ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
9th April 2024

CGN Resources Completes 2024 Ground Geophysics Programs - Enhancing All Key Drill Targets

Highlights:

- **Successful completion of 2024 ground geophysics programs at Webb Project.**
- **Surveys significantly enhanced targets and improved drill targeting.**
- **Chargeable and conductive bodies were seen in the data at all the tested targets.**
- **Induced polarisation (IP) surveys completed at Surus, Shep, Snorky, and Horton.**
- **Gravity surveys confirm the presence of regionally significant gravity targets at Surus, Tantor, Snorky and Horton.**
- **Fixed-loop electro-magnetic (FLEM) survey completed at Shep.**

CGN Resources Limited (**ASX: CGR, or "the Company"**) is pleased to announce the completion of the 2024 ground-based geophysical programs at the Webb project in the West Arunta region of Western Australia. The work has enhanced our key targets (Figure 1) which will improve drill targeting for the upcoming diamond and reverse circulation drilling programs.

At Surus, Snorky, Horton and Tantor the ground gravity surveys have confirmed the presence of the regionally significant airborne gradient gravity anomalies and improved the resolution of the targets. The IP survey lines have located compelling evidence of chargeable and conductive bodies at all four of our IOCG targets (Surus, Snorky, Horton and Tantor) which are coincident with gravity anomalies. At the Shep target the two IP lines (PDP Line 1 and 2) both detected chargeable and conductive zones coincident with the interpreted position of the mafic sills. Four FLEM conductor anomalies were also observed, two of which are coincident with the interpreted position of the mafic sills. The results corroborate the Company's exploration models underscoring the potential of the upcoming drilling campaign.

CGN Resources is well funded and has secured all the necessary permits to commence drilling work immediately. In the event of a discovery, additional clearances are already in place to expedite further exploration.

CGN Resources Managing Director Stan Wholley commented:

"It is very pleasing to have completed the 2024 ground-based geophysics programs at the project on time and on budget. However, it is most pleasing that the results have supported our exploration models and improved our geological understanding, allowing us to refine our drilling to concentrate on the most compelling parts of the targets. We are in the West Arunta because of the large-scale target potential to produce meaningful discoveries. Their scale also necessitates us to identify the most compelling parts of the targets as quickly as possible. This is why we have completed detailed ground surveys and why we have completed substantial heritage surveys so we can follow up and expand on what we find quickly and efficiently.

Drilling will commence in April at the Surus target, with a 650m deep diamond hole partially funded by a $220k EIS grant. With such positive results from the recent IP survey, Surus has never looked more promising, and the team cannot wait to get the rigs on site and commence the 2024 drilling programs."

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2024 Ground-based geophysical programs

The Company commends the geophysical contractors, Zonge Engineering (Zonge) and Atlas Geophysics (Atlas), for maintaining high productivity despite challenging weather conditions. The works were completed on time and budget. With the surveys completed, the Company is now going through a rigorous modelling and interpretation phase, this work is well underway, and the initial findings are positive as outlined in the sections below.

The 2024 ground electrical geophysical surveys were collected in late February and March 2024 by Zonge comprising 19.4 line km of 2D pole-dipole induced polarisation (PDP) on five lines. Additionally, ~16 line km of fixed loop electromagnetics (FLEM) were collected across four transmitter loops. The surveys focused on five target areas: Surus, Tantor, Shep, Snorky and Horton (Figure 1).

The ground gravity surveys were conducted by Atlas during March 2024 over the four IOCG targets of Surus, Snorky, Horton and Tantor. The data was collected on 200m spaced lines with100m station spacing over the areas shown in Figure 1.

More details on the methodology and technical aspects of the surveys are presented in Table 1 attached to this announcement.

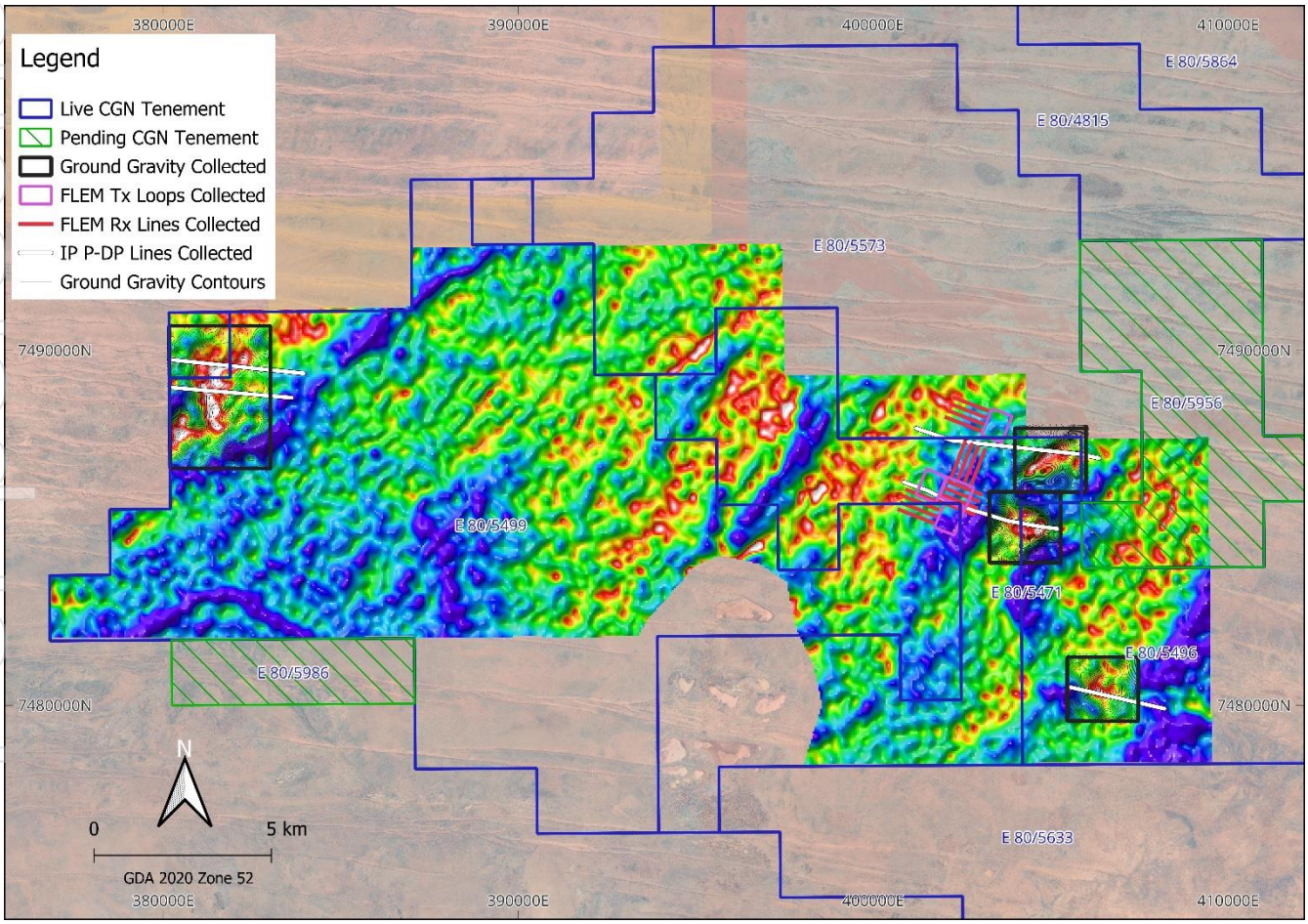

Figure 1. Ground Geophysics Survey Location Plan (background image is Falcon GDD data)

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Gravity survey results

The ground gravity survey results successfully confirmed the regionally significant positive gravity anomalies originally interpreted from the Falcon GDD airborne gravity survey flown in 2022. Gravity surveys are considered a critical exploration tool for IOCG exploration. They can help map iron oxide alteration zones that typically result in large density contrasts and cause positive gravity anomalies. The results confirm the scale of the targets at Surus, Snorky, Horton and Tantor. The high-resolution ground gravity survey has improved the Company's understanding of the shape and orientation of the targets. This has allowed CGN Resources to better define where to place our first pass drillholes into the targets. Figures 2 & 3 provide a plan view of the newly collected ground gravity data over Surus, Snorky and Horton anomalies. The Company and our advisors are developing 3D inversions models of the data to improve further improve our drill targeting at the targets.

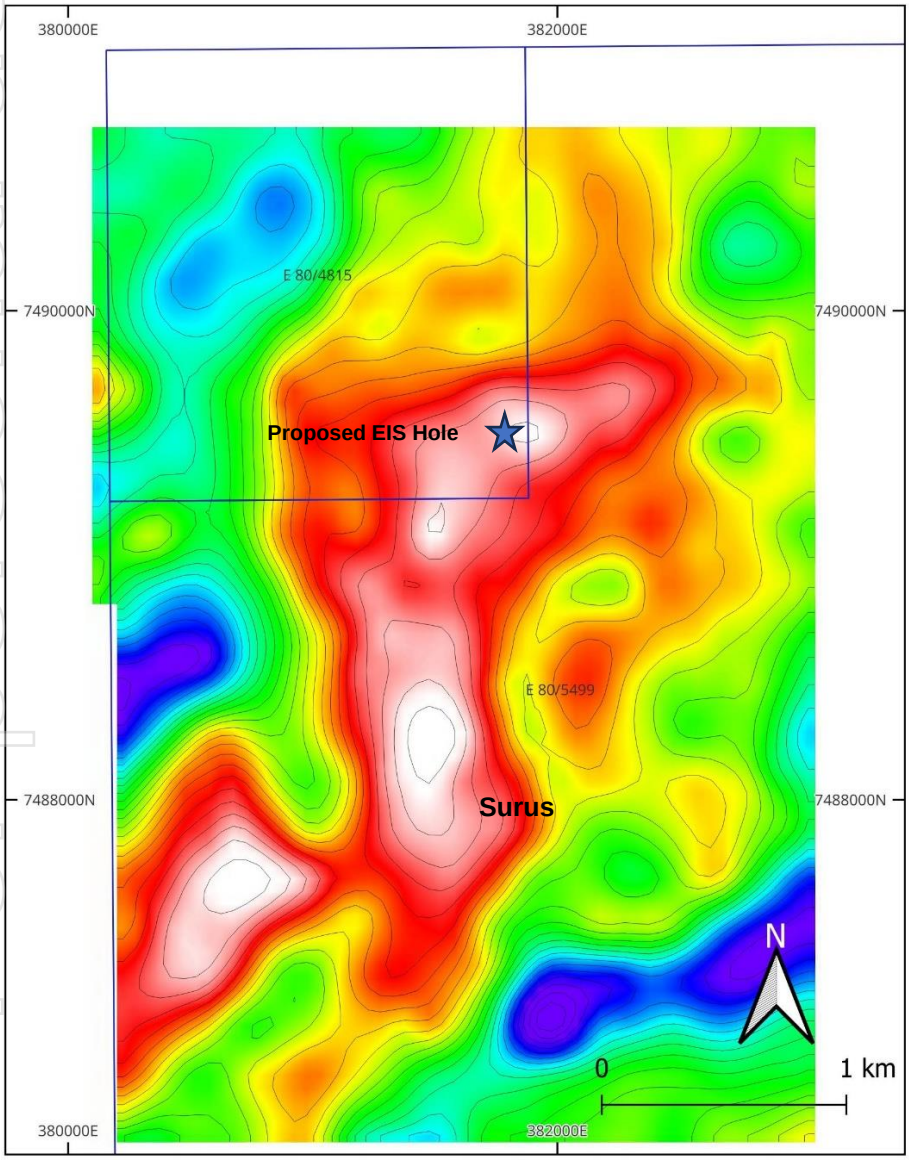

Figure 2. Ground gravity plan view of Surus anomaly (red/white shading), *(image is gravity bouguer anomaly using 2.00 g/cm^3 half vertical derivative with contours 0.01mgal, GDA94 Zone 52)*

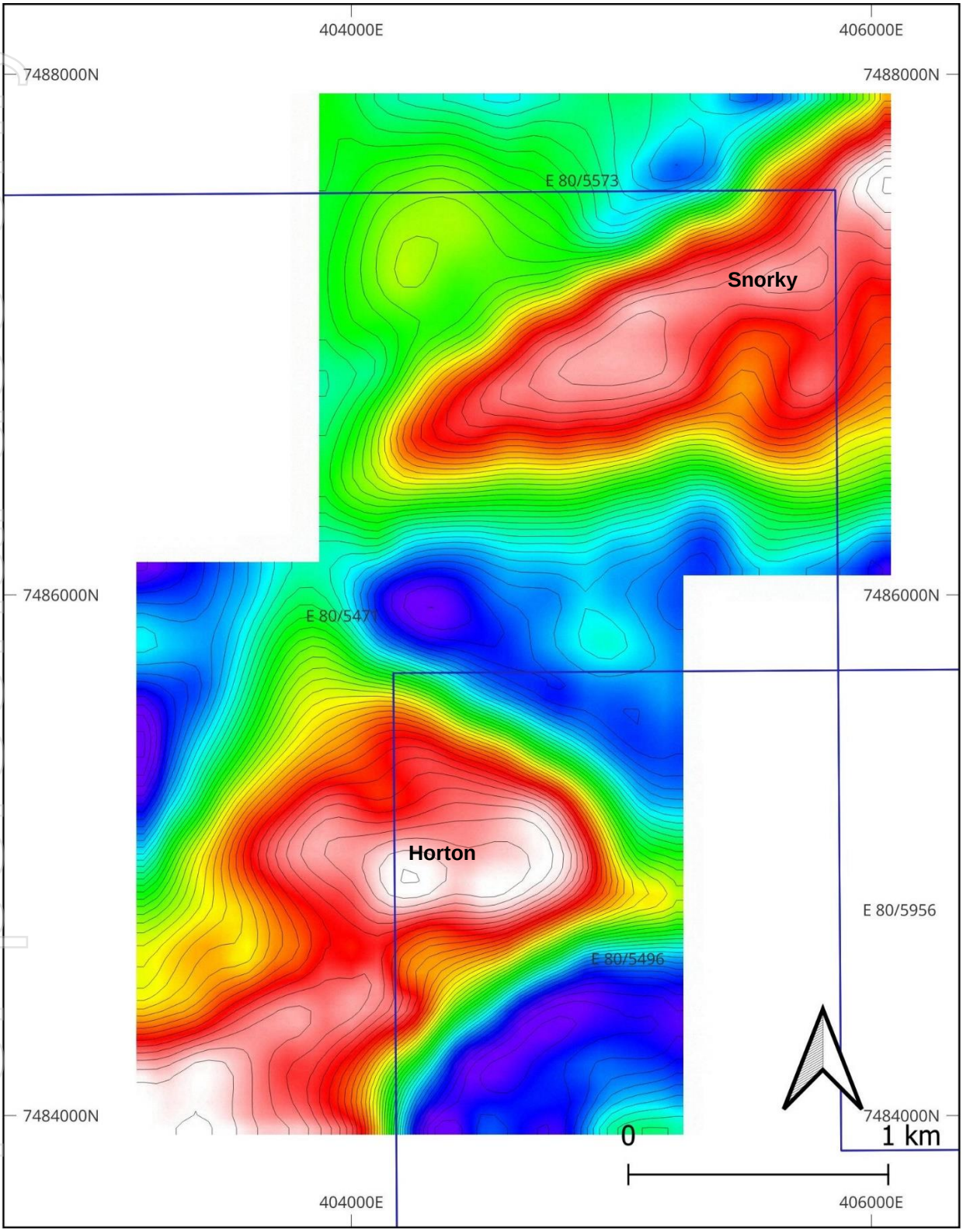

Figure 3 Ground gravity plan view of Snorky and Horton Anomalies (red/white shading), *(image is gravity bouguer anomaly using 2.00 g/cm^3 half vertical derivative with contours 0.01mgal, GDA94 Zone 52)*

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IP & FLEM survey results

The initial results of the IP and FLEM surveys are considered very encouraging. IP surveys are used to detect disseminated sulphide mineralisation and alteration zones that are commonly associated with IOCG deposits. The results indicate the presence of chargeable and conductive anomalies coincident with the targeted gravity anomalies at all four of the IOCG targets and with the interpreted mafic sill at Shep. EM surveys are used to detect massive sulphide mineralisation typical of magmatic nickel and base metal deposits. The results obtained indicate the presence of four discrete mid to late time conductor anomalies. Two of these anomalies are coincident with the interpreted mafic sill at Shep. The presence of these chargeable and conductive anomalies is exactly what was being targeting by these surveys, and to have them well aligned with our other data sets (gravity and magnetic) is highly encouraging.

Surus IOCG target

The Surus target is a large, regionally significant gravity anomaly adjacent to major a crustal feature that splays off the Central Australian Suture. The recent IP and gravity surveys provides evidence of chargeable and conductive rocks are present coincident with a significant density anomaly (Figure 4). These attributes are consistent with geophysical features seen in other IOCG systems in Australia and globally.

The Surus results confirm the area as a priority IOCG target. Of particular interest is a moderate to high amplitude chargeability anomaly in the centre of the LINE PDP 4, which is flanked by two conductors, and is coincident with the density anomalies originally identified from Falcon AGG data and confirmed by the recently completed ground gravity survey. Drilling is planned to commence at the target in late April / early May 2024. The area has been the subject of a significant weather event which has closed the access roads delaying the start of the program. We are awaiting the completion of drilling from a neighbouring project before the rig will mobilise to site. The planned hole is designed to test parts of the coincident gravity and IP anomalies from the recent campaign (Figure 5).

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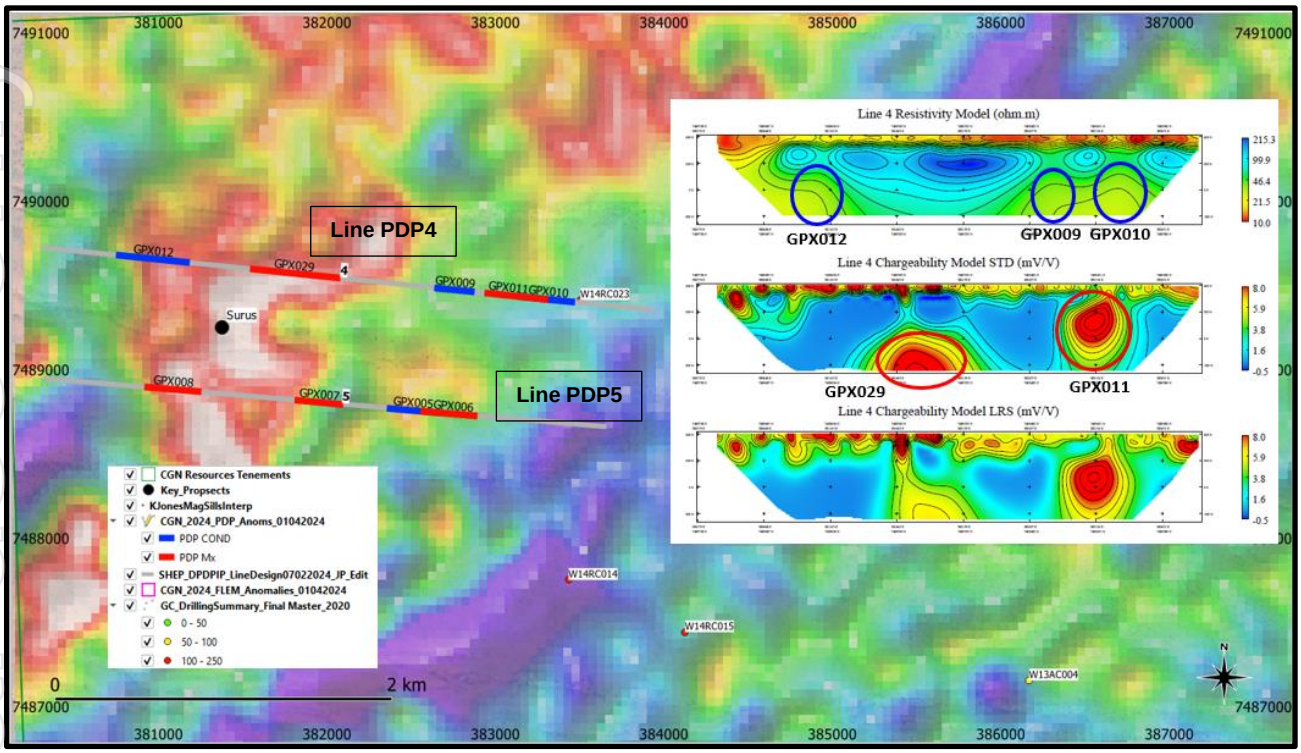

Figure 4. Summary figure showing preliminary results of the IP survey at the Surus Target. *(background image is Falcon GDD gravity with anomaly shown as white/red, insets are 2D models of Line PDP4 - top is raw data, second is a combination of 100 and 200m spaced dipole data and the bottom is 100m spaced dipole data, GDA94 Zone 52)*

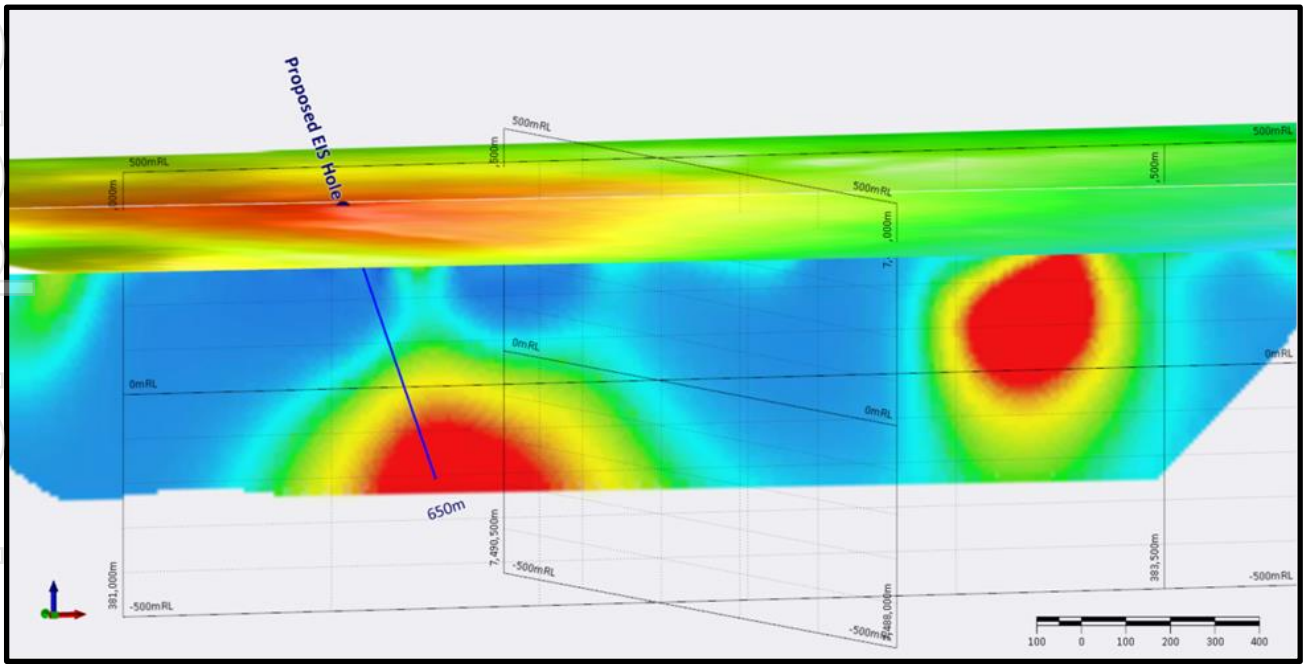

Figure 5. Schematic diagram showing Falcon Gravity data draped on surface and Line PDP 4 modelled section showing chargeable and conductive target. Proposed hole shown in blue.

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Shep nickel target

The Shep target was the only location that had both IP and FLEM surveys collected. The target was conceived as a potential nickel sulphide target based on high-grade nickel intercepts in earlier drilling coincident with a magnetic anomaly interpreted to be a potential ultramafic sill (see announcement November 1st, 2023).

The electrical surveys have upgraded the nickel prospectivity at the Shep target. The two IP lines (PDP Line 1 and 2) both detected chargeable and conductive zones coincident with the interpreted position of the mafic sills. Four FLEM conductor anomalies were observed, two of which are coincident with the interpreted position of the magnetic sills.

Snorky and Horton targets

The Snorky and Horton targets are significant (kilometre scale) gravity anomalies present in both the airborne and ground-based surveys. The targets are adjacent to the west of a large regional structure splaying off the central Australian suture. The targets occur within a regional copper geochemistry anomaly based on previous drilling (see Prospectus October 2023).

The electrical surveys have upgraded the IOCG prospectivity at the Snorky and Horton targets. The two IP lines (PDP Line 1 and 2) detected mod to strong chargeability anomalies coincident with the Falcon gravity anomalies.

Project Overview

CGN Resources' flagship Webb Project encompasses a significant 961km^2 package of tenements located in the highly prospective West Arunta Orogen in Western Australia (Figure 6). The region has garnered recognition as a unique opportunity for targeting copper, nickel, and critical metals within a mineral-rich terrain that has seen limited prior exploration. The Webb Project is surrounded by prominent mining corporations (Figure 6) and ambitious exploration companies, including WA1 Resources Ltd (ASX: WA1), the Rio Tinto Group – Tali Resources Pty Ltd Joint Venture, Encounter Resources Ltd (ASX: ENR) and IGO Ltd (ASX: IGO).

CGN Resources has already demonstrated the potential for diamondiferous kimberlites at Webb, discovering the largest kimberlite field in Australia. During its diamond exploration efforts, the Company compiled a collection of high-quality regional datasets. These datasets include multielement geochemistry data from drill holes, a high-resolution aeromagnetic survey spanning most of the tenement area, a detailed Falcon gravity survey, as well as publicly available data from organisations such as the GSWA and Geoscience Australia.

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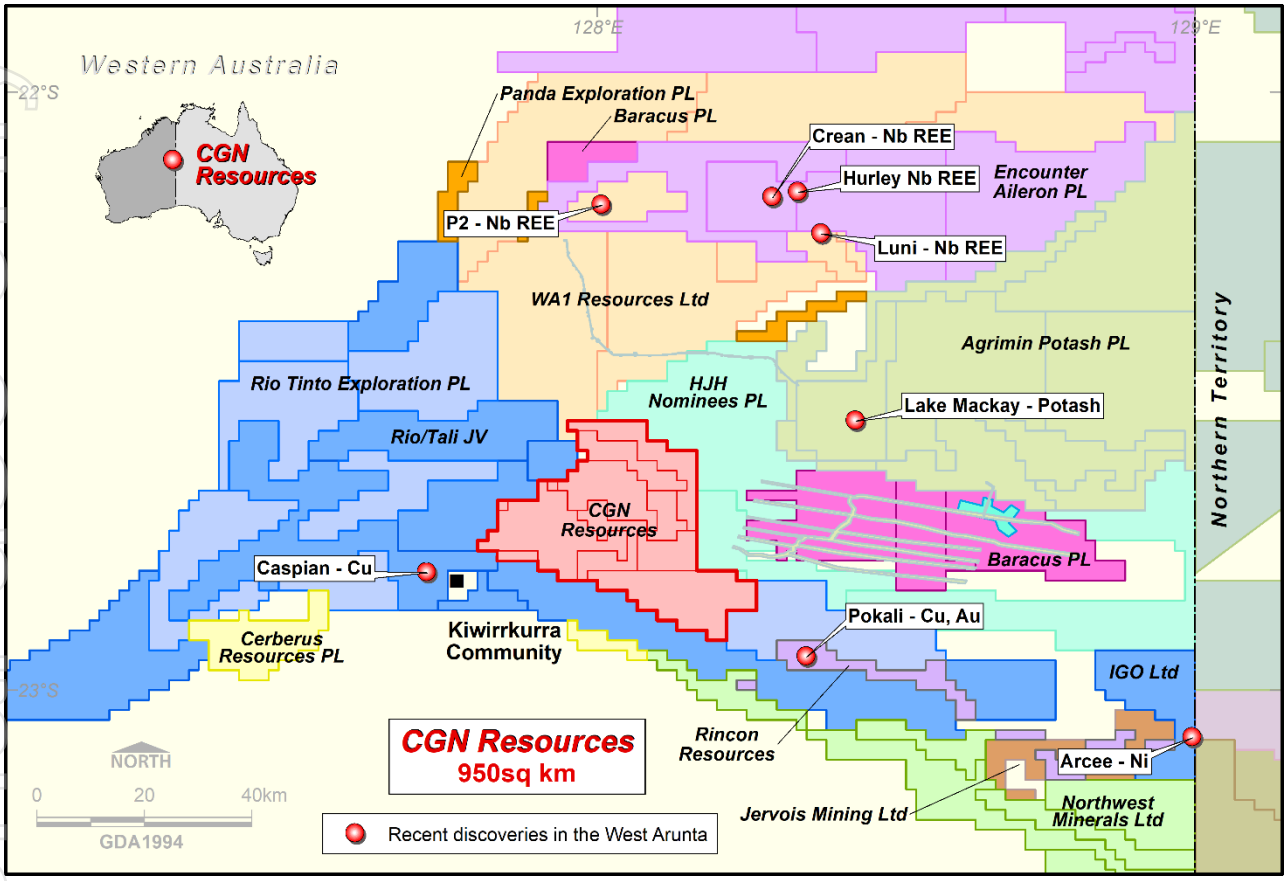

Figure 6. Location of CGN Resources' Webb Project in the West Arunta, Western Australia.

ENDS

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors of the Company.

For Further Information, Please Contact:

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Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning CGN Resources Limited's planned exploration programme and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although CGN Resources Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results for the Webb Project is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Daniel Wholley, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Wholley is a fulltime employee of CGN Resources Limited. Mr Wholley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr Wholley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION, TABLE 1

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., 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 (e.g., '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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	A single 555m diamond hole was completed (TNTDD001) from surface using a YDX-3L track mounted small footprint diamond drilling rig contracted through TopDrive Drillers Australia. The hole was drilled with a combination of HQ and NQ using conventional wireline core drilling technique. Diamond core was cut lengthways, producing a nominal 2-3kg half core samples. Selected samples were submitted with a minimum 0.5m and maximum 1.2m, interval (generally 1m). pXRF spot analysis was completed on whole diamond HQ or NQ core during logging (not reported in this release). This was completed as at least one per metre and selected based on observed geology and sample competency where suitable intact core was available. The diamond drill hole was selectively sampled based on observations of structural fabric, alteration minerals or veining. Sampling was carried out under CGN's protocols. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	A single hole of diamond core of HQ to 161.8m and NQ diameter (standard tube) to 555.5m as reported in this announcement. Previous drilling consisted of RC and aircore drilling. Core was oriented using the Reflex EZ Trac orientation tool. Downhole surveys for diamond drilling were recorded using a North seeking GYRO survey tool.
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.*	The drilling was reconnaissance in nature, primarily aimed at identifying lithology, structure and geological setting. Samples were retained in standard drill core trays. Diamond Core recovery in the reported samples is generally >99% with minor zones of broken core having lower recoveries. Diamond drilling - Recoveries from drilling were generally >95%, though occasional samples have recoveries of <50% were recorded in the upper heavily oxidised

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sections of the hole. Recoveries also decreases (90-99%) within zones of heavily fractured lithologies however, if reported intervals are impacted by lost core, it is noted during logging and documented in the results table. Intervals of lost core and core recovery were recorded as part of the geological logging process. Core lengths recovered were verified against drilling depths marked on core blocks and inserted by the drilling contractor. No water compromised samples were reported in this program.
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.*	The drillhole was not geophysically logged or surveyed. The drill hole in this release was angled (-70 degrees) and structural information was collected. Drill core from the entire depth of each hole were logged. The diamond hole was logged for geology, structures, alteration, magnetic susceptibility and RQD
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores 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 subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Diamond core was cut by a semi-automated Almonte core saw. Half core was taken for analysis, and the remaining 1/2 replaced in the original core tray. Only laboratory standards and blanks were used for this batch of samples. These included certified standards, blanks, and duplicates. Upon receipt by the laboratory, fire assay samples were logged, weighed, and dried if wet. Samples were then crushed to 2mm (70% pass), then split using a riffle splitter, with the whole sample crushed to 75µm (85% pass). 50g charges were then fire assayed for Au, Pt and Pd. Other elements were analysed using four acid digest ICPMS and ICM OES. This method is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. Selected half core samples were collected based on observations of structural fabric, alteration minerals or veining. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle 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*	Precious metals (Au, Pt, Pd) analysed using lead collection fire assay, using a 50g sample charge, with an ICP-AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) finish. The lower detection limit for this technique is 0.001ppm Au and the upper limit is 175ppm that is

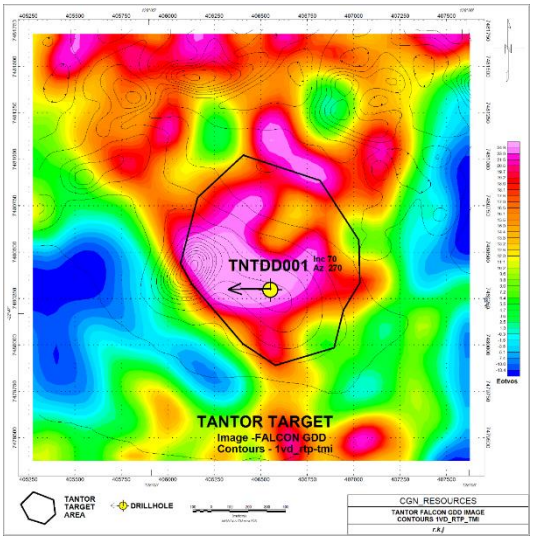
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation. Intertek conducted internal lab checks using standards, blanks, and duplicates. A series of field portable XRF measurements were made on the drill core during logging, the location and number of samples per metre varied depending on the geology. Measurements are point data collected to help refine our sampling strategy. These data are not calibrated and provided indicative results of elemental grades only to support geological logging and sampling.
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.*	pXRF data was obtained using a Bruker S1 Titan Handheld XTF Spectrometer with a 20 second read time for each beam. Standards are checked against expected lab values and recalibrations are completed if issues are identified. No calibration factors were applied. No cross checks against laboratory values have been obtained. No Twinned holes have been drilled. Primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheets and paper logs and merged with the assay data. Data security is set through CGN IT security procedures and backed up via the cloud. Assays are not adjusted. No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary element field is the one used for plotting purposes. No averaging of results for individual samples is employed, however some rounding is undertaken.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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.*	Survey of all boreholes for the exploration programs was completed by using handheld global positioning system (GPS) equipment. All sites have been clearly identified for subsequent survey work to ensure accurate survey control for any project areas. Datum GDA 94 and projection MGAZ52 was used. Topographic surface was captured by GPS and validated against regional 1 second SRTM information and 1:250,000 topographic maps.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	No resources have been reported from these exploration data. A single hole has been completed and reported in this announcement. No compositing was applied. The results reported within this release come from one drill hole. The aim of the drilling was to drill a deep hole which was planned to pass through the overlying Neoproterozoic stratigraphy into the older Palaelproterozoic basement.
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.*	Core sampling was nominally 1 metre samples however smaller (0.5m) and larger (1.3m) sample lengths were submitted to honour geological boundaries and to reflect areas of mineralisation. The drill hole was designed to best test the interpreted geology in relation to regional structure and lithological contacts. Drilling was all inclined with orientation based on predicted geological constraints and to allow for core orientation be conducted. Structural information obtained from the drilling confirm the horizontal nature of the drilled stratigraphy. Steeply dipping drill holes intersect the stratigraphy at an optimal angle and are unlikely to introduce bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security was ensured under a chain of custody between onsite personnel and the relevant laboratories being utilised.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audit of the sampling techniques and data has 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.*	Exploration took place on granted tenements E80/5496, E80/4407, E80/5499, E80/4815, E80/5471 and E80/5573 which are subject to Exploration and Land Access Agreements with the Tjamu Tjamu Aboriginal Corporation. E80/5496, E80/5956, E80/5499, E80/4815, E80/5471 and E80/5573 are held by Meteoric. CGN has earned an 86% interest in Meteoric's tenements and an 86% interest in Meteoric's rights on E80/4506. Heritage clearance surveys have been completed. Exploration took place on granted tenements with no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area and the leases are in good standing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	There has been no prior on-ground exploration for base metals in the area. Previous exploration focused on diamondiferous kimberlite pipes which was undertaken by GeoCrystal Pty Ltd (precursor company to CGN Resources Ltd).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	The exploration project area is in the Lake Mackay region of the Gibson Desert which is within the southern portion of the Webb 1:250,000 geological map. The stratigraphy of the project area is not well constrained due to paucity of data (drillhole and outcrop) but is thought to comprise recent fluvial, alluvial and aeolian deposits and a poorly developed surficial soil. These sediments are composed of sand, silt, and clay. Areas to the east, west and south of the project tenements are mapped as being underlain by up to 1,000 m of the Neoproterozoic aged Heavitree Quartzite which in turn is overlain by limestone and dolomite of the Bitter Springs Formation and then by late Proterozoic and Cambrian aged fluvial and deltaic sandstones, siltstones and mudstones known as the Angas Hills Formation. These sequences are interpreted to overlay the basement rocks of the Arunta Complex. The kimberlite pipes intrude the Proterozoic aged sediments and are overlain by the Angas Hills Formation. The kimberlite bodies are discrete volcanic intrusions which occur within a cluster over an area of some 400 km^2.
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole.* • *downhole 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.*	A list of the drillholes completed along with associated data is provided in Appendix 1. All information that is material to this release has been included.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of*	Averaging techniques are not applicable to the current exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Where applicable CGN reports length weighted intervals with lower cut-off. No significant intercepts were reported in this press release. No upper cut-offs have been applied.
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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'downhole length, true width not known').*	Regional stratigraphic relationships were inferred based on observations throughout the basin. Downhole lengths have only been reported however, observed contacts suggest true withs are approximately 75-85% of downhole length.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text and appendix. 

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		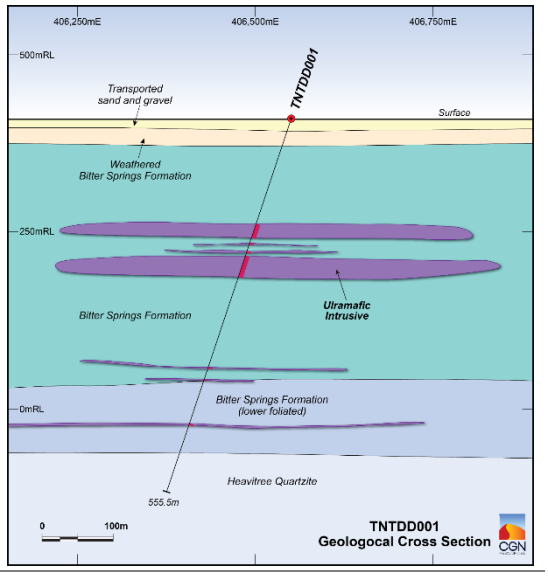
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All applicable information has been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	A regional 400 m line spaced aeromagnetic survey flown by the GSWA. It was this data that highlighted the presence of "bullseye" magnetic anomalies which were interpreted to be intrusive bodies, possibly kimberlites. A detailed 150 m line spaced aeromagnetic survey over a 65 km^2 area was flown for Meteoric in 2010. The data was interpreted by Southern Geoscience Consultants. This smaller survey provided more detailed magnetic data and allowed modelling of many of the "bullseye" magnetic targets. A follow up 100 m spaced aeromagnetic survey of 11,800 line-km was flown for CGN in 2014. The data was interpreted by R.K. Jones and identified more than 280 kimberlite targets. A limited trial VTEM survey comprising 174.3 line-km was flown in selected areas of the project area. This survey was aimed at highlighting discrete conductive bodies that may not have an associated magnetic response. In 2022, an airborne Falcon gravity gradiometry survey was flown to cover the central third of the project area; 200 m spaced east-west flight lines were used for the survey with 2 km north-south tie lines. Townend Mineralogy Laboratory described a total 16 drill chip samples in 2013 (one), 2014 (two) and 2015 (13).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		From the 20th of March to the 27th of March, approximately 16 line km of time-domain fixed-loop electromagnetics (FLEM) was collected across four rectangular 600x800m (A-B-C-D) transmitter loops on 200m spaced receiver lines at 100m station intervals. Loop design was based on interpretations of filtered magnetic data by Keith Jones. Data was collected using 3-compent EMIT B-Field antenna, SMARTEM receiver system and a Zonge GT-30 transmitter mounted on the tray of a 4WD. Loops A & B were collected using a 0.25Hz base frequency. Loops C & D were collected with a 0.5Hz base frequency. Acquisition was completed by a 3-man crew with a 4WD and ATV vehicles. Approximately 20 Amps of current was injected into each loop and resultant data was observed over 40-time channels. Data quality is generally OK. However, given the conductivity of the subsurface (> 50 ohm.m) the last 5-time channels often do not repeat due to system noise. 100m infill lines @ 50m stations were recommended over identified anomalies. These were not collected due to time constraints. The raw data delivered by Zonge was merged into stacked profiles for 40 channels across the three components (X, Y, Z). QAQC was completed daily on incoming field data. Minor decay editing was completed at some stations. The final data is delivered in industry standard *.TEM format. From the 28th of February to the 19th of March, approximately 19.4 line km of pole-dipole induced polarisation was collected along five NW-SE orientated 2D transverses over the Shep, Surus, Snorky, Horton and Tantor target areas. The IP lines were planned so that data could be collected along heritage cleared access tracks. Data was collected using an GDD 16ch receiver system and a GDD 5KVa transmitter mounted on the tray of a 4WD. The data was collected using 100m and 200m Rx dipoles and a roll along geometry to n= 16 with 100m move-up. A 4-man crew collected the survey. The survey was originally intended to be collected using a 100m dipole-dipole array. However, initial testing determined that the highly conductive subsurface was limiting depth penetration and demising data quality. Subsequently, 100m, 200m and 800m Tx dipoles were trialled. Eventually it was concluded that a Pole Tx was required, and the additional 200m receiver dipoles could improve data

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		quality at depth. 2 to 6 amps of transmitting current was achieved using the Tx Pole. The raw data was imported into an TQIPdb database that was delivered by Zonge. Merlin completed QC on the incoming field data and 2D modelling of the edited data using Zonge 2D inversion code. Loke 2D inversion was also completed on line 4. Ground gravity surveys were conducted over Surus, Snorky, Horton and Tantor the surveys were completed using a 200x100 station spacing. Atlas Geophysics provided two, two-man crews who worked on foot or with small ATV Vehicles to collect the data.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Drill testing of untested magnetic anomalies will continue aimed at confirming the presence of ultramafic intrusive bodies and providing material to test for the presence of base metal anomalies. Additionally, IOCG targets have been interpreted from geophysics and will be tested over the coming two years. There is also Nickel targets and REE targets within the tenure.