

CGN Completes Maiden Drilling at Tantor and Secures Heritage Clearance for 2024 Exploration Programs

West Arunta explorer **CGN Resources Limited (ASX: CGR, or “the Company”)** has completed maiden drilling of the EIS co-funded Tantor target to the planned depth of 555.5m. Furthermore the Company has been granted heritage clearance for all of its exploration programs in 2024.

Highlights:

- **Maiden drillhole at Tantor complete intersecting multiple newly discovered ultramafic sills.**
 - **pXRF results provide elevated nickel values to be followed up with lab assays**
 - **Adjacent magnetic target at Tantor remains untested.**
 - **Ultramafic units provide further support for Shep nickel target.**
 - **Secured heritage clearance for all 2024 programs.**
 - **Major drilling and geophysical programs at IOCG, Ni & REE targets planned for 2024.**
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CGN Resources Managing Director Stan Wholley commented:

"It was satisfying to complete our first deep hole at our Tantor target, which revealed considerable new information on the geology and stratigraphy of the area. The most interesting and potentially economically significant aspect was the presence of multiple ultramafic sills, which are known host rocks to nickel sulphide deposits globally. Field based handheld portable (pXRF) investigations indicate elevated nickel results which we will confirm with assays, expected in January.

The revelation of ultramafic rocks, which were previously unknown in the region, has significant positive ramifications for the adjacent Tantor magnetic target and further afield at our Shep nickel target.

We have also received positive news that our recently completed heritage survey has cleared all programs we plan to undertake in 2024. This provides a clear path for a major exploration program in 2024 at the six high priority target areas of Tantor, Surus, Shep, Hathi, Snorky and Horton. The Company remains well funded following its \$10m IPO capital raise in October, positioning the Company for success in achieving discovery at the Webb Project."

2023 Drilling Completed

CGN Resources has taken the first step in the substantial exploration programs for the Webb Project by completing the maiden diamond drill hole at Tantor to a depth of 555.5m. The hole was centred on a regionally significant gravity anomaly with a modelled target depth of 300-600m+. It was supported by \$180k in exploration incentive scheme (EIS) grant funding from the WA Government.

The hole has provided significant new data on the geology of this highly prospective region. The most significant aspect of the drilling is the discovery of a series of ultramafic sills. Ultramafic rocks are host rocks to some of the most important nickel sulphide deposits globally and CGN Resources

is pleased to have demonstrated these rocks are present within the project. This has significant implications for the adjacent magnetic target at Tantor and wider implications for the Shep nickel target.

The ultramafic units are significantly more magnetic than the hosting sedimentary lithologies and may explain the significant magnetic feature to the north of the Tantor hole (Figure 2). The magnetic feature is shallower than the predicted gravity anomaly, which was the target of TNTDD001. This may allow for the use of RC drilling for future exploration at the target.

The sills have intruded a thick sequence of Bitter Springs Formation comprising interbedded siltstone and sandstone with significant carbonate content. The ultramafic sills range from 1-29 m in thickness (downhole). The largest sills occur at 158-179 m and 205-234 m (downhole) in addition to a series of smaller sills deeper ranging from 1-3 m (Figure 2). The two thicker ultramafic units have elevated nickel, chromium, vanadium and titanium values based on pXRF results and minor sulphides (logged as pyrite). The pXRF values are not calibrated nor representative of the whole rock geochemistry and as such will be followed up with geochemical analysis in Perth with results expected in January. These results will assist the Company with target refining for future work at Tantor.

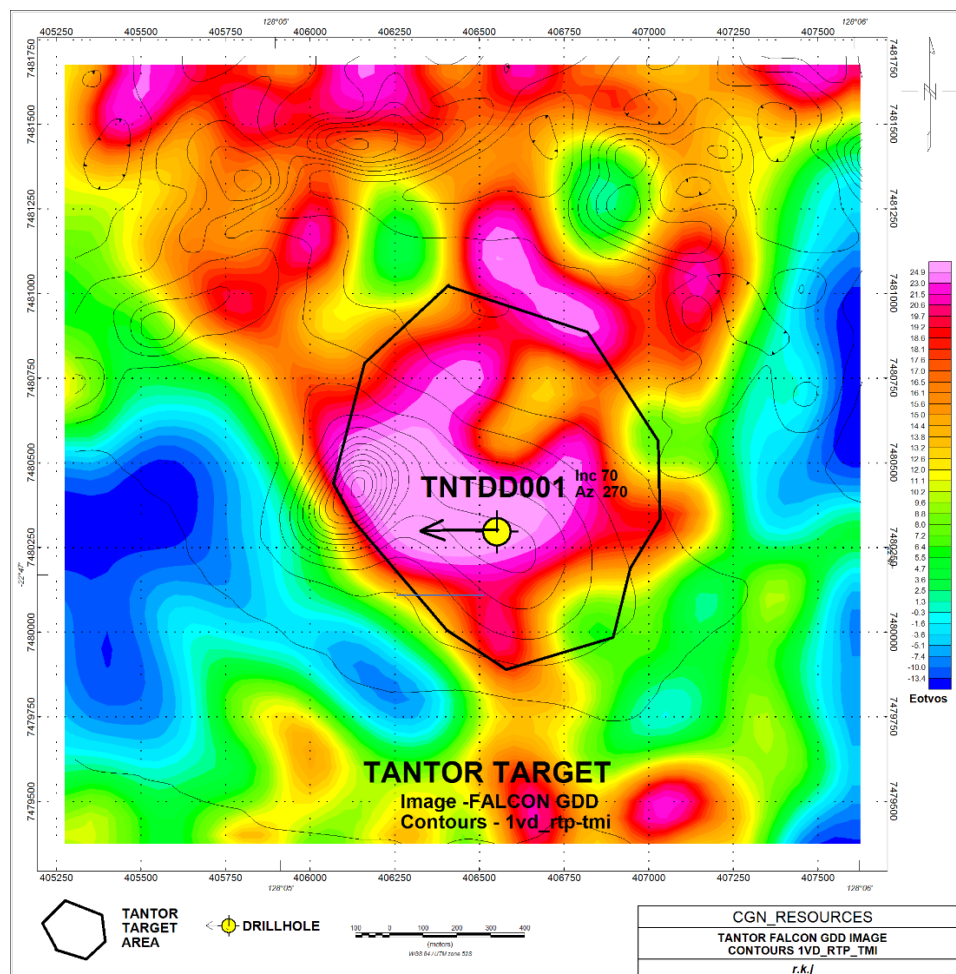


Figure 1. Collar location plan over FALCON® airborne gravity vertical gravity gradient image (GDD) and magnetic first vertical derivative total magnetic intensity (1VD TMI) contours

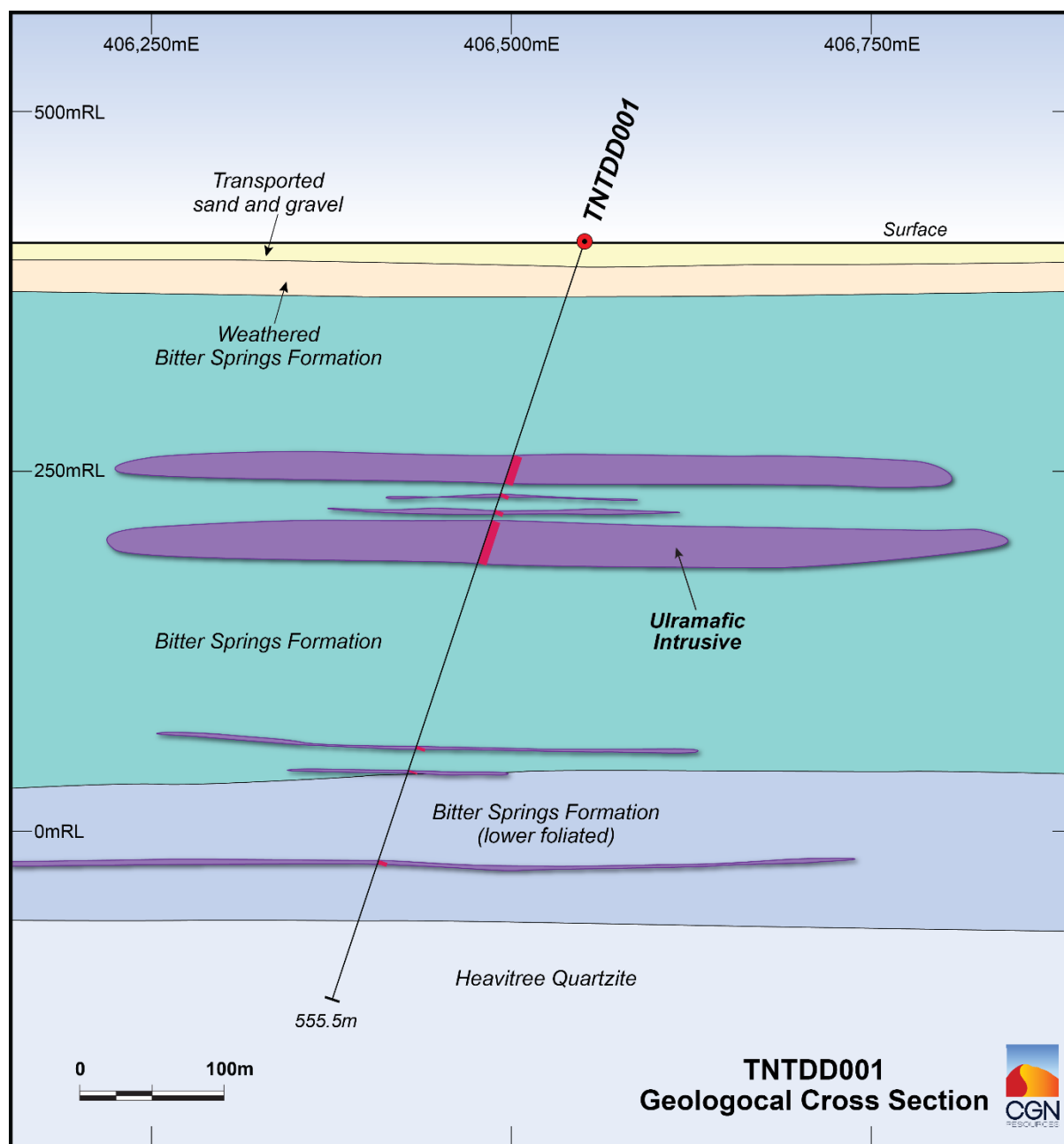


Figure 2. Schematic Cross Section Tantor TNTDD001

Testing of the IOCG target potential for Tantor remains incomplete as no lithologies with IOCG affinities were intersected. It is possible the ultramafic sills are responsible for the gravity anomaly at Tantor, but given the larger sills are above the modelled target depth, it does not align well with the geophysical data.

The intersection of ultramafic sills provides empirical support for the hypothesis that the significant nickel anomaly identified in drillhole W14RC009 at the Shep target may have a genetic link to ultramafic magmatism. The magnetic feature at Shep had been interpreted by the Company as having sill-like features (Figure 3) related to mafic or ultramafic rocks. RC drilling to test this target is scheduled for early Q2 2024.

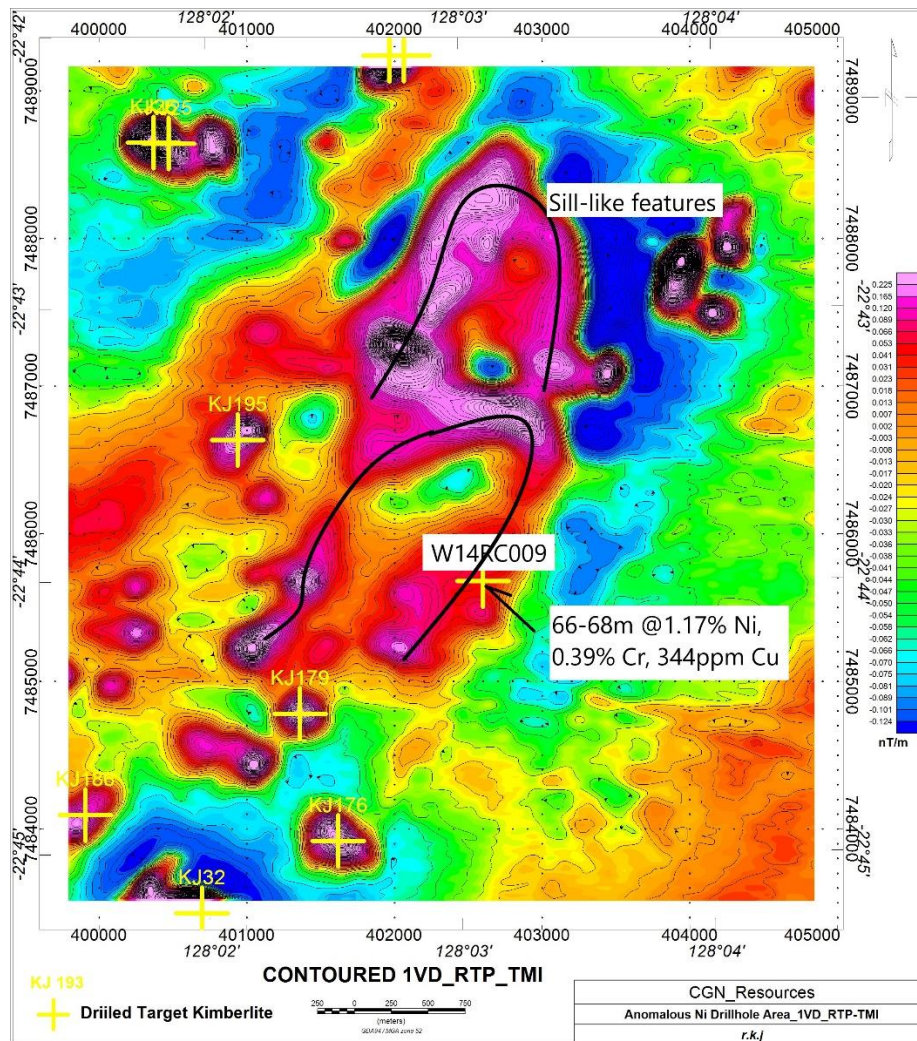


Figure 3. Shep Target showing location of W14RC009 and the interpreted sill-like feature on first vertical derivative (1VD), reduced to pole total magnetic intensity image (RTP TMI).

The team have installed the required access track and pad for Surus drilling, however, due to substantial fires burning in the target area and continued weather instability, the drill rig and camp will not be able to mobilise to the Surus site and it will now form part of the 2024 program.

Heritage Clearance Program

CGN Resources successfully completed ground work on a broad scale heritage clearance survey via car and helicopter from 16-20 October 2023. The clearance program covered all of the proposed programs for 2024 (and 2025), including ground gravity and IP surveys at Tantor, Surus, Snorky and Horton, an EM survey at Shep and grid drilling patterns over the six main targets (Figure 4). The Company is pleased to report in-principle approval for these exploration programs, a critical step that facilitates the onset of detailed planning and scheduling for the subsequent year's exploratory efforts. Final clearance, solidifying the Company's ability to proceed, is expected with the delivery of the conclusive survey report, anticipated within the next month.

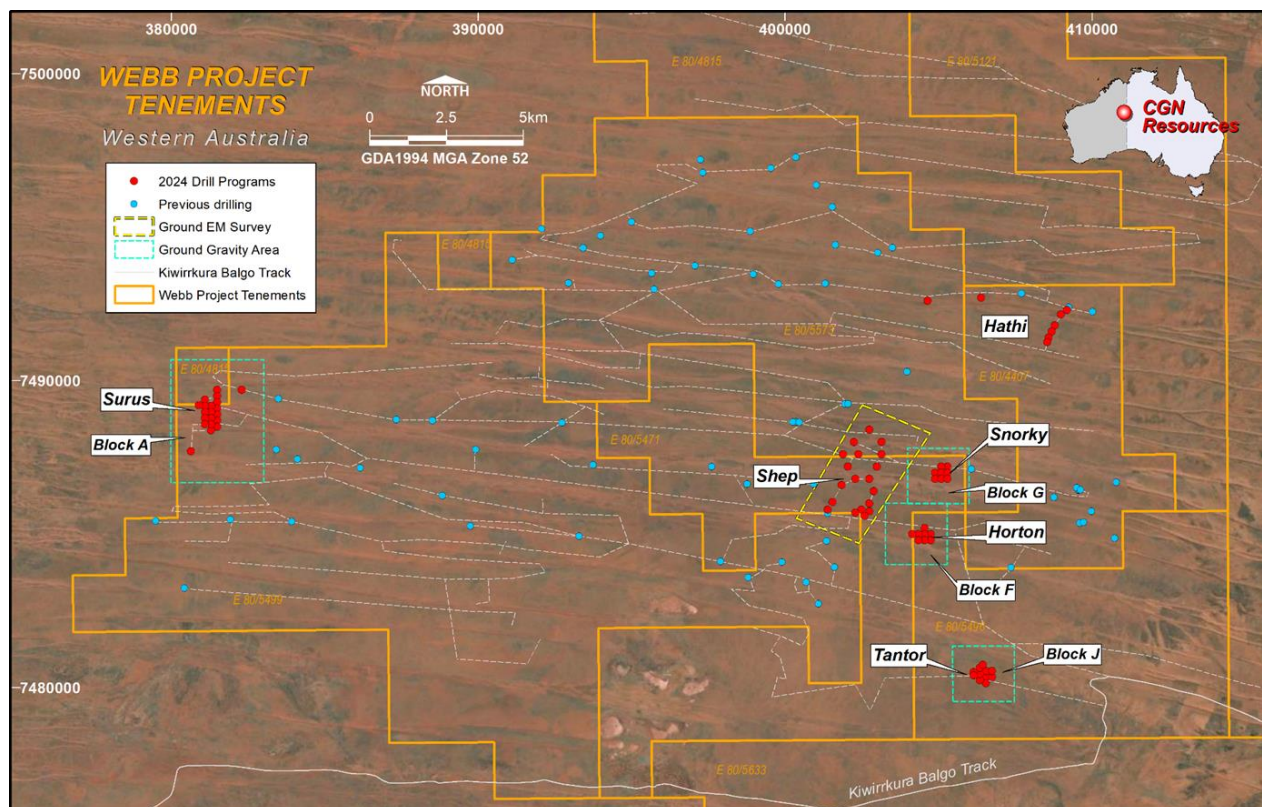


Figure 4. 2024 exploration programs - heritage cleared areas

Exploration Plans

CGN Resources is actively engaged in target refinement and comprehensive planning for its 2024 exploration campaign, positioning the Company for success in achieving discovery at the Webb Project. The Company's substantial exploration and evaluation programs planned for 2024 will aim to test all six high priority targets – Tantor, Surus, Shep, Hathi, Snorky and Horton (Figure 5). Geophysical survey providers have been selected for the ground gravity, induced polarisation and ground electromagnetic surveys, which will commence in February 2024. The Company is set to have drill rigs operational on-site by the start of Q2. The initial efforts will focus on mobilising an RC rig to evaluate the Shep and Hathi targets, as well as to commence pre-collars for deeper diamond drilling at the IOCG targets.

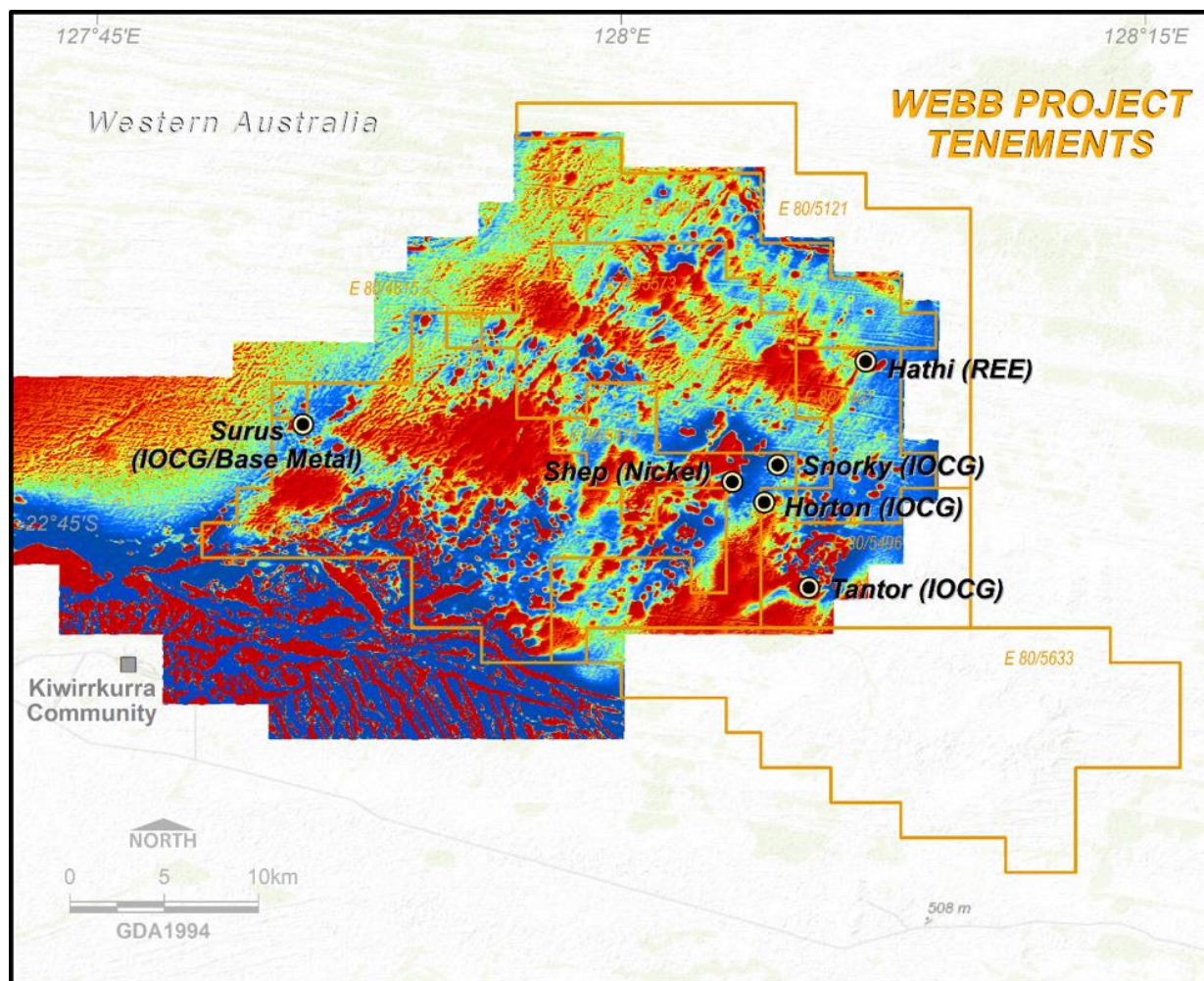


Figure 5. Target location Plan on first vertical derivative (1VD), reduced to pole total magnetic intensity image (RTP TMI).

Project Overview

CGN Resources' flagship Webb Project encompasses a significant 948km² 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 specialty metals within a mineral-rich terrain that has seen limited prior exploration.

The Webb Project is situated within one of Australia's most active exploration districts, the West Arunta Orogen (WAO), which is currently experiencing high levels of interest and activity. The Webb Project is surrounded by prominent mining corporations 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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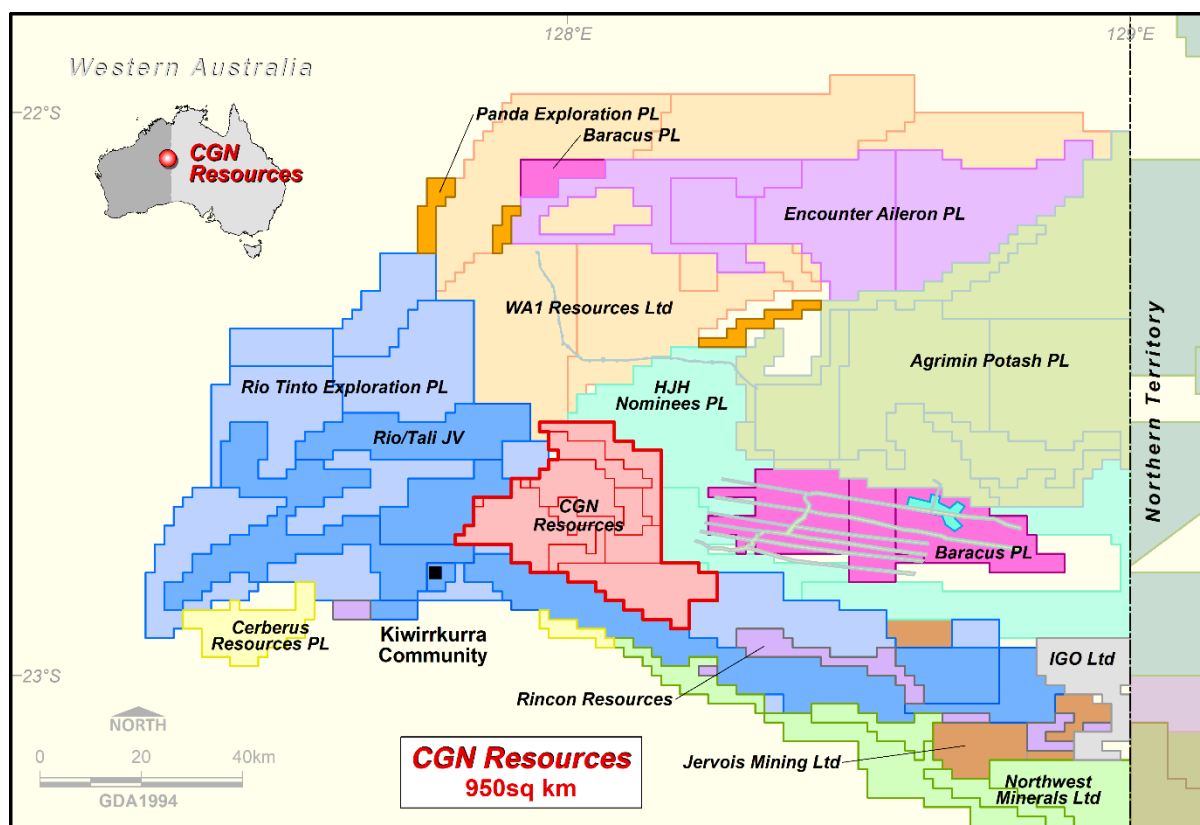


Figure 6. Location of CGN's Webb Project in the West Arunta, Western Australia.

ENDS

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

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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.

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	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>pXRF spot analysis was completed on whole diamond HQ or NQ core. This was completed as at least one per metre and selected based on observed geology and sample competency where suitable intact core was available.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><i>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.).</i></p>	<p>A single hole of diamond core of HQ to 161.8m and NQ diameter to 555.5m as reported in this announcement.</p> <p>Previous drilling consisted of RC and aircore drilling.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The drilling was reconnaissance in nature, primarily aimed at identifying rock type, and tectonic setting. Samples were retained in standard drill core trays.</p> <p>Diamond Core sample recovery is generally >95%% with minor zones of broken core having lower recoveries.</p>
Logging	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i></p>	<p>None of the drillholes have been geophysically logged or surveyed for orientation.</p> <p>The drill hole in this release was angled and structural information was collected.</p> <p>Drill core from the entire depth of each hole were logged.</p>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	The diamond hole was logged for geology, structures, alteration, magnetic susceptibility and RQD
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	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. All of these measurements are point data collected to help refine our sampling strategy. These data are not calibrated and provided indicative results of elemental grades only.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>pXRF data was obtained using a Bruker S1 Titan Handheld XTF Spectrometer with a 20 second read time for each beam.</p> <p>Standards are checked against expected lab values and recalibrations are completed if issues are identified.</p> <p>No calibration factors were applied.</p> <p>No cross checks against laboratory values have been obtained.</p>
Location of data points	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>As this is a preliminary exploration phase, survey of all boreholes for the exploration programs was completed by using handheld global positioning system (GPS) equipment.</p> <p>All sites have been clearly identified for subsequent survey work to ensure accurate survey control for any project areas.</p> <p>Datum GDA 94 and projection MGAZ52 was used.</p>

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		As this is an early stage of exploration the topographic surface was also captured by GPS and regional 1 second SRTM information.
Data spacing and distribution	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<p>No resources have been reported from these exploration data.</p> <p>A single hole has been completed and reported in this announcement.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Core sampling was nominally 1 metre samples however smaller sample lengths were submitted to honour geological boundaries and to reflect areas of mineralisation.</p> <p>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.</p>
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Sample security was ensured under a chain of custody between onsite personnel and the relevant laboratories being utilised.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audit has been completed.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>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 Tjamaru Tjamaru 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 a 86% interest in Meteoric's rights on E80/4506. Heritage clearance surveys have been completed.</p> <p>Exploration took place on granted tenements with no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	There has been no prior on-ground exploration for base metals in the area. Previous exploration focused on diamondiferous kimberlite pipes.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i>	The exploration project area is located in the Lake Mackay region of the Gibson Desert

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		<p>which is within the southern portion of the Webb 1:250,000 geological map.</p> <p>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 Proterozoic aged Heavitree Quartzite which in turn is overlain by limestone and dolomite of the Bitter Springs Formation and then by Neoproterozoic aged fluvial and deltaic sandstones, siltstones and mudstones known as the Angas Hills Formation. These sequences are interpreted to overlay Archaean aged basement rocks of the Arunta Complex.</p> <p>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 km².</p>
Drillhole information	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>easting and northing of the drillhole collar</i>• <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar</i>• <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i>• <i>downhole length and interception depth</i>• <i>hole length.</i> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>A list of the drillholes completed along with associated data is provided in Appendix 1.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>Averaging techniques are not applicable to the current exploration results.</p>

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Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	As the intrusions were identified from a centrally located drillhole, the areal extent and geometry of has not been determined other than by interpretation of the associated aeromagnetic data.
Diagrams	<p><i>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.</i></p>	Refer to the text.
Balanced reporting	<p><i>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.</i></p>	All available information has been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>A regional 400 m line spaced aeromagnetic survey flown by the GSWA. It was this data that highlighted the presence of “bulls-eye” magnetic anomalies which were interpreted to be intrusive bodies, possibly kimberlites.</p> <p>A detailed 150 m line spaced aeromagnetic survey over a 65 km² 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 “bulls-eye” magnetic targets.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Townend Mineralogy Laboratory described a total 16 drill chip samples in 2013 (one), 2014 (two) and 2015 (13).</p>
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p>	Drill testing of untested magnetic anomalies will continue aimed at confirming the presence of ultramafic intrusive bodies and

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		<p>providing material to test for the presence of base metal anomalies.</p> <p>Additionally four- 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.</p>

Appendix 1. Webb Project Drill Hole Collars

Drill Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Datum	Zone	Azimuth	Dip	Drill Type	Total Depth (m)
TNTDD001	406550	7480300	GDA94	52L	270	-70	DDH	555.5
W13AC001	393300	7484935	GDA94	52L	0	-90	AC	96
W13AC002	389755	7485270	GDA94	52L	0	-90	AC	107
W13AC003	388840	7486260	GDA94	52L	0	-90	AC	74
W13AC004	386168	7487153	GDA94	52L	0	-90	AC	79
W13AC005	392740	7488630	GDA94	52L	0	-90	AC	82
W13AC006	406085	7487125	GDA94	52L	0	-90	AC	66
W13AC007	410755	7484870	GDA94	52L	0	-90	AC	49
W13AC008	409620	7485370	GDA94	52L	0	-90	AC	86
W13AC009	409578	7486436	GDA94	52L	0	-90	AC	54
W13AC009	409578	7486436	GDA94	52L	0	-90	AC	39
W13AC010	400369	7488650	GDA94	52L	0	-90	AC	84
W13AC011	400269	7488650	GDA94	52L	0	-90	AC	90
W13AC012	400471	7488643	GDA94	52L	0	-90	AC	57
W13AC013	401964	7489240	GDA94	52L	0	-90	AC	86
W13AC014	402064	7489240	GDA94	52L	0	-90	AC	73
W13AC015	409550	7486460	GDA94	52L	0	-90	AC	80
W13AC016	409520	7486510	GDA94	52L	0	-90	AC	69
W13AC017	409745	7485385	GDA94	52L	0	-90	AC	85
W13AC018	410000	7485740	GDA94	52L	0	-90	AC	41
W13AC019	408778	7486205	GDA94	52L	0	-90	AC	57
W13AC020	409645	7486445	GDA94	52L	0	-90	AC	42
W13AC021	410809	7486692	GDA94	52L	0	-90	AC	89
W13AC022	403985	7490290	GDA94	52L	0	-90	AC	55
W13AC023	395748	7492971	GDA94	52L	0	-90	AC	56
W14RC001	401360	7484781	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	160
W14RC002	401618	7483920	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	148
W14RC003	400696	7483429	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	82
W14RC004	401103	7482732	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	142
W14RC005	399907	7484094	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	120
W14RC006	398811	7483595	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	112
W14RC007	397906	7484110	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	130
W14RC008	401402	7485680	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	148
W14RC009	402598	7485680	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	110
W14RC010	400937	7486635	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	88
W14RC011	398778	7486635	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	124
W14RC012	397623	7487200	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	140
W14RC013	393756	7487256	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	172
W14RC014	383434	7487750	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	202
W14RC015	384125	7487440	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	120
W14RC016	389930	7487760	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	136
W14RC017	407379	7483914	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	94
W14RC018	383940	7485415	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	82
W14RC019	381932	7485475	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	100

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W14RC020	379506	7485432	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	112
W14RC021	380440	7483245	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	112
W14RC022	387350	7488730	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	136
W14RC023	383504	7489412	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	124
W14RC024	388520	7488705	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	120
W14RC025	403514	7494329	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	140
W14RC026	401549	7495653	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	112
W14RC027	398879	7494860	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	124
W14RC028	395015	7495168	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	120
W14RC029	401027	7496362	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	100
W14RC030	399553	7496915	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	130
W14RC031	397249	7497198	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	140
W14RC032	397336	7496777	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	120
W14RC033	400370	7497275	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	154
W14RC034	394000	7494718	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	120
W14RC035	392078	7494948	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	140
W14RC036	393436	7494324	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	130
W14RC037	397073	7493745	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	136
W14RC038	395670	7493495	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	160
W14RC039	391127	7493933	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	120
W14RC040	392954	7493178	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	140
W14RC041	398978	7493470	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	120
W14RC042	399800	7493140	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	154
W14RC043	401323	7493169	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	118
W14RC044	407715	7492845	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	120
W14RC045	409256	7492390	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	100
W14RC046	410028	7492239	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	90
W14RC047	403033	7494163	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	130
W14RC048	401650	7494418	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	124
W18RC001	409382	7494998	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	50
W18RC002	409380	7485200	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	43
W18RC003	408327	7494976	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	63
W18RC004	405695	7496851	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	40
W18RC005	405797	7496949	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	94
W18RC006	399288	7501245	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	93
W18RC007	394796	7501998	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	81
W18RC008	395266	7502058	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	60
W18RC009	399423	7501401	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	49
W18RC010	406000	7496700	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	84
W18RC011	401434	7497606	GDA94	52L	0	-90	RC	64

Note: AC is Aircore, RC is Reverse Circulation, DDH is Diamond Core