



EXPLORATION UPDATE

IDA VALLEY GOLD & KIMBERLEY COPPER-NICKEL-GOLD

TechGen Metals Limited (“TechGen” or the “Company”) is pleased to provide an exploration update from its 100% owned Ida Valley Gold Project and Kimberley Copper-Nickel-Gold Projects (Blue Devil, Copper Springs and Sally Downs) located in Western Australia.

Each of TechGen’s projects has a defined exploration plan designed to maximise the potential of the portfolio. With strong capital resources, the Company is well-positioned to execute these exploration activities effectively.

STRATEGIC HIGHLIGHTS

Ida Valley

- Pinnacles Prospect with high-grade gold intercept of 4m @ 6.73g/t Au from 48 - 52m in RC drilling (Hole IVRC0037) remains open in all directions.
- Gold in soil anomaly at Pinnacles extends for approximately 1.5km.
- Recorded mineralisation within favourable altered basalt greenstone along the Mt Ida Fault.
- Stage two gold drilling to commence at Pinnacles during July.

Kimberley (Blue Devil, Copper Springs & Sally Downs)

- Three high quality and under-explored projects prospective for Copper-Nickel-Gold.
- Previous high-grade rock chip peak values of 50.5% Cu & 6.9g/t Au (Blue Devil), 4% Cu (Copper Springs) and 2.3% Cu (Sally Downs).
- Areas of previous copper anomalism across all three projects not tested by modern geophysics or drilling.
- Comprehensive airborne EM geophysics survey to test each project area to commence in July.
- Geology and mineralisation mapping and sampling to commence July/August.

TechGen’s Managing Director, Ashley Hood, commented:

“We have four exciting exploration programs due to commence during July including stage two RC drilling at Ida Valley’s Pinnacles high-grade gold intercept and maiden airborne EM surveys at Blue Devil, Copper Springs and Sally Downs.

We are wasting no time in following up the recent and exciting high-grade gold drill intersection from the Pinnacles Prospect at Ida Valley and anticipate having the same drill rig back on site within the coming weeks to test for extensions along strike to both the north and south and up dip and down dip. Post this campaign, results depending, the Company plans on exploiting the opportunity to table a JORC Exploration Target with additional drilling given the



current exceptionally favourable gold price, outlook and Pinnacles proximity to the Bannockburn Gold Mine (40km) and ideal geological and structural setting on the Mt Ida Fault.

The Company sees enormous potential at the Blue Devil, Copper Springs and Sally Downs Projects in the East Kimberley area to yield a significant discovery for the Company. The fact that no modern geophysics have been completed over the many copper (& gold/silver) target areas at these projects certainly give the Company a first mover advantage in a highly fertile district known to host world class deposits.

Within the newly acquired Kimberley Project portfolio there are other recorded minerals within these highly attractive projects such as Nickel, Lead, Zinc and Graphite. While the focus is on copper/gold, no stone will be left unturned to identify a commercially viable resource for our valued shareholder base."

Ida Valley Project, WA:

The Ida Valley Gold Project is located 90km northwest of Leonora in the Goldfields Region of Western Australia. The project consists of two Exploration Licences, E29/1053 and E36/1015, covering a combined area of 124 km². Recent RC drilling returned a high-grade intersection of **4m @ 6.73g/t Au** from 48m at the Pinnacles Prospect (ASX Announcement dated 17/04/2024).

In late April 2024, the Company completed an 11 hole RC drilling program to test a soil gold anomaly (Pinnacle) and two priority lithium-caesium-tantalum soil anomalies (Central & Northern). The program consisted of two east-west drill lines. Assay results returned a high-grade gold intercept of **4m @ 6.73g/t Au** from 48 - 52m in RC drill hole IVRC0037 at the Pinnacle Prospect. This drill intercept remains open along strike to both the north and south, where a gold soil anomaly extends for approximately 1.5 km, as well as up dip and down dip from hole IVRC0037.

A follow-up RC drilling program of 10 holes has been designed to test the along strike potential of the high-grade gold intercept. A drilling contractor has been booked and the program is anticipated to commence in mid-July.

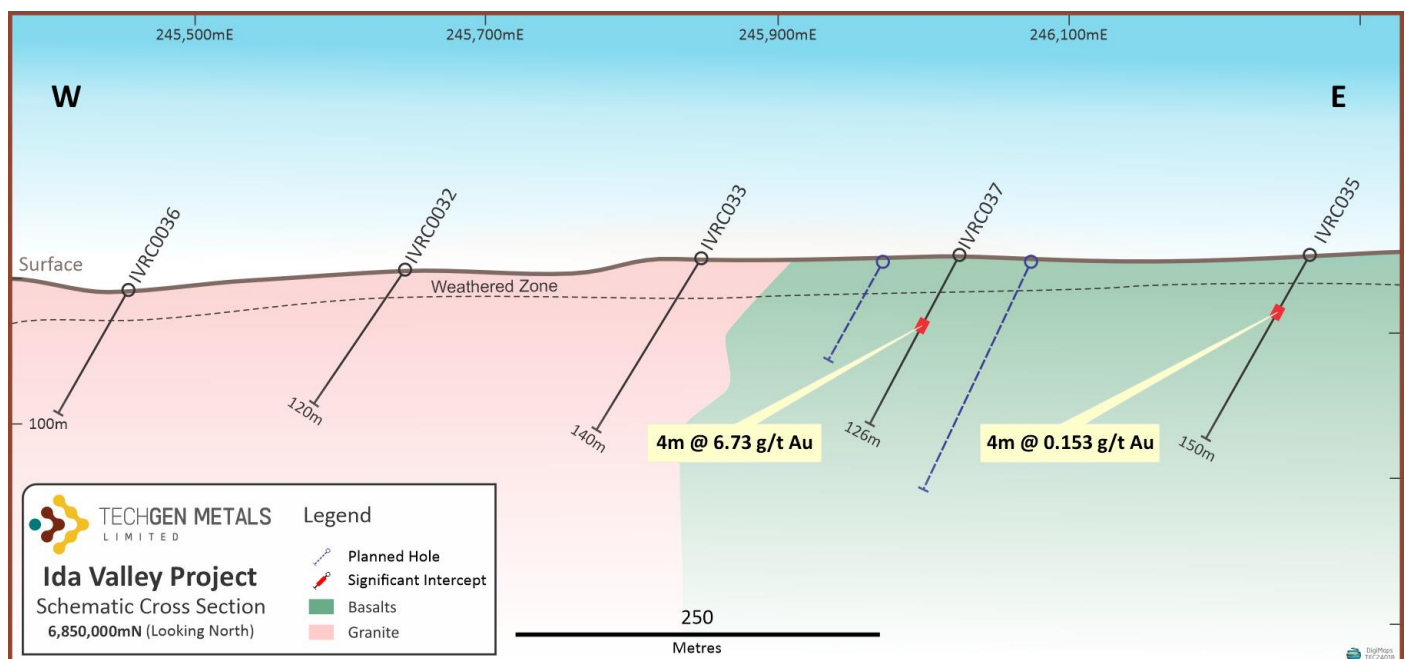


Figure 1. Interpretive cross section from Pinnacles Prospect showing high-grade gold intercept, geology and planned follow-up.



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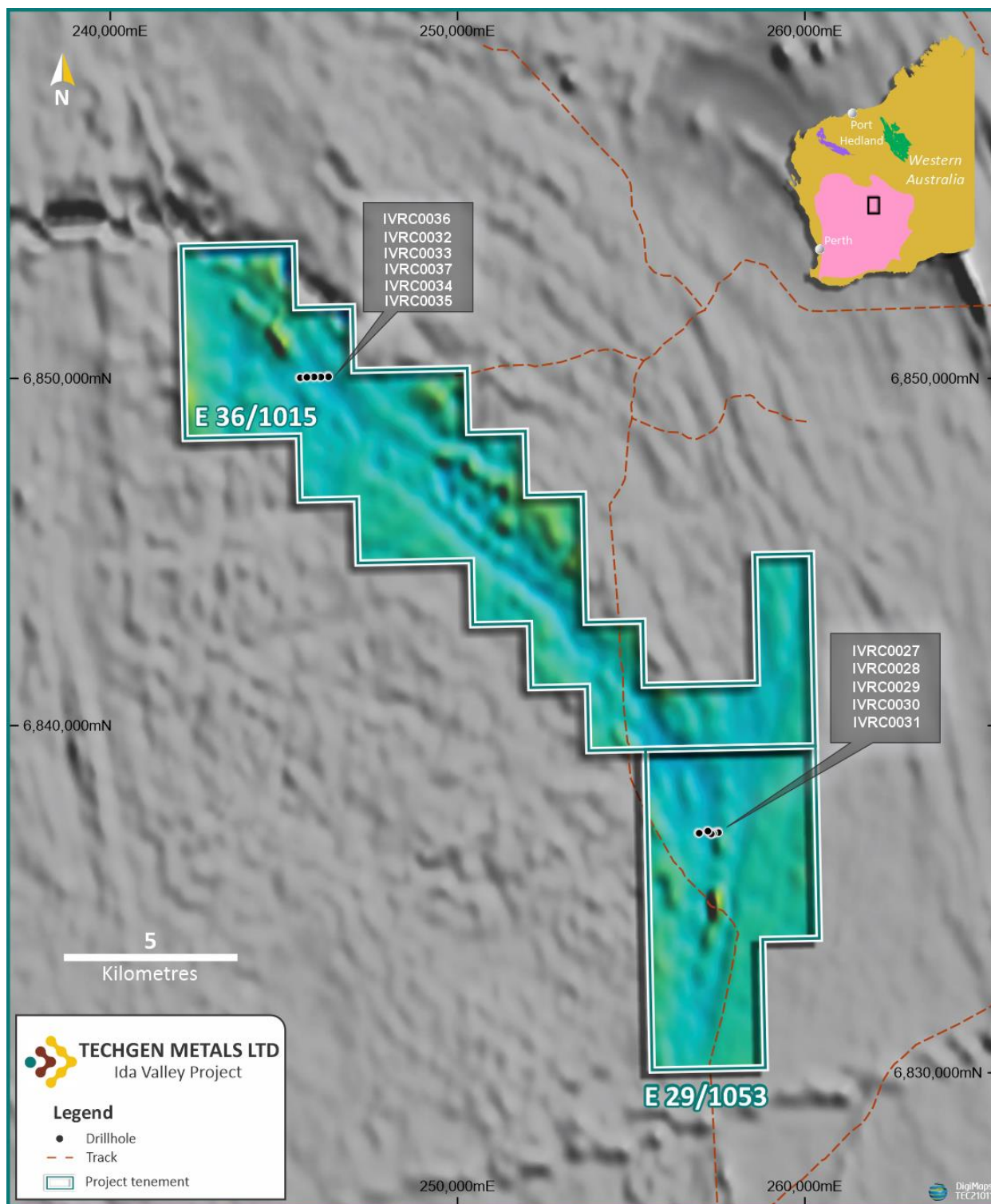


Figure 2. RC drill hole locations at Ida Valley Project with airborne magnetics as base.



Kimberley Projects, WA:

During May and June 2024 the Company lodged exploration licence applications for three separate project areas located near Halls Creek in the East Kimberley Region of Western Australia. The Blue Devil Project contains previous high-grade copper & gold rock chip sample results but no modern geophysics or drill testing of the copper-gold targets (ASX Announcement dated 14/05/2024). The Copper Springs Project contains twenty-three areas of outcropping malachite & azurite mineralisation and has previous high-grade copper rock chip results but also no modern geophysics or drill testing of the copper target areas (ASX Announcement dated 6/05/2024). The Sally Downs Project, located just 10km from the Savannah Nickel Mine, was pegged by the Company on the 25/06/2024. The project contains two known copper prospects (Wills Creek & Melon Patch) which have both recorded previous high-grade copper rock chip results, similar geological setting to the nearby Savannah Nickel Mine and also no modern geophysics or drill testing.

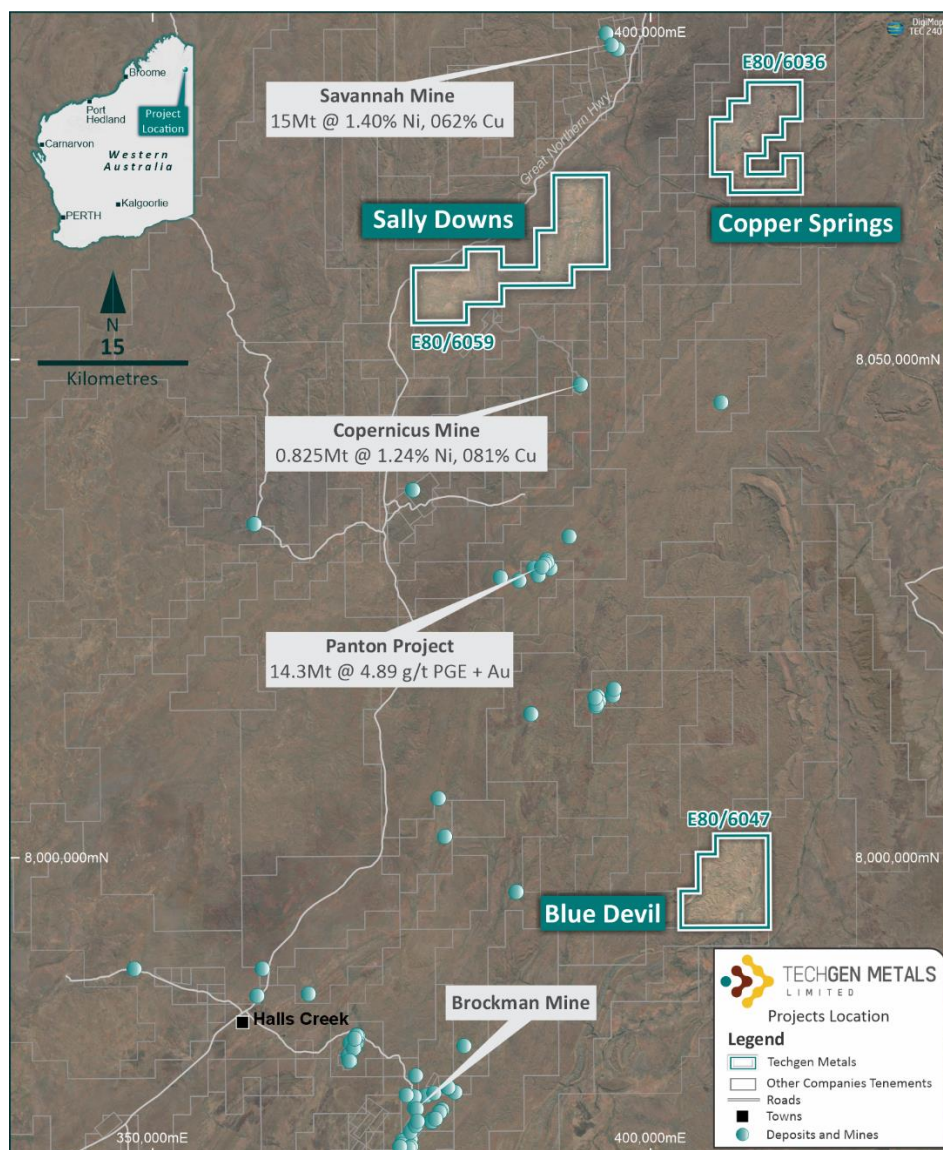


Figure 3. Location of the Kimberley Projects (Blue Devil, Copper Springs & Sally Downs).



Blue Devil Project, WA:

The Blue Devil Project is on Exploration Licence Application E80/6047 located 45km east northeast of Halls Creek in Western Australia. The project consists predominantly of outcrops of the Olympio Formation, of the Halls Creek Group, and limestones and dolomites of the Ruby Plains Group. Overlying the Olympio Formation, several very prominent ridges of Ruby Plains Group sediments are present. These ridges consist of a very shallow easterly-dipping sandstone unit known as the Mt Kinahan Sandstone.

Previous exploration of the Blue Devil Project area has been completed by Pickands Mather International in the late 1960's, Navigator Resources Limited from 2001 – 2002, Sipa – Gaia NL from 2000 – 2006 and Spartan Exploration Pty Ltd from 2014 - 2020. Historically there has been no geophysics completed at the Blue Devil project.

Sipa-Gaia NL undertook considerable early-stage exploration including rock chip sampling (237 samples on project area), soil sampling, stream sediment sampling, mapping and drill testing of Zn-Pb-Ag targets in eastern project area. Out of the 237 rock chip samples assayed by Sipa from the current project area 13 samples assayed greater than 1% Cu (range 0.0005% - **47.3% Cu**). Other interesting rock chip results include **1.4% Pb, 1.02% Zn & 52.5g/t Ag**. The drilling they undertook was targeting stratiform base metal mineralisation in the eastern project area and the areas of higher-grade copper and gold rock chip anomalism have not been tested. Spartan Exploration NL assayed 34 rock chip samples from the project area with 15 of those samples assaying at greater than 1% Cu (range 0.004% - **50.5% Cu**).

Zinc-Lead-Silver anomalism is widespread overlying dolomitic lithologies of the Ruby Plains Group in the eastern project area and is interpreted to represent Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) style base metal mineralisation. Sipa-Gaia NL drill tested targets in this area previously (Target T4; Figure 3).

Stream, soil and rock chip Cu-Au anomalism is pre-dominantly within units of the Olympio Formation. Coincident stream sediment Cu-Au anomalism, soil Cu-Au anomalism and rock chip Cu-Au anomalism occurs in several areas with element associations suggesting potential for intrusion-related, sediment hosted and VMS style Cu-Au mineralisation (Targets T1, T2, T3 and T5; Figure 3). Several high priority target areas defined by stream sediments, soil and rock chip sampling have not been closed off with anomalies on the edges of previous sampling and large parts of the western and northern project area having had very limited previous sampling undertaken.

An airborne EM survey to cover the Blue Devil Project area is due to commence in July.



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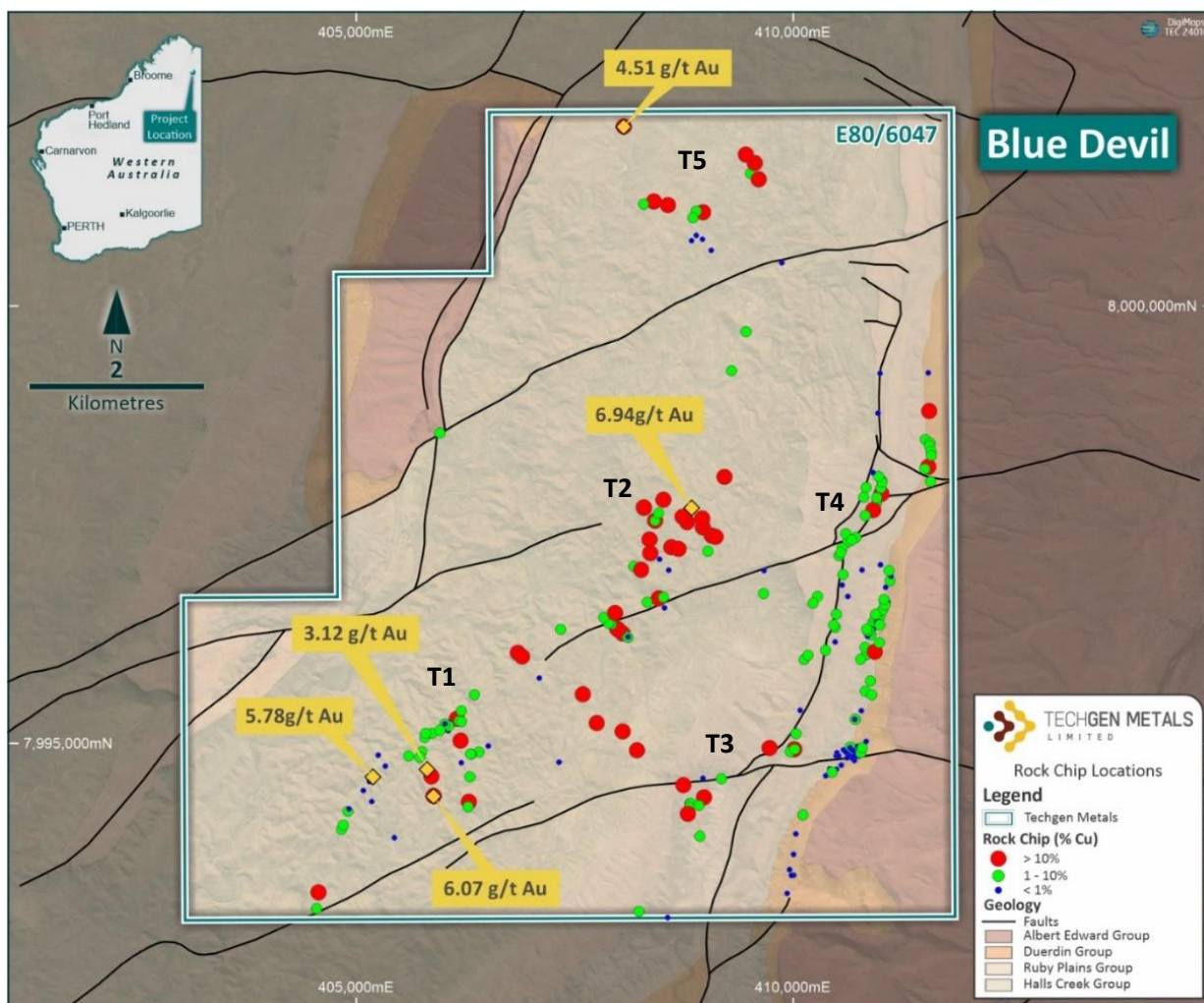


Figure 4. Previous rock chip samples coloured by Cu % with the five highest gold rock chip samples labelled. Geology and structure as base.



Copper Springs Project WA:

The Copper Springs Project is on Exploration Licence Application E80/6036 located 100km northeast of Halls Creek in Western Australia. The project is within the Halls Creek Orogen and contains rock units of the Sally Downs Supersuite, Tickalara Metamorphics and Red Rock Formation. Three major faults, the Halls Creek Fault, Alice Downs Fault and Mount Ranford Fault pass through the project area.

Mineralisation occurrences recorded at Copper Springs have been documented to contain massive boxwork gossans with malachite encrustations and scattered remnant sulphides, or as malachite, azurite and goethite in vuggy quartz veins or shear zones. Hematite pseudomorphs after pyrite scattered through the country rock in several places have also been recorded.

Previous exploration is recorded across the Copper Springs area since the 1960's and often the current project has been part of a much larger project area with previous exploration particularly focussing on diamonds and nickel-copper due to the proximity of the Savannah Nickel Mine (12km northwest) and Argyle Diamond Mine (75km north). Stream sediment sampling has largely covered the project area and some soil and rock chip samples are recorded along with two RC drill holes on the eastern project boundary drilled as a program testing the Azura Copper Project to the east. Previous exploration work is still being assessed but sampling of the known copper occurrences is yet to be located. Peak rock chip results located in the project area above 1% Cu in the NE project area include 4% Cu & 0.26g/t Au (sample TK500223), 3.4% Cu & 14.5g/t Ag (Sample TK651412) and 2.6% Cu (Sample TK500220) sampled by Thundelarra Exploration Ltd and 2.95% Cu (Sample 21BATSS5017) sampled by Battery Metals Limited.

An airborne EM survey to cover the Copper Springs Project area is due to commence in July.

Sally Downs Project WA:

The Sally Downs Project is on Exploration Licence Application E80/6059 located 75km northeast of Halls Creek in Western Australia. The project is within the Halls Creek Orogen and contains rock units of the Sally Downs Supersuite, Tickalara Metamorphics and Dougalls Suite. The Savannah Nickel Mine is located only 10km from the Sally Downs Project in a similar geological setting

Despite the projects prospective geology and close proximity to the Savannah Nickel Mine only limited previous exploration has been undertaken in the project area with no previous drilling or electrical geophysics completed. Company's including Pickands Mather, Australian Anglo American Ltd, Geochemex, Stockdale Prospecting, Geopeko, Freeport and BHP have explored the area which work has included stream sediment sampling of portions of the project area, limited rock chip sampling, airborne magnetics and airborne gravity surveys only. This previous work has identified the Melon Patch Prospect, skarn-related copper mineralisation, with rock chip samples to 2.3% Cu, the Wills Creek Prospect consisting of veins containing malachite, azurite and chalcopyrite assaying up to 1.5% Cu and the Bullseye Gabbro Prospect which is a discrete gravity anomaly.

An airborne EM survey to cover the Sally Downs Project area is due to commence in July.



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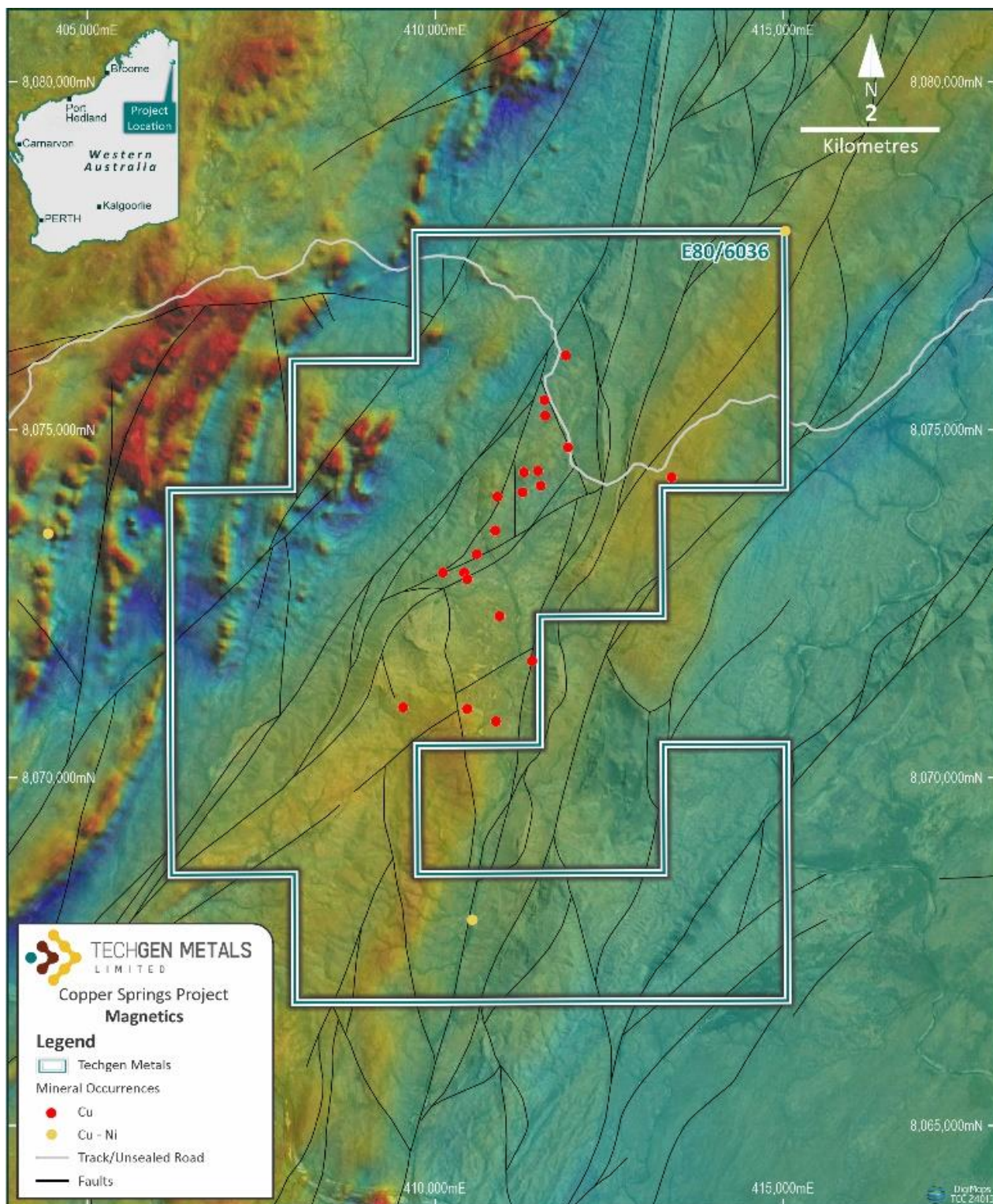
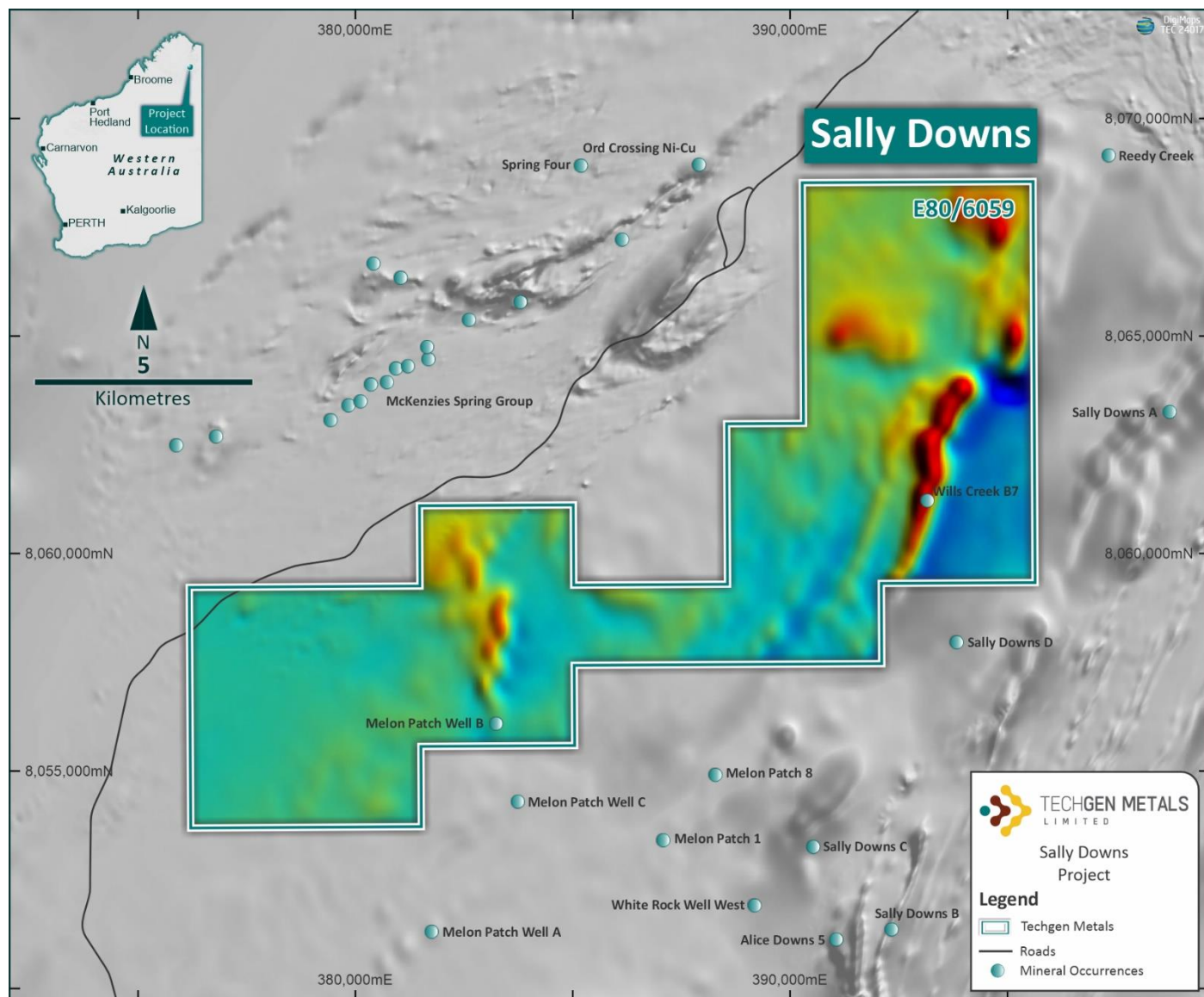


Figure 5. Copper and copper-nickel occurrences and faults on airborne magnetics.



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About TechGen Metals Limited



TechGen is an Australian registered exploration Company with a primary focus on exploring and developing its lithium, gold, and copper projects strategically located in 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.



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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, tortious, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Ida Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drill spoil piles were spear sampled to collect approximately 3kg of sample. <p>Blue Devil, Copper Springs, Sally Downs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling discussed is historical and the size and nature of sampling is unknown with minimal information provided in annual reports. It is thought that all sampling and assaying methods are industry standard for the time. Samples mentioned from the Blue Devil Project were assayed at Ultratrace Laboratories (Sipa-Gaia NL) and Bureau Veritas Laboratories (Spartan Exploration NL).
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<p>Ida Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation drilling <p>Blue Devil, Copper Springs, Sally Downs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling discussed.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Ida Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recovery was not recorded. <p>Blue Devil, Copper Springs, Sally Downs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling discussed.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Ida Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling was geologically logged by a geologist at the time of drilling. Logging was qualitative in nature. All holes were geologically logged in full. Geotechnical logging has not been carried out. <p>Blue Devil, Copper Springs, Sally Downs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling discussed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>Ida Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drill spoil piles were spear sampled to collect approximately 3kg of sample. Samples were dry. Each sample was sampled in a similar manner to ensure as representative as possible. <p>Blue Devil, Copper Springs, Sally Downs</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>representivity of samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	No drilling discussed.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Ida Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The samples were delivered to ALS Laboratories in Perth. Samples were crushed and pulverised. Samples were assayed by Fire Assay (Au) and ICP (Multi-elements). This is considered an estimation of total gold content. The laboratory used internal standards to ensure quality control. The assaying and laboratory procedures used are considered appropriate for the material tested. No geophysical tools were used in determining element concentrations. <p>Blue Devil, Copper Springs, Sally Downs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling is previous. Soil, Stream sediment and rock chip samples were assayed at quality laboratories but the nature of quality control procedures at the time is not discussed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Ida Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections have been independently verified by external consultants and company personnel. Twinned drill holes are not considered necessary at this stage. Field data was collected onto paper log sheets and then entered digitally. The assay results were checked by separate external consultants and company personnel. Sample number, GPS coordinates and description were recorded in the field. No adjustment has been made to assay data. <p>Blue Devil, Copper Springs, Sally Downs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling discussed. No discussion on verification of sampling and assaying in previous reports.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Ida Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample coordinates were taken from a Garmin hand held GPS unit. Downhole surveys were collected using a reflex North Seeking Gyro tool. The grid system used is GDA94/MGA94 Zone 51. Topographic control is considered adequate. Topography control is +/- 10m. <p>Blue Devil, Copper Springs, Sally Downs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling is previous. Coordinates were obtained by handheld GPS. The grid system used is in Zone 52. Topographic control is unknown.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of 	<p>Ida Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results shown in Figures and reported in Tables in body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>Ida Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing is varied but the drill holes reported are along two separate drill lines with spacings between holes of 50m – 100m. Data density is appropriately indicated in the announcement on drill hole location plans and cross section images. No Resource or Ore Reserve estimates are presented. <p>Blue Devil, Copper Springs, Sally Downs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling is previous. Soil, stream and rock chip sampling was previous and early exploration in nature and in traverses or localised points and not systematic. No Resource or Ore Reserve estimates are presented.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<p>Ida Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation of mineralisation unknown but soil Au anomaly roughly north-south in orientation. As above, based on observations to date, sampling is considered unbiased. Mineralisation orientations are interpreted as North - South. Holes were given a design dip of -60 degrees. No sampling bias from the orientation of the drilling is believed to exist. <p>Blue Devil, Copper Springs, Sally Downs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling is previous. Orientation of mineralisation is largely unknown as these are early stage projects. For the previous data discussed sampling bias is thought to unlikely be an issue as the data is early stage exploration.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>Ida Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were taken and delivered to ALS Laboratories by company personnel. <p>Blue Devil, Copper Springs, Sally Downs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling is previous. Unknown.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<p>Ida Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling techniques are consistent with industry standards. No formal audit has been completed on the data being reported. <p>Blue Devil, Copper Springs, Sally Downs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling is previous. Unknown.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ida Valley Project comprises two Exploration Licences, namely E29/1053 and E36/1015. The project is owned 100% by the Company. The Project lies on the Sturt Meadows (PL N050636) and Pinnacles (PL N049812) Pastoral Leases. The Ida Valley Project overlies the Sturt Meadows Pastoral Lease (PL N050635) and an area described as an "Other Heritage Place" titled Ida Valley (reference number 2895). The Other Heritage Place covers less than 5% of the area of the tenement. Blue Devil Project (E80/6047) is an exploration licence application held 100% by TechGen Metals Ltd. Copper Springs Project (E80/6036) is an exploration licence application held 100% by TechGen Metals Ltd. Sally Downs Project (E80/6059) is an exploration licence application held 100% by TechGen Metals Ltd.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Ida Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal exploration has been completed within the Ida Valley Project. CSR Limited completed stream sediment sampling during 1988 and Herald Resources Limited completed a RAB/Aircore drilling program during 2001. The RAB/Aircore drilling by Herald Resources Limited was a minimum of 10km to the north of the RC drilling being reported here. <p>Blue Devil, Copper Springs, Sally Downs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blue Devil Project area has been explored since the 1960's largely for diamonds and base metals.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>Ida Valley</p> <p>The Ida Valley Project lies within the northern sector of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt in the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Archean Yilgarn Craton.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface geology of the area is not well understood due to lack of outcrop. Recent field traverses and mapping completed by TechGen located exposed faults and the presence of ultramafics, mafics, metasediments, pegmatites and granites. <p>Blue Devil, Copper Springs, Sally Downs</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blue Devil Project is located in the Halls Creek Orogen in the East Kimberley Region of Western Australia. Blue Devil Project is targeting intrusion related, VMS and shear zone hosted mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Ida Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole information is tabulated in the body of the announcement and displayed on plan and cross section images. No information has been excluded. <p>Blue Devil, Copper Springs, Sally Downs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling is previous. Easting, Northing, Azimuth and Dip is provided in previous reports. No drilling discussed.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Ida Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The calculation of intersections has used a grade of >0.1g/t Au are considered to be anomalous and all intervals with >0.1g/t Au are tabulated in the body of the announcement. A maximum of 3m of internal dilution used. No top cuts have been used. No metal equivalent values are stated. No aggregation used. No metal equivalents used. <p>Blue Devil, Copper Springs, Sally Downs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling is previous. Unknown.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<p>Ida Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of drill holes are interpreted to intersect the mineralised zones orthogonally or close to. Drilling intercepts tabulated in the body of the announcement have been reported as downhole widths only. The true widths of mineralisation are not known. <p>Blue Devil, Copper Springs, Sally Downs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling is previous. Unknown.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable diagrams have been included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Ida Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC drilling results from the 11 hole program are reported. <p>Blue Devil, Copper Springs, Sally Downs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling is previous. Previous exploration is discussed in a general nature only.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material exploration data has been discussed and no new exploration data is known.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<p>Ida Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future work at the project is likely to include assessment of along strike gold potential by RC drilling. <p>Blue Devil, Copper Springs, Sally Downs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future work at the project is likely to include field reconnaissance, further sampling and airborne EM geophysics surveys.