



Annual Technical Report

GR632/23

Mt Hardy Project

EL33368 & EL33369

Group Annual Report for the period

21 June 2023 – 20 June 2024

Compiled by: Taylor Ogden, Andre A. Coffa

Contact: AndreCoffa@urocorp.com.au

Title Holder: URO Corporation Pty Ltd

Date of Report: August 2024

Target Commodities: Base Metals, Rare earth elements, Uranium, precious metals

Mapsheets (1:100,000): Doreen, Yuendumu

Mapsheets (1:250,000): Mount Doreen

Datum: GDA94 / MGA Zone 52

© This report remains the property of URO corporation. It has been produced in compliance with the requirements of the NT Minerals Title Act (2010). Any information included in the report that originates from other sources is listed in the "References" section at the end of the document. URO Corporation authorise the Minister to publish information in which the copyright subsists.

Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	2
List of Figures.....	3
List of Tables.....	3
Abstract.....	4
1 Introduction.....	5
1.1 Location, Access, and Physiography.....	5
1.2 Mineral Title.....	6
2 Geological Setting.....	7
2.1 Regional Geology.....	7
2.2 Local Geology.....	8
3 Exploration Rationale.....	9
4 Previous Exploration Work.....	10
5 Exploration Activities conducted within Reporting Period.....	10
5.1 Desktop studies and Land Access.....	11
5.2 Surface Sampling and field reconnaissance.....	11
5.2.1 Field Reconnaissance.....	11
5.2.2 Sampling.....	12
5.3 Gamma-Ray Spectrometry.....	13
6 Conclusions and recommendations.....	14
7 Appendices.....	15
8 References.....	16

List of Figures

Figure 1: Mt Hardy Project Location (EL33368 and EL33369) Map, showing regional context with Alice Springs and Yuendumu Township.....	5
Figure 2: Regional Geology map with Government 250k raster map sheets.	7
Figure 3: Local Geology of the Mt Hardy Project. Government Mt Doreen Map Sheet 250k.....	8
Figure 4: Exploration work completed on both EL33368 and EL33369 during the reporting period.....	11
Figure 5: Granite outcrop at URX02531 showing large feldspars up to 5cm.....	13

List of Tables

Table 1: Mineral title information for EL33368 and EL33369.....	6
Table 2: List of anomalous PXRF readings for Rock Chip and Soil Samples collected in Mt Hardy.	13
Table 3: Assay readings taken with the RS3300 Gamma-Ray Spectrometer.....	14
Table 4: List of digital files attached.	15

Abstract

UROs Mt Hardy Project Area is situated ~300 km to the northwest of Alice Springs. The project area (located on Mount Doreen Pastoral Station) is located within the Aileron Province which has extensive histories of uranium, vanadium, base-metal and more recently REE exploration.

The Mount Hardy copper field lies within the Lander Group, where psammite and pelite have been metamorphosed into amphibolite-facies mica schist and andalusite porphyroblastic schist, exhibiting complex folding. Copper mineralisation is structurally controlled within quartz-veined shear zones, with surface mineralisation consisting of copper carbonates and gossans within sheared schists and brecciated quartz veins. The quartz veins range from tabular structures striking over tens to hundreds of meters to complexly fractured and folded stacks. The Mt Hardy copper field comprises a series of Cu-Au-Ag occurrences over a span of 25km². Mineralisation comprises primary pyrite and chalcopyrite, with minor galena associated with quartz veins and pegmatite, within folded amphibolite-facies schist of the Lander Rock Formation.

Geologically, the Mt Hardy Project area is characterised by a complex history spanning over 1.8 billion years. This region has been shaped by multiple geological events, including magmatism and orogenic processes, contributing to its mineral endowment which includes gold, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, and uranium.

The project area itself encompasses metasedimentary formations such as the Lander Rock Formation, intruded by significant granite bodies such as the Southwark Granite Suite. These granites are known for hosting minerals rich in tungsten, copper and rare earth elements (REEs), both within the granite itself and in the surrounding regolith.

Initial exploration efforts by URO have focused on reconnaissance and data compilation, leveraging historic reports and geological data to identify prospective targets. Surface sampling and geological mapping have been conducted to assess mineralization potential, particularly focusing on areas where previous exploration indicated anomalous copper and other base metal values. Anomalous Cu readings of up to 365ppm and 339ppm were analysed in surface samples of the Reynolds Range group metamorphosed sandstone, which both contained elevated Ni readings of 181ppm and 142ppm respectively.

Future exploration plans include detailed geophysical surveys and further surface sampling to refine targets for drilling. The strategic approach aims to uncover the full potential of EL33368 and EL33369's mineral resources, particularly base metals and REE, supported by modern geological and geophysical techniques.

This report outlines the groundwork completed in the initial phases of exploration, laying the foundation for subsequent detailed investigations and potential resource delineation in future phases of the Mt Hardy Exploration Project.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location, Access, and Physiography

The Mt Hardy Project (EL33368 and EL33369) is situated approximately 300km northwest of Alice Springs along the Tanami Road and just 30km northeast of the Yuendumu township (Figure 1). Alice Springs is a crucial regional hub for transportation and services, with the Alice Springs airport facilitating access to the exploration area. The sealed Stuart Highway and Tanami Road provide the main routes from Alice Springs to the project area, which is accessed directly from the Tanami Road. The landscape is characterized by granite tors, flat gravel clay pans, gently rolling hills, partially covered with shrubs, gumtrees, termite mounds, and spinifex.

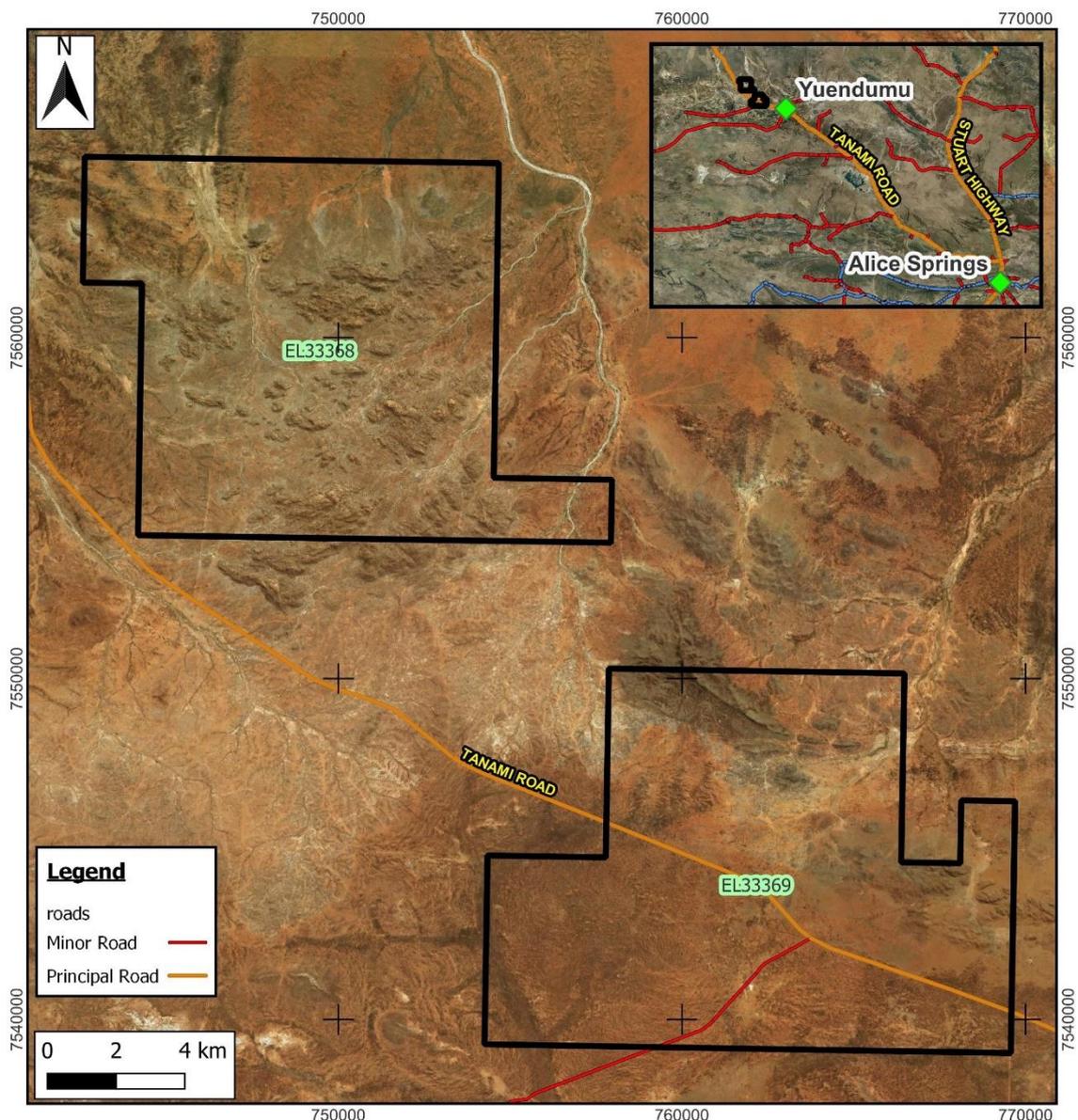


Figure 1: Mt Hardy Project Location (EL33368 and EL33369) Map, showing regional context with Alice Springs and Yuendumu Township.

1.2 Mineral Title

EL33368 and EL33369 were both granted to URO Corporation Pty Ltd on the 21st of June 2023 (Table 1). The tenements were amalgamated for reporting purposes and formed the reporting group GR632. The Company holds a 100% interest in the tenement.

Table 1: Mineral title information for EL33368 and EL33369

Title	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Period	Area (Blocks)	Area (km²)
EL33368	21/6/2023	20/06/2029	6 years	40 Blocks	127.34
EL33369	21/6/2023	20/06/2029	6 years	48 Blocks	135.63

2 Geological Setting

2.1 Regional Geology

The Arunta Region can be broadly classified into three main geological provinces characterised by distinct protoliths and histories: the Aileron Province (1860-1700 Ma), the Warumpi Province (1690-1600 Ma) and the Irindina Province (Neoproterozoic to Cambrian) (Figure 2).

The Mount Hardy Project sits within the Aileron province, which covers an area of approximately 40,000 square kilometres and is characterized by a complex geological history spanning over 1.8 billion years. It is currently believed that the totality of metasedimentary successions in the province have been deposited between 1860-1740 Ma, whereas most of the magmatism occurred in the interval 1820-1700 Ma (Scrimgeour, 2013). Further intrusive events and magmatism occurred in the Meso-Neoproterozoic, which included the Southwark Suite from 1570-1530Ma (Scrimgeour, 2013). Parts of the Aileron Province were subsequently strongly reworked and rearranged during several orogenic events that took place in the early Mesoproterozoic (i.e., Chewings Orogeny) and in a series of further minor intraplate events that occurred across the Paleozoic (Scrimgeour, 2013). The Aileron Province is host to several mineral deposits, including gold, copper, lead, zinc, and tungsten. These deposits are predominantly associated with the various intrusions and metamorphic events that have occurred throughout the province's history.

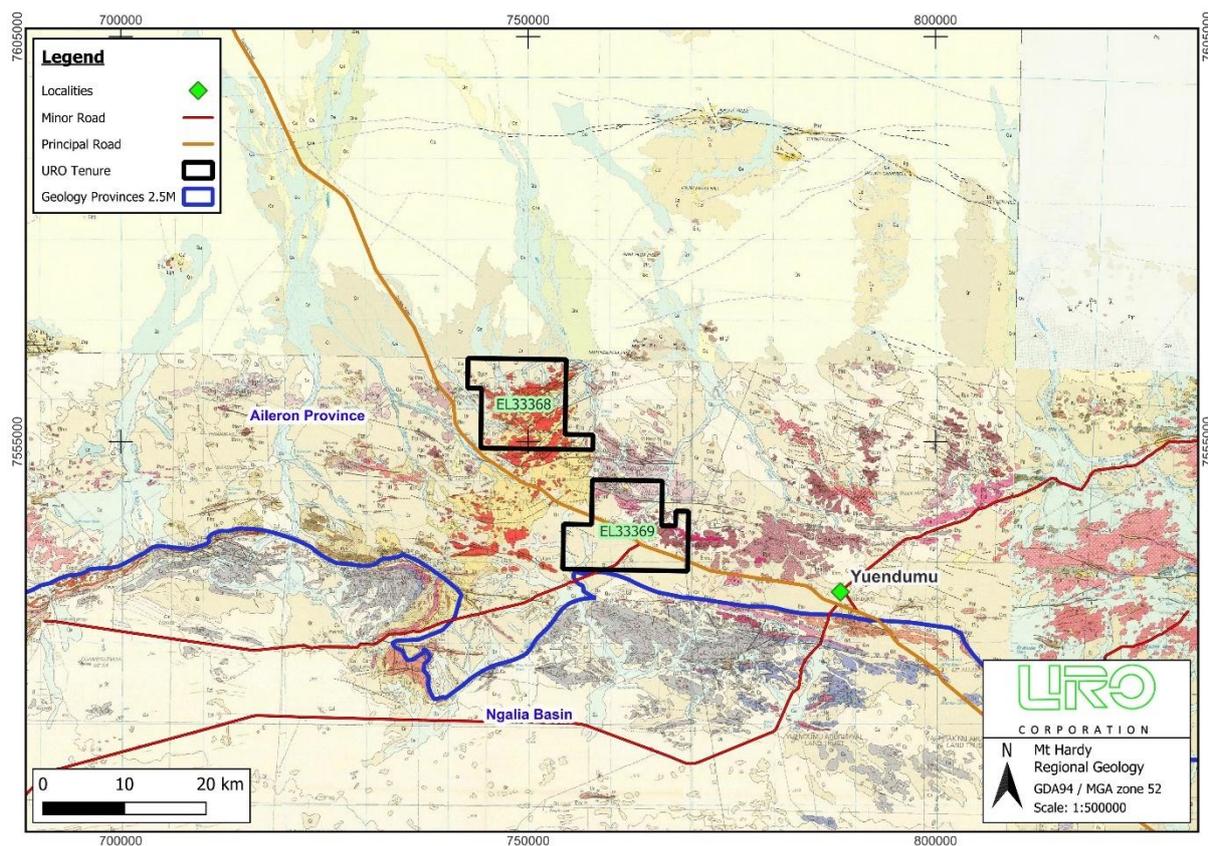


Figure 2: Regional Geology map with Government 250k raster map sheets.

The Palaeoproterozoic Aileron Province is overlain by the Ngalia Basin (Figure 2), which contains a Neoproterozoic to Carboniferous sedimentary succession up to 5km thick (Edgoose C. J., 2013). The Ngalia Basin is interpreted to have been contiguous with the Amadeus Basin to the south. Present day architecture of the basin is largely the result of the 450-300 Ma Alice Springs Orogeny, which became a major provenance for the youngest succession and known host for uranium mineralisation, the Mount Eclipse

Sandstone (Edgoose C. J., 2013). EL33369 sits just north of the contact between the Aileron Province and the Ngalia Basin (Figure 2). The Ngalia Basin is prospective for uranium and hosts several known deposits and prospects.

2.2 Local Geology

The local geology within the Mt Hardy project area comprises largely of regolith materials and Quaternary cover (Figure 3). Areas of Quaternary cover comprise alluvial/colluvial deposits dominated by sand, silt and quartz-rich gravel sheetwash (Qr) as well as areas of aeolian silt and sand (Qs) and alluvial cover (Qa in Figure 3). The geomorphology is dominated by rugged ranges of Ngadarunga Hills, comprising of high quartzite ridges, as well as the granite tors of the Southwark granite suite.

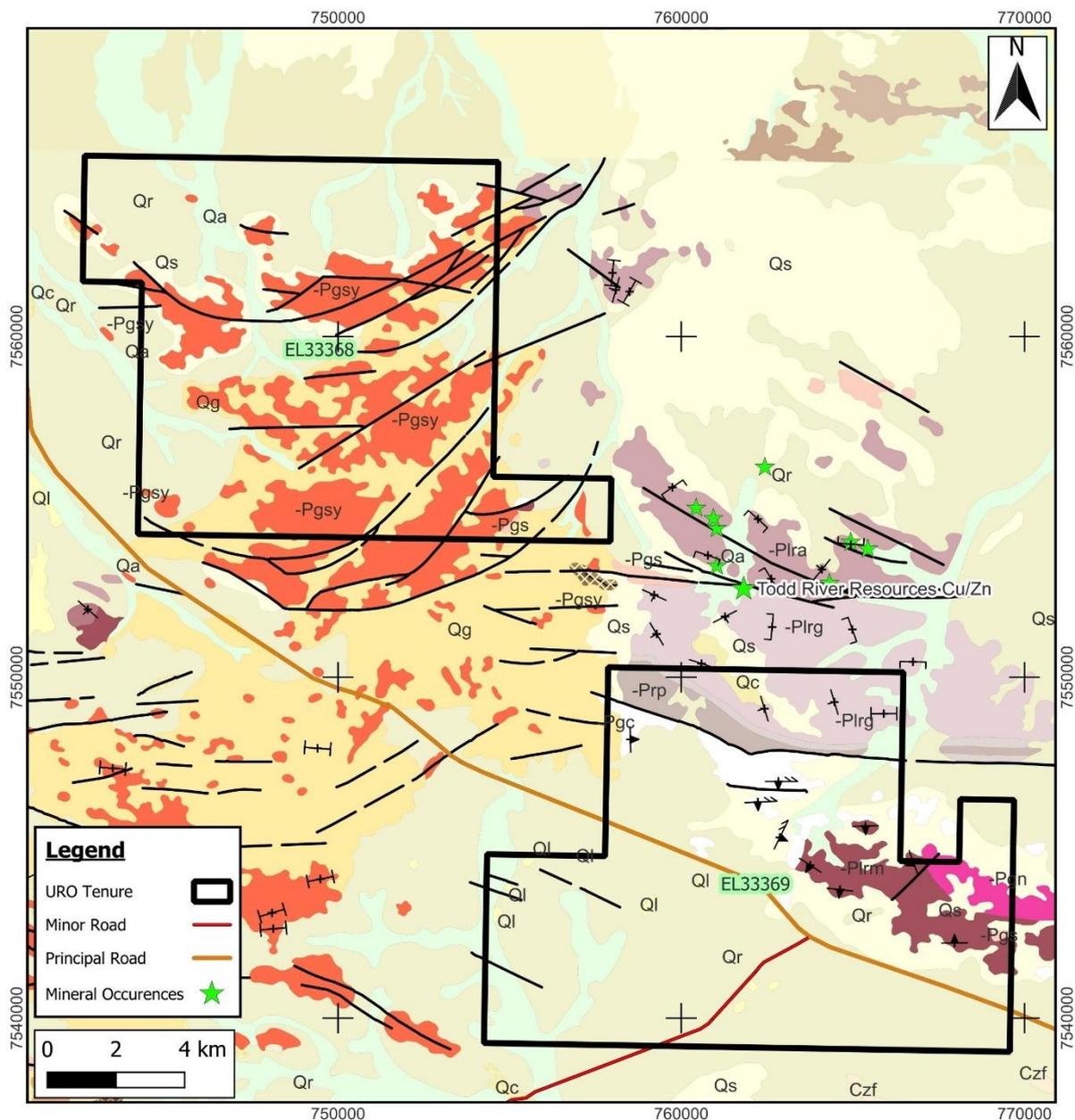


Figure 3: Local Geology of the Mt Hardy Project. Government Mt Doreen Map Sheet 250k.

EL33368, the northern tenement in URO's Mt Hardy project is largely covered by outcropping rocks of the Yarunganyi Granite (Pgsy, Figure 3), member of the Meso-Proterozoic Southwark Granite Suite (a

megacrystic biotite-mica granite with minor pegmatites and leucogranites). The Yarunganyi Granite has a U-Pb Zircon age of 1567± 11 Ma, which suggests it intruded near the end of the Chewings Event. The Southwark Suite has high SiO₂, K, Th and U and is a high-heat producing granite with I-type affinities (Young, Edgoose, Blake, & Shaw, 1995). It is also interpreted to be the source of tungsten mineralisation at Wolfram Hill. The high feldspar content of the Southwark Suite Granites also makes them susceptible to kaolinization

EL33369 contains some of the oldest rocks in the province, mainly consisting of metasediments of the Lander Rock Formation (Plrg and Plrm, Figure 3) – locally migmatite and schists (1860-1830 Ma). The Lander Rock Beds have been intruded locally by the Ngadarunga Granite (Pgn). The Ngadarunga Granite is strongly peraluminous and contains xenoliths of granulite-facies pelitic gneiss from the Lander Rock Formation, which it intruded (Scrimgeour, 2013).

3 Exploration Rationale

The Mt Hardy Project, comprising of both EL33368 and EL33369, is located within the Aileron Province of the Proterozoic Arunta Region.

Specifically, the southeastern EL33369 tenement was pegged for its proximity and prospectivity of Zinc-Copper and other base and precious metals. EL33368 was targeted an exploration potential due to its proximity to known Cu occurrences in the Mt Hardy Copper Field, closest being the Cu-W occurrence at Wolfram hill, and the general potential of the Southwark Granite suites to host polymetallic veins. On top of this, the Southwark Granite suite have been targeted due to their high relative abundance of REEs, and their potential for weathered and regolith hosted REE mineralisation. The near-by Crystal Creek REE prospect, Southwark Granite Callista Project and Southwark Sheer Zone prospects west of Vaughn Springs Station are all derived from the Southwark Granites. These granites are abundant in REEs and the regolith formation around them has concentrated valuable ionic clay deposits.

Base-metal mineralisation is known to be hosted in ~1840 Ma Lander Group metasediments within the Aileron Province of the Arunta Inlier, which experienced deformation and metamorphism during the ~1800 Ma Stafford Event. Granite intrusions occurred in three key periods: the ~1800 Ma Ngadarunga Granite, ~1770 Ma Carrington Suite, and ~1580 Ma Southwark Suite. Locally, lower-amphibolite to upper-green schist facies meta-pelites and meta-psammities host Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag-Au sulphide mineralisation, often found in shear zones, quartz veins, pegmatites, and breccias. The mineralisation style and source remain poorly understood due to limited research and the impact of deformation. In the Hendrix area just north of EL33369, sphalerite-galena, along with lesser chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite, forms massive sulphide breccias, likely pre-deformation and remobilised into a breccia pipe-like body. Additionally, smaller Zn-Pb-Ag breccia mineralisation appears as pods along quartz veins with minor Cu in wall rock. The Mt Hardy area features quartz-chalcopyrite-pyrite veins and stringers with lesser pyrrhotite-sphalerite-galena, linked to SW-NE striking structures, with an inferred resource of 2.6 Mt at 6.7% Zn, 0.9% Cu, 1.5% Pb, and 35 g/t Ag. Significant drilling results were achieved in the Hendrix area, notably a 35.54 m intersection grading 14.7% Zn, 2.9% Pb, 0.9% Cu, and 59 g/t Ag at 431.54 m depth. The mineralization exhibits a north-south, sub-vertical lens dipping west, plunging northwest, and remains open to the south at depth.

Initial exploration in the first reporting year will focus on field reconnaissance and data compilation from previous explorers, which should hopefully form the basis of future drill programs and more detailed and targeted surface sampling.

The area is relatively untested by adequate drilling and therefore targeting will not only focus on newly identified anomalies but aimed to test opportunities that may exist due to a lack of drilling, where historical drilling did not reach optimal depths or orientations or where ground conditions have historically

presented terrain access challenges that can now be overcome. Prospectivity will be enhanced by the most modern geophysical data acquisition and interpretation techniques.

Year two activities will focus on fieldwork. Ground electrical techniques may be trialled for applicability and semi-detailed geophysical surveys will be conducted over the highest priority areas identified during year one. The highest priority areas will be geochemically surveyed if appropriate, based on the results of the geophysical surveys and local interpretations. A focus of year two will be the identification of primary mineral targets for drilling in year three.

4 Previous Exploration Work

Previous and earliest work in the Mt Doreen area near Mt Hardy included the discovery of quartz reefs by Michael Terry containing arsenopyrite and minor gold in 1932, Emu Mining Company. The Bureau of Mineral Resources (BMR) conducted regional aeromagnetic, radiometric and gravity surveys during the 1960s, and the NTGS followed up with economic feasibility studies of the Mt Hardy copper deposits during the late 60s to early 70s. The NTGS and BMR completed their second edition of the Mt Doreen map sheet in the 1990s.

More recent exploration surrounding the Mt Hardy area is as follows:

EL5688 – White Mining Services (Mareeba Mines), 1990-1992

Conducted broad geochemical surface sampling which included stream sediments and rock chips. Identified some zones of quartz pegmatite veining containing of base metal mineralisation, up to 20.5% Cu, 17.8% Pb, 1.52% Zn, 2.66ppm Au and 170ppm Ag. Proposed that there was a need for follow up rock chip sampling and potential drilling. Also concluded that Wolfram Hill was not worth following up due to low levels of W found. Due to the depressed market for base metals at the time, the tenement was dropped in 1992.

EL22771 – Tanami Exploration N.L, 2001-2006

Identified the region for Tanami style gold mineralisation and Tennant Creek style copper gold mineralisation. Exploration in the area included surface geochemical sampling and vacuum and Rab drilling. 254 Vacuum holes and 317 RAB holes were drilled on EL22771 at the Mt Hardy Cu Prospect.

EL28694 – TNG & Todd River Resources 2012-2022

Originally held by TNG until 2017 when it became part of the demerger of base metal assets from TNG to Todd River Resources in April 2017/. Between 2012-2022, the following took place by both companies; Carried out a HELITEM survey over the Mt Hardy Prospect and identified one target in EL28694. A follow up ground IP survey was conducted over this target area in 2014. Soil sampling was completed across the target area with 441 readings collected. Highest copper result was 202ppm. Deemed area was not prospective and instead kept ground to the north with much higher base-metal results.

5 Exploration Activities conducted within Reporting Period

During the reporting period, URO completed the following work on EL33368 and EL33369:

- Desktop Studies and Land Access
- Surface sampling and field reconnaissance
- Gamma-Ray Spectrometry

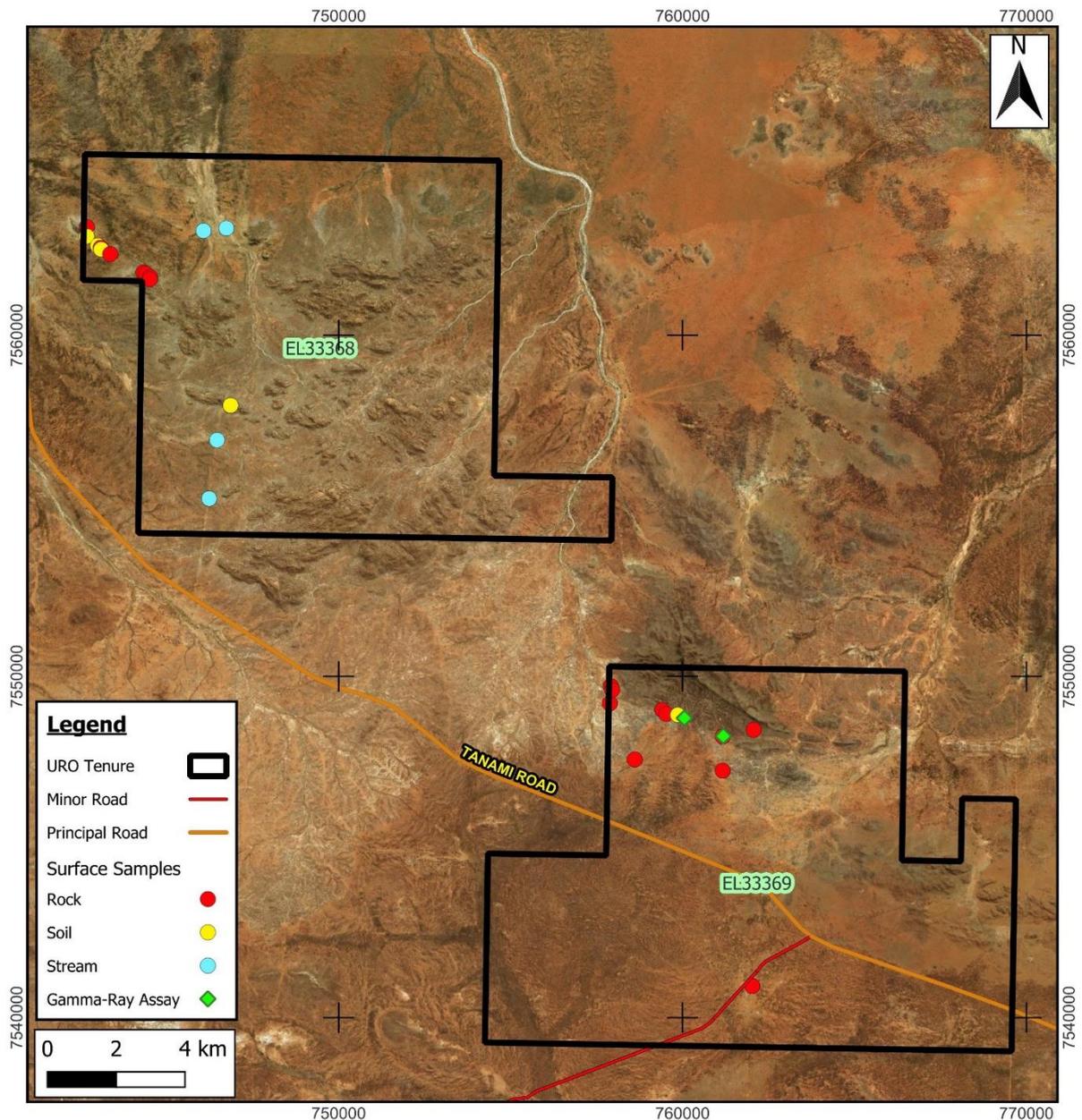


Figure 4: Exploration work completed on both EL33368 and EL33369 during the reporting period.

5.1 Desktop studies and Land Access

An extensive literature review was completed across the Project area. This work included the compilation of all open-file government and historic data. Historic third-party annual reports, geological, geophysical and geochemical data were downloaded from both STRIKE and GEMIS, NT Government. This also included communications with Mt Doreen Pastoral station and organising Land Access Agreements for exploration work. The desktop review formed the basis of the first field trip in October 2022.

5.2 Surface Sampling and field reconnaissance

5.2.1 Field Reconnaissance

During the reporting period, URO undertook two separate field trips out to the Mt Hardy project area. The purpose of the first trip was to assess land-access and possibility for a more detailed sampling program, whilst still sampling and mapping where possible. This was followed up with a return trip in April of 2024,

in which both EL33368 and EL33369 were targeted for surface sampling and Gamma-Ray spectrometry. Due to split up fieldwork teams and limited time in the field, Gamma-Ray Spectrometry was only able to be completed in EL33369.

Wolfram Hill, just to the west of EL33368 was a good area to inspect the highly mineralised quartz veins containing wolframite, malachite, and azurite of the Lander Rock Beds. The veins exhibited a strike of 320 degrees with a dip of 60 degrees, changing direction uphill with a new dip of 75 degrees towards 110 degrees. The mineralization suggests a significant wolframite and copper deposits within the quartz matrix.

In the NW corner of EL33369, southwest of Mount Hardy, granites and alluvium dominated the landscape. Further east, a granite tor was examined. At least two families of quartz veins, oriented north-south and east-west, cut across the granite, ranging from 50 to 150 mm in width. This area showed similar granitic features to those observed earlier, with prominent quartz veins sampled for further analysis.

The terrain transitioned from low-relief granite tors to the west to the Reynolds Range Group of metamorphosed sandstone and siltstone, and schists in an E-W trending fault and mountain ridge. Veins striking at 140 degrees were observed, with quartz deposits ranging from 50 to 100 meters thick. Metamorphosed sandstone featured preserved feldspar grains, some rectangular, others rounded and irregularly shaped schistose fabric, hinting at complex metamorphic processes. Additional rock and soil samples were collected here.

Notable aplite veins were found measuring between 100 and 120 mm thick, trending north-south with a quartz vein float containing abundant small muscovite grains and metallic specs, likely manganese oxide. This was followed by an east-west trending quartz vein with a northward dip, accompanied by a sample of surrounding metasediments.

Stream sediment samples were also collected, highlighting a mid-brown, sandy sediment with thin quartz veins, alongside muddy foot wall cobbles. The mineralogical composition was indicative of ongoing weathering and sediment transport processes.

EL33368 is dominated by large granite tors and hills exhibiting Southwark-type granite characteristics, the most prominent hill being Mount Doreen itself. The site lay on a southeast-northwest trending fault or foliated zone, with hard quartz veins and prominent feldspar crystals. A series of soil samples from surrounding flats revealed varying degrees of mineralisation, with the highest counts per second (cps) readings recorded near granite tors, where large K-feldspar phenocrysts were observed. The area is rich in surface REEs, with within the granite and as weathering products in the soil.

Subsequent exploration around the former Exact Road construction pit, southeast of the Vaughn Springs Road entrance, revealed altered sandstone displaying a rich palette of red, brown, and dark purple-brown hues. This massive sandstone, which transitioned to off-white in some areas, was collected along with rubble from nearby pits. Some in-situ outcrops were noted, like the hills to the south.

South of the Tanami Road in the flat area of EL33369, a road construction pit revealed a wall of calcite veins, with the surrounding area covered in calcrete. The foliated light grey rock, which appeared crystalline when fresh, contained micaceous minerals and quartz, resembling a micro granite-gneiss with schistose features. This site offered further insight into the structural complexities and metamorphic history of the region and that drilling under-cover in the large area may yield valuable results.

5.2.2 Sampling

During both field campaigns, a total of 51 surface samples were taken over both EL33368 and EL33369, see Figure 4. This comprised of 9 soil samples, 6 stream sediments and 36 rock chips. Table 2 outlines some of the anomalous/above background readings that were analysed by the PXRF. Anomalous Cu readings of up to 365ppm and 339ppm were analysed in URX2600 and URX2590 (Reynolds Range group metamorphosed sands), which both contained elevated Ni readings of 181ppm and 142ppm respectively.

URX02531, taken from an outcrop of Southwark Granite Suite in the northeast of EL33368 contained large plagioclase crystals of up to 5cm, as well as abundant biotite with minor muscovite (Figure 5). High Potassium values of up to 2.7% is mostly likely due to the higher Potassium Feldspar content within the granite. PXRf readings of URX02531 (Table 2) show values of up to 246ppm Cu, 183ppm As, 210 Co, 222 Pb, 282 Zn and 52ppm W. It was also noted that URX02531 had up to 105ppm Mo (PXRf appendix listed below). These anomalous values are warrant for further mapping and sampling of the Southwark Granite suites and the veins intersecting them. Of the 51 surface samples taken during the reporting period, a total of 3 were sent to the lab for multi-elemental analysis. The assay results did not return any values that URO deemed anomalous or of interest. Assay results can be found in appendix 3.

Table 2: List of anomalous PXRf readings for Rock Chip and Soil Samples collected in Mt Hardy.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Unit	As	Co	Cu	Ni	Pb	Rb	Ta	W	Zn
URX02600D	759412	7549017	ppm	48		365	181	63	36	1.1		28
URX02590A	758610	7547568	ppm		234	339	142	29	14	1.6		20
URX02600A	759412	7549017	ppm	666		332	187	7.9	10			14
URX02531A	743359	7562379	ppm	183	210	246	73	222	150	25	52	282
URXB799SB	759858	7548874	ppm		317	211	76	28	416	79		77
URX02600B	759412	7549017	ppm	378		199	168	3	15	< 1		6.3
URXB799SC	759858	7548874	ppm		362	135		41	341	62		46
URX02599B	761165	7548243	ppm			22	247	3.5	1.9	< 1		14
URX02596A	757884	7549211	ppm				54	9.1	696	2.9		115
URX02590B	758610	7547568	ppm		730		145	512	131	1.5		66
URX02532A	762026	7540927	ppm				208	14	102	1.7		24
URX02532B	762026	7540927	ppm				251	13	110	2		7.9



Figure 5: Granite outcrop at URX02531 showing large feldspars up to 5cm.

5.3 Gamma-Ray Spectrometry

During the most recent April Fieldtrip, URO's RS-330 Gamma-Ray Spectrometer was taken out to be used in the field for both constant surveying and more detailed assay readings.

The RS-330 is designed as a portable hand-held Gamma-Ray Spectrometer (GRS), for ground-based field activities. During this field program, the purpose was to use the GRS along with the hand-held

scintillometers to measure total radiation in areas of interest. The RS-330 can take Total Count (cps) surveys whilst walking, as well as longer stationary “assay” readings where the instrument is sat on the ground for 300 seconds and records a more detailed total radiation split up into Potassium (K), Uranium (U) and Thorium (Th).

Whilst taking rock and soil samples in areas of interest, the GRS was set to survey mode, taking total count measurements in real time which can be viewed on the screen, and in areas where the total count was anomalous, an “assay” reading was taken to accurately calculate K-Th-U. Two detailed assay readings were taken in conjunction with surface sampling and EL33369. Although the granites are anomalously radioactive, the potassium in the dominant feldspar phenocrysts seem to be the main contribution to the anomaly.

Table 3: Assay readings taken with the RS3300 Gamma-Ray Spectrometer

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Dose (nSv)	Dose rate (nSv/hr)	K (%)	U	Th
URXGR148	760049	7548781	21.90	272.81	6.11	4.65	35.85
URXGR149	761183	7548254	12.96	155.51	2.70	3.48	20.67

6 Conclusions and recommendations

The Mt Hardy Project, encompassing Exploration Licences EL33368 and EL33369, has added significant geological insights into the Aileron Province of the Proterozoic Arunta Region. The project area is geologically diverse, with the northern tenement (EL33368) primarily dominated by outcropping rocks of the Yarunganyi Granite, a member of the Southwark Granite Suite, while the southern tenement (EL33369) contains some of the oldest metasedimentary rocks in the province, notably the Lander Rock Formation.

The high potential for mineralisation within the project area is underscored by the geochemical and structural characteristics of the Southwark Suite Yarunganyi Granites, which are anomalously radioactive and are rich in rare earth elements (REEs). These granites, along with associated quartz veins and pegmatites, suggest a strong prospectivity for polymetallic mineralisation, including Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag-Au sulphides. The presence of anomalous REEs and weathered regolith hosting ionic clay deposits further enhances the exploration potential of the area.

Exploration activities during the reporting period included extensive desktop studies, land access negotiations, surface sampling, field reconnaissance, and the application of Gamma-Ray Spectrometry. A total of 51 surface samples were collected, comprising soil, stream sediment, and rock chip samples. Notable findings include anomalous Cu readings, elevated levels of Ni, and significant concentrations of Mo within the Southwark Granite Suite, which warrant further exploration and mapping.

The field investigations also identified promising structural features, including quartz veins and breccia mineralisation, which may host economically viable mineral deposits. In particular, the Hendrix area, just north of EL33369, demonstrated substantial Zn-Pb-Ag breccia mineralisation, indicating the potential for large-scale sulphide mineralisation.

The ongoing exploration strategy will focus on refining target areas through modern geophysical techniques and detailed geochemical surveys. Year two will prioritize fieldwork, including ground electrical techniques and geophysical surveys, with the aim of identifying primary mineral targets for drilling in year three.

The initial findings and completed work lay a strong foundation for continued exploration, with the project area showing considerable promise for discovering significant mineral resources.

7 Appendices

Table 4: List of digital files attached.

Attachment	Description
GR632-23_2024_GA_01.pdf	Annual Technical Report
GR632-23_2024_GA_02_SurfaceGeochemPXRF.txt	PXRF analysis of surface samples
GR632-23_2024_GA_03_SurfaceGeochemAssay.txt	Geochemical analysis of surface samples
GR632-23_2024_GA_04_GammaRay.txt	Gamma Ray Spectrometry analysis on surface Samples
GR632-23_2024_GA_05_FileListing.txt	Verification List

8 References

Edgoose, C. J. (2013). Chapter 24: Ngalia Basin. In M. Ahmad, & T. J. Munson, *Geology and mineral resources of the Northern Territory*. Northern Territory Geological Survey, Special Publication 5.

Scrimgeour, I. (2013). *Chapter 12: Aileron Province: in Ahmad M and Munson TJ (compilers). 'Geology and mineral resources of the Northern Territory'*. Northern Territory Geological Survey, Special Publication 5.

Young, D. N., Edgoose, C. J., Blake, D. H., & Shaw, R. D. (1995). *Mount Doreen, Northern Territory, 1:250 000*. Darwin: Northern Territory Geological Survey.

Company Historical Reports:

- CR2005-0501
- CR19910546
- CR19920528
- EL28694_2022_AS_01