ASX Announcement

Significant high-grade copper intersections in shallow infill drilling results from Reward

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03 July 2024

- **Assays from five diamond drill holes at Reward have been received.**
- **Significant intersections of high-grade copper confirmed in the upper Marshall and Reward Main lodes.**
  - **KJD628**[1]: **4.15 m** @ **5.04% Cu**, 129.06 g/t Ag, 0.41 g/t Au from 15.38 m
    Including **1.82 m** @ **8.16% Cu, 251.14 g/t Ag**, 0.56 g/t Au
  - **KJD625**: **4.41 m** @ **6.40% Cu**, 74.79 g/t Ag, 0.33 g/t Au from 15.00 m
    Including **1.32 m** @ **11.06% Cu, 153.37 g/t Ag**, 0.52 g/t Au
  - **KJD629**: **1.39 m** @ **4.29% Cu**, 19.05 g/t Ag, 2.93 g/t Au from 10.20 m
    And **5.33 m** @ **2.44% Cu,** 17.10 g/t Ag, 0.71 g/t Au from 17.00 m
    Including **1.79 m** @ **5.05% Cu,** 18.09 g/t Ag, 1.26 g/t Au
  - **KJD631**: **3.55 m** @ **3.55% Cu**, 36.79 g/t Ag, 0.49 g/t Au from 82.00 m
    including **0.75 m** @ **7.30% Cu,** 55.20 g/t Ag, 0.31 g/t Au
    And **3.17 m** @ **2.11% Cu,** 21.77 g/t Ag, 0.61 g/t Au from 87.63 m
    Including **0.76 m** @ **5.79% Cu,** 43.70 g/t Ag, 1.04 g/t Au

KGL Resources (ASX:KGL) is pleased to announce high grade copper intersections within the upper Marshall and Reward Main Lodes. The five holes reported from Reward were targeted at the gaps in drilling where the 2024 mineral resource estimate[2] classified blocks as Indicated category at the edges of the Measured category zone in the proposed open pit (**Figure 1**).

Marshall Lode

Holes KJD625 and 628 targeted the upper Marshall lode and intersected high-grade copper and silver mineralisation in the oxide and transition zones, carrying the copper minerals malachite ($Cu_2(CO_3)(OH)_2$) and chalcocite (Cu_2S) respectively (**Figure 1, Figure 2**). Although the two holes are 15 m apart, the northernmost hole (KJD625) exhibits a relatively shallow oxide zone, containing predominately chalcocite below 10 metres (down hole depth). Whilst, the southernmost hole (KJD628) exhibits a relatively thicker oxide zone, containing predominantly malachite and significant silver intercepts. Assay results from the two holes were:

KJD628

- **4.15 m** @ **5.04% Cu,** 129.06 g/t Ag, 0.41 g/t Au from 15.38 m including
  1.82 m @ **8.16% Cu,** 251.14 g/t Ag, 0.56 g/t Au

KJD625

- **4.41 m** @ **6.40% Cu,** 74.79 g/t Ag, 0.33 g/t Au from 15.00 m including
  1.32 m @ **11.06% Cu,** 153.37 g/t Ag, 0.52 g/t Au

[1] All intervals in this report are estimated true thicknesses unless otherwise specified.
[2] KGL Announcement 23 May 2024 "Increase in JORC Measured Resource for Jervois Project."

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Reward Main Shoot

Hole KJD629 was aimed at the gap in drilling in the upper Main shoot and intersected 2 zones of strong copper mineralisation separated by a lower grade (<0.5% Cu) interval (**Figure 3**). The intersections are predominantly in the oxide zone with malachite being the main copper bearing mineral.

KJD629

- **1.39 m @ 4.29% Cu,** 19.05 g/t Ag, 2.93 g/t Au from 10.20 m and
- **5.33 m @ 2.44% Cu,** 17.10 g/t Ag, 0.71 g/t Au from 17.00 m including

  1.79 m @ 5.05% Cu, 18.09 g/t Ag, 1.26 g/t Au

Hole KJD631 was targeted 50 metres below hole KJD629 and intersected four sulphide zones, containing chalcopyrite and pyrite that yielded high-grade copper mineralisation (**Figure 1, Figure 4**):

KJD631

- **2.15 m @ 1.18% Cu**, 12.20 g/t Ag 0.16 g/t Au from 78.10 m and
- **3.55 m @ 3.55% Cu,** 36.79 g/t Ag, 0.49 g/t Au from 82.00 m including

  0.75 m @ 7.30% Cu, 55.20 g/t Ag, 0.31 g/t Au and
- **3.17 m @ 2.11% Cu,** 21.77 g/t Ag, 0.61 g/t Au from 87.63 m including

  0.76 m @ 5.79% Cu, 43.70 g/t Ag, 1.04 g/t Au and
- **0.70 m @ 1.43% Cu,** 7.60 g/t Ag, 0.16 g/t Au from 99.00 m

Hole KJD630 was aimed at a gap in drilling at the northern end of the proposed open pit and intersected two thin zones of oxide in the hanging wall (up to 15 m down hole depth) and another two thin zones of transition copper minerals (malachite and chalcocite) in the footwall (**Figure 1,Figure 5**).

KJD630

- **1.10 m @ 1.44% Cu,** 10.19 g/t Ag, 0.05 g/t Au from 7.50 m and
- **1.82 m @ 0.54% Cu,** 35.88 g/t Ag, 0.16 g/t Au from 11.70 m and
- **0.75 m @ 0.63% Cu,** 5.90 g/t Ag, 0.06 g/t Au from 30.00 m and
- **1.09 m @ 1.01% Cu,** 3.31 g/t Ag, 0.01 g/t Au from 33.80 m

Next Steps at Reward

The primary objective during the remainder of 2024 is to continue infill drilling of the Reward underground resource and increase confidence in the resource by upgrading inferred to indicated status.

Reward Deeps will also to be targeted for resource extensions.

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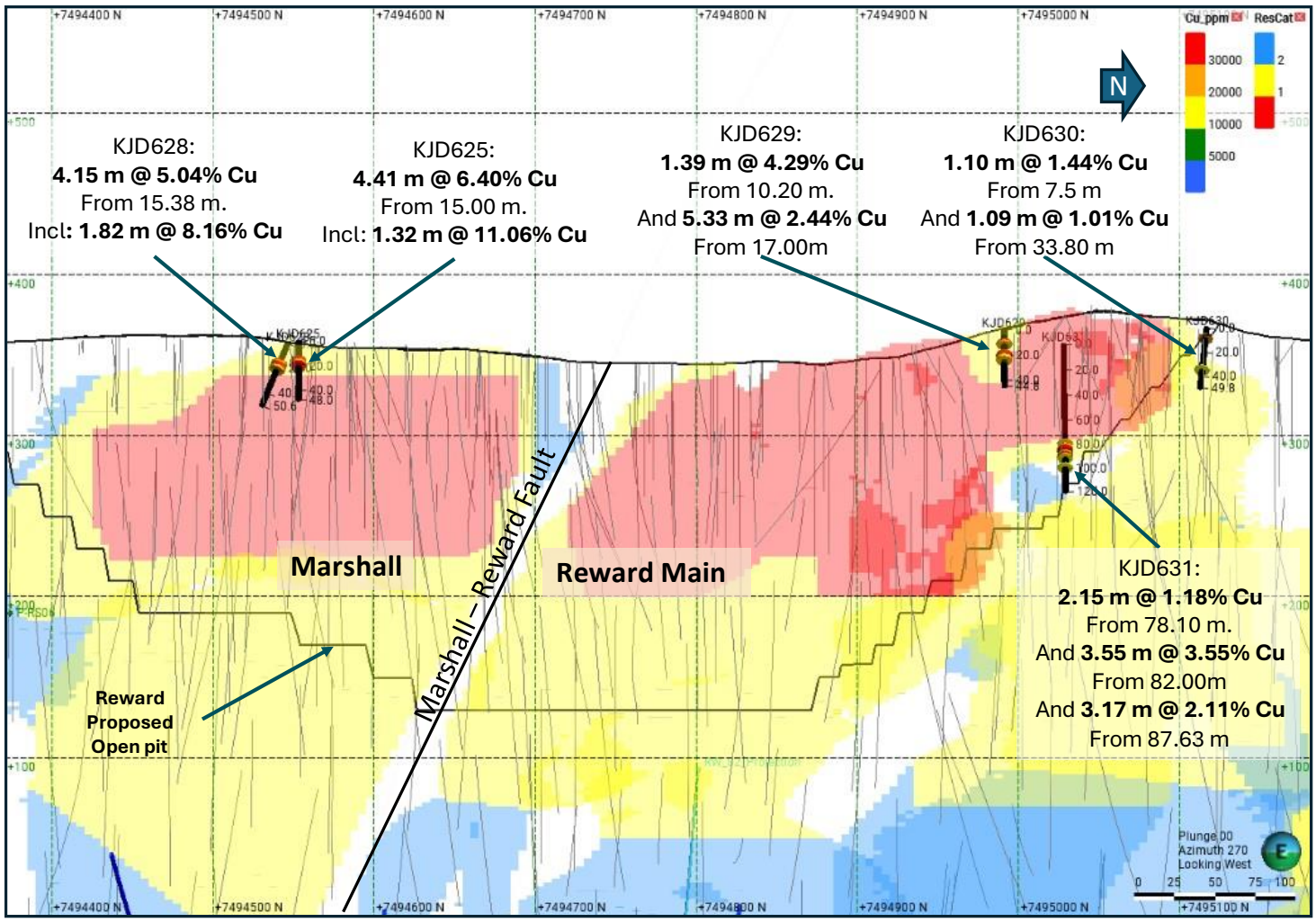

Figure 1. Long projection looking west of Reward deposit with reported drill hole intersections and 2024 resource model blocks coloured by confidence category (red= measured, yellow = indicated, blue = inferred). Previous drill hole traces in grey colour.

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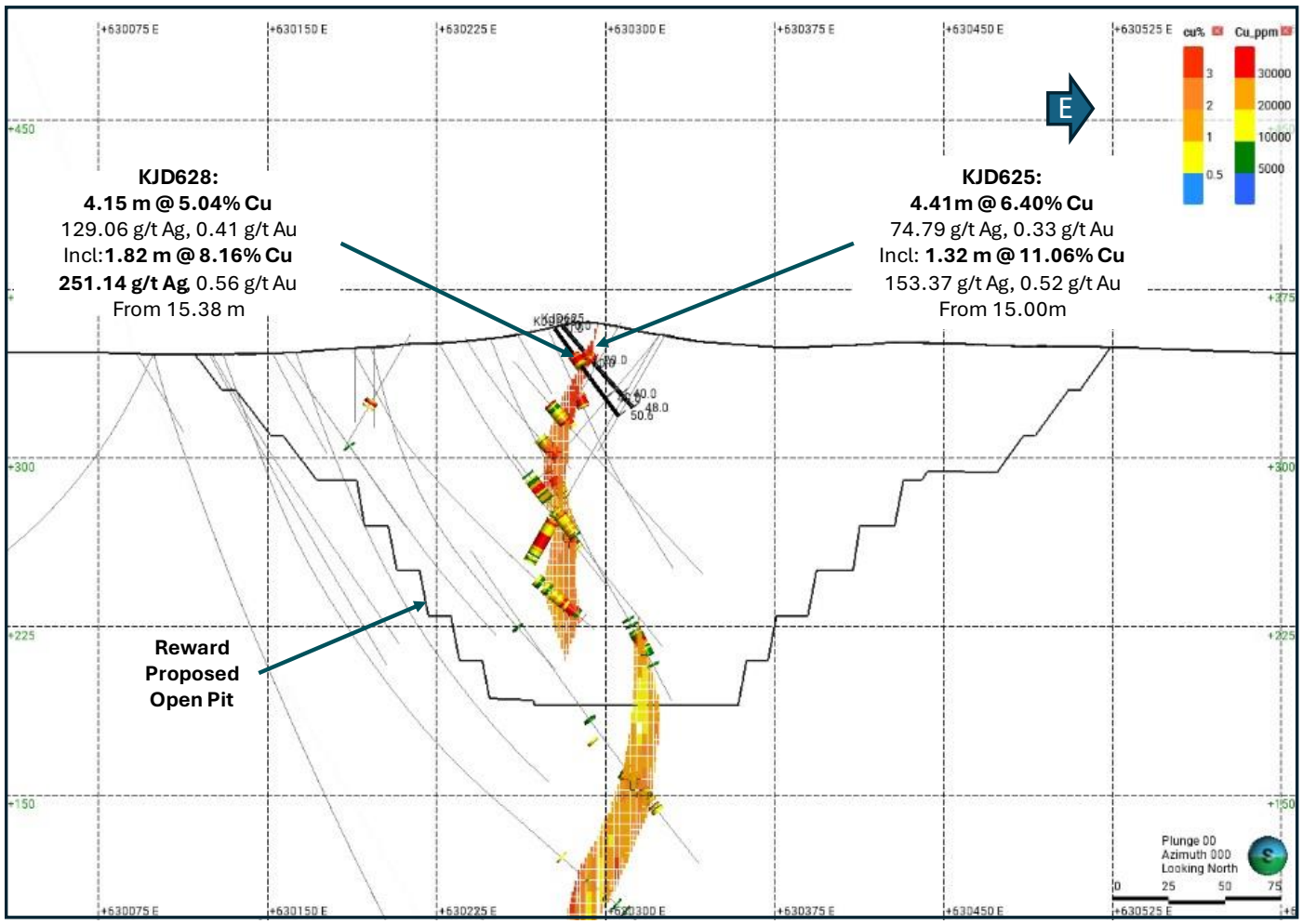

Figure 2. Marshall lode cross section through 7494547 mN looking north with reported drill hole holes coloured black and 2024 resource model blocks >0.5% Cu grade. Previous drill hole traces grey with colours showing assays >0.5% Cu.

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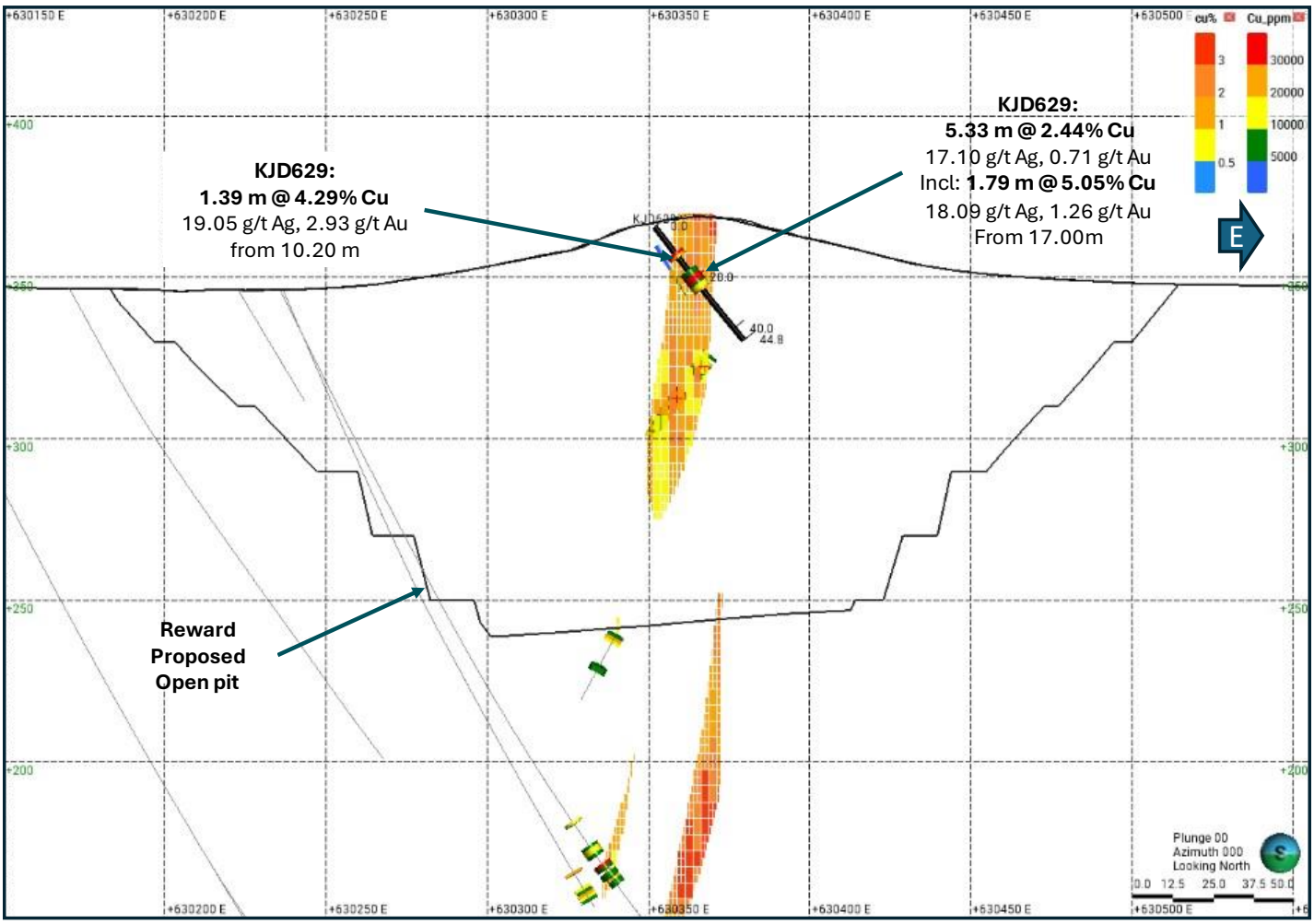

Figure 3. Reward Main lode cross section through 7494992 mN looking north with reported drill hole holes coloured black and 2024 resource model blocks >0.5% Cu grade. Previous drill hole traces grey with colours showing assays >0.5% Cu.

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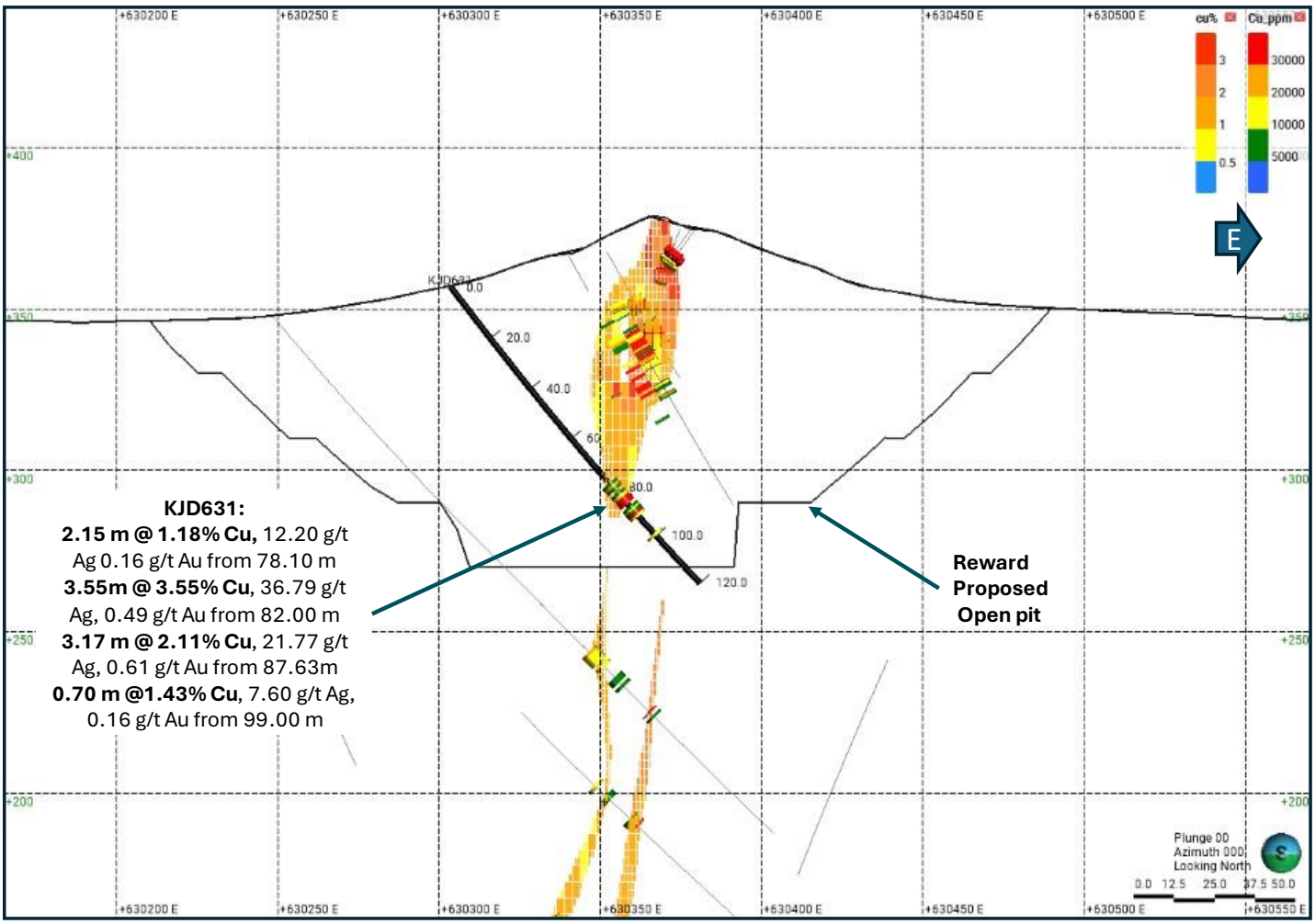

Figure 4. Reward Main lode cross section through 7495028 mN looking north with reported drill hole holes coloured black and 2024 resource model blocks >0.5% Cu grade. Previous drill hole traces grey with colours showing assays >0.5% Cu.

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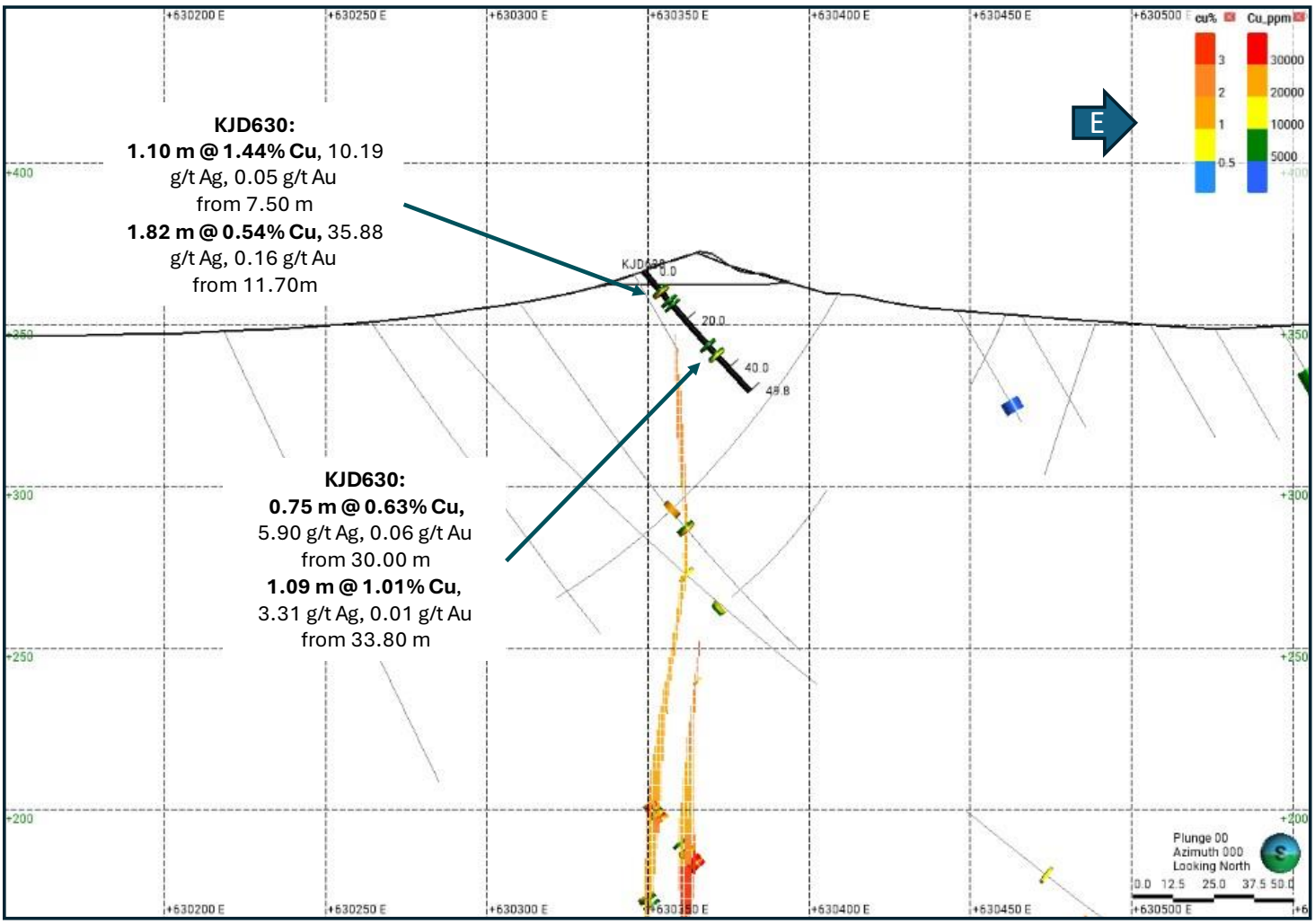

Figure 5. Reward Main lode cross section through 7495116 mN looking north with reported drill hole holes coloured black and 2024 resource model blocks >0.5% Cu grade. Previous drill hole traces grey with colours showing assays >0.5% Cu.

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Table 1. Reported drill hole collar details

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Collar		Final	Comment
				dip	azimuth (grid)	depth (m)	
KJD625	630281.55	7494552.98	357.21	-49.77	89.47	48.00	Marshall
KJD628	630277.68	7494546.31	357.49	-50.18	120.14	50.60	Marshall
KJD629	630351.84	7494991.23	366.30	-52.48	90.69	44.80	Reward
KJD630	630348.63	7495117.04	365.26	-49.28	99.56	49.80	Reward
KJD631	630303.98	7495028.20	356.57	-52.34	90.89	120.00	Reward

Table 2. Reported drill holes intercept summary.

Hole ID	Depth From m	Depth To m	Downhole Thickness m	Estimated True Thickness m	Cu %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Lode
KJD625	15.00	21.00	6.00	4.41	6.40	74.79	0.33	0.38	0.35	Marshall
incl	15.70	17.50	1.80	1.32	11.06	153.37	0.52	0.74	0.38	
KJD628	15.38	21.80	6.42	4.15	5.04	129.06	0.41	0.57	0.45	Marshall
incl	17.18	20.00	2.82	1.82	8.16	251.14	0.56	1.10	0.35	
KJD629	10.20	12.20	2.00	1.39	4.29	19.05	2.93	0.26	0.12	Reward Main shoot
KJD629	17.00	24.60	7.60	5.33	2.44	17.10	0.71	0.15	0.14	
incl	18.82	21.38	2.56	1.79	5.05	18.09	1.26	0.26	0.17	
KJD631	78.10	81.00	2.90	2.15	1.18	12.20	0.16	0.11	0.39	Reward Main shoot
KJD631	82.00	86.73	4.73	3.55	3.55	36.79	0.49	0.07	0.15	
incl	85.00	86.00	1.00	0.75	7.30	55.20	0.31	0.06	0.25	
KJD631	87.63	91.83	4.20	3.17	2.11	21.77	0.61	0.04	0.20	
incl	90.00	91.01	1.01	0.76	5.79	43.70	1.04	0.05	0.39	
KJD631	99.00	99.94	0.94	0.70	1.43	7.60	0.16	0.12	0.07	
KJD630	7.50	9.00	1.50	1.10	1.44	10.19	0.05	0.05	0.97	Reward HW
	11.70	14.20	2.50	1.82	0.54	35.88	0.16	0.15	0.19	
	30.00	31.00	1.00	0.75	0.63	5.90	0.06	0.11	0.23	Reward Main shoot
	33.80	35.25	1.45	1.09	1.01	3.31	0.01	0.09	0.17	

This announcement has been approved by the directors of KGL Resources Limited.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr James Lally, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geologists. Dr Lally is employed by KGL Resources as a consultant through Mining Associates Pty Ltd. He has over 25 years of 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 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Lally consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Reward Resource information was first released to the market on 23/05/2024 and complies with JORC 2012. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Forward Looking statements

This release includes certain forward-looking statements. The words "forecast", "estimate", "like", "anticipate", "project", "opinion", "should", "could", "may", "target" and other similar expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein, including without limitation, statements regarding forecast cash flows and potential mineralisation, resources and reserves, exploration results and future expansion plans and development objectives of KGL are forward-looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties. Although every effort has been made to verify such forward-looking statements, there can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. You should therefore not place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

Statements regarding plans with respect to the Company's mineral properties may contain forward-looking statements. Statements in relation to future matters can only be made where the Company has a reasonable basis for making those statements.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

1.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.*	• At Jervois diamond drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying described in this announcement. Core samples comprised a mixture of sawn HQ quarter core and sawn NQ half core. Sample lengths were generally 1m, but at times length were adjusted to consider geological contacts. • All reported holes in this announcement diamond drilled with NQ core from surface • Hole KJD631 sample half core. • All other four holes sampled full core to avoid sample lost due to friable nature of the core. •
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).*	• Reported drilling utilised HQ3 and NQ diameter coring equipment depending on depth of drilling. Coring diameters for reported holes are summarised in Table A. • Navigational drilling techniques were utilised for drilling Marshall Lode and Rockface deep targets, with reported holes in these areas being wedged from earlier-drilled "parent" holes at depths specified in Table A. • Diamond drilling was cored from surface for the reported Reward open pit holes. • Oriented core has been measured for the recent KGL drilling.
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.*	• Core recovery for reported drill holes was >95% with the mineralised zones having virtually 100% recovery. • No evidence has been found for any relationship between sample recovery and copper grade and there are no biases in the sampling with respect to copper grade and recovery.
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.*	• All KGL diamond core samples were geologically logged. Logging in conjunction with multi-element assays is appropriate for mineral resource estimation. • Core samples were also orientated and logged for geotechnical information. • All logging has been converted to quantitative and qualitative codes in the KGL Access database. • All relevant intersections were logged.

Hole ID	Sampled		Sample type
	from 'm'	to 'm'	
KJD625	5	33	Full core
KJD628	5	34	Full core
KJD629	7	33.8	Full core
KJD630	5.7	38	Full core
KJD631	67.6	110	Half core

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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.*	• The following describes the recent KGL sampling and assaying process: – HQ core was quartered with a diamond saw and generally sampled at 1 m intervals with samples lengths adjusted at geological contacts; – NQ core was halved with a diamond saw and generally sampled at 1 m intervals with samples lengths adjusted at geological contacts; – Diamond core samples are crushed to 70% passing 2mm and then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. – Two quarter core field duplicates were taken for every 20m samples by Jinka Minerals and KGL Resources. – All sampling methods and sample sizes are deemed appropriate for mineral resource estimation
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• KGL drilling has QAQC data that includes standards, duplicates and laboratory checks. In ore zones standards are added at a ratio of 1:10 and duplicates and blanks 1:20. • Base metal samples are assayed using a four-acid digest with an ICP AES finish. Gold samples are assayed by Aqua Regia with an ICP MS finish. Samples over 1ppm Au are re-assayed by Fire Assay with an AAS finish. • All assay methods were deemed appropriate at the time of undertaking.
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.*	• Data is validated on entry into the MS Access database, using Database check queries and Maxwell's DataShed. • Further validation is conducted when data is imported into Micromine and Leapfrog Geo software
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.*	• For the KGL drilling surface collar surveys were picked up using a Trimble DGPS, with accuracy to 1 cm or better. • Downhole surveys were taken during drilling with an Axis Champ gyro instrument. • All drilling by Jinka Minerals and KGL is referenced on the MGA 94 Zone 53 grid. All downhole magnetic surveys were converted to MGA 94 grid. • For Reward there are concerns about the accuracy of some of the historic drillhole collars. There are virtually no preserved historic collars for checking. • There is no documentation for the downhole survey method for the historic drilling. • Topography was mapped using Trimble DGPS and LIDAR
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.*	• Drilling at Rockface was on nominal 50m centres with downhole sampling on 1m intervals. • The drill spacing for all areas is appropriate for resource estimation and the relevant classifications applied. • A small amount of sample compositing has been applied to some of the near surface historic drilling.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Holes were drilled perpendicular to the strike of the mineralisation; the default dip angle is -60° but holes vary from -45° to -80°. • Drilling orientations are considered appropriate, and no obvious sampling bias was detected.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were stored in sealed polyweave bags on site and transported to the laboratory at regular intervals by KGL staff or a transport contractor.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The sampling techniques are regularly reviewed internally and by external consultants.

1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 Jervois Project is within EL25429 and EL28082 100% owned by Jinka Minerals and operated by Kentor Minerals (NT), both wholly owned subsidiaries of KGL Resources. • The Jervois Project is covered by Mineral Claims and an Exploration licence owned by KGL Resources subsidiary Jinka Minerals.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration was primarily conducted by Reward Minerals, MIM and Plenty River.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• EL25429 and EL28082 lie on the Huckitta 1: 250 000 map sheet (SF 53-11). The tenement is located mainly within the Palaeo-Proterozoic Bonya Schist on the northeastern boundary of the Arunta Orogenic Domain. The Arunta Orogenic Domain in the north-western part of the tenement is overlain unconformably by Neo-Proterozoic sediments of the Georgina Basin. • The stratabound mineralisation for the project consists of a series of complex, narrow, structurally controlled, sub-vertical sulphide/magnetite-rich deposits hosted by Proterozoic-aged, amphibolite grade metamorphosed sediments of the Arunta Inlier. • Mineralisation is characterised by veinlets and disseminations of chalcopyrite in association with magnetite. In the oxide zone which is vertically limited malachite, azurite, chalcocite are the main Cu-minerals. • Massive to semi-massive galena in association with sphalerite occur locally in high grade lenses of limited extent with oxide equivalents including cerussite and anglesite in the oxide zone. Generally, these lenses are associated with more carbonate-rich host rocks occurring at Green Parrot, Reward and Bellbird North.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.*
		• Drill hole details are given in Table A in the body of the report.
		• For mineralised intercept depths refer to Table B in the body of the report.

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.*	• Minimum grade cut-off is 0.5% Cu for intersections above 200m RL • Minimum grade cut-off is 1.0% Cu for intersections below 200m RL • Aggregate intercepts use length-weighting. • No top-cuts are applied nor considered necessary • No metal equivalents are used
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').*	• All intercept lengths in this announcement are estimated true widths. In the main deposit areas, the lode geometries are well constrained and are used to estimate true widths to within 0.25 m.
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 body of the report
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.*	• Narrow and/or low-grade intersections of known lodes at Rockface are included in this 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.*	• Outcrop mapping of exploration targets using Real time DGPS. • IP, Magnetics, Gravity, Downhole EM are all used for targeting • Metallurgical studies are well advanced including recovery of the payable metals including Cu, Ag and Au. • Deleterious elements such as Pb Zn Bi and F are modelled
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.*	• The current report relates to infill and mineral resource confirmatory drilling and is ongoing • Brownfields and greenfield drilling has also commenced • Additional IP and DHEM surveys are planned