1 June 2026

Tivan delivers successful pilot program for Speewah, in an Australian first for acidgrade fluorspar

Pilot produces acidgrade fluorspar above product benchmark specification at 98.6% CaF_2

- **Tivan has successfully completed a mini-pilot program for the Speewah Fluorite Project ("Project"), producing 195 kg of acidgrade fluorspar product at 98.6% CaF_2, significantly above the benchmark acidspar specification of 97.0% CaF_2.**
- **The mini-pilot has provided further confirmation that Speewah can deliver a premium quality acidgrade fluorspar product suitable for hydrofluoric acid production.**
- **Samples from the program will be provided to up to 14 end users globally to facilitate further product assessment and marketing by Tivan's joint venture partner Sumitomo Corporation.**
- **Samples will also support advanced testwork under the Definitive Feasibility Study for the Project.**
- **Planning is now underway for full piloting scheduled to be undertaken later this year.**

The Board of Tivan Limited (ASX: TVN) ("Tivan" or the "Company") is very pleased to announce that the Company has successfully completed a mini-pilot plant program for the Speewah Fluorite Project ("Project") in Western Australia, delivering excellent results for acidgrade fluorspar production and providing further confirmation that a premium quality acidgrade fluorspar product, considered suitable for hydrofluoric acid production, can be delivered by the Project.

The mini-pilot program was undertaken at ALS Metallurgy in Balcatta, Western Australia. The outcomes and results of this work will support Definitive Feasibility Study process engineering and the distribution of a second, larger batch of acidgrade fluorspar product to facilitate further sample assessment and offtake marketing by Sumitomo Corporation with end users. Tivan previously announced that an initial phase of independent product specification assessments had been successfully completed, confirming a premium quality acidgrade fluorspar product with three potential end users in Asia (see ASX announcement of 17 April 2026).

A total of approximately 195 kg of acidspar concentrate was produced from the mini-pilot with a calculated average fluorite grade of 98.6% CaF_2, well above the market product benchmark specification of 97% CaF_2. The mini-pilot plant program has met its major technical goals and has produced sufficient sample quantity to facilitate Sumitomo Corporation's next phase of marketing. Tivan and Sumitomo Corporation are now arranging shipment of the high-grade Speewah acidgrade fluorspar samples to up to 14 end users globally, with an emphasis on customers of Japan.

The successful mini-pilot program will support planning for proposed full piloting to be undertaken later this year, which is intended to process a significantly larger quantity of sample and focus on validating a different set of technical outcomes with 24-hour continuous operation.

Tivan is progressing a Definitive Feasibility Study for the Project for an Australian-first mining and processing operation of fluorite ore to produce acid grade fluorspar in joint venture with Sumitomo Corporation and Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security ("JOGMEC") via their special purpose subsidiary Japan Fluorite Corporation ("JFC").

Mini-Pilot Plant Program

Overview

The mini-pilot plant was executed in two stages. Stage 1 was run continuously from milling through to preparation of rougher concentrate. The rougher flotation circuit featured a ball mill, hydrocyclone, sulphide flotation and rougher flotation. Stage 2 covered re-grind milling through to the preparation of an acidspar concentrate. Rougher concentrate from Stage 1 was milled and stored in a surge tank before feeding the continuous open circuit cleaner flotation cells.

The program was scoped with the following objectives:

- Produce on-specification acidspar concentrate for distribution to end-users to support offtake marketing.
- Produce tailings and acidspar samples for key project developmental scopes of work including:
  - Tailings physical characterisation to classify oxide ore in support of the tailings storage facility design.
  - New set of tailings samples for additional geochemical characterisation ahead of operations.
  - Large acidspar and ore samples for materials handling testwork in support of process engineering design.
  - Acidspar and tailings samples for various minor scopes including vendor thickening and filtration testwork in support of process plant engineering design.
- De-risk the full pilot plant scheduled for later this year.
- Validate scale-up to continuous processing.
- Produce cleaner flotation tailings for metspar flotation testwork.

Optimisation of conditions for grade targets and maximising recovery was not a part of the mini-pilot plant scope.

Sample Preparation

Approximately 18.5 tonnes of mineralised oxide material was recovered from Speewah during the metallurgical sampling exploration activities undertaken in 2025 by Tivan's geology team. The material for piloting was representatively extracted from outcropping fluorspar at the northern end of the planned mining pit shell via costeaning, producing seven representative bulk samples, covering the four key identified lithologies of the deposit (see C25_002 in Figure 1 below).

Each of the bulk samples were crushed to 3.35 mm, homogenised and assayed. Based on the assays, three of the bulk crushed composites were selectively homogenised to form a 3.3 tonne blended composite with a head grade of 13.3% CaF_2. The head grade was selected to be within the range of expected head grades feeding the planned processing plant over the life of mine.

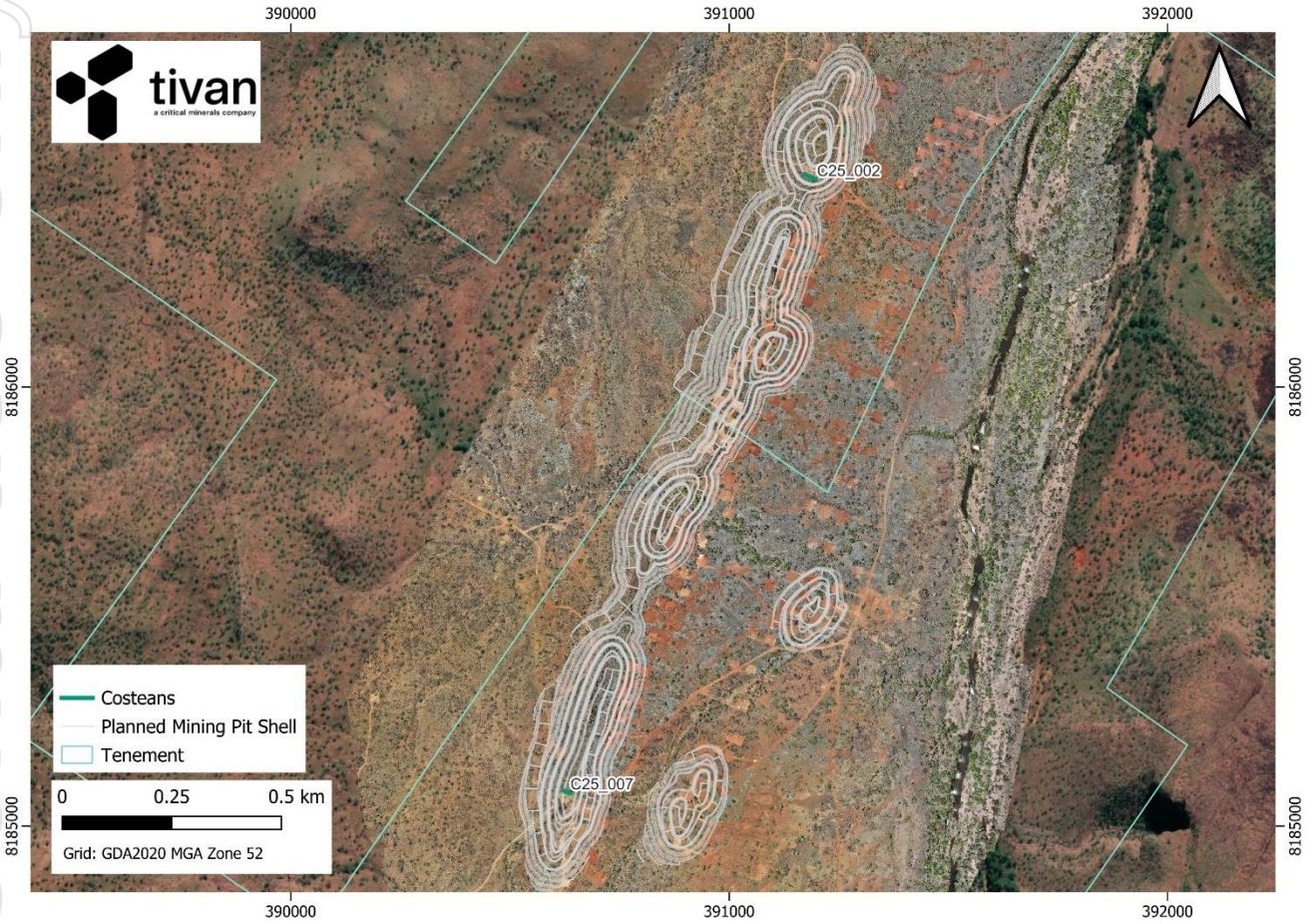

Figure 1: Mini-pilot bulk sampling location, north end of the 2025 mining pit shell

Piloting

The pilot plant was run continuously on day shifts in two stages:

1. 85 kg per hour milling and rougher flotation (See Figure 2 for rougher flotation setup).
2. 23 kg per hour re-grind and cleaner flotation.

The pilot plant processed approximately 3 tonnes of material through rougher flotation, producing two distinct rougher concentrates for further processing in cleaner flotation. Initially the flotation circuit was run with higher fluorite recovery, producing a lower grade concentrate (~60% CaF_2). The circuit was subsequently adjusted to lower the residence time, dropping recovery slightly but significantly increasing the grade to ~80% CaF_2.

The low-grade and high-grade rougher concentrates were then individually processed in the cleaner circuit producing 195 kg of acidspar. See Annexure A for a summary table of timed acidspar products for the pilot plant duration. The results of the piloting are excellent, demonstrating stable high-grade acidspar production over the full campaign for both the low-grade and high-grade rougher concentrate feedstocks.

Figure 2: Rougher flotation setup with cyclone, surge tank, sulphide flotation cells and fluorite flotation cells

The progressive upgrade of the rougher feed to cleaner flotation can be qualitatively seen in Figure 3. Each set of grab samples were taken at various times when processing the high-grade rougher concentrate on 21 May 2026 and 22 May 2026.

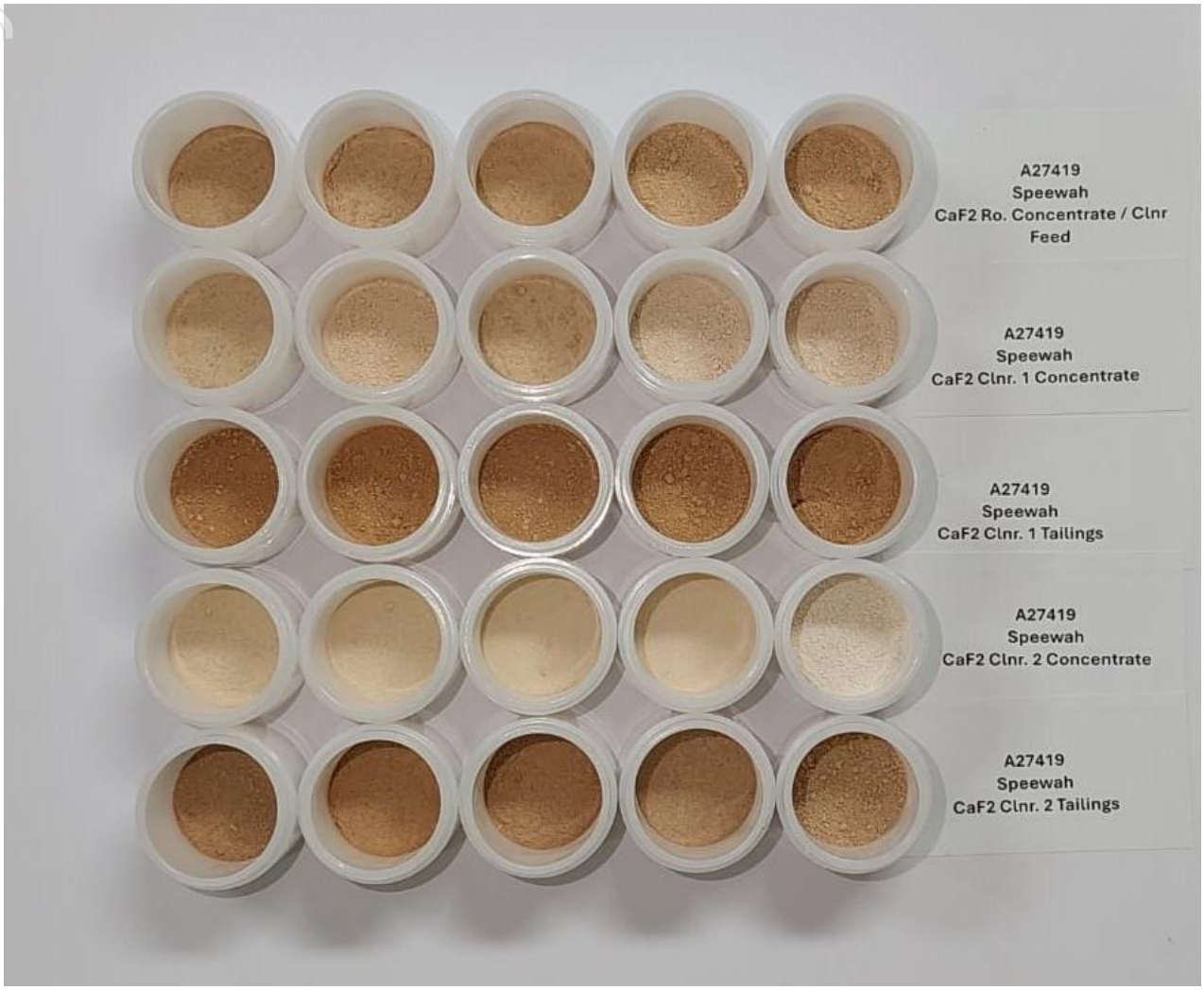

Figure 3: Dried grab samples from cleaner pilot flotation showing progressive upgrade of rougher concentrate to acidgrade fluorspar

The weighted average acidspar grade for the 195 kg of acidspar product was calculated to be 98.6% CaF_2. The full set of the calculated impurity grades are summarised in Table 1 below.

Rougher Feedstock	Al_2O_3	Ba	CaO	CaF_2	Fe	P_2O_5	SiO_2
Low-grade	0.13	0.04	70.29	97.9	0.10	0.028	0.80
High-grade	0.09	0.01	71.19	99.1	0.08	0.014	0.72
Combined	0.11	0.02	70.82	98.6	0.09	0.020	0.76

Table 1: Weighted average calculated acidspar grades (%)

Figure 4: Bulk wet acidspar filter cake

Target grades for the presented analytes were all met. The remaining specifications of interest including the particle size distribution, arsenic and inorganic carbon compositions will be confirmed with further sample analysis on a homogenised sample to be sent to end-users. The analysis of pilot plant outcomes, including recoveries is on-going; indicatively the pilot results have provided initial validation of the fluorite recoveries seen in batch, bench scale testwork. Pilot plant fluorite recovery will be a focus for future planned piloting activities.

The overall outcomes for the mini-pilot are excellent, with the program achieving all of its key objectives. Further details on the pilot program, including sampling methods and techniques, are described in the JORC Code, 2012 Edition: Table 1 Report enclosed with this announcement.

Next Steps

Tivan is working with Sumitomo Corporation to dispatch sub-samples produced during the mini-pilot program for shipping to up to 14 end users globally for evaluation as part of the next phase of the product marketing campaign. The samples are expected to be shipped by early June.

Tivan, Sumitomo Corporation and JFC previously agreed a term sheet for the offtake of up to 100% of the product produced over the life of the Project. Under the term sheet, JFC will have the right to acquire up to 100% of the product, with a commitment to purchase a total of 80% of the offtake on a take or pay basis. Final offtake terms are subject to the parties agreeing and executing a full-form binding offtake agreement (see ASX announcement of 7 May 2025 for further details), targeted for Q3 2026.

Samples from the mini-pilot program will also be used to progress additional development planning workstreams, including various testwork programs being undertaken in support of the Definitive Feasibility Study that is underway.

Lessons learnt from the mini-pilot plant will be incorporated into the planned full piloting activities to be undertaken later this year. The full pilot will process a significantly larger quantity of sample and will be focused on validating a different set of technical outcomes with 24-hour continuous operation, with the objective of final validation of flowsheet design and de-risking project delivery.

Comment from Tivan Executive Chairman

Mr Grant Wilson commented:

"A proud day at Tivan. The outstanding results of our mini-pilot program are an Australian first in acidgrade fluorspar, that highlight the world-class attributes of Speewah as a mineral resource.

The results are a landmark technical achievement, as well as a fundamentally important commercial driver, empowering our strategic partner, Sumitomo Corporation, to progress the marketing campaign for the Project with confidence.

This achievement genuinely belongs to the team we have assembled at Tivan. Fluorite was discovered at Speewah in 1905. The difference is our young, dedicated and talented team, working collaboratively across multiple disciplines, from geology to engineering to social licence to finance, whilst advancing a broader mission across the north of Australia, with respect and resilience.

For today, public congratulations are due to Mr Brendon Nicol, Technical Director and Mr Alex Botterill, Process Manager, for taking a giant step toward Australia delivering a new sovereign capability in critical minerals."

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

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.

Competent Person's Statement

Tivan's exploration activities for the Speewah Fluorite 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.

ALS Statement

Certain laboratory and pilot-scale testwork activities described in this announcement were conducted by ALS Metallurgy Pty Ltd, Balcatta, Western Australia. All interpretations, conclusions and forward-looking statements relating to the Project are the responsibility of Tivan.

Annexure A – Cleaner Pilot Plant Acidspar Batch Assays

Sample Details				Sample Inventory	Laboratory XRF Assays						
Bag Number	Date	Start Time	End Time	Approx Total DWE (kg) Before Sub-Sample	Al_2O_3	Ba	CaO	CaF_2*	Fe	P_2O_5	SiO_2
					%	%	%	%	%	%	%
LOW GRADE RO CONCENTRATE 20-21 MAY 2026											
1+2	20-May-2026	14:00	15:30	10.47	0.10	0.04	70.7	98.4	0.07	0.03	0.76
3+4	20-May-2026	15:30	17:00	15.89	0.05	0.04	70.4	98.0	0.06	0.02	0.57
5	20-May-2026	17:00	17:25	12.86	0.08	0.05	70.6	98.3	0.08	0.03	0.71
6	21-May-2026	7:00	8:30	12.18	0.12	0.03	70.8	98.6	0.09	0.03	0.75
7	21-May-2026	8:30	10:00	10.96	0.22	0.03	70.1	97.6	0.14	0.03	1.03
8+9	21-May-2026	10:00	11:25	17.95	0.22	0.03	69.5	96.8	0.15	0.03	1.00
HIGH GRADE RO CONCENTRATE 21-22 MAY 2026											
1	21-May-2026	14:00	15:15	12.96	0.11	<0.01	71.0	98.9	0.07	0.02	0.68
2+3	21-May-2026	15:15	16:30	23.79	0.05	<0.01	71.0	98.9	0.05	0.02	0.51
4+5	22-May-2026	7:15	8:45	21.76	0.07	<0.01	71.6	99.7	0.06	0.01	0.64
6+7	22-May-2026	8:45	10:15	24.41	0.09	0.01	71.0	98.9	0.08	0.01	0.87
8+9	22-May-2026	10:15	12:00	24.34	0.11	0.02	71.3	99.3	0.09	0.01	0.77
10 (SHUTDOWN)	22-May-2026	12:00	12:40	7.24	0.16	<0.01	71.2	99.1	0.15	0.02	1.09
Total				**194.8**							

Pilot plant acidspar concentrate timed batch XRF assay results

** CaF_2 composition calculated on the CaO basis and is considered indicative only*
Assay data only included the analytes listed with the exception of fluorine, which is not presented due to variability when using XRF techniques. XRF for additional analytes and ICP assays for arsenic will be conducted on the homogenised concentrate shipped to end-users.

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.*	• Costean sampling was completed by excavating trenches across targeted material. Trenches were excavated using an excavator, with geological intervals and sample boundaries marked by the supervising geologist. • Samples were collected systematically across defined geological and lithological intervals, with sampling guided by mapped geology and metallurgical domains. • Sample intervals were maintained to geological boundaries where practicable to ensure representative sampling. • Bulk metallurgical samples were collected from designated intervals and material types, with sample weights and target domains determined prior to excavation. • Geological logging, sample intervals, sample weights, and associated observations were recorded.
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.*	• Costean samples were geologically logged to a level of detail considered appropriate for metallurgical testwork and geological characterisation of the fluorite mineralisation. • Logging was qualitative in nature and included recording of lithology, mineralisation style, alteration, vein characteristics and visual estimates of fluorite content. • Costean photography was completed as part of the logging process. • All exposed and sampled intervals within the costeans were logged.
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.*	• The costean material was received at ALS Metallurgy Pty Ltd in labelled bulk bags.

	• *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, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Samples were crushed with a 250 x 150 mm single toggle jaw crusher with 20 mm CSS. • The product was further processed with a jaw crusher and cone crusher in closed circuit with a double deck screen (apertures at 6.3 mm and 3.35 mm), The +6.3 mm fraction was crushed by a 150 x 100 mm single toggle jaw crusher with a 5 mm CSS. The -3.35 + 6.3 mm size fraction was fed to a cone crusher • The finished crushed product was discharged by a rotary sample divider into 12, 200 L drums • The 200 L drums were further blended using a 4-chute "spider splitter" • A single drum was selected at random and blended using a rotary sample divider for representative sub-sampling for ore characterization, head assays and batch testwork
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 the testwork program reported in this announcement: • Sample analyses in the program were conducted by X-Ray Fluorescence ("XRF") at ALS Metallurgy Pty Ltd • Standards, blanks and duplicates were utilised as per the laboratories standard QAQC procedures. Pilot Plant Testwork • All sample preparation and piloting activities were conducted at ALS Metallurgy Pty Ltd, Balcatta, Western Australia • The pilot plant was run with Perth tap water.
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.*	• Assays are received in digital format and stored on a server. • CaF_2 grades calculated by CaO (%) x 1.378
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.*	• Costean locations were recorded by handheld GPS • The adopted grid system is GDA 20 Zone 52
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.*	• Costean spacing and sample distribution were designed to provide representative coverage across exposed fluorite vein material for metallurgical sampling purposes. • Data reporting in this announcement is not being utilised to establish geological or grade continuity for the purposes of Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation. No data is currently applied

		for these estimation procedures or classifications.
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.*	• Costeans were excavated approximately perpendicular to the mapped orientation of the fluorite veins where practicable, to provide representative exposure and sampling across the mineralised structures. • The orientation of the costeans relative to the mapped mineralisation is not considered to have introduced a material sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sampled costean material was stored at a secure camp before transportation to ALS Metallurgy Pty Ltd, Balcatta in Perth for assays.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits have been 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 Speewah Fluorite Resource is encompassed by tenement M80/269 with an expiry date of 21/05/2031 owned by Fluorite SPV Pty Ltd (85% Fluorite Holding SPV Pty Ltd and 15% Japan Fluorite Corporation). Fluorite Holding SPV Pty Ltd is held 93.96% by Tivan Limited.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The deposit has been explored by numerous parties from 1970 to the present. A comprehensive record of this exploration is contained in the Western Australian department of Energy, Mimes, Industrial regulation and Safety – online systems Mineral exploration reports (WAMEX) at https://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/WAMEX-Minerals-Exploration-1476.aspx • The most significant of these companies are: ➢ Great Bounder Mines / North Kalgurlie Mines ➢ Elmina N.L. ➢ Speewah Resources ➢ Doral Resources ➢ NiPlats ➢ King River Copper
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Greenvale Fault forms the eastern margin of the Kimberley Block and consists of a series of intersecting faults. Fluorite mineralisation is mainly hosted by north northeast and north trending faults within the Greenvale Fault, with minor occurrences along north trending normal faults within the Speewah Dome. The Early Proterozoic, Valentine Siltstone and Lansdowne Arkose of the Speewah Group host

most of the mineralisation and outcrop as linear north northeast trending ridges. These sediments dip 10° to 20° to the SE. The other major unit exposed in the core of the dome is the Hart Dolerite (1703Ma), which was emplaced as a sill predominantly within the Valentine Siltstone.

- The predominantly white fluorite mineralisation occurs mainly within tabular steeply dipping veins showing very good strike continuity often over several hundred metres in length. The veins range in thickness from less than 1m to 15m, often flanked by lower grade stockwork and stringer veins, forming an overall envelope up to 50m wide.
- The fluorite veins have been mapped in three prospect areas known as Main Zone, West Zone and Central Zone over an area of approximately 160km$_2$. Potential also exists under soil covered areas and in steep topographical areas within the district. In the Main Zone, at least nine fluorite vein sets have been mapped over a strike length of 8km.
- The following description is after Crossing 2004 and SRK's observations concur with the various mineralisation settings described.
- Fluorite is associated with quartz-feldspar veining but is younger. It occurs in the various settings previously discussed:
- Large, persistent veins occupying the main northerly and northeasterly trending structures.
- Fault breccias and brecciated veins occupying the main structures.
- Stockworks and breccias hosted preferentially by the sandstone and to a lesser extent by the dolerites adjacent to the main structures.
- En-echelon vein sets trending northwesterly between structures.
- En-echelon vein set trending northeast (rare).
- Thin persistent veinlets following jointing mainly in the siltstones (rare).
- Thin persistent veinlets following bedding planes in the siltstones (rare).
- The larger veins range in thickness up to 15 metres and are up to 800m long. They have similar persistence down-dip within the faults and have been intersected in several holes as deep as

		400m below surface, albeit it only in the order of 0.5m wide at that depth. • The stockworks tend to occur adjacent to the main faults and are dominantly hosted by the brittle sandstone unit, although reasonable stockwork veining sometimes occurs in the dolerites. Best fluorite intersections occur where the main northerly trending faults contain fluorite in the form of veins and breccias, and the adjoining wall rocks (usually hanging wall) contain sandstone hosted stockwork veining. The en-echelon vein systems usually have a lower density of veining than the stockwork and hence a lower fluorite grade globally. • The fluorite veins are younger and crosscut the earlier quartz-feldspar veins, as seen in the photo above. They also often form co-axially in the center of the quartz-feldspar veins, and as vugh fill within them and in the matrix of quartz-feldspar vein breccia. Later carbonate veins crosscut all earlier features. Carbonate and quartz also infills voids in the fluorite veins, and occasionally quartz veinlets cut across fluorite veins. The fluorite is dominantly green to whitish in colour with less common purplish fluorite. In outcrop it weathers to grayish-white. It is generally coarsely crystalline often with euhedral crystals infilling open-spaces. The greenish flourite appears to be younger than the purple variety.

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 sampling program was completed to collect representative material for metallurgical testwork purposes. • Exploration Results, including weighted averages, grade truncations and cut-off grades, are not reported in this release. • No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.

	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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.* • *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').*	• The sampling program was undertaken to collect representative material for metallurgical testwork purposes. • Exploration Results, including mineralisation widths and intercept lengths, are not reported in this release.
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.*	• Appropriate maps showing the location of costeans and sampled areas are included in the release. • The sampling program was undertaken to collect representative material for metallurgical testwork purposes, and detailed drill hole intercepts and sectional interpretations are not reported.
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.*	• The sampling program was undertaken to collect representative material for metallurgical testwork purposes, and Exploration Results are not reported in this release.
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.*	• See body of 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 announcement.