ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
20 February 2025

Gold Enrichment Detected In UltraFine+TM Surface Geochem 18 February 2025

Amended JORC Table 1

CGN Resources Limited hereby provides an amended JORC Table 1 for the afore mentioned announcement on the 18th February 2025.

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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.*	An orientation first pass surface geochemical program sampling was undertaken in November / December 2024. The samples were analysed using the UltraFine+TM analytical technique. Approximately one-kilogram samples were collected at on a nominal 400m x 400m grid over selected targets. The samples were dispatched to LabWest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd in Perth where they were analysed using the UltraFine+TM Method which involves subsampling a 0.2g sample of the <2-micron material from each sample, an aqua regia digest and analysis by ICPMS. Each sample was analysed for 65 elements including: 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
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.).*	. Not applicable
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.*	Not applicable
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.*	Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Each sample is sieved by the Labwest to get approximately 0.2 g of < 2 micron fraction
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.*	The assays were completed by Labwest using microwave assisted aqua regia assay with inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICPMS) finish. The technique was developed in conjunction of the ultrafine+ sampling method. The digest is optimised for gold so may only be partial digest for some of the other elements assayed. All elements assayed with detections limits are listed in Appendix 1
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.*	Not applicable
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.*	Points were located using handheld GPS
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	nominal 400m x 400m sample spacing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	Not applicable
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Not applicable
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or external review of results

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 91% interest in Meteoric's tenements and an 91% 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

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		sand, silt, and clay. Areas to the east, west and south of the project tenements are mapped as being underlain by up to 1,000 m of the Neoproterozoic aged Heavitree Quartzite which in turn is overlain by limestone and dolomite of the Bitter Springs Formation and then by late Proterozoic and Cambrian aged fluvial and deltaic sandstones, siltstones and mudstones known as the Angas Hills Formation. These sequences are interpreted to overlay the basement rocks of the Arunta Complex. The kimberlite pipes intrude the Proterozoic aged sediments and are overlain by the Angas Hills Formation. The kimberlite bodies are discrete volcanic intrusions which occur within a cluster over an area of some 400 km^2.
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *downhole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Not applicable
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.*	Response ratios were used to interpret the ultrafine data. Formula used for response ratio (“RR”) calculation: RR = x/ $\bar{X}$(Q1) Where RR= Response Ratio x = Element Assay $\bar{X}$= Element Mean Q1 = 1st Quartile (25 percentile
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.*	Not applicable

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	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').	
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the announcement.
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 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 "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

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		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. 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. In August 2024 CGN completed an airborne gravity and magnetic survey. Xcalibur Smart mapping, a leading provider of airborne gravity and magnetic surveys, flew the ~1600 line-kilometre survey on east-west lines spaced at 200m apart over areas in the north and south of the tenure (Figure 1). The survey collected both gravity gradiometry and magnetic data. The survey was flown using a fixed wing aircraft at a flying height of 80m. The gravity data were collected using a Lockheed Martin airborne gravity gradiometer, the magnetic data were sourced via a Scintrex CS3 caesium vapor magnetometer and Lidar data were captured using a Reigl LMS-Q140i-80 laser scanner to generate a digital terrain model for data correction. This survey combined with the earlier surveys provides ~80% coverage of the project tenure (Figure 1). In 2024, a 1600 line km airborne FALCON gravity gradiometry survey was flown to cover the northern half of the project area; 200 m spaced east-west flight lines were used for the survey with 2 km north-south tie lines.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or*	Further work is covered in the document

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	depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	