TECHGEN METALS LIMITED

ASX Announcement | ASX: TG1

Exploration Update

TechGen Metals Limited (ACN 624 721 035) ("**TechGen**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an exploration progress update across its active portfolio of strategic and highly prospective exploration projects. A number of projects currently have works underway and/or are awaiting results prior to the next phase of work commencing.

STRATEGIC HIGHLIGHTS

- **Station Creek Cu Project – a new site of high-grade shear hosted Cu-Au-Ag mineralisation discovered with peak assays of 27% Cu, 6.64g/t Au and 145g/t Ag.**
- **Mt Boggola Project – Mafic and ironstone structural REE targets tested with rock chip results returning low level anomalism.**
- **Cyclops Ni-Cu-PGE Project – Field checking and rock chip sampling of Airborne EM targets has supported the presence of ultramafic rock units in target areas.**
- **Narryer Ni-Cu-PGE & REE Project – Recent field mapping and rock chip sampling of areas defined by soil geochemistry and radiometric and magnetic targeting for Ni-Cu and PGE tested. Assays awaited.**
- **John Bull Gold Project – Assays awaited and expected to be finalised in the coming week.**

Station Creek Cu Project

During a recent field trip to the Station Creek Project, geological mapping combined with rock chip sampling tested structural and geochemistry targets. A targeting study, completed by consultants PGN Geoscience, identified a number of copper targets for immediate follow up and the target areas potential has been increased based on recent mapping by neighbouring Norwest Minerals Limited (ASX announcement 2 September 2022 [ASX: NWM]) who reported the V1, V2 and V3 targets trending southeast towards the Company's Station Creek Project.

A total of 4 rock chip samples were collected with 2 samples (SCR57 & SCR58) from the vicinity of target PGN9 returning high grade copper results of **27.7%** and **6.53%** (Figure 1 & Table 1). Sample SCR58 also contained high grade gold of **6.64g/t** and high-grade silver of **145g/t**. Furthermore widespread geological mapping will now be undertaken.

Table 1: Rock chip sample results from Station Creek Project area.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Cu %	S %
SCR55	503040	7406703	0.001	<0.5	22		<0.01
SCR56	503945	7406260	<0.001	<0.5	165		<0.01
SCR57	496625	7408134	0.161	**10.8**	**60530**	**6.53**	0.03
SCR58	497302	7407845	**6.64**	**145**	**270700**	**27.7**	0.22

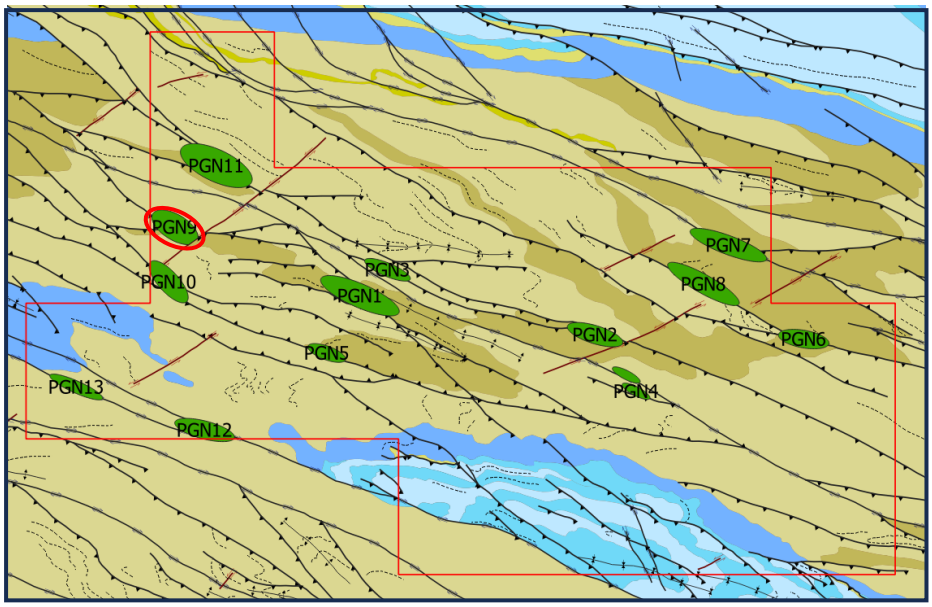

Figure 1: Further structural and geochemistry targets (PGN5 -13), Station Creek Project.

Mt Boggola Project

Previously reported assay results of rock chip samples (ASX Announcement 14th November 2022) collected as part of the Company's base metal and gold exploration program returned highly anomalous REE results for both Cerium (Ce) and Lanthanum (La). Seventeen sample pulps were selected and sent for specific REE testing as a first pass evaluation of the potential of the area. The results were considered highly encouraging given REE style geology was not being targeted during the initial sample collection. REE assay results Total Rare Earth Oxide (TREO) for these samples ranged from 48 ppm to 1,885 ppm. Three samples, MB10, MB24 & MB30, returned TREO results of over 1,000 ppm (refer to ASX announcement 14th November 2022; Figure 2).

A recent field trip to Mt Boggola visited radiometric (Thorium & Uranium) and airborne EM target regions and collected soil samples (7 samples) and rock chip samples (16 samples). These samples were assayed for a multi-element suite of elements that included the suite of REE's (Table 2 & 3). Four rock chip samples of ironstone/banded iron formation returned assays of >50% Fe with a peak value of 57.3% Fe (Samples MBR075 & MBR086). REE assay results ranged between 150ppm to 204ppm TREO for soil samples and ranged between 58ppm to 1,098ppm TREO for rock chip samples (Peak sample of 1,098ppm TREO from sample MBR080).

Further sampling targeting REE are planned and in particular a mafic – ironstone REE target located in the northeast corner of the project will be visited (Figures 3 – 5).

Table 2: Soil sample results from Mt Boggola Project area.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Ce2O3	Dy2O3	Er2O3	Eu2O3	Gd2O3	Ho2O3	La2O3	Lu2O3	Nd2O3	Pr2O3	Sm2O3	Tb4O2	Tm2O3	Y2O3	Yb2O3	TREO
			ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MBS001	544345	7359960	61.38	5.30	3.24	0.98	4.51	1.05	28.50	0.55	24.49	6.39	4.59	0.81	0.45	33.53	3.38	179.14
MBS002	544444	7359945	77.66	5.18	3.34	1.16	5.06	0.99	32.02	0.52	27.64	7.45	5.54	0.82	0.48	32.64	3.46	203.96
MBS003	544545	7359930	51.54	5.03	3.32	1.00	4.16	0.97	26.97	0.56	21.93	5.52	4.24	0.73	0.47	30.22	3.09	159.75
MBS004	544651	7359885	59.74	4.29	2.90	0.82	3.76	0.88	26.97	0.49	18.55	5.09	3.80	0.61	0.45	27.05	3.21	158.62
MBS005	544750	7359850	75.20	5.16	3.40	1.01	4.43	1.07	38.59	0.55	25.31	7.20	4.95	0.75	0.45	32.51	3.18	203.73
MBS006	545294	7357550	50.60	4.83	3.11	0.90	3.84	1.00	24.39	0.48	21.46	5.54	4.01	0.69	0.41	29.33	2.87	153.47
MBS007	569628	7357085	60.44	3.95	2.89	0.89	3.82	0.85	30.84	0.42	22.86	6.38	4.16	0.64	0.40	26.29	2.53	167.35

Table 3: Rock chip sample results from Mt Boggola Project area.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Ag	Cu	Zn	Fe	Ce2O3	Dy2O3	Er2O3	Eu2O3	Gd2O3	Ho2O3	La2O3	Lu2O3	Nd2O3	Pr2O3	Sm2O3	Tb4O2	Tm2O3	Y2O3	Yb2O3	TREO
			ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MBR072	542901	7361905	<0.5	43	51	0.51	123.57	5.52	4.17	1.45	5.36	1.15	74.00	0.59	47.12	14.80	6.73	0.87	0.58	48.76	3.81	338.50
MBR073	544300	7359954	<0.5	28	25	54.4	14.76	2.57	1.53	0.52	2.28	0.46	6.45	0.20	9.45	2.38	1.95	0.40	0.24	13.08	1.39	57.66
MBR074	544315	7359960	0.6	10	4	31.8	18.74	1.71	1.29	0.30	1.44	0.36	13.37	0.23	9.21	2.69	1.58	0.28	0.18	11.18	1.32	63.88
MBR075	544625	7359820	<0.5	17	10	57.3	66.65	3.60	1.84	1.07	3.45	0.61	19.23	0.22	25.19	6.54	4.72	0.56	0.23	15.49	1.71	151.11
MBR076	553844	7358003	<0.5	34	15	1.29	68.29	6.19	4.48	1.34	5.56	1.40	42.34	0.50	31.61	9.01	6.41	1.01	0.63	42.29	3.64	224.69
MBR077	555856	7358761	<0.5	13	456	29.3	38.07	20.03	14.41	3.16	17.00	4.85	26.97	1.38	32.54	7.09	8.50	3.08	1.66	149.85	9.60	338.18
MBR078	556222	7359130	<0.5	7	201	37	12.42	5.28	3.42	0.89	5.01	1.29	5.63	0.39	9.33	1.94	3.10	0.84	0.41	39.62	2.48	92.05
MBR079	556274	7359124	<0.5	6	86	23.4	9.02	3.18	2.04	0.72	3.60	0.68	4.22	0.19	7.35	1.43	1.73	0.58	0.00	24.38	1.34	60.44
MBR080	556590	7359800	<0.5	570	564	41.4	337.33	35.35	19.95	10.72	36.65	7.15	221.66	1.92	153.96	44.00	34.21	6.21	2.35	172.71	14.06	1098.25
MBR081	560111	7357258	<0.5	3	25	4.38	9.14	0.91	0.63	0.20	1.03	0.21	3.28	0.06	3.03	0.98	0.90	0.14	0.08	8.38	0.49	29.45
MBR082	561022	7357259	0.6	53	133	50	31.63	2.93	1.92	0.86	2.80	0.64	12.78	0.19	12.60	2.91	2.75	0.48	0.24	19.43	1.43	93.59
MBR083	561036	7357307	1.3	11	43	29.1	3.87	0.26	0.22	0.06	0.40	0.09	1.29	0.05	2.22	0.53	0.38	0.05	0.02	2.16	0.23	11.82
MBR084	561077	7357270	<0.5	26	66	42.6	14.52	3.16	1.83	0.78	3.20	0.62	5.63	0.23	9.56	2.41	2.91	0.49	0.25	14.22	1.78	61.60
MBR085	564744	7351565	0.7	90	817	49.5	21.32	2.93	1.89	0.96	2.62	0.61	9.73	0.19	11.78	3.15	2.64	0.49	0.24	12.06	1.66	72.28
MBR086	569538	7357169	<0.5	127	1050	57.3	39.47	13.54	6.20	4.48	15.33	2.28	19.47	0.45	55.29	13.75	18.32	2.65	0.66	37.97	3.55	233.42
MBR087	569680	7356995	<0.5	5	19	1.15	17.57	2.44	1.21	0.58	2.51	0.47	17.36	0.15	11.90	3.63	2.59	0.44	0.16	13.21	0.89	75.09

- Co-ordinates MGA94_Zone 50, all values besides Fe in ppm and TREO equals the sum of all Rare earth Elements.

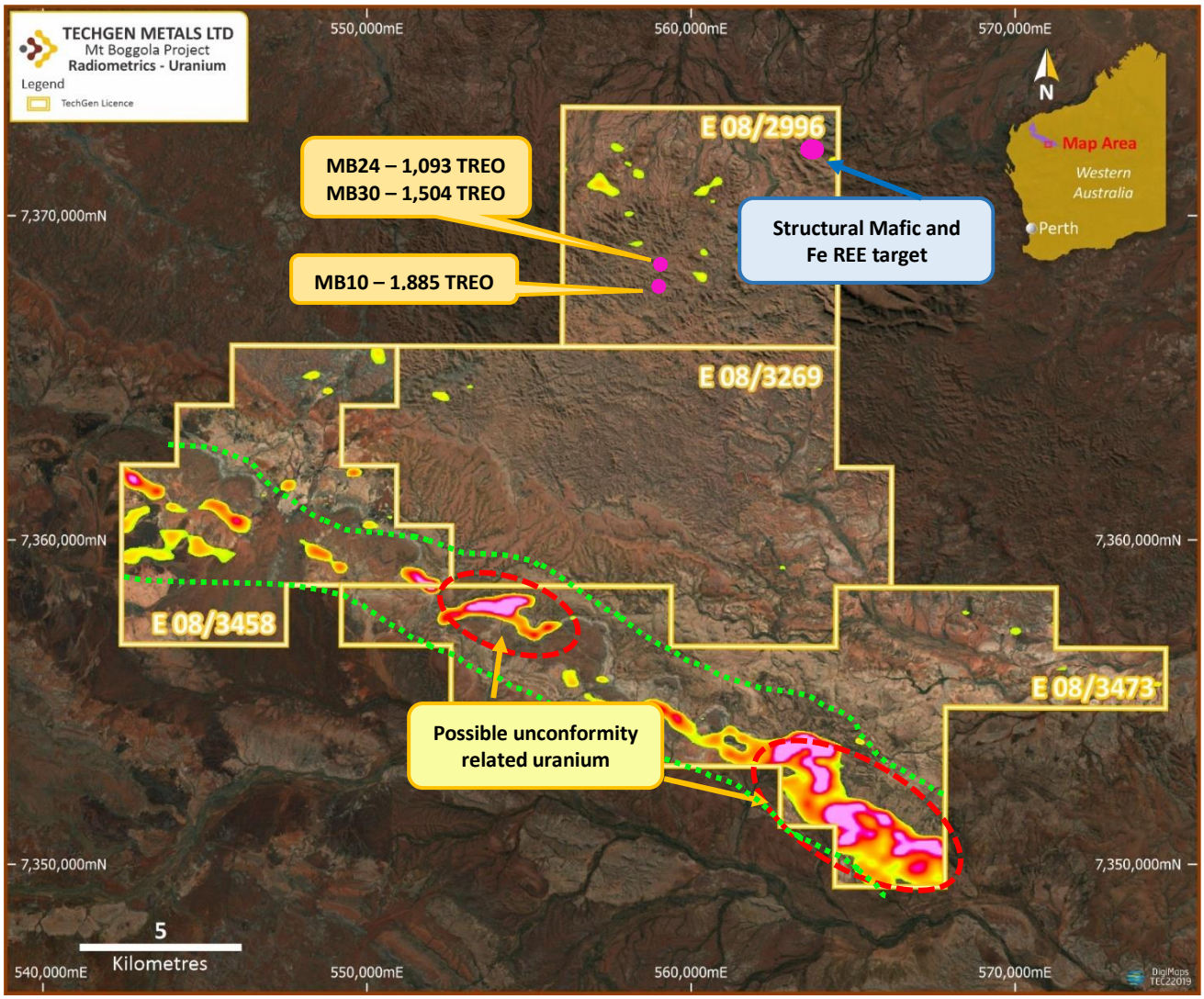

Figure 2: REE rock chip locations & uranium radiometric anomalies on satellite imagery, Mt Boggola Project.

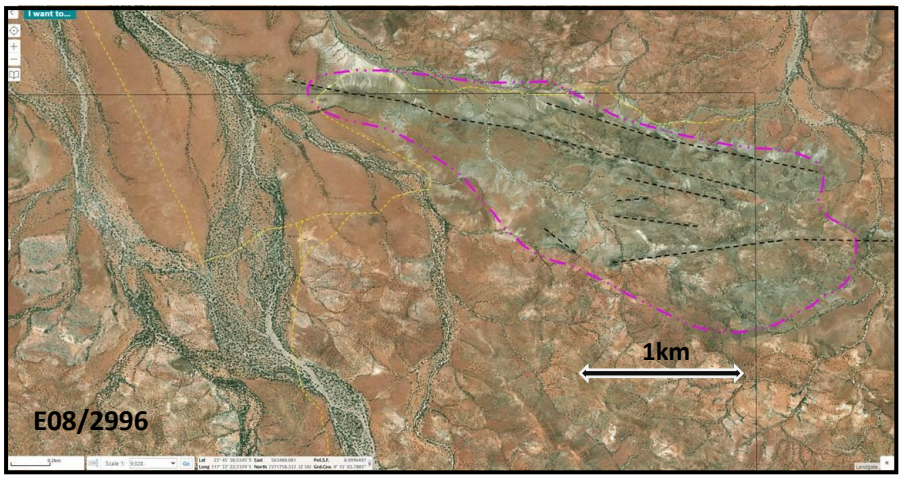

Figure 3: Landgate with mafic and iron REE target, Mt Boggola Project.

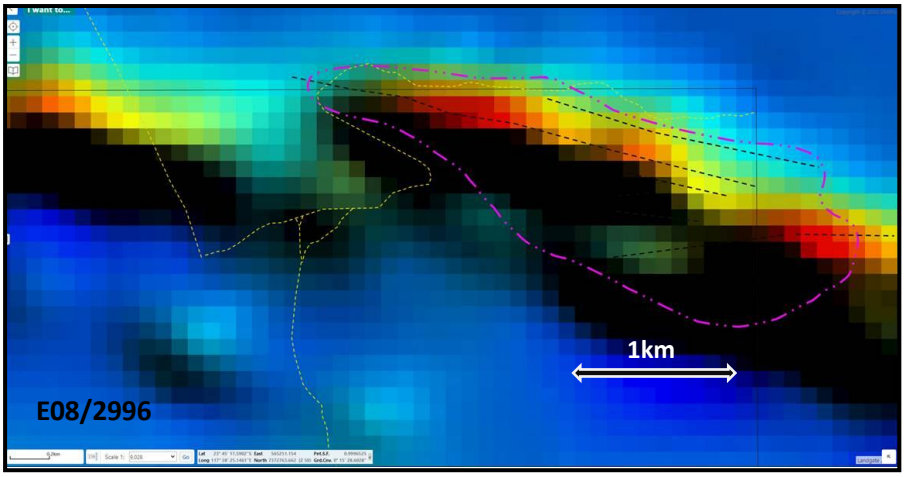

Figure 4: Magnetic with mafic and iron REE target, Mt Boggola Project.

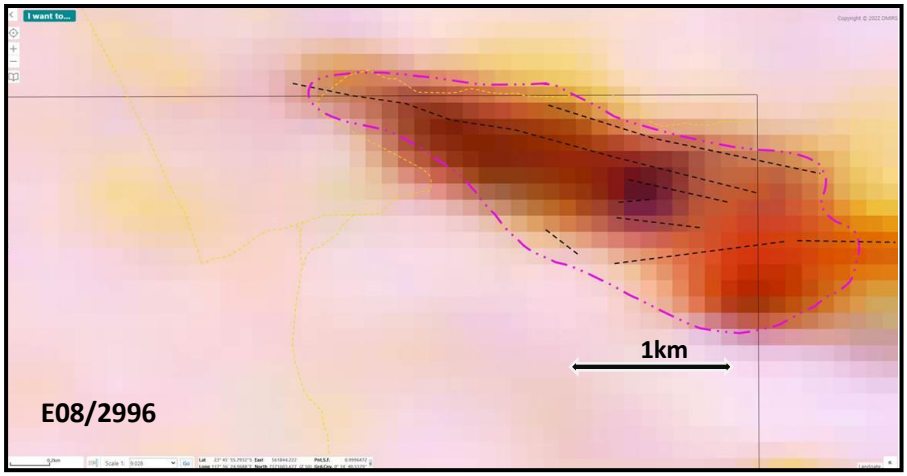

Figure 5: Radiometrics with mafic and iron REE target, Mt Boggola Project.

Cyclops Ni-Cu-PGE Project

A recent field visit was completed to the Cyclops Project area to assess access options for future drilling and to visit the main target areas identified by a previous EM survey (Figure 6). Six rock chip samples were collected during the field visit (Table 4). An airborne EM (VTEM) survey was flown over a large portion of the current Cyclops Project area by Gondwana Resources Limited in 2011 (ASX Announcement 21st November 2022).

Following processing of the previous airborne EM data, TechGen considers 3 of the EM targets to be of high-priority. The 3 EM targets sit close to geological contacts between the Archean-aged Dalton Suite (intrusive mafic & ultramafic units), Mount Roe Basalt (basalt and sedimentary units) and Hardey Formation (sedimentary & felsic volcanic units) and are considered prospective locations for the occurrence of mafic-ultramafic hosted Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation.

Assay results from rock chip samples collected from the project area have confirmed the presence of ultramafic rocks with sample CYR005 returning 6,010ppm Cr and 2,110ppm Ni and sample CYR006 returing 3,980ppm Cr and 1,900ppm Ni.

Table 4: Rock chip sample results from Cyclops Project area.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mg %	Ni ppm	S %
CYR001	234085	7617875	86	77	122	17.95	3.79	194	<0.01
CYR002	234085	7617875	21	82	21	3.47	17.45	59	0.01
CYR003	234155	7617943	63	427	73	6.44	1.51	238	0.01
CYR004	233320	7618070	51	111	213	14.55	2.4	92	0.01
CYR005	233225	7617880	113	**6010**	2	4.74	20.9	**2110**	<0.01
CYR006	233200	7617820	107	**3980**	7	5.87	19.65	**1900**	0.01

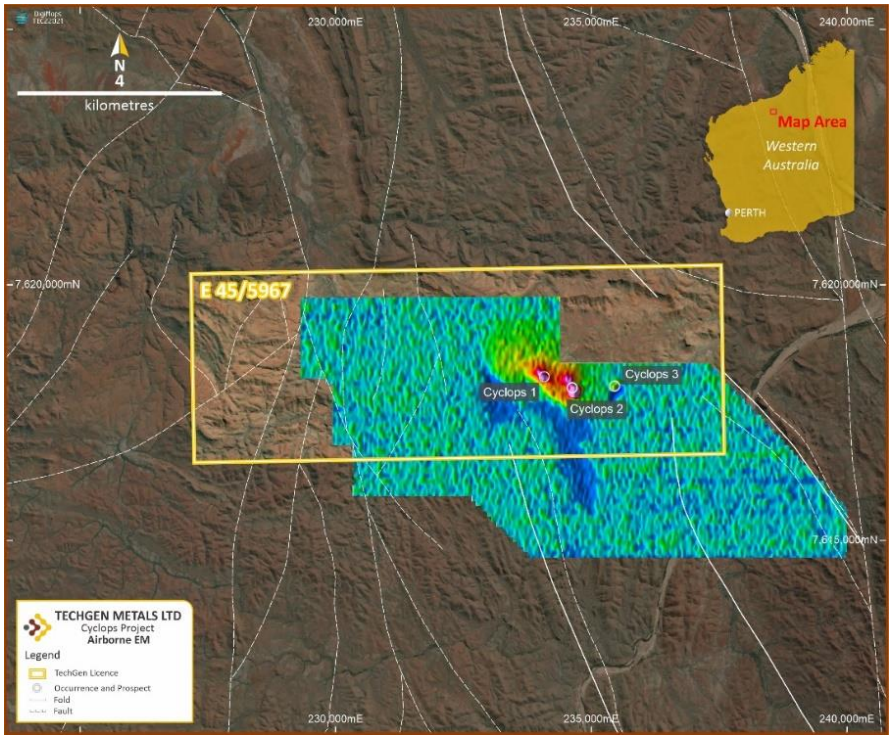

Figure 6: Airborne EM targets, Cyclops Project.

Narryer Ni-Cu-PGE & REE Project

Field mapping and rock chip sampling was recently completed at the Narryer Project as next steps in target assessment of ultra-fine fraction soil anomalies and radiometric (Th & U) and magnetic targets. The recent mapping program was designed to map geological units of interest, tarting Ni-Cu-PGE targets from ultra fine assay techniques and radiometric targets, targeting ironstone hosted REE mineralisation (Photo 1 & 2). A total of 18 rock chip samples were collected with assay results awaited.

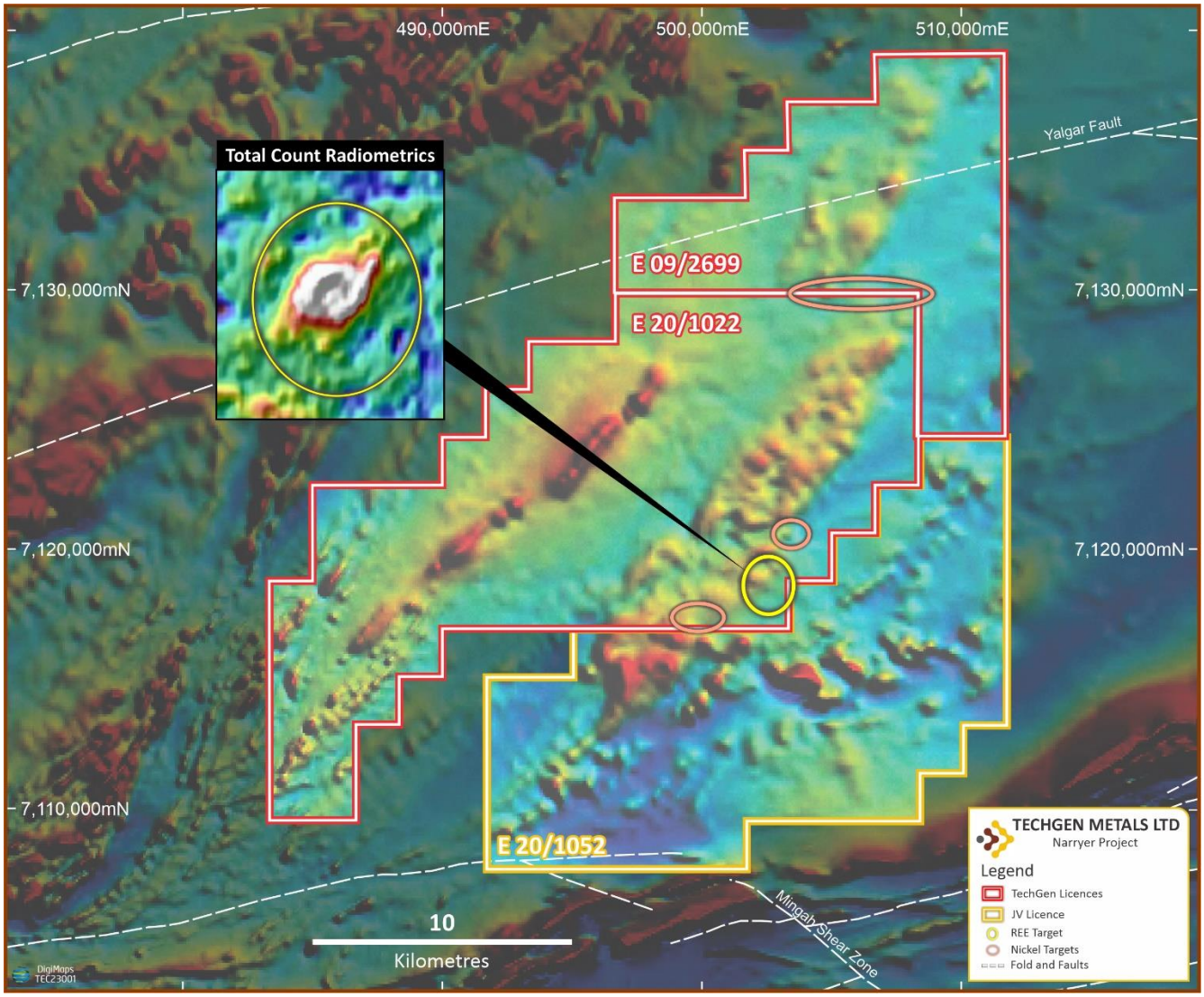

Figure 7: The Narryer Project on regional airborne magnetics showing priority REE and Ni targets.

Photo 1: Radiometric iron related REE target. **Photo 2:** Radiometric granite related intrusive related REE target.

John Bull Gold Project

The Stage 2 RC drilling program was completed with 10 reverse circulation (RC) holes, JBRC008 – JBRC017, drilled for a total of 1,363 metres (Refer to ASX announcement 6th July 2023). Samples have been collected along the entire length of each drill hole and are currently being assayed by the Photon assay method with Fire assay checks. The final assay results are expected to be received in the coming week.

Approvals for a Stage 3 RC drilling program are still pending. The Stage 3 program has been designed to test the highest recorded surface soil anomaly of 10g/t gold in the northern portion of the 1.25km long, +100ppb surface Au soil anomaly (Refer to ASX announcement 10th April 2023), as well as the southern end of the soil Au anomaly which covers an area of mineralised monzonite (Refer to ASX announcement 29th May 2023) which remains as a priority one target.

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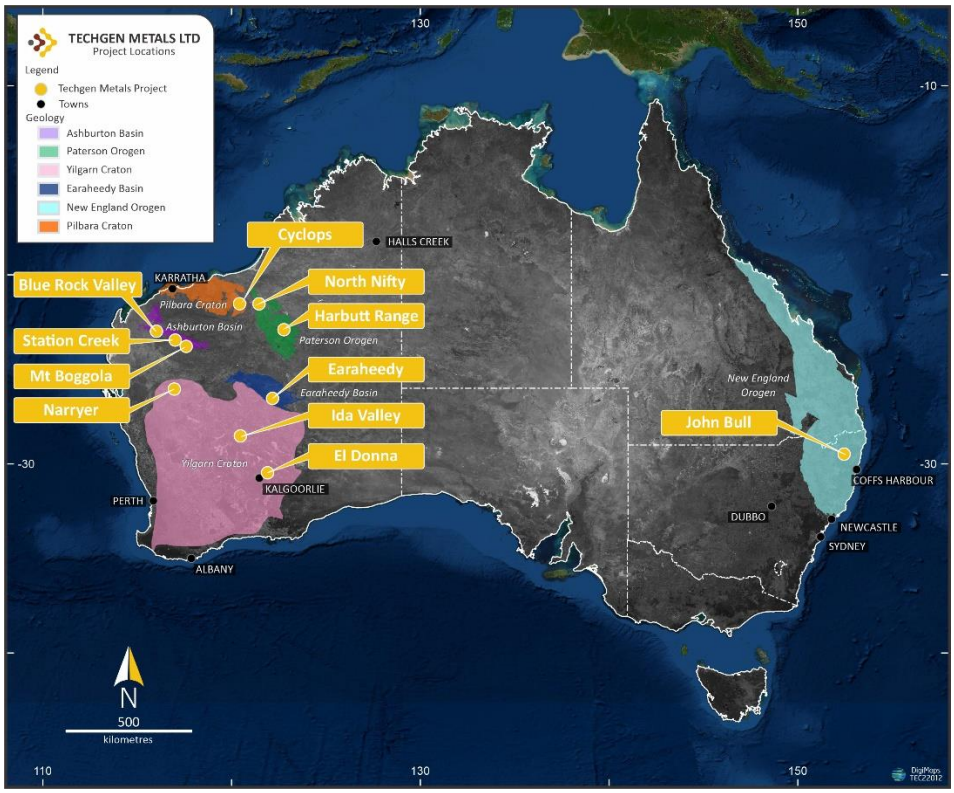
About TechGen Metals Limited



TechGen is an Australian registered exploration Company with a primary focus on exploring and developing its gold, base metal and REE projects across Australia. TechGen holds a portfolio of exploration licences strategically located in five highly prospective geological regions in WA, and one in NSW.

For more information, please visit our website: www.techgenmetals.com.au

Authorisation

For the purpose of Listing Rule 15.5, this announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors of TechGen Metals Limited.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled and reviewed by Andrew Jones, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Andrew Jones is employed as a Director of TechGen Metals Limited. Andrew Jones has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Andrew Jones consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his work in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Information

Any information in this announcement that references previous exploration results is extracted from previous ASX Announcements made by the Company.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain information in this document refers to the intentions of TechGen, however these are not intended to be forecasts, forward looking statements, or statements about the future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. Statements regarding plans with respect to TechGen's projects are forward looking statements and can generally be identified using words such as 'project', 'foresee', 'plan', 'expect', 'aim', 'intend', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'estimate', 'may', 'should', 'will' or similar expressions. There can be no assurance that the TechGen's plans for its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no assurance of future events which are subject to risk, uncertainties and other actions that may cause TechGen's actual results, performance, or achievements to differ from those referred to in this document. While the information contained in this document has been prepared in good faith, there can be given no assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of these events referred to in the document will occur as contemplated. Accordingly, to the maximum extent permitted by law, TechGen and any of its affiliates and their directors, officers, employees, agents and advisors disclaim any liability whether direct or indirect, express or limited, contractual, tortuous, statutory or otherwise, in respect of, the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and do not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and disclaim all responsibility and liability for these forward-looking statements (including, without limitation, liability for negligence).

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Mt Boggola: Seven soil samples were collected from approximately 10cm below surface and weighing 0.5kg to 0.75kg. Sixteen rock chip samples were collected of outcrop material weighing between 0.5kg to 2kg.Samples assayed by ME-ICP61 and ME-MS81. • Station Creek: Four rock chip samples were collected of outcrop material weighing between 1.1kg to 2.1kg. Samples assayed by Au-ICP21 and ME-ICP61. • Cyclops: Six rock chip samples were collected of outcrop material weighing between 0.9kg to 1.5kg. Samples assayed by ME-ICP61. • The samples were delivered to ALS Laboratories in Perth. • Samples were crushed and pulverised. • A lithium borate fusion prior to acid dissolution and ICP-MS analysis used for ME-MS81. • The laboratory used internal standards to ensure quality control.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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 as no drilling was undertaken or reported.
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 as no drilling was undertaken or reported.
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.*	• No drilling was undertaken or reported. • Rock chip sample descriptions were recorded in the field.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The sample weights ranged between 0.5kg to 2.1kg and these are considered appropriate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The soil and rock chip samples were collected by TechGen and were sent to ALS Laboratories in Perth where they were sorted, dried, crushed to 3mm particle size, cone split, and a portion pulverized. • Station Creek samples were assayed for gold by Fire Assay (Au-ICP21). • A four acid digest prior to analysis using technique ME-ICP61. • A lithium borate fusion prior to acid dissolution and ICP-MS analysis using technique ME-MS81. Elements were: Ba, Ce, Cr, Cs, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga, Gd, Hf, Ho, La, Lu, Nb, Nd, Pr, rb, Sc, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Th, Ti, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Zr. • The laboratory used internal standards to ensure quality control.
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.*	The assay results were checked by separate Company personnel. Sample number, GPS coordinates and description were recorded in the field into a notebook. The REE assay data were converted from reported elemental assays to the equivalent oxide compound as applicable to rare earth oxides. The oxides were calculated from the element according to the following factors: • CeO_2 1.1526 • La_2O_3 1.1728 • Nd_2O_3 1.1664 • Pr_6O_{11} 1.2082 • Dy_2O_3 1.1477 • Er_2O_3 1.1435 • Eu_2O_3 1.1579 • Gd_2O_3 1.1526 • Ho_2O_3 1.1455 • Lu_2O_3 1.1371 • $Sm2O3$ 1.1596 • $Tb2O3$ 1.1762 • Tm_2O_3 1.1421 • Y_2O_3 1.2699 • Yb_2O_3 1.1387
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Rock samples were located in the field with survey control via handheld Global Positioning System (GPS), with an assumed accuracy (dither factor) of ±5m accuracy on easting and northing and ±10m accuracy on RL. • The grid system for the Station Creek, Mt Boggola & Narryer Projects is Map Grid of Australia GDA 94, Zone 50 whilst for Cyclops is Zone 51. • Topographic data was obtained for public download of the relevant 1:250,000 scale map sheets, which is deemed adequate for the current purpose and stage of exploration.
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.*	• Sampling was of a reconnaissance nature only and was not designed to achieve unbiased sampling. No drilling reported. • Data spacing is deemed insufficient to establish geological and grade continuity to establish a mineral resource estimate. • No sample compositing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Sampling was of a reconnaissance nature only and was not designed to achieve unbiased sampling. No drilling reported. • No drilling has been undertaken and orientation of structures is unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All soil and rock chip samples were placed in calico bags, taken to Perth and delivered to ALS Laboratories by company personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The **Station Creek Project** comprises a single granted Exploration Licence, namely E08/2946. The licence covers an area of 54km^2. The Project lies on the Ashburton Downs (PL N050036) Pastoral Lease and Unallocated Crown Land. The Station Creek Project overlies, in part, the Ashburton Downs Pastoral Lease (PL N050036). Tenement E08/2946 is subject to the Jurruru People Part A native title determination (WCD2015/002) which incorporates an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA). The **Mt Boggola Project** comprises Exploration Licences E08/2996, E08/3269, E08/3458 and E08/3473. The licences cover an area of 352km^2. The Project lies on the Ashburton Downs Pastoral Lease and Unallocated Crown Land. The Project is subject to the Nharnuwangga Wajarri and Ngarlawangga native title determination (WCD2000/001) (as to 48.53%% of the area of the tenement) which incorporates an Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA); the Jurruru #2 claim (WC2012/012) (as to 51.47% of the area of the tenement); and the Yinhawangka Gobawarrah claim (WC2016/004) (as to 51.47% of the area of the tenement). The **Cyclops Project** comprises a single granted Exploration Licence, namely E45/5967. The licence covers an area of 38km^2. The Exloration Licence is held by Mining equities Pty Ltd. TechGen Metals has executed a Tenement Sale Agreement with Mining Equities Pty Ltd.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The Project is located 75km southeast of Marble Bar and 50km northeast of Nullagine on unallocated crown land. The Cyclops Project is subject to a native title claim by the Nyamal #1 People and a Heritage Protection Agreement has been entered into with the Nyamal #1 People by Mining Equities Pty Ltd. The **Narryer Project** comprises three Exploration Licences, namely E20/1022, E20/1052 & E09/2699. The licences cover an area of 587km^2. TechGen Metals Limited is the registered holder of both exploration licences E09/2699 and E20/1022. techGen Metals has entered into an Option and Earn-in agreement with ASX-listed Narryer Metals who are the registered holder of E20/1052. The Project lies on the Beringarra Pastoral Lease.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Mt Boggola & Station Creek: The Ashburton Mineral Field has a long history of gold, copper, silver, lead and zinc exploration and is among the oldest in the state. In the 1970s and 1980s, majors like BHP, Newmont Corporation and BP Minerals began to explore the Ashburton Basin. This early exploration resulted in the initial identification of some significant deposits, namely Mt Clement and Mt Olympus. Cyclops Project: The Marble Bar District of the Pilbara Mineral Field has a long history of gold, copper, silver, lead, zinc, iron, tungsten and manganese exploration and is among the oldest in the state. In the 1960's copper mineralisation was discovered west of the project area (Gobbos Prospect) and many explorers held the current Cyclops Project area as part of a larger project. Explorers have included Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd, Australian Ores & Minerals Pty Ltd, Australian Anglo American limited, Esso Australia and Production Australia Inc, Amax Iron Ore Corporation, Duval Mining Limited, Concord Mining NL, Greater Pacific Gold NL, Gondwana Resources Ltd and Platypus Minerals Pty Ltd. Narryer Project: The Narryer Terrane is currently subject to high levels of exploration interest. The project area has previously been explored for iron, gold and base metals but the level of detailed exploration has been minor with no previous drilling in the project area recorded.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mt Boggola and Station Creek Projects areas are located within the Ashburton Basin and Edmund Basin which forms the northern part of the Capricorn Orogen. • The Cyclops Project is located within the East Pilbara Terrane of the Pilbara Craton. Geological units in the project area include the Archean-aged Wyman Formation, Euro Basalt, Dalton Suite (intrusive mafic & ultramafic units), Mount Roe Basalt (basalt and sedimentary units), Hardey Formation (sedimentary & felsic volcanic units), Bamboo creek Member, Farrel Quartzite and Gobbos Granodiorite. • The Narryer Project is located in the Narryer Terrane on the western edge of the Archean Yilgarn Craton (West Yilgarn Ni-Cu-PGE Province). The 2020 Julimar

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		discovery by Chalice Mining Limited was made in the West Yilgarn Ni-Cu-PGE Province and the Company is exploring for mafic-ultramafic intrusion hosted magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• No drilling being reported.
		• No information has been excluded.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No aggregation methods have been used. • No metal equivalent values are being used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No mineralisation widths have been reported.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Suitable maps and diagrams have been included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results have been included.
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.*	• All relevant exploration data is shown on diagrams within the text.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work anticipated: Station Creek - geological mapping and further sampling. Mt Boggola – further sampling. Narryer – further sampling. Cyclops – further sampling.