ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
12th August 2024

Exploration Update Webb Project – Airborne Gravity Gradiometry Survey Commencing

Highlights:

- **Xcalibur Smart Mapping to commence airborne gravity survey in mid-August.**
- **Survey to cover new target areas at Elmer, Kandula and Mahmud.**
- **The survey is targeting large magmatic intrusive carbonatites and IOCG.**
- **Assay results returned for RC and diamond drilling at Shep, Hathi and Surus.**

CGN Resources Limited (**ASX: CGR, or "the Company"**) is pleased to announce the next phase of exploration will commence at the Webb Project on August the 13th. Xcalibur Smart Mapping, an industry-leading airborne geophysical contractor will complete a 1600 line-kilometre high-resolution FALCON® Airborne Gravity Gradiometry (AGG) survey. The AGG survey will also collect high-quality aeromagnetic data which will significantly enhance the resolution of the existing data at the new targets. The survey will focus on target areas in the north and south that exhibit favourable geological settings for large magmatic intrusives such as carbonatites and iron-oxide copper-gold (IOCG) mineral systems (see Figure 1).

Carbonatites are typically dense carbonate rich intrusions that occur proximal to dilational jogs associated with regional structures. The Luni deposit (ASX: WA1) and Crean / Hurley (ASX: ENR) are reported to be Nb and REE rich carbonatites situated in such positions and similar structures can be traced onto the Webb Project. The northern targets (Kandula and Elmer) abut WA1 tenure. These targets exhibit flexures on major structures that suggest a favourable geological regime and potentially shallower (<100m) Neo-Proterozoic cover The Mahmud target area in the southern section of the project, is an area with thin basin cover and a complex magnetic signature with the potential for copper-gold or intrusive related base metal mineralisation.

The Company has received all our assay results from the recent drilling campaigns. The results were weakly anomalous (Appendix 1) with elevated rare earths associated brecciated mafic intrusive pipes and elevated nickel, silver and zinc within mafic and ultramafic intrusive rocks. The results indicated some fertility is present and possibly some distal geochemical signatures. The results will assist CGN to vector into additional prospective target areas generated from geophysical surveys.

CGN Resources Managing Director Stan Wholley commented:

"These initial drill results have provided new insights on the geology and structures of this sparsely drilled project and it is exciting to be embarking on the next phase of exploration at the Webb Project. We have an exceptional land package in a highly prospective terrain and remain well funded with $6.5m in cash. This provides a great platform to move forward with our next phase of exploration at the project. The upcoming geophysical survey will collect high resolution gravity and magnetic data over previously unexplored parts of our expansive tenure package in the West Arunta. This combination of geophysical surveys has proven to be a powerful tool for high impact exploration in the West Arunta region which has led to several major discoveries so far in the region."

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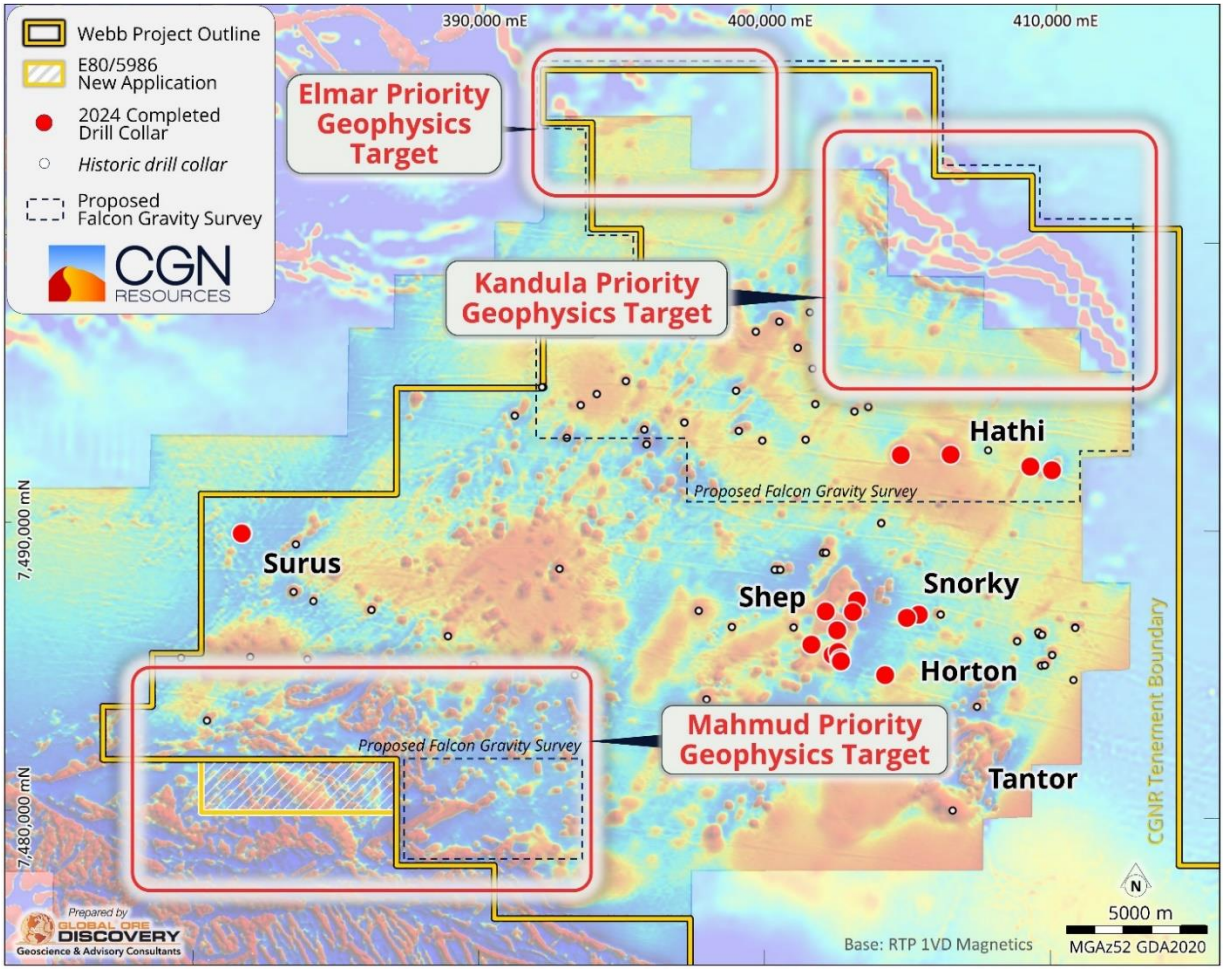

Figure 1. Recent drilling and priority Gravity Survey Areas (over aeromagnetic data TMI 1VD high resolution project data and regional data sets.).

Surus Diamond Drilling

A single diamond hole (24WBDD001) was completed at the Surus target along with a water bore. This hole was to test a gravity high adjacent to northeast southwest structure interpreted from the regional aeromagnetics. As previously announced (ASX Announcement 22 May 2024) the hole intersected interbedded sediments from the Bitter Springs Formation and did not intersect the targeted Palaeo-Proterozoic Basement. However, the hole intersected some narrow mafic dykes up to three metres wide (downhole) which were anomalous (Appendix 1) in nickel (up to 1,245ppm), zinc (up to 369ppm), chrome (up to 1,506ppm), lead (up to 153ppm) and silver (3.3g/t). While these are low level they suggest a fertile mafic intrusive event has occurred.

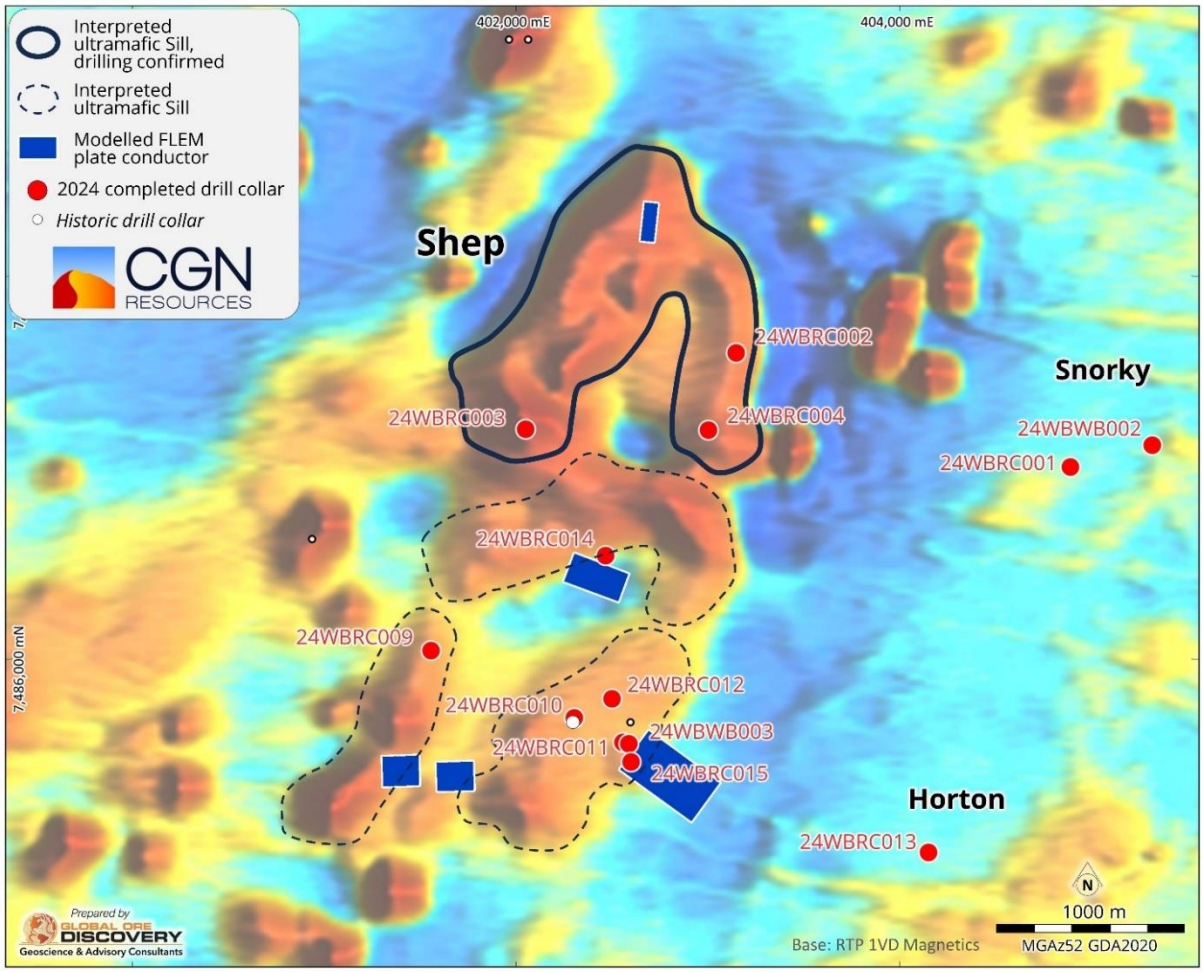

Figure 2: Recent drilling hole locations at Shep, Snorky and Horton (over aeromagnetic data TMI 1VD high resolution project data and regional data sets) and showing the location of the modelled FLEM conductor plates.

RC Drilling Results

A total of 17 holes were completed at the Shep, Hathi, Snorky and Horton targets for a total of 3,103 metres (Table 1). The primary focus of the program was to follow-up anomalous nickel intercepts at the Shep target and anomalous rare earth element targets at Hathi. The holes intersected a wide variety of lithologies providing an improved understanding of the geology of the Webb Project (see announcement 24th June 2024). All the holes were sampled, however only selected intervals from each hole were submitted for full multi element analysis. Over 50% of the samples were analysed, and intersected low level anomalous results across multiple elements in multiple holes. Although no economic intercepts were recorded the results support the potential for fertile intrusive bodies being present within the tenure which need to be followed up with further drilling.

Shep RC Drilling

The majority of the RC holes were drilled at Shep, following-up nickel mineralisation intersected in historical hole W14RC009 (Figure 2). Mafic and ultramafic units logged in drilling were between 20m and 80m thick and intersected in most of the holes. The geochemistry of these requires further work to correctly classify them, however, there are some similarities to the geochemistry of the kimberlites and lamproites pipes elsewhere on the project. The most notable hole (24WBRC015) was drilled in the south-east corner at Shep targeting the edge of a FLEM plate model and intersected several zones of anomalous metals (Appendix 1). 24WBRC015 interested nickel (up to 3364ppm), copper (316ppm), zinc (up to 920ppm) and lead (100ppm) as well as anomalous TREO (1171ppm). Given this hole was drilled on the edge of the plate (heritage survey didn't include the bulk of the plate location) further drilling is planned to test other areas of the plate model pending heritage clearances. The last 8m of 24WBRC003 (214m to 222m), intersected anomalous molybdenum (up to 23ppm) in carbonaceous sediments. Further geochemistry is planned to understand the significance of this pathfinder anomaly.

Hathi RC Drilling

Four holes were drilled at Hathi (Figure 3), to test a series of magnetic features proximal to the historical hole W14RC045 which interested 38m at 0.37% total rare earth oxides. Like elsewhere in the project when the mafic rocks were intersected, they were anomalous in nickel, copper and zinc (lower tenor than Shep). Hole 24WBRC006 had 2m at 1.3% manganese, 1.5% phosphorus and 393ppm zinc, within the oxidised portion of the hole (from 58m). Drillhole 24WBRC007 drilled 100m south of historical hole W14RC045 did not intersect notable rare earth elements.

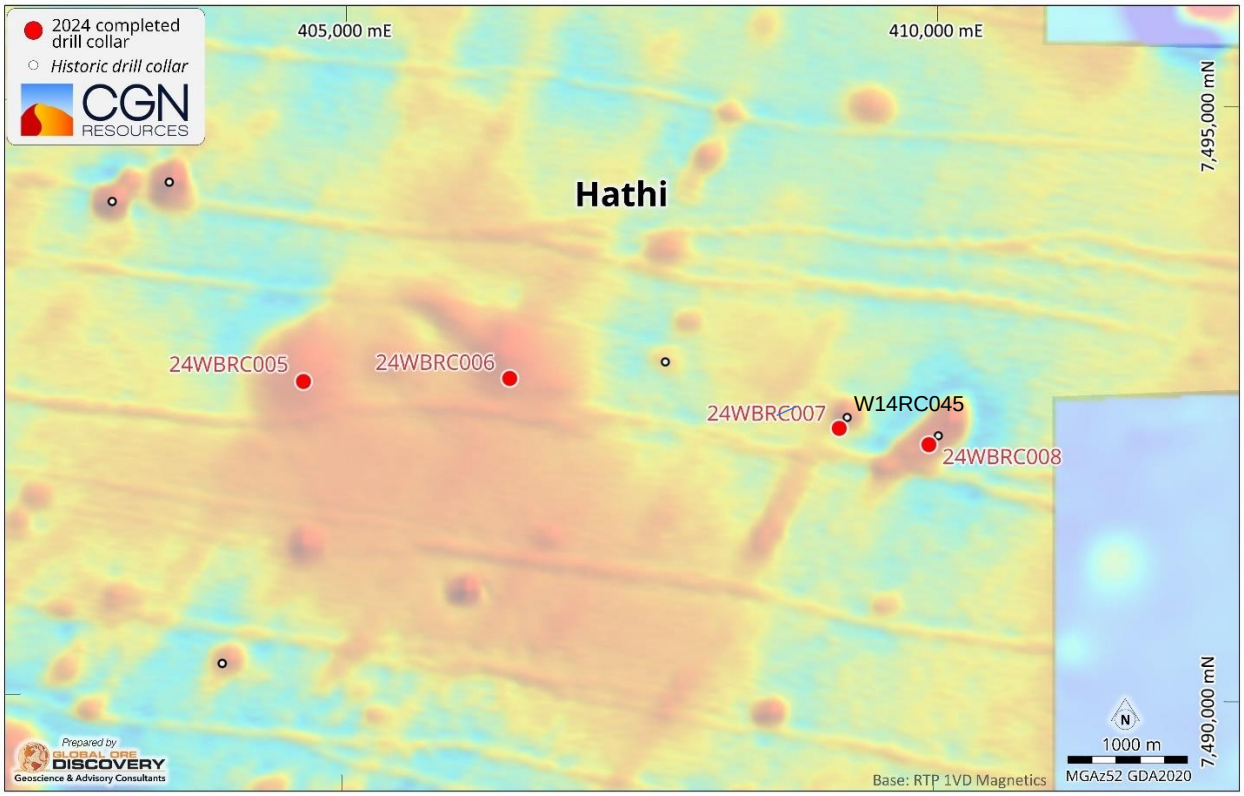

Figure 3. Recent drilling hole locations at Hathi (over aeromagnetic data TMI 1VD high resolution project data and regional data sets).

Snorky and Horton RC

While an RC rig was available pre-collars were drilled at Snorky and Horton. These were to test a deeper gravity IOCG target and diamond tails are planned to be completed during the next diamond drilling campaign. These holes were samples but they did not return any anomalies.

Table 1. RC drillhole summary table.

Hole ID	Prospect	Hole Type	Depth (m)	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Azi (mag)	Dip (deg)
24WBDD001	Surus	Diamond	708.7	381613	7489775	135	-60
24WBWB001	Surus	Water Bore	61	381598	7489780	0	-90
24WBWB002	Snorky	Water Bore	54	405317	7487127	0	-90
24WBRC001	Snorky	Precollar	174	404890	7487012	150	-70
24WBRC002	Shep	RC	204	403148	7487608	0	-90
24WBRC003	Shep	RC	222	402049	7487209	0	-90
24WBRC004	Shep	RC	204	403002	7487205	0	-90
24WBRC005	Hathi	RC	204	404657	7492664	0	-90
24WBRC006	Hathi	RC	186	406400	7492701	0	-90
24WBRC007	Hathi	RC	186	409187	7492300	0	-90
24WBRC008	Hathi	RC	198	409945	7492165	0	-90
24WBRC009	Shep	RC	183	401556	7486055	0	-90
24WBRC010	Shep	RC	202	402304	7485704	0	-90
24WBRC011	Shep	RC	204	402558	7485577	0	-90
24WBRC012	Shep	RC	204	402500	7485804	0	-90
24WBRC013	Horton	Precollar	252	404151	7485002	90	-60
24WBWB003	Shep	Water Bore	42	402588	7485568	0	-90
24WBRC014	Shep	RC	204	402466	7486550	-75	180
24WBRC015	Shep	RC	180	402600	7485475	0	-90

Next Steps

The upcoming airborne geophysics is an exciting next step in for the Webb Project. Negotiations are underway with the Tjamu Tjamu for additional heritage surveys to be completed in anticipation of favourable results from the gravity as well as follow-up from the RC drilling.

Additional geochemistry work will be done to assist with rock classification and pathfinder geochemistry. Aqua regia is a partial digest with varied detection limits and precision. Re-assay will be completed on selected samples using four acid digest to confirm the methodology, however a material variation from the previous analytical methods is unlikely.

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 4). 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 4) and ambitious exploration companies, including WA1

Resources Ltd (ASX: WA1), the Rio Tinto Group, 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, high-resolution aeromagnetic data 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. The company has used these data to develop six high priority targets targeting IOCG, nickel and rare earth elements. With the recent discovery of niobium and REE rich carbonatites on neighbouring properties with similar target criteria to the IOCG targets this deposit type is now also a valid target.

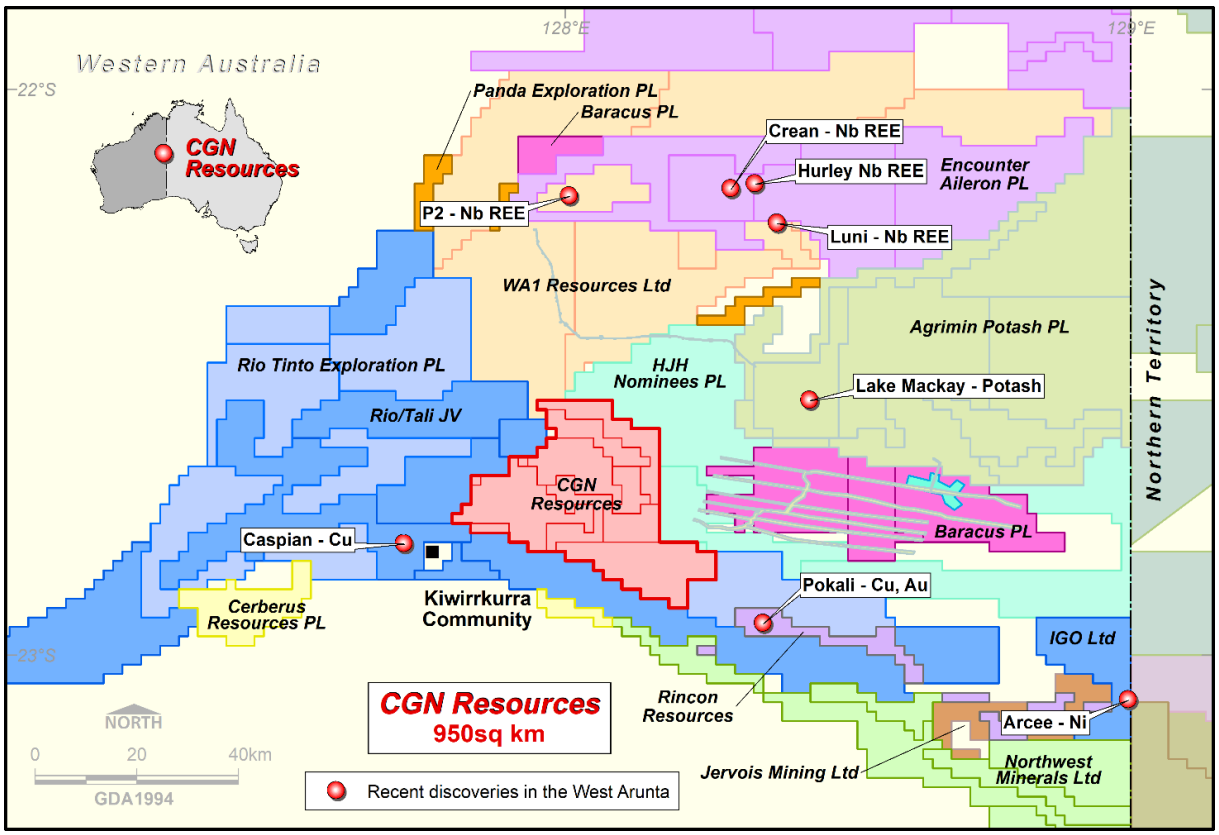

Figure 4. Location of CGN Resources' Webb Project in the West Arunta, Western Australia.

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.

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 708.7m diamond hole was completed (24WBDD001) from surface using a track mounted diamond drilling rig contracted through DDH1 Australia. The hole was drilled with a combination of RC precollar, HQ and NQ using conventional wireline core drilling technique and a combination RC/ diamond drill rig. 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). 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. 18 RC holes were drilled by TopDrill Australia using a Schramm T685 wheel mounted RC drill rig. The program included two water bores (these were sampled but not assayed). Holes were drilled using a 5'5" face sampling RC hammer. RC samples were initially collected for holes 24WBRC001-24WBRC004 using a rotating cone splitter over a 2metre interval. The residue was placed in 1m piles on the ground. Excessive clays and water rendered this method ineffective and subsequent samples were collected over a 2m interval from the 1m sample piles on the ground using a spear or scoop. Wet samples were allowed to partially dry to be broken up and placed into a prenumbered calico bag. 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. Selected pXRF was also completed on the RC chips to assist with logging and not reported. 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*	A single hole of diamond hole with 55m RC precollar then HQ to 401.9m and NQ

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.).	diameter (standard tube) to end of hole at 708.7m as reported in this announcement. The 15 primary RC holes (24WBRC001-24WB015) were drilled with a Schramm T685 wheel mounted RC drill rig with a separate booster and axillary compressor and three water bores (24WBWB001-24WBWB003). Core was oriented using the Reflex EZ Trac orientation tool. Downhole surveys for diamond and RC drilling were recorded using a single shot magnetic 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 and RC chip trays. Diamond Core recovery in the reported samples is generally >99% with 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 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. The RC drilling encountered significant water in all holes. The same remained dry to a depth ~120m were damp down 160m and generally wet to the end of hole. Dry, Damp and Wet samples were noted on the logs. The wet samples were generally a poor-quality sample and reduced 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.*	The drill holes were not geophysically logged or surveyed. The diamond drill hole in this release was angled (-60 degrees towards the southeast) and structural information was collected. Due to the broken nature of the core measurements were infrequent. Drill samples from the entire length of each hole were logged on site. The water bores

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		were sampled but not logged (these were typically adjacent to existing holes). The holes were logged for geology, structures, alteration.
Subsampling 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 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 transported to Perth. The core was cut by a semi-automated core saw. Half core was taken for analysis, and the remaining 1/2 replaced in the original core tray. Selected half core diamond samples were collected based on observations of structural fabric, alteration minerals or veining. RC samples were collected in using either a cone slitter or by a scoop over 2m intervals from the sample piles laid on the ground. Care was taken to avoid contamination from the surficial sands. an equal amount collected from each pile and sample sizes generally ranged from between 2kg and 3.5kg. Only laboratory standards and blanks were used for these batches of samples. These included certified standards, blanks and duplicates. Upon receipt by the laboratory, samples were logged, weighed, and dried. Core samples were then crushed to 2mm (70% pass), then split using a riffle splitter, with the whole sample pulverised to <75µm (85% pass). RC samples were pulverised in their entirety to <75µm (85% pass). A 0.5g charges were then assayed for a suite of 55 elements plus 12 REE elements using aqua regia digest. This method is considered appropriate for the early-stage exploration. Check assays will be completed as per CGN's analysis methodology. 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 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.*	A full suite of elements (Au, Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pt, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb and Lu) analysed using aqua regia digest with a ICP-MS finish. Detection limits for this technique is varied and is considered appropriate for the material and the stage of exploration. Intertek conducted internal lab checks using standards, blanks and duplicates. A series of field portable XRF measurements were made on the drill core and RC samples during logging, the location and number of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. Lab based pXRF analysis has also been completed but not reported. This was used for validation purposes only.
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 and loaded into a DataShed SQL database 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. Standard stoichiometric calculations have been applied to convert element ppm data to relevant oxides. Industry standard calculation for TREO as follows La2O3 + CeO2 + Pr2O3 + Nd2O3 + Sm2O3 + Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Tb2O3 + Dy2O3 + Ho2O3 + Er2O3 + Tm2O3 + Yb2O3 + Y2O3 + Lu2O3 Discuss any adjustment to assay data. Conversion factors La2O3 1.1728 CeO2 1.2284 Pr2O3 1.1703 Nd2O3 1.1664 Sm2O3 1.1596 Eu2O3 1.1579 Gd2O3 1.1526 Tb2O3 1.151 Dy2O3 1.1477 Ho2O3 1.1455 Er2O3 1.1435 Tm2O3 1.1421

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Yb2O3 1.1387 Y2O3 1.2699 Lu2O3 1.1371 Nb2O5 1.4305
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 MGA Z52 was used. Topographic surface was captured by GPS and validated against regional 1 second SRTM information and 1:250,000 topographic maps.
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 number is discrete targets were identified and drill tested with either a single hole or multiple holes. Some continuity between holes has been identified but no assumptions have been made regarding the size and scale. No compositing of data was applied. The results reported within this release come from a program of 16 holes (excluding water bores). The aim of the drilling was to drill a number of targets identified with earlier work including geophysics. The drilling was planned to pass through the overlying Neoproterozoic stratigraphy into the older Palae-Proterozoic basement, however no basement stratigraphy was intersected.
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.*	Limited information was available because there is no outcrop and very limited previous drilling. Has not identified a bias based on orientation however, data is limited. The drill holes were designed to best test the interpreted geology in relation to regional structure and lithological contacts as interpreted from geophysics. Drilling was all inclined or vertical 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 Table 1. All information that is material to this release has been included. None of the assay results are considered to be significant, however a selection of assays has been included in Appendix 1.
Data aggregation methods	*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.* *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.*	Averaging techniques are not applicable to the current exploration results. 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*	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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. 5 IP Survey lines were conducted using a pole-dipole array and 100m Rx dipoles over four target areas Surus, Snorky, Horton and Tantor. In March 2024 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. 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. Approximately 20 Amps of current was injected into each loop and resultant data was observed over 40-time channels. QAQC was completed daily on incoming field data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Minor decay editing was completed at some stations. In February and March 2024, 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. 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. The raw data was imported into an TQIPdb database that was delivered by Zonge. Merlin Geophysics 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.

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Appendix 1: Selected assay results from RC and diamond drilling.

Hole ID	From	To	Type	Width	Pb_ppm	Cu_ppm	Au_ppb	Ag_ppm	Mn_ppm	Mo_ppm	Nb2O3	Ni_ppm	P_ppm	Zn_ppm	Pt_ppb	TREO
24WBDD001	262	263	CORE	1	17.8	31.9	0.5	0.05	731.1	0.12	2.99	1184.7	4859	383	2	512
24WBDD001	263	264	CORE	1	26.6	22.6	0.4	0.02	885	0.13	2.66	1111.9	4700	358.8	3	531
24WBDD001	341	342	CORE	1	13.3	25.6	0.1	0.7	897	0.43	0.23	227.1	1140	32.8	-1	117
24WBDD001	342	343	CORE	1	26.3	15.1	0.5	0.26	1158.8	0.15	0.23	198.4	919	100.9	-1	102
24WBDD001	343	344	CORE	1	5.0	1.9	0.5	0.05	466.5	0.34	0.09	11.2	76	21.4	-1	20
24WBDD001	344	345	CORE	1	19.3	5.3	0.2	0.07	626.5	0.31	0.09	46.4	330	34.1	-1	56
24WBDD001	345	346	CORE	1	84.4	45.8	0.5	1.25	413.3	0.92	1.30	1098.1	5756	298.7	2	100
24WBDD001	346	347	CORE	1	82.4	42.1	0.3	0.82	482	0.62	2.76	1245.4	6277	369.2	2	208
24WBDD001	347	348	CORE	1	22.9	13.9	0.1	3.31	392	3.09	0.24	124.7	808	202.7	-1	56
24WBDD001	348	349	CORE	1	153.5	4.2	0.1	0.22	725.9	0.83	0.10	23.6	158	36.4	-1	36
24WBDD001	349	350	CORE	1	68.8	5.2	-0.1	0.1	253.6	0.81	0.09	6.1	62	49.5	-1	16
24WBDD001	704	705	CORE	1	2.6	0.8	-0.1	-0.02	159.6	0.23	-0.01	0.4	40	129.3	-1	7
24WBDD001	705	706	CORE	1	2.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.02	140.8	0.06	-0.01	0.3	43	122.1	-1	5
24WBDD001	706	707	CORE	1	1.4	0.4	-0.1	-0.02	161.9	0.18	-0.01	0.2	31	534.3	-1	6
24WBRC001	0	174	CHIPS	No Anomalous Results (precollar)												
24WBRC002	60	62	CHIPS	2	7.6	7.0	6.8	-0.02	165.6	0.43	0.17	4.4	21	5.9	-1	52
24WBRC002	162	164	CHIPS	2	5.2	96.2	0.4	0.05	851.2	1.94	2.85	366.6	3640	64.8	1	87
24WBRC002	164	166	CHIPS	2	4.3	91.4	0.3	0.03	1097.5	2.03	3.96	351.2	2991	75.7	1	119
24WBRC002	166	168	CHIPS	2	5.0	101.9	0.3	0.04	1050	1.77	4.21	342.1	3019	68.5	-1	117
24WBRC002	168	170	CHIPS	2	3.6	77.2	0.3	0.04	908.6	1.29	0.92	316.8	2716	72.3	2	84
24WBRC002	170	172	CHIPS	2	4.7	80.1	0.3	0.05	1048.9	1.73	2.02	552.6	2839	76.2	3	91
24WBRC002	172	174	CHIPS	2	3.7	63.4	0.3	0.03	956.1	1.59	0.63	678.1	1851	73.6	1	131
24WBRC002	174	176	CHIPS	2	3.1	54.3	0.2	-0.02	1015.8	1.49	0.34	701.1	1622	73.2	2	153

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24WBRC002	176	178	CHIPS	2	2.9	53.4	0.2	0.02	1143.7	1.52	0.34	759.6	1659	79	1	93
24WBRC002	178	180	CHIPS	2	2.8	52.5	0.2	0.02	1167.2	1.7	0.36	742.5	1696	78.4	1	75
24WBRC002	180	182	CHIPS	2	3.6	60.8	0.3	0.03	1081.2	1.7	0.67	709.8	2071	76.6	-1	80
24WBRC002	182	184	CHIPS	2	4.0	63.4	0.3	0.03	1347	2.58	0.96	732	2459	80.1	1	51
24WBRC002	184	186	CHIPS	2	4.4	72.7	0.4	0.03	1400.7	2.04	1.19	773	2838	90.9	1	59
24WBRC002	186	188	CHIPS	2	4.4	63.4	0.3	0.03	1217.2	1.54	1.23	672.8	2563	80.6	1	92
24WBRC002	188	190	CHIPS	2	4.5	59.7	0.4	0.03	1101.9	0.95	1.04	569.8	2556	66.2	1	103
24WBRC002	190	192	CHIPS	2	4.0	68.1	0.4	0.03	1209.2	1.35	0.94	715.4	2681	75.9	1	108
24WBRC002	192	194	CHIPS	2	4.6	75.0	0.3	0.03	1285.5	1.22	1.56	603	2671	85.4	1	114
24WBRC002	194	196	CHIPS	2	4.0	68.7	0.4	0.03	1213.4	2.06	2.06	580.7	2739	68.4	-1	98
24WBRC003	46	48	CHIPS	2	22.3	7.1	0.3	-0.02	341.3	0.61	0.09	23.8	71	9.2	1	1,168
24WBRC003	134	136	CHIPS	2	11.8	50.3	-0.1	-0.02	408.6	0.48	0.36	78.6	679	31.4	-1	75
24WBRC003	136	138	CHIPS	2	27.9	130.6	0.2	-0.02	442.3	0.32	0.72	294.5	2337	87.4	1	204
24WBRC003	174	176	CHIPS	2	5.5	92.9	0.2	0.04	1044.6	2.2	2.99	473.6	2962	76.6	2	290
24WBRC003	176	178	CHIPS	2	4.9	105.9	0.2	0.04	774.7	2.17	1.79	304.2	3408	74.5	2	280
24WBRC003	178	180	CHIPS	2	4.3	102.2	0.4	0.05	1097.5	1.99	2.62	526.5	3325	77.2	2	290
24WBRC003	180	182	CHIPS	2	3.4	98.2	0.2	0.04	857	1.61	2.80	411.3	3983	85.2	3	287
24WBRC003	182	184	CHIPS	2	8.5	73.0	0.7	0.06	935.7	2.71	1.97	554.9	3070	70.4	2	266
24WBRC003	184	186	CHIPS	2	4.7	55.6	0.2	0.02	979.1	1.32	0.49	595.8	1971	79.8	2	203
24WBRC003	186	188	CHIPS	2	4.2	64.1	0.3	0.04	1155.4	0.9	0.46	645.2	2169	76.1	2	223
24WBRC003	188	190	CHIPS	2	3.5	52.8	0.3	0.03	998.4	1.02	0.30	707.6	1825	74.2	1	195
24WBRC003	190	192	CHIPS	2	3.5	45.9	0.3	0.03	990.2	1.92	0.21	811.7	1682	77	1	224
24WBRC003	192	194	CHIPS	2	2.8	44.4	0.2	0.02	1100.1	1.41	0.26	739.5	1665	74.2	1	247
24WBRC003	194	196	CHIPS	2	2.8	43.3	0.1	-0.02	1113.3	0.96	0.17	903.6	1562	81	1	238
24WBRC003	196	198	CHIPS	2	2.3	38.6	0.1	-0.02	1189.5	1.04	0.14	835.4	1376	72	2	258
24WBRC003	198	200	CHIPS	2	2.6	46.1	0.1	0.02	1032.8	1.05	0.17	824.5	1650	74.8	1	211

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24WBRC003	200	202	CHIPS	2	2.7	51.1	-0.1	0.02	1086.4	1.08	0.14	883.6	1742	71.6	1	211
24WBRC003	202	204	CHIPS	2	2.7	43.8	0.2	0.02	1245	0.96	0.17	733.7	1685	61.3	1	247
24WBRC003	204	206	CHIPS	2	2.7	37.6	0.2	-0.02	1349.5	0.88	0.19	652.7	1667	56.8	1	232
24WBRC003	206	208	CHIPS	2	3.2	40.7	-0.1	-0.02	1064.5	0.94	0.16	691.9	1520	52.3	2	201
24WBRC003	208	210	CHIPS	2	4.1	45.4	0.2	0.03	844.6	1.18	0.23	626.4	1529	53.9	1	168
24WBRC003	210	212	CHIPS	2	5.3	53.6	0.2	0.03	1068.5	0.92	0.30	741.1	1875	69.2	2	176
24WBRC003	212	214	CHIPS	2	4.6	50.4	0.2	0.03	778.2	2.34	0.67	739.8	1961	59.6	-1	202
24WBRC003	214	216	CHIPS	2	17.9	52.1	0.4	0.07	731.1	22.71	0.66	724.9	1788	61.9	1	209
24WBRC003	216	218	CHIPS	2	76.3	68.1	0.3	0.06	759.2	17.71	8.47	499.9	2553	151.6	-1	293
24WBRC003	218	220	CHIPS	2	21.3	62.4	0.2	0.05	792.1	22.24	5.48	426.4	2645	58	4	272
24WBRC003	220	222	CHIPS	2	24.0	39.3	0.3	0.05	765.4	20.4	1.60	425.4	1644	61.4	1	182
24WBRC004	146	148	CHIPS	2	4.2	60.6	0.3	0.03	994.6	1.83	0.92	452.4	2648	58.3	2	135
24WBRC004	148	150	CHIPS	2	4.4	90.9	0.3	0.04	1171.9	2.05	2.42	458.8	3164	66.1	2	142
24WBRC004	150	152	CHIPS	2	4.7	95.3	0.4	0.04	1209.7	2.91	1.42	295.4	2623	66.9	2	181
24WBRC004	152	154	CHIPS	2	4.2	107.7	0.4	0.04	1144.5	2.43	0.31	392.4	2271	77	2	172
24WBRC004	154	156	CHIPS	2	3.7	96.3	0.4	0.04	992	2.35	1.33	411.8	3136	73.4	2	156
24WBRC004	156	158	CHIPS	2	4.4	68.0	0.3	0.03	1010.7	1.93	1.22	471.8	2558	68.4	2	127
24WBRC004	158	160	CHIPS	2	3.3	59.3	0.2	0.02	982.4	1.6	0.97	573.2	2450	67.2	1	118
24WBRC004	160	162	CHIPS	2	3.2	51.5	0.3	0.02	1026.2	1.49	0.59	671.2	1953	67.2	2	69
24WBRC004	162	164	CHIPS	2	2.9	48.2	0.3	0.02	1040	1.33	0.14	785.7	1418	66	2	54
24WBRC004	164	166	CHIPS	2	2.7	50.0	0.3	0.02	1209.9	1.52	0.16	868.6	1458	71.3	2	34
24WBRC004	166	168	CHIPS	2	3.3	57.4	0.3	0.02	1067.1	1.48	0.23	820	1779	66.6	1	58
24WBRC004	168	170	CHIPS	2	2.5	50.6	0.4	0.02	1061	1.64	0.24	825.1	1794	64.9	2	68
24WBRC004	170	172	CHIPS	2	2.1	52.6	0.3	0.02	1113.7	1.74	0.47	807.6	2009	68.2	2	33
24WBRC004	172	174	CHIPS	2	2.8	52.9	0.3	0.02	1287.9	2.67	0.54	795	2123	71.6	1	35
24WBRC004	174	176	CHIPS	2	4.5	54.4	0.3	0.02	1295	3.68	0.63	771.6	2159	75.8	1	42

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24WBRC004	176	178	CHIPS	2	3.6	65.2	0.4	0.03	1272.6	2.05	0.66	685	2147	75.2	2	72
24WBRC004	178	180	CHIPS	2	4.1	49.8	0.3	-0.02	1062.7	1.59	0.80	534.4	1901	61.5	-1	121
24WBRC004	180	182	CHIPS	2	4.6	84.5	0.2	0.03	1164.9	2.52	1.23	516	2565	74.3	2	135
24WBRC005	58	60	CHIPS	2	65.9	7.4	-0.1	-0.02	25.3	1.5	-0.01	27.1	80	11.4	-1	91
24WBRC005	60	62	CHIPS	2	156.2	12.8	-0.1	0.02	63.3	0.81	0.17	31	275	20	-1	668
24WBRC005	62	64	CHIPS	2	60.2	22.5	0.2	-0.02	71.6	0.69	0.19	26.3	371	19.6	1	196
24WBRC005	190	192	CHIPS	2	19.2	20.4	-0.1	0.11	118.6	3.21	0.21	29.3	215	104.6	1	108
24WBRC006	56	58	CHIPS	2	13.3	80.3	0.2	0.03	12276.3	1.85	0.10	58.8	5861	179.9	1	83
24WBRC006	58	60	CHIPS	2	18.3	138.3	-0.1	0.07	13497.2	2.82	0.13	85.5	15300	393.2	-1	92
24WBRC006	60	62	CHIPS	2	15.7	59.0	-0.1	0.05	5166.1	1.13	-0.01	44.4	5211	173.2	1	74
24WBRC006	72	74	CHIPS	2	80.1	34.9	-0.1	0.07	549.9	0.74	-0.01	53.6	2067	77.4	-1	156
24WBRC006	160	162	CHIPS	2	29.3	73.8	0.2	0.31	339.8	1.29	0.09	30.5	50	11.1	-1	79
24WBRC006	162	164	CHIPS	2	10.2	78.0	-0.1	0.05	330.8	0.65	0.09	25.7	144	13	-1	82
24WBRC006	184	186	CHIPS	2	5.9	67.8	0.4	0.07	212.5	1.93	0.21	11	41	11.4	-1	49
24WBRC007	46	48	CHIPS	2	70.6	2.7	0.4	0.02	178.3	0.19	-0.01	7.1	61	4.4	-1	489
24WBRC008	104	106	CHIPS	2	8.5	60.4	-0.1	0.03	1229.6	1.31	0.63	381.2	2235	34.8	-1	235
24WBRC008	178	180	CHIPS	2	130.6	24.0	0.1	0.07	415.5	3.15	-0.01	92.6	1638	324.2	-1	99
24WBRC008	180	182	CHIPS	2	83.5	5.5	-0.02	0.03	336.7	1.12	-0.01	24.3	1266	55.6	-1	64
24WBRC008	186	188	CHIPS	2	67.1	4.1	0.1	0.03	340.6	1.41	-0.01	16.5	1341	122.2	-1	57
24WBRC008	188	190	CHIPS	2	63.4	3.0	0.1	0.02	316	2	-0.01	12.2	1132	93.3	-1	59
24WBRC008	190	192	CHIPS	2	108.3	3.4	-0.1	0.03	360.9	2.39	-0.01	13	1190	127.5	-1	60
24WBRC008	192	194	CHIPS	2	120.8	3.9	-0.1	0.03	413.9	0.69	-0.01	20.7	501	188	-1	66
24WBRC008	194	196	CHIPS	2	140.4	4.7	-0.1	0.03	473.1	0.94	-0.01	49.9	618	244	-1	80
24WBRC008	196	198	CHIPS	2	73.0	4.1	0.1	0.03	448.1	1.42	-0.01	42.7	1010	140.1	1	84
24WBRC009	64	66	CHIPS	2	20.7	189.0	0.4	0.02	1812	0.61	0.24	1296	5995	150	2	339
24WBRC009	66	68	CHIPS	2	31.8	220.6	0.5	0.03	570.3	0.78	0.20	924.3	4517	134.9	1	423

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24WBRC010	54	56	CHIPS	2	5.0	4.1	11.7	-0.02	47.2	0.66	-0.01	15.4	-10	23.2	-1	163
24WBRC010	56	58	CHIPS	2	18.4	4.6	0.4	-0.02	225.1	0.7	-0.01	34.7	22	12.7	-1	1144
24WBRC010	66	68	CHIPS	2	14.7	76.8	0.1	-0.02	108.1	0.61	0.17	22.6	26	67.2	-1	31
24WBRC010	74	76	CHIPS	2	3.7	6.7	14.7	-0.02	726.1	0.3	0.09	22.2	135	25.1	-1	70
24WBRC011	48	50	CHIPS	2	6.0	7.0	7.4	-0.02	110.1	0.67	-0.01	9.3	21	19	-1	69
24WBRC011	50	52	CHIPS	2	5.9	9.5	7.1	-0.02	108.3	0.48	-0.01	12.6	24	22.4	-1	60
24WBRC011	58	60	CHIPS	2	4.8	84.4	0.6	0.03	106.5	0.82	0.10	90.5	25	103.4	-1	70
24WBRC011	62	64	CHIPS	2	20.5	178.9	0.2	0.04	77.8	0.37	0.10	184.3	77	178.1	-1	162
24WBRC011	66	68	CHIPS	2	8.4	56.1	0.3	0.03	52.3	0.58	0.09	73.2	47	107.7	-1	128
24WBRC011	68	70	CHIPS	2	9.1	48.8	0.3	0.05	55.1	0.33	-0.01	86.3	68	115.2	-1	297
24WBRC011	70	72	CHIPS	2	6.9	44.0	0.2	0.05	115.7	0.53	-0.01	144.9	89	168.3	-1	416
24WBRC011	72	74	CHIPS	2	3.7	27.8	-0.1	-0.02	107.9	0.47	-0.01	122.7	121	105.4	-1	121
24WBRC012	192	194	CHIPS	2	11.2	4.6	-0.1	-0.02	238.2	0.18	0.07	4.1	148	105.6	-1	36
24WBRC013	0	252		No Anomalou sResults (precollar)												
24WBRC014	52	54	CHIPS	2	11.7	7.6	0.5	-0.02	67.4	0.61	-0.01	15.5	24	17	-1	539
24WBRC014	54	56	CHIPS	2	11.4	9.0	0.9	-0.02	381.4	0.72	-0.01	10.4	71	31.5	-1	655
24WBRC015	60	62	CHIPS	2	30.9	9.6	0.1	0.02	74	0.12	-0.01	62.9	897	14	-1	567
24WBRC015	72	74	CHIPS	2	63.5	231.5	0.2	0.03	2418	0.71	0.34	2930	8869	920.1	2	926
24WBRC015	74	76	CHIPS	2	85.4	231.1	0.9	-0.02	2578	0.77	0.53	3364.9	8399	616.4	2	1172
24WBRC015	76	78	CHIPS	2	100.5	316.1	0.8	0.03	1557.2	0.75	0.54	2265.2	9138	365.4	2	1156
24WBRC015	78	80	CHIPS	2	87.5	232.1	0.7	-0.02	973.2	0.94	0.17	1737.4	7684	245	1	1042
24WBRC015	80	82	CHIPS	2	56.0	172.1	0.5	0.06	1458.1	1.08	0.59	1518	8142	180.8	3	959
24WBRC015	82	84	CHIPS	2	39.4	107.7	0.6	0.08	1218.8	2.85	0.51	1106.6	6151	123.2	2	806
24WBRC015	84	86	CHIPS	2	14.8	94.7	0.9	0.04	1771.4	6.41	0.36	1076.8	5838	142.7	2	727
24WBRC015	86	88	CHIPS	2	9.2	68.1	4.2	0.06	2319	3.73	0.31	822.2	4400	87.4	2	612
24WBRC015	88	90	CHIPS	2	12.3	61.2	3.8	0.09	956.3	4.37	0.64	922.6	4622	80.1	2	464

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24WBRC015	90	92	CHIPS	2	19.0	66.4	2.5	0.08	1478.4	2.83	0.40	833.6	4048	82.5	2	432
24WBRC015	92	94	CHIPS	2	25.5	57.9	5	0.1	1094	2.4	0.57	813.6	4022	71.7	2	452
24WBRC015	94	96	CHIPS	2	24.1	79.5	3.6	0.11	900.6	1.98	0.43	847.7	4506	77	2	478
24WBRC015	96	98	CHIPS	2	19.7	164.8	9.4	0.09	844.3	1.13	0.34	768.2	4856	103.5	2	432
24WBRC015	98	100	CHIPS	2	24.9	167.9	3.9	0.14	795.2	1.7	0.37	1068.8	6790	144.5	3	444
24WBRC015	100	102	CHIPS	2	19.6	121.2	5.8	0.11	668.3	0.71	0.59	1058.6	5443	102.1	3	456
24WBRC015	102	104	CHIPS	2	42.4	129.3	5.6	0.12	606	1.07	0.36	1083	5355	236.5	3	459
24WBRC015	104	106	CHIPS	2	53.6	131.1	8.6	0.2	583.3	1.76	0.82	1284.3	6114	232.8	10	507
24WBRC015	106	108	CHIPS	2	28.3	89.7	5.1	0.18	613.2	0.76	0.40	964.7	4915	139.6	4	431
24WBRC015	108	110	CHIPS	2	13.5	58.9	11.6	0.2	802.5	0.41	0.34	701.9	3471	125.3	3	369
24WBRC015	110	112	CHIPS	2	19.7	117.4	4.1	0.14	669.3	0.64	0.30	475.4	2677	46	2	233
24WBRC015	112	114	CHIPS	2	30.4	64.5	1.7	0.09	614.5	0.53	0.29	451.5	2681	41.9	2	257
24WBRC015	114	116	CHIPS	2	16.6	46.6	1.5	0.07	563.3	0.49	0.24	432.1	2242	56.6	1	214
24WBRC015	116	118	CHIPS	2	12.0	35.2	1	0.05	632	0.44	0.27	535.5	2492	52	-1	242
24WBRC015	118	120	CHIPS	2	13.9	39.5	0.9	0.04	622.3	0.58	0.23	636.5	2978	57.5	2	274
24WBRC015	120	122	CHIPS	2	9.6	33.1	0.3	0.04	589	0.4	0.17	424.6	2109	56.9	1	212
24WBRC015	122	124	CHIPS	2	20.8	82.7	3.5	0.08	865.5	1.65	0.37	850.1	4332	109	2	443
24WBRC015	124	126	CHIPS	2	12.4	41.5	1.3	0.03	727.8	0.47	0.33	679.7	3079	91.8	1	303
24WBRC015	126	128	CHIPS	2	14.6	52.8	0.3	0.04	739.5	0.6	0.30	604.5	2996	84.8	1	305
24WBRC015	128	130	CHIPS	2	45.7	32.7	3.9	0.09	712	0.6	0.21	487.5	2163	103.9	1	231
24WBRC015	130	132	CHIPS	2	34.7	37.3	0.1	0.05	675.5	0.9	0.34	510.2	2733	52.1	1	262
24WBRC015	132	134	CHIPS	2	7.1	27.0	0.2	0.02	625.3	0.84	0.31	394.9	2021	51.6	-1	227
24WBRC015	134	136	CHIPS	2	8.9	25.7	0.4	0.02	601.8	1.27	0.34	405.6	2170	46.4	-1	210
24WBRC015	136	138	CHIPS	2	10.5	24.3	0.3	0.04	511.7	1.23	0.33	412.5	2017	58.7	1	188
24WBRC015	138	140	CHIPS	2	21.0	40.6	0.4	0.06	629.9	3.87	0.59	690.7	2651	39.3	2	246
24WBRC015	140	142	CHIPS	2	21.0	25.1	0.4	0.04	807.4	4.07	0.47	425.6	1784	33.4	-1	189

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24WBRC015	142	144	CHIPS	2	8.2	31.5	0.4	0.04	629.6	5.19	0.69	519.3	2258	50.6	-1	206
24WBRC015	144	146	CHIPS	2	17.7	48.4	1	0.05	826.8	2.16	0.60	551.6	2893	89.7	1	283
24WBRC015	146	148	CHIPS	2	13.7	35.1	0.7	0.04	759.7	3.48	0.44	460.8	2200	62	1	226
24WBRC015	148	150	CHIPS	2	8.9	29.5	0.4	0.03	659	2.19	0.37	414.7	1925	49.2	-1	194
24WBRC015	150	152	CHIPS	2	8.4	36.1	0.5	0.03	836.5	3.46	0.90	623.3	2844	66.8	-1	260
24WBRC015	152	154	CHIPS	2	7.2	34.8	0.5	0.03	716	5.8	0.99	582.4	2859	62.8	-1	253
24WBRC015	154	156	CHIPS	2	9.6	32.2	0.5	0.03	610.4	2.89	0.99	593.7	2561	61	1	247
24WBRC015	156	158	CHIPS	2	11.4	31.1	0.6	0.03	833.2	1.42	0.76	495.1	2324	50.1	1	217
24WBRC015	158	160	CHIPS	2	9.8	29.2	0.4	0.03	681.8	1.54	0.94	558.9	2297	43.8	-1	218
24WBRC015	160	162	CHIPS	2	7.5	30.8	0.3	0.03	689	2.02	0.99	517.7	2375	35.2	1	231
24WBRC015	162	164	CHIPS	2	11.2	39.0	0.5	0.04	675.7	1.72	0.67	566.9	2640	47.4	2	247
24WBRC015	164	166	CHIPS	2	9.7	36.8	0.8	0.04	708.3	2.73	0.76	594.1	2540	50.9	-1	248
24WBRC015	166	168	CHIPS	2	9.4	36.2	0.9	0.04	709.7	2.59	0.80	615.7	2567	51.6	1	241
24WBRC015	168	170	CHIPS	2	6.8	33.3	0.4	0.02	717.4	3.02	0.82	698.7	2484	56.6	1	223
24WBRC015	170	172	CHIPS	2	6.3	35.5	0.4	0.02	688.1	2.56	1.10	690.7	2945	50.1	-1	225
24WBRC015	172	174	CHIPS	2	7.2	40.1	0.3	0.03	735	3.71	1.06	817.6	3016	65.2	1	246
24WBRC015	174	176	CHIPS	2	7.4	33.2	0.5	0.02	760.6	3.45	0.83	652.3	2584	63.3	2	227
24WBRC015	176	178	CHIPS	2	6.6	39.8	0.7	0.03	765.7	4.57	1.26	777.3	3041	68.7	1	236
24WBRC015	178	180	CHIPS	2	7.0	38.4	0.7	0.03	803.6	3.76	1.04	790.7	2899	55.1	1	232