5 July 2024

Tivan and EARTH AI ready drill program at Sandover

- **Further high-grade surface mineralisation discovered at Aileron Station (EL33099) with grades up to 23.8% lead (Pb) returned from surface rock sampling assays, the highest to date.**
- **New sampling results have constrained the extent of the mineralised area, supporting a revised drill program plan designed to assess the potential for a polymetallic mineral deposit in the area.**
- **Agreement in principle reached with the Central Land Council in respect of a Mineral Exploration Deed, with drill program expected to commence in Q3 2024.**
- **New Exploration Licences granted at the Sandover Project.**

The Board of Tivan Limited (ASX: TVN) ("Tivan" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update of the Company's 100% owned Sandover Project. Sandover is located 100km north of Alice Springs and covers an area of approximately 8,000km^2 across two contiguous blocks of Exploration Licences and Exploration Licence Applications (14 tenements in total) in the Northern Arunta Pegmatite Province. In March, the Sandover Project was upgraded to a strategic priority at Tivan (see ASX announcement of 27 March 2024).

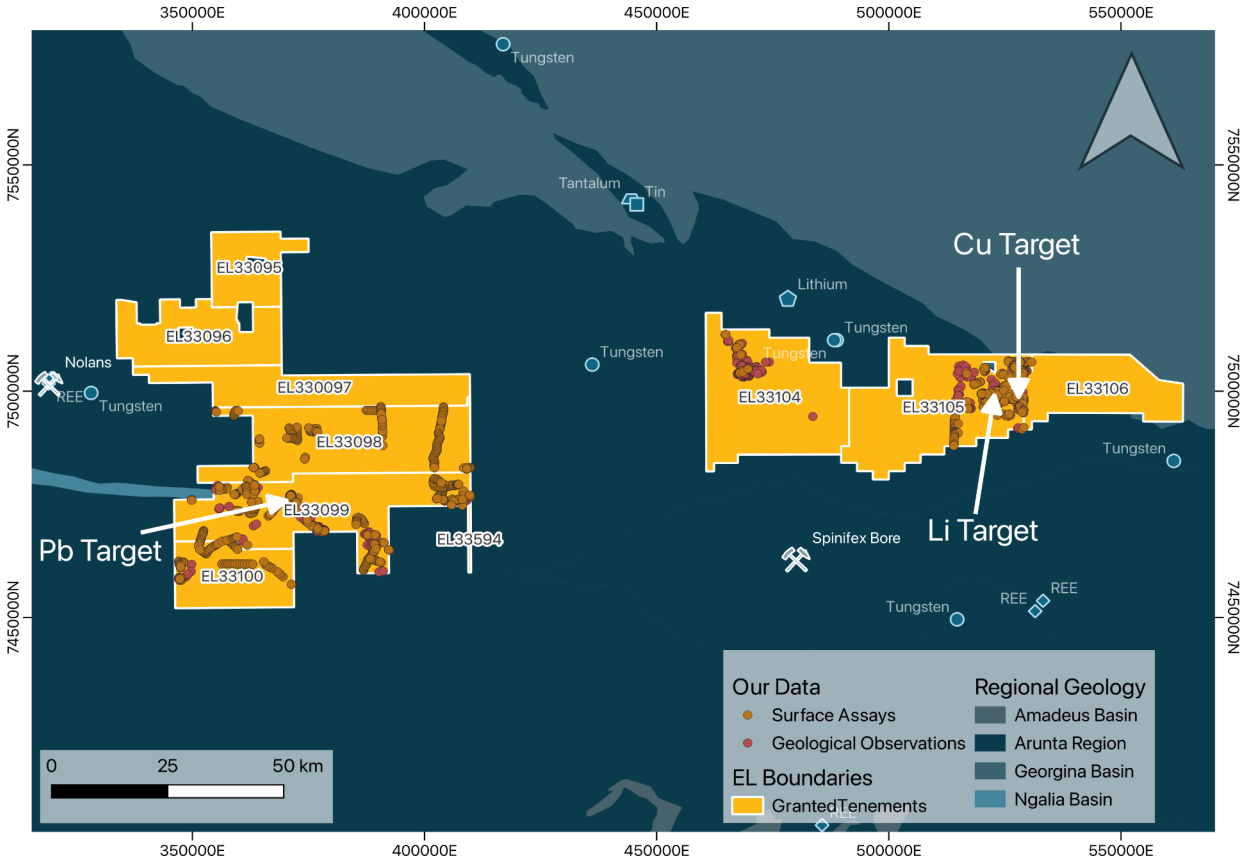

Figure 1. Compilation of surface assays and geological observations across the Sandover Project

Galena at Sandover, within improved mineralisation constraints

In recent months, activity at the Sandover Project has largely focused on advancing the high-grade lead and silver prospect at Aileron Station. A soil sample campaign and geological investigation was undertaken to further evaluate the distribution of Pb-Ag mineralisation across the prospect. Assay results have better constrained the mineralisation footprint, defining a 1.75 km x 750 m lead-enriched zone (Figure 2).

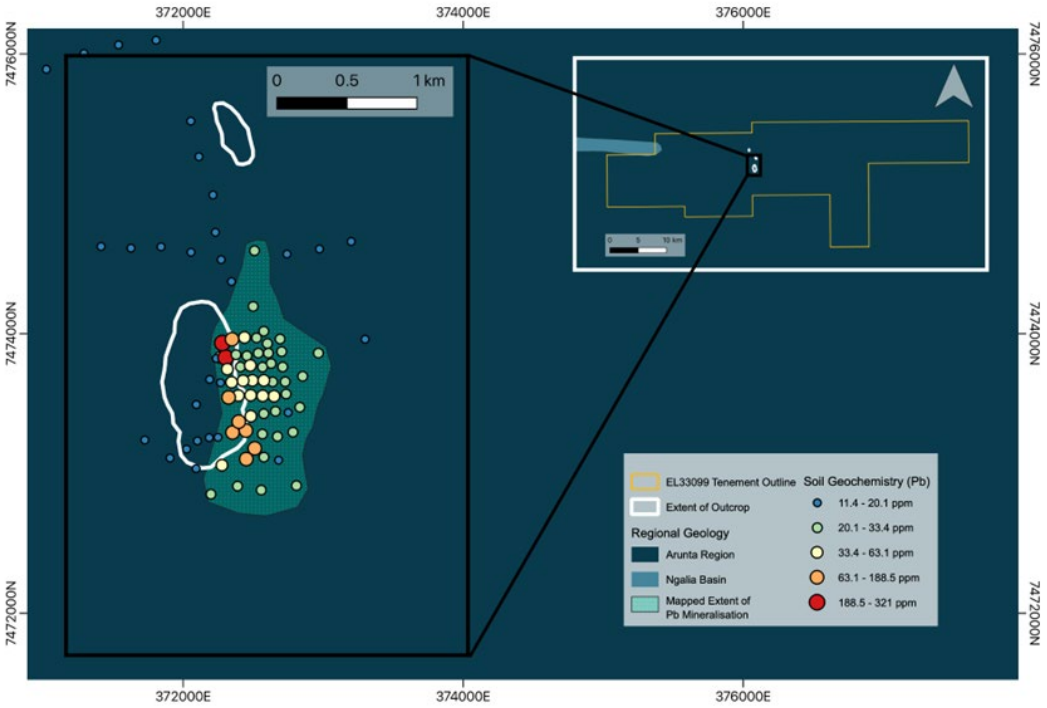

Figure 2: Map of soil samples showing improved constraints of lead mineralisation

Primary Pb sulphides (galena) were identified as a result of petrographical studies on rock chips in the area (Figure 3).

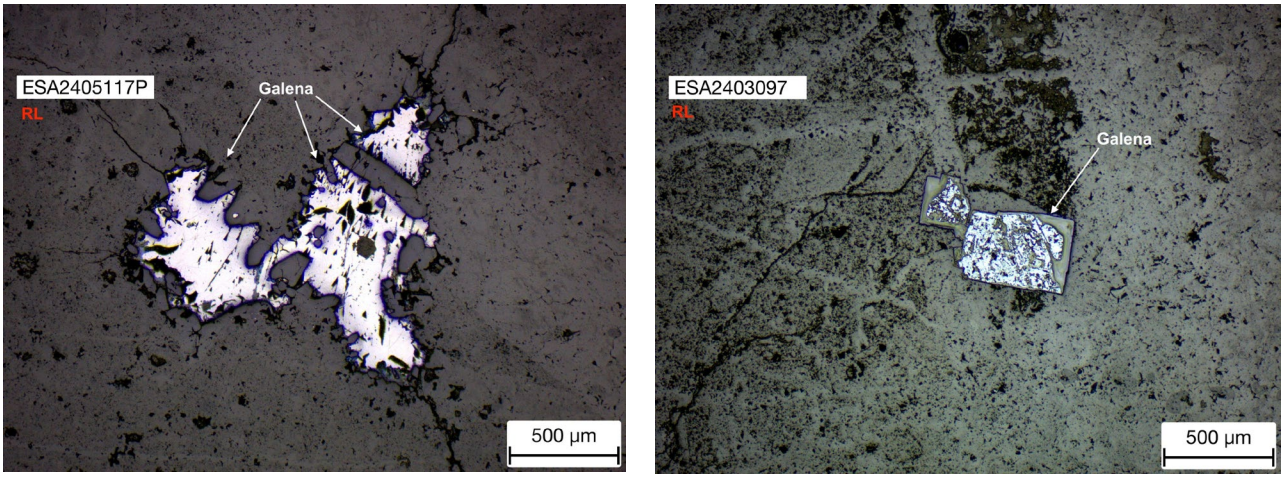

Figure 3. Petrographic thin sections in reflected light show galena

Assay results have also better constrained the mineralisation footprint for silver, defining a 2.3 km x 300 m enriched zone (Figure 4).

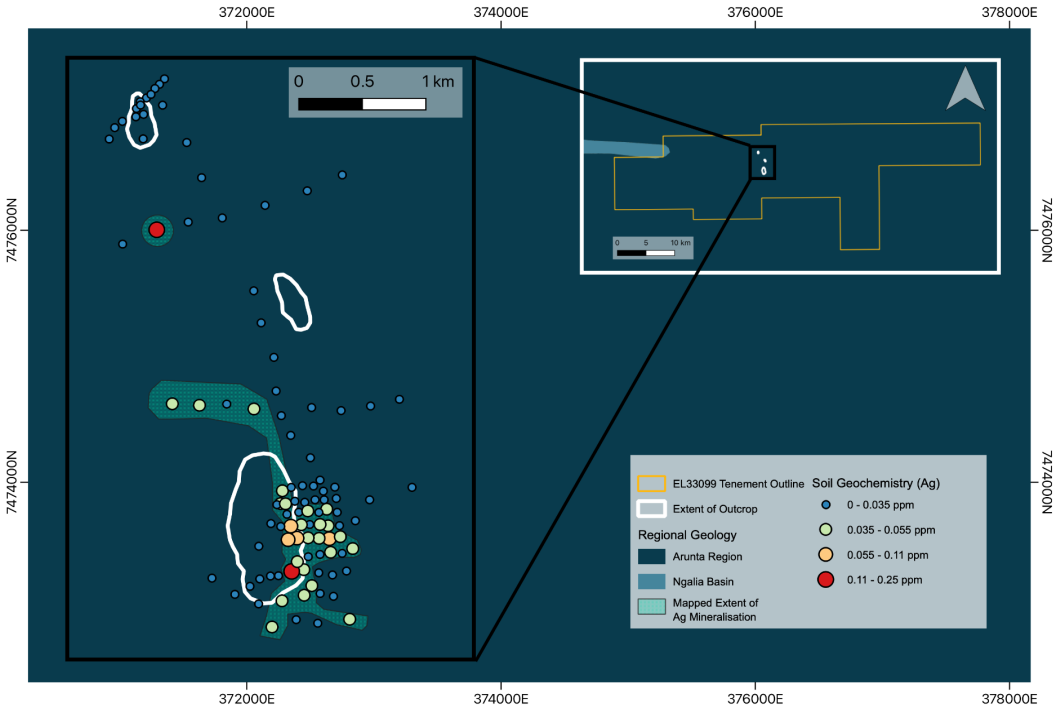

Figure 4. Map of soil samples showing improved constraints of silver mineralisation

New highest grade achieved for lead

The on-going geological investigation at Aileron has returned new rock samples depicting a mineralised zone with grades up to 23.8% Pb. This new rock chip assay almost doubles previous known enrichment concentration. The sample was taken within the north-south striking mineralised zone on the western flank of the prospect. The location of the sample is displayed in *Figure 5*, in proximity to the prior highest grade results for lead and silver.

A table of new rock chip assay results is provided in *Appendix 1*.

Revised drill program

Tivan and EARTH AI had previously designed a drill program to test both the high-grade lead and silver zones at Aileron Station. The new results have sharpened the focus of the program, resulting in changes that target the larger mineralised footprint to investigate the source at depth. Tivan and EARTH AI are working through planning processes with the NT Government and Central Land Council ("CLC") in respect of these changes.

The revised drill program is shown in *Figure 5*.

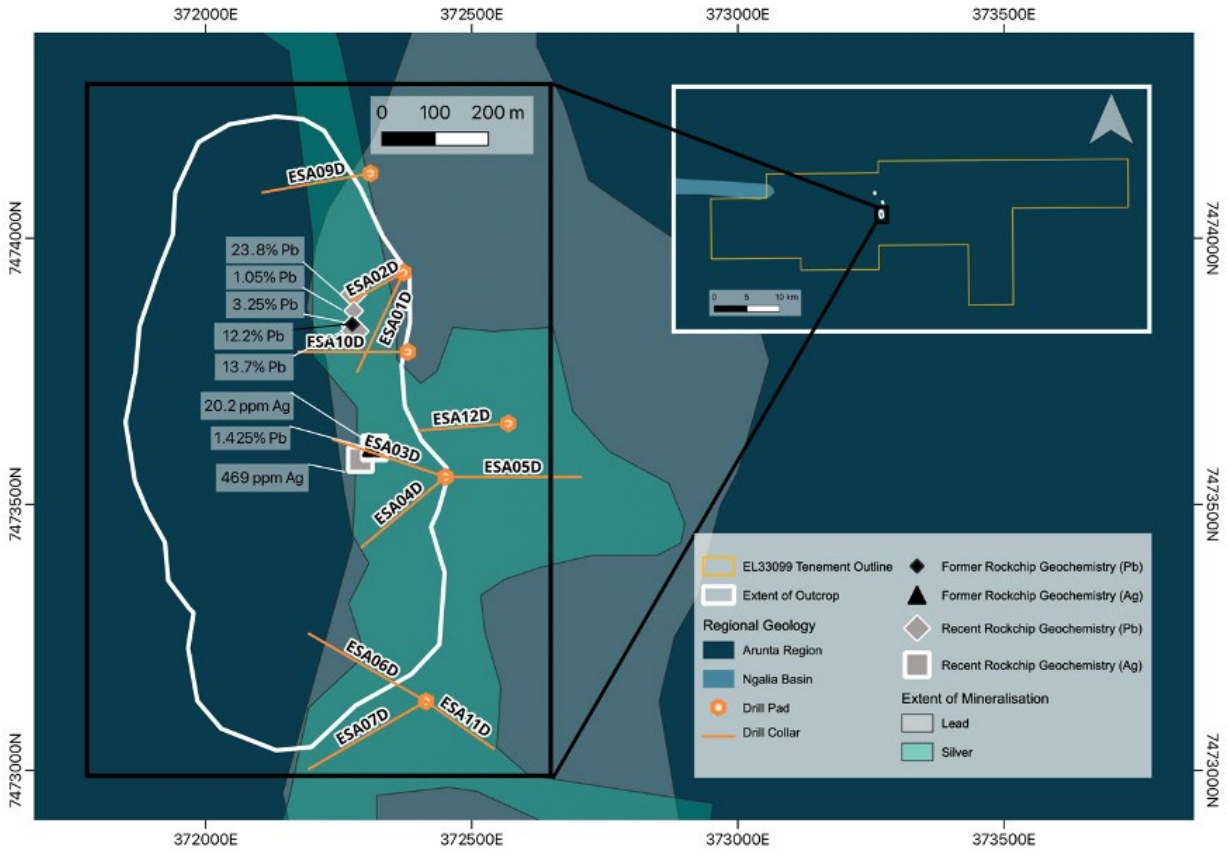

Figure 5. Assay results & map of drill program targeting lead and silver mineralisation

New Exploration Licences granted

Tivan is also pleased to advise that new Exploration Licences within the Sandover Project have been granted: EL33106, EL33095, EL33096, EL33097 and EL33594.

EL33106 is in close proximity to the Molyhil Tungsten deposit, while licences EL33095, EL33096 and EL33097 are close to the Nolans REE deposit (see *Figure 6*). The location of EL33594 is shown in *Figure 1*. The newly granted licenses provide an additional 1,573 km^2 in ground, expanding the Sandover Project to over 5000 km^2 of licensed area under grant.

Reconnaissance geological mapping of the new tenement areas will include a preliminary study involving the deployment of EARTH AI's proprietary artificial intelligence software to locate potential areas of mineralisation. Field mapping will entail validating the targets generated by the AI software, alongside soil and rock chip survey sampling and detailed geological mapping undertaken by the team at EARTH AI.

This progression of newly prospective exploration areas reflects Tivan's commitment to the Sandover Project as a strategic priority.

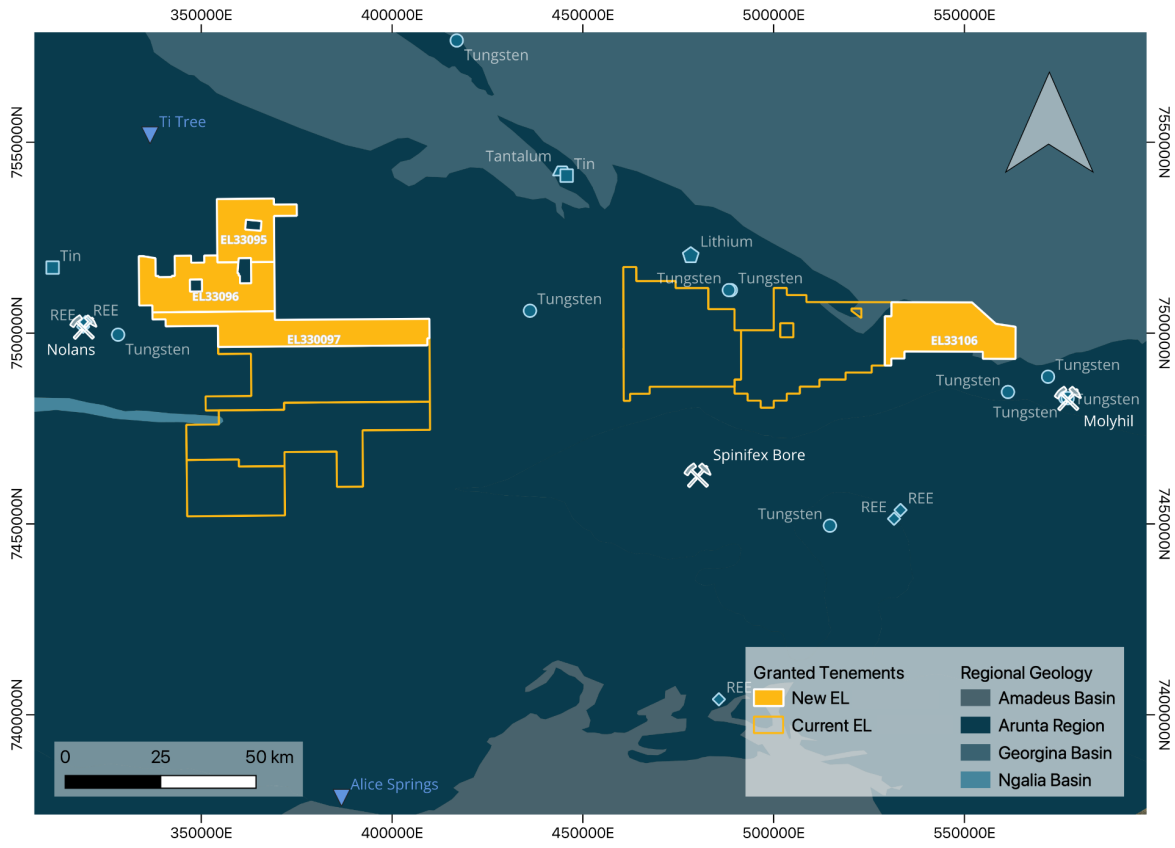

Figure 6. Newly granted EL33106, EL33095, EL33096 & EL33097 increase the size of the Sandover Project

Engagement with Traditional Owners and Native Title Holders

Executive Chairman, Mr Grant Wilson, met with Traditional Owners near Dneiper (EL33105) in June, as part of Tivan's ongoing commitment to early inclusive engagement with Traditional Owners and Native Title Holders. Further in person meetings are being scheduled for July and August for Dneiper (EL33105) and Aileron (EL33099).

Mr Wilson also met with the CLC in Alice Springs in June. Tivan has reached in principle agreement with the CLC in respect of a Minerals Exploration Deed for the Sandover Project, noting that different forms of land tenure are present across the Project. This deed is the basis for Tivan's long-term engagement in central Australia and aims to achieve best practices on country.

Upcoming drill campaign and further works

For the upcoming drill campaign EARTH AI will deploy its in-house diamond drill team, prioritising the lead-silver, copper and lithium pegmatite targets across the Sandover Project. Tivan will announce via the ASX platform when the drill campaign commences.

Meanwhile, EARTH AI continues to undertake soil and rock chip surveys to better constrain extents of the surface mineralisation at Aileron. Further soil sampling campaigns aim to constrain areas of lead and silver mineralisation that remain unconstrained, as shown in Figure 7.

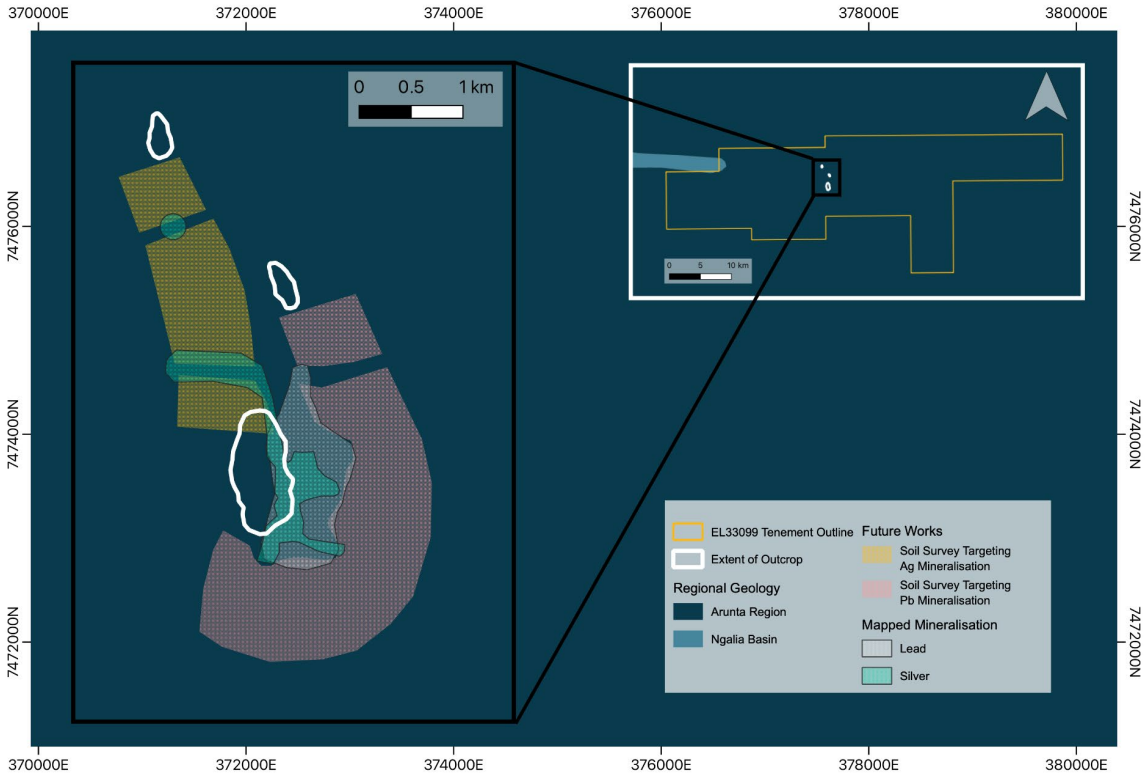

Figure 7. Future soil sampling campaigns are designed to further constrain unconstrained areas of lead and silver anomalies

A government co-funded geophysical Induced Polarisation survey will also be undertaken at Aileron (EL33099).

This survey will test the effectiveness of mapping a shallow source body associated with surface lead-silver mineralisation and the potential for identifying a deeper feeder source. The design includes a 50 m station dipole-dipole and a 150 m station pole-dipole across the primary target. A single line of 100 m dipole-dipole has also been included over the northern magnetic anomaly.

The design of this survey is shown in *Figure 8*.

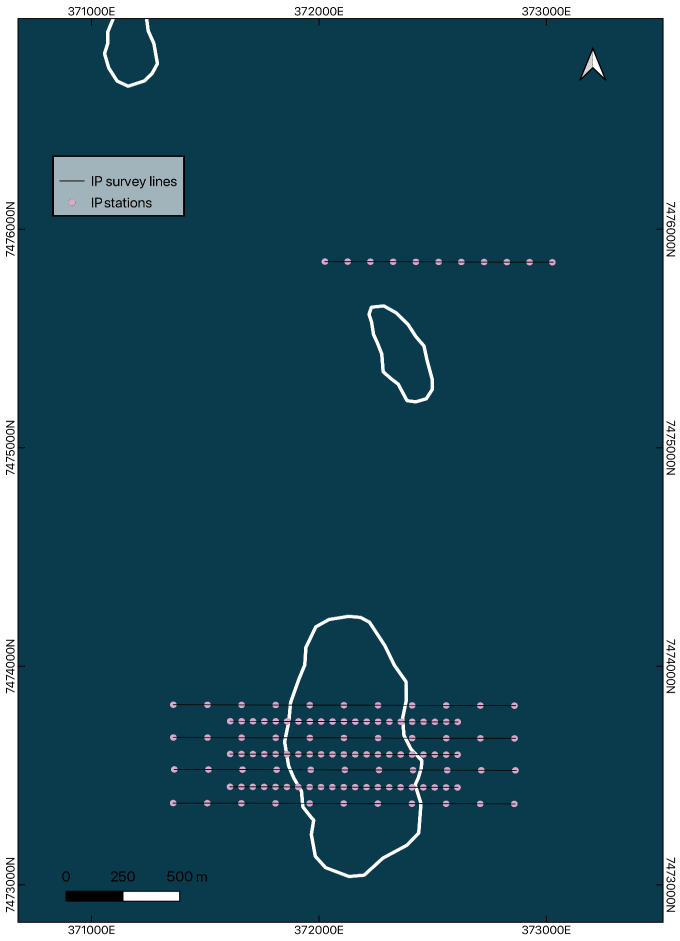

Figure 8. IP survey designed across the lead-silver prospects with additional line testing a magnetic anomaly

EARTH AI also plans to conduct additional rock chip and soil surveys at Dneiper (EL33105) focusing on the Li-prospect of highly differentiated pegmatites and Cu-mineralisation of a potential IOCG prospect for the drill program survey to further constrain the target drill areas before commencement.

Comment from Tivan Executive Chairman

Mr Grant Wilson commented:

"Our update today shows the Sandover Project taking shape in practically real time and highlights the differentiated value proposition that EARTH AI has brought through its AI technology and data skills. We are excited to be in the final preparatory stage of what may be a historic drill campaign at Aileron. And we are pleased to be progressing across the entire Project landscape, setting the stage for several years of discovery ahead".

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

Inquiries:

Tony Bevan
Company Secretary: + 61 8 9327 0900
Email: corporate@tivan.com.au

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

Ends

Competent Person's Statement

Tivan's exploration activities in the Northern Territory 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. 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.

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results for the Sandover Project has been extracted from the Company's previous ASX announcements entitled "High-Grade Lead Identified at Tivan's Sandover Project" dated 4 March 2024, "High Grade Silver Discovered at Tivan's Sandover Project" dated 16 April 2024 and "Lead-Silver Mineralisation Extended at Sandover Project" dated 23 April 2024. Copies of these announcements are available 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 those announcements. Tivan confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from those announcements.

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.

APPENDIX A – NEW ASSAY RESULTS

ASX Compliance Note: rock chips are random, subject to bias and often unrepresentative for the typical widths required for economic consideration. Measures specified in ASX LR 5.7 relating to drill-hole collar, dip and azimuth are not relevant for surface sampling.

SAMPLE	GDA94_E	GDA94_N	ZONE	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	P (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
ESA2405118S	372639.2	7473654.7	53K	0.04	14.1	270	30.8	39
ESA2405119S	372576.2	7473665.1	53K	0.04	12.8	270	41.2	47
ESA2405120S	372495.1	7473664.9	53K	0.03	11.6	270	46.4	45
ESA2405121S	372428.4	7473663.1	53K	0.05	12	250	38.4	41
ESA2405122S	372265.7	7473830.7	53K	0.05	12.8	360	63.1	130
ESA2405123S	372094.4	7473492.4	53K	0.03	10.8	320	13	29
ESA2405124S	372102.1	7473232.9	53K	0.02	9.2	200	13	28
ESA2405125S	372024.9	7473174.0	53K	0.01	7.9	190	11.4	25
ESA2405126S	372186.1	7473255.9	53K	0.02	12	320	15.4	39
ESA2405127S	372249.3	7473258.1	53K	0.03	12.6	350	18.4	40
ESA2405128S	372346.5	7473651.9	53K	0.09	11.8	280	44.3	48
ESA2405129S	372267.2	7473648.8	53K	0.02	6.3	290	14.8	29
ESA2405130S	372189.7	7473672.1	53K	0.03	6.8	440	13.9	29
ESA2405131S	372236.7	7473822.2	53K	0	7.6	300	14.6	31
ESA2405132S	372304.5	7473829.0	53K	0.04	14.8	360	264	112
ESA2405133S	372377.9	7473849.5	53K	0.02	10	300	32.7	37
ESA2405134S	372455.8	7473841.1	53K	0.02	11.9	280	26.5	36
ESA2405135S	372536.9	7473860.8	53K	0.02	9	220	27.3	34
ESA2405136S	372608.8	7473860.8	53K	0.03	11	240	28	37
ESA2405137S	372673.9	7473264.3	53K	0.02	13	260	27.5	46
ESA2405138S	372566.2	7473281.4	53K	0.03	11.1	270	32.4	38
ESA2405139S	372511.5	7473179.4	53K	0.05	12.2	240	84.4	39
ESA2405140S	372576.9	7473116.7	53K	0.03	12.5	260	33.4	39
ESA2405141S	372448.8	7473306.4	53K	0.05	10.8	280	82.5	43
ESA2405142S	372353.0	7473292.7	53K	0.2	13.7	350	188.5	61
ESA2405143S	372397.4	7473370.1	53K	0.04	11.6	380	103	63
ESA2405144S	372483.4	7473409.1	53K	0.02	11.4	290	37.3	42
ESA2405145S	372575.9	7473427.2	53K	0.02	12.4	270	32.7	42
ESA2405146S	372659.6	7473444.2	53K	0.04	14.4	290	31.6	45
ESA2405147S	372568.6	7473555.0	53K	0.05	10.8	270	44	43
ESA2405148S	372482.4	7473559.0	53K	0.05	11.6	270	59.5	50
ESA2405149S	372394.9	7473556.6	53K	0.07	11.9	280	53.3	55
ESA2405150S	372325.1	7473543.9	53K	0.11	12.1	330	108.5	49
ESA2405151S	372315.8	7473745.6	53K	0.03	11.4	270	44.4	73
ESA2405152S	372408.8	7473762.1	53K	0.03	11.6	270	26.9	39
ESA2405153S	372479.9	7473772.3	53K	0.04	10.4	240	36.8	40
ESA2405154S	372567.1	7473760.7	53K	0.03	12.5	240	30.2	36
ESA2405155S	372280.1	7473932.6	53K	0.04	15.4	330	321	455
ESA2405156S	372349.4	7473959.4	53K	0.03	11.4	250	71.5	60
ESA2405157S	372438.2	7473972.6	53K	0.01	10.1	240	36.2	44
ESA2405158S	372524.7	7473969.9	53K	0.03	11.8	240	25.7	35
ESA2405159S	372602.2	7473929.3	53K	0.02	13.6	260	24.4	38
ESA2405160S	372692.6	7473961.5	53K	0.03	13.6	240	22.3	36
ESA2405161S	372704.0	7473871.6	53K	0.02	13.7	270	25.2	42
ESA2405162S	372711.1	7473761.6	53K	0.03	13.6	250	23.9	37
ESA2405163S	372729.2	7473655.6	53K	0.03	13.5	250	28.2	36
ESA2405164S	372735.5	7473568.2	53K	0.05	13	240	27.4	37
ESA2405165S	372750.1	7473435.4	53K	0.01	10.4	200	20.1	28
ESA2405166S	372558.1	7472881.0	53K	0.02	11.7	200	27.6	33
ESA2405167S	372388.5	7472909.4	53K	0.03	11	200	26.2	32
ESA2405168S	372198.5	7472851.3	53K	0.04	12	190	25	38
ESA2405169S	372809.4	7472912.8	53K	0.04	26.2	340	27.5	59
ESA2405170S	372853.9	7473694.6	53K	0.03	12	210	26.9	33
ESA2405171S	372966.2	7473860.7	53K	0.03	15.1	210	23	34
ESA2405172S	373299.9	7473959.6	53K	0.03	10.6	170	16.1	30

Table 1: Sandover Project - Results from the recent soil survey campaign across Aileron Station

SAMPLE	GDA94_E	GDA94_N	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	P (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	S (%)	U (ppm)	Y (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (%)
ESA2405003R	372310.1	7473963.5	53K	0.005	0.08	12.4	600	1940	0.02	11.4	6.3	379	0.2
ESA2405004R	372330.1	7473264.5	53K	0.001	0.18	9.1	330	272	0.07	5.1	1.1	27	0.0
ESA2405005R	372286.8	7473346.9	53K	0.001	1.5	18.8	390	735	0.01	7	1.2	40	0.1
ESA2405006R	372285.4	7473358.2	53K	0.002	2	5.5	340	814	0.03	1.8	2	30	0.1
ESA2405009R	372280.4	7473825.5	53K	**0.114**	2.19	168.5	**33200**	137000	0.74	**413**	**450**	**211**	**13.7**
ESA2405010R	372277.5	7473894.5	53K	**0.814**	1.71	464	**53600**	238000	0.47	**578**	**770**	**793**	**23.8**
ESA2405011R	372278.2	7473863.4	53K	0.034	3.08	20	3070	11000	0.07	14	29.6	117	**1.1**
ESA2405101R	372302.0	7473596.7	53K	0.002	**10.5**	3.8	100	311	0.01	1.3	0.4	44	0.0
ESA2405102R	372325.3	7473592.1	53K	0.002	**14.1**	2.3	90	263	0.01	0.9	0.3	7	0.0
ESA2405103R	372290.7	7473584.1	53K	0.028	**31.6**	57.3	60	1705	0.07	0.3	0.2	**516**	0.2
ESA2405104R	372291.9	7473570.5	53K	0	0.78	3.1	80	180	0.01	0.6	0.3	5	0.0
ESA2405107R	372270.0	7473783.9	53K	0	0.13	4.5	10	6.6	0	0.1	0.4	5	0.0
ESA2405108R	372331.1	7473284.0	53K	0.001	0.33	6.2	140	202	0.01	3.8	0.5	31	0.0
ESA2405109R	372301.4	7473276.3	53K	0	0.44	21.9	230	329	0.01	12	1	54	0.0
ESA2405111R	372273.1	7473835.4	53K	0.024	1.1	62.9	**8680**	34000	0.24	73.2	84.6	**143**	**3.4**
ESA2405112R	372271.4	7473942.1	53K	0.002	0.1	11.3	90	189.5	0.01	6.3	1.5	24	0.0
ESA2405113R	372274.6	7473891.3	53K	0.001	0.16	10.2	280	594	0.01	2.8	0.9	17	0.1
ESA2405115R	372222.1	7473817.5	53K	0	0.01	3.2	60	5	0.01	0.2	1	7	0.0
ESA2405117R	372317.3	7473606.0	53K	0.033	**20.2**	151.5	130	15000	0.31	0.8	0.3	**186**	**1.5**

Table 2: Sandover Project - Results from the rock chip assays at Aileron Station

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.*	• Rock chip and grab samples were taken from numerous locations throughout prospective areas. • Our sampling methodology was primarily rock chip and grab sampling of visible outcrop and float. The nature of this sampling method does not constrain grade across significant areas. • This type of first pass rock chip sampling is considered standard and appropriate for assessing tenor of across the prospective areas. The laboratory methods are appropriate. • Samples taken weighed about a kilogram. • Soil samples were taken from a depth of approximately 30cm by spade on traverse lines with intermittent sample spacing. Samples were not sieved in the field due to wet conditions. The 500g samples were dispatched to ALS Adelaide for processing. • Soil sample spacing was conducted on approximately 250-350m intervals, which is appropriate for first pass exploration. The pattern is based on the suspected orientation of mineralisation whereby the sample points are across strike and spread out along strike.
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. Logging of rock chip samples record lithology, minerology, mineralisation, structures, textures, and other noticeable features. Rock chip samples are photographed for reference.

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, 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 delivered to ALS Geochemistry, Pooraka SA for laboratory analysis. Sample preparation will comprise of an industry standard of drying, jaw crushing and pulverising to -75 microns (85% passing) (ALS code PUL-21 and PUL-22). Pulverisers are washed with QAQC tests undertaken (PUL-QC). Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. • Laboratory QC procedures for rock sample assays involve the use of internal certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks and duplicates. • Representative sampling/measurements are not appropriate for this stage of explorations. • The size of the rock chip samples is appropriate for this stage of exploration
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.*	• All samples were sent to ALS Geochemistry, Pooraka SA for analysis. • Samples are pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. An 48 element suite are analysed using 4-acid digest and a ICP finish (ALS code: ME-MS61r). The lower detection limit for Cu and Li is 0.2 ppm which is believed to be a reasonable detection limit. Additionally samples were analysed for precious elements (ALS code: PGM-ICP23). • Standards and blanks were used as standard practices by ALS Global following standard QAQC protocols. • For samples that showed overlimit readings in ME-MS61r, ore-grade assays methods were used (Ag-OG61, Pb-OG62)
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 drilling is reported in this release. • Primary field data is recorded on an iphone using Fieldmove Clino application. Assay data analysis and interpretation is performed on a laptop using Excel. This encompasses geological logs, sample details, and QA/QC insights. This information, alongside the assay results, is saved locally and uploaded to a central online database. Every primary assay result is obtained from the lab in the form of digital files and incorporated into the sampling database, ensuring verification processes. Each lab report undergoes a QAQC review.

		• Primary assay data gathered for reporting on assay grades and mineralized intervals will not be subject to any modifications or calibrations. In the analysis of geological components, recognized standards and factors might be employed to estimate the oxide form of assayed elements or determine the levels of minerals free from volatile compounds within rock specimens.
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.*	• An iPhone 14 dual frequency GPS was used to pick up locations of samples with an accuracy of 1m to 5m • The grid system used is WGS84
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.*	• Rock chip sampling is applicable to this level of reconnaissance of this work • No mineral resource or reserve calculation have been applied. • No sample composting have been applied.
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.*	• Samling was conducted at visible outcropping units and focused on areas expressing notable variation, alteration, or mineralization. Due to the early stage of the prospects and poor understanding of geology, the relation of sampling relative to geological structures in unknown. • No previous historic drilling has been conducted.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples are placed into labeled calico bags and transported in a box stored inside a car. Samples are sent via courier to ALS Geochemistry laboratory in Pooraka SA. All sample submissions are documented via the ALS tracking system with results reported via email.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling and data methodologies and practices are regularly reviewed internally. To date, no external audits have been completed on this project.
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 prospective areas lie within the exploration license EL33099, part of the Sandover Project. This license is held by Tivan Limited. Tivan and EARTH AI are in a success-based exploration alliance, where EARTH AI can earn royalties in the event of drilling and meeting a qualified drilling intersection. There are no royalties or encumbrances over the tenement areas at present. • The land is primarily pastoral leases land.

		• Native Title tribunal IDs DCD2014/009 and DCD2017/001 exist over the exploration license area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical exploration included: • The previous exploration undertaken across the whole project area is outside the scope of this announcement; therefore, the previous work relating to the findings are presented here. • CRA Exploration Pty Ltd – Exploration efforts were focused by CRA in 1971 on the Mt. Byrne area in efforts to identify kimberlite deposits. Soil and rock surface samples were taken and followed by a drilling campaign. Results showed only siliceous rock and no kimberlites were identified.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The project is located in the Arunta Pegmatite Province, in southern-central Northern Territory, Australia. The Arunta Pegmatite province is situated within the Archean to Paleoproterozoic-aged Arunta Block of the North Australian Craton. During this time the Arunta Block experienced multiple episodes of orogenic deformation and the formation of granitic intrusions. In the Mesoproterozoic the Arunta Block was intruded by a pegmatite swarm which emplaced into the granitic and metamorphic hosts. This was followed by further deformation and metamorphism during the Neoproterozoic to Palaeozoic periods which formed a series of schists, gneisses, and migmatites. An extensional tectonic regime in the Mesozoic caused basins to form, resulting in the deposition of sedimentary units. The Arunta Block was uplifted and exhumed in the Cenozoic resulting in the formation of numerous REE rich alluvial deposits. • Not enough is known about the newly discovered prospects to accurately determine the style of mineralisation, however elemental enrichments of Pb and P suggests secondary supergene enrichment of a shallow subsurface deposit.
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*	• No drilling is reported in this release.

	○ *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.*	
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.*	• Not applicable. No aggregation.
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').*	• Not applicable, no drilling 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.*	• 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 material or meaningful data collected has been included in this* report. Geological results are further discussed in the text of the report.
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 geologic mapping and sampling.