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Any such statements, opinions and estimates in this announcement speak only as of the date hereof, are preliminary views and are based on assumptions and contingencies subject to change without notice. Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only. There can be no assurance that actual outcomes will not differ materially from these forward-looking statements. Any such forward looking statement also inherently involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors and may involve significant elements of subjective judgement and assumptions that may cause actual results, performance and achievements to differ. Except as required by law the Company undertakes no obligation to finalise, check, supplement, revise or update forward-looking statements in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or results or other factors affect the information contained in this announcement.

Annexure A - Molyhil Project Mineral Resource Estimate

The Molyhil Mineral Resource estimate (JORC Code 2012) set out below was detailed in an ASX Announcement entitled "Tivan acquires 100% of the Molyhil Project" on 16 September 2025.

In May 2024, Investigator Resources Limited ("Investigator") prepared an updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Project, undertaken as part of a verification program of the previous Mineral Resource Estimate update published by Thor Energy Plc ("Thor") in April 2021 and following the signing of a farm-in agreement between Thor and Investigator in November 2022 (refer to Investigator's ASX announcement of 24 November 2022). Investigator engaged independent resource consulting group H&S Consultants ("HSC") to assist with the verification program and prepare the 2024 updated Mineral Resource Estimate.

The updated JORC Code (2012) Molyhil Mineral Resource Estimate prepared by HSC is detailed below:

Category	Tonnes	WO_3		Mo		Cu	
		Grade %	Tonnes	Grade %	Tonnes	Grade %	Tonnes
Measured	1,160,000	0.34	3,900	0.11	1,300	0.06	700
Indicated	1,664,000	0.27	4,600	0.10	1,600	0.05	800
Inferred	1,823,000	0.20	3,600	0.08	1,500	0.03	550
Total	**4,647,000**	**0.26**	**12,100**	**0.09**	**4,400**	**0.04**	**2,050**

Reported at a cut-off grade of 0.05% WO_3 Tungsten and to 150mRL, based on an open pit mining scenario. Variability of summation may occur due to rounding to appropriate level of significant figures.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition: Table 1 Report

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA		
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.*	• The ground gravity acquisition was undertaken during November and December 2023 by Daishat Geodetic Surveyors on behalf of Investigator Resources Limited. Scintrex CG-5 Autograv gravity meters were used for gravity data acquisition and base station control. Leica GX1230 GNSS receivers were used for gravity station positional acquisition. All gravity and GNSS data were acquired using Daishsat UTV methods, with 4 crews operating concurrently onsite. • The survey consisted of one grid comprising 20m, 60m and 100m spaced gravity stations positioned along 40m, 120m and 200m spaced lines. • In total, 3,506 new gravity stations were acquired during the project. • One new base station, numbered 1575, was established and utilised as primary GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System) control for the survey.
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).*	• No drilling is reported in this release.
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.*	• No drilling is reported in this release.
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.*	• No drilling is reported in this release.
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 maximize representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected,*	• No drilling is reported in this release.

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	including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
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.*	• For each gravity observation the CG-5 gravity meter was carefully placed on its tripod and levelled, restricting the vertical and horizontal levels to 5 arc seconds. Once the meter was level, two gravity observations of 20-second stacking time were read and recorded. The instrument was monitored for any seismic or instrumental noise and the X/Y tilts, temperature and tolerance between readings was monitored during the reading by the Surveyor. Field readings were also manually recorded by the field crews in Daishsat gravity field books along with any observations that may affect the reading. • Following the reduction of the gravity data, quality control was carried out on a daily basis while the survey was in progress. A series of station plots and colour shaded grids were monitored for quality factors including: o Any stations accidentally missed by the field operators o Single point anomalies due to noisy gravity or height readings o Interlocking repeat position, height and gravity levels (within the same loop and previous loops) o Standard deviation of station readings o Tilt of station readings o Calibration constants of each CG5 gravity meter
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.*	• 174 gravity stations (5%) were revisited for survey quality control to ensure the accuracy of the survey. • Analysis of the repeat data shows that measurement repeatability was excellent for both GNSS and Gravity observations.
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.*	• Set out of the survey grid was done concurrently with gravity data acquisition using Leica GX1230 GNSS receivers operating in autonomous mode. Each individual crew had this 'roving' receiver mounted on a vehicle or 2m survey pole, depending on the method of acquisition. • Raw kinematic GNSS data was logged by the roving receiver(s) at 5 second intervals during acquisition to determine the precise location of the GNSS antenna. Repeat stations were strategically placed throughout the survey to monitor and control positional accuracy (additionally for gravity meter performance).
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.*	• The survey consisted of one grid comprising 20m, 60m and 100m spaced gravity stations positioned along 40m, 120m and 200m spaced lines.

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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.*	• Survey lines were planned in order to maximise coverage across known mineralisation at Molyhil and extrapolate the concept to brownfields and greenfields settings. • Overall trend is northwest-southeast orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Raw gravity data was downloaded daily from the CG-5 instruments onto a laptop where preliminary quality control was carried out. • Daishsat's in-house software was used to average the two 20-second readings for each gravity station, remove the Scintrex Earth Tide Correction and assign each gravity positional data from the processed GNSS data (matched by timestamp). • Geosoft GRAVRED software was then used to perform gravity reductions to produce a set of observed gravity values that can be used for gridding, imaging, and further analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits were completed.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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 Project comprises Exploration Licences EL22349 and EL31130, Mineral Leases ML23825, ML24429 and ML25721, Mineral Lease Applications ML(A)31976 and ML(A)31977, and Access Authority AA29732. • Tivan and its wholly owned subsidiary MNT SPV Pty Ltd signed a Binding Term Sheet with Fram Resources Pty Ltd ("Fram"), a subsidiary of ASX-listed Investigator Resources Limited ("Investigator"; ASX: IVR) and Molyhil Mining Pty Ltd ("Molyhil"), a subsidiary of ASX-listed Thor Energy Plc ("Thor"; ASX & AIM: THR, OTCQB: THORF) to acquire 100% of the Project tenements and related mining information, water bore infrastructure, and minor plant and equipment. The acquisition is progressing towards completion.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Discovered in 1970's and selectively mined by Fama Mines Pty Ltd. • Petrocarb NL acquired in 1978. They upgraded the processing plant and commenced mining of Southern orebody. • Various geophysical surveys by Otter Exploration NL (1978) completed a regional airbourne radiometric survey and Petrocarb Exploration NL (1982) completed AMAG survey. • In 1982, joint venture established between Nicron Resources, Petrocarb Exploration and Geopeko. Further geophysical surveys (AMAG and radiometrics) with follow up ground magnetics and drill testing. • Roebuck Resources NL (1989) acquired tenements. Farmed out EL8127 to BHP Minerals (1997) exploring for IOCG and Broken Hill Type deposits. • EL22349 granted to Imperial Granite and Minerals (2002), and subsequently to Tennant Creek Gold (NT) (2004). 3,822m drilling program completed to define JORC compliant resource. Transferred to Sunsphere Pty Ltd in 2005.

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		• 1,200t bulk sampling program undertaken in 2005 and an updated resource completed after this activity. • 56 drill holes completed in 2006 and 2007. • IP survey completed in 2007. • Name change to Molyhil Mining Pty Ltd in 2007. • 16 RC holes for 2,340m completed in 2009. • 18 drill holes for 2,676m (RC and diamond) completed in 2011. • 3 diamond drill holes for 995m completed in 2021 by Thor.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• Molyhil is a skarn deposit type. Mineralisation consists of tungsten and molybdenite within altered magnetite skarn. The skarn overprints the Deep Bore Metamorphics formation and is found proximal to the contact with the Marshall granite. • The regional geology setting is the northern margin of the eastern Aileron Province within the Arunta Region. The Aileron Province is defined as Paleoproterozoic crust, on the southern margin of the Northern Australia Craton (Scrimgeour, 2003). It contains variably metamorphosed clastic sediments, along with meta volcanic and igneous rocks. The Aileron Province is only 10-25km wide (north-south) in the project area, with the Georgina Basin to the north (unconformity) and the Irindina Province to the south (faulted contact).

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 is reported in this release.

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 is reported in this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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.*	• Not applicable, no drilling reported in this release.

	• *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 Figures in the body of the text.
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.*	• See the body of the report.
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 relevant data is included in the body of the announcement.
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.*	• See body of report • See figures in body of report • Future exploration will be planned on results attained from drilling and sampling.

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