



EXPLORATION UPDATE COPPER & GOLD

TechGen Metals Limited (“TechGen” or the “Company”) is pleased to provide an exploration update from its 100% owned Ida Valley (Gold & Lithium) and Blue Devil (Copper & Gold) Projects located in Western Australia.

The Ida Valley Project is located northwest of Leonora in the Goldfields Region. An 11- hole RC drilling program was completed at Ida Valley in April (ASX Announcement dated 23/04/24).

The Blue Devil Project is located near Halls Creek in the East Kimberley Region. The Blue Devil project was pegged by the Company in May 2024 (ASX Announcement dated 14/05/24). Previous soil, stream sediment and rock chip sampling data from Blue Devil has been compiled and assessed by an independent expert geochemist.

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.

HIGHLIGHTS

Ida Valley

- New Pinnacles Gold Target identified.
- High grade intercept of 4m @ 6.73g/t Au from 48 - 52m in RC drilling (Hole IVRC0037) remains open in all directions.
- Mineralisation within favourable basalt greenstone along the Mt Ida Fault.
- Stage two gold drilling being planned at Pinnacles within the Ida Valley project which is permitted for future exploration drilling campaigns.

Blue Devil

- Previous rock chip peak values of 50.5% Cu, 6.9g/t Au & 53g/t Ag.
- Previous stream sediment, soil & rock chip sampling highlights several areas of base and precious metal anomalism. Only the eastern Zn-Pb-Ag target areas previously drill tested.
- Areas of Cu-Au stream, soil & rock chip anomalism remain open along strike and untested by geophysics or drilling.
- Expert geochemistry modelling element associations suggest potential for intrusion-related, sediment hosted and VMS style Cu-Au mineralisation across the project.
- Inaugural filed reconnaissance sampling commences in one week.
- Comprehensive expert helicopter- EM geophysics survey on 200m spaced lines planned to target intrusive / VMS Copper & Gold systems.



Ida Valley Project, WA:

The Ida Valley 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 and is located within the Kalgoorlie Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton. The Ida Valley Project is situated in an emerging world-class lithium province with test work to establish the lithium fertility of the project ongoing.

The project has previously been subject to soil sampling surveys and RC drilling targeting gold mineralisation along the Ida Fault. The project contains its own concealed greenstone belt approximately 50km north and along strike from Delta Lithium's Mt Ida deposit (14.7Mt @ 1.2% Li₂O; Refer to DLI ASX announcement 8th August 2023) and 100km south of Kathleen Valley Lithium Deposit (156Mt @ 1.40% Li₂O; Refer to LTR ASX announcement 19th October 2023). The Bannockburn gold mine is approximately 40km east of Ida Valley's new Pinnacles gold target.

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 have now been received from all samples returning an inaugural high-grade gold intercept of **4m @ 6.73g/t Au** from 48-52m in RC drill hole IVRC0037. This intercept was from drilling completed at the Northern Zone and remains open along strike to both the north and south. Drilling did not intersect significant lithium mineralisation, however given favourable lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) soils geochemistry, exploration efforts will focus on the Pinnacles gold discovery while LCT style geology will continue to be tested with imminent planned exploration.

Ongoing work at Ida Valley includes assessing the along strike potential of the high-grade gold intercept returned from the northern zone and assessing the lithium potential of the remaining project area.

Table 1. RC drilling assay results (>0.1 g/t Au) from the Ida Valley Project.

Hole Number	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (g/t Au)
IVRC0027	256937	6836872	-60	270	96			NSR
IVRC0028	257189	6836932	-60	270	96			NSR
IVRC0029	257285	6836851	-60	240	96			NSR
IVRC0030	257346	6836862	-60	240	120			NSR
IVRC0031	257491	6836890	-60	270	174			NSR
IVRC0032	245642	6850006	-60	270	120			NSR
IVRC0033	245848	6850015	-60	270	140			NSR
IVRC0034	246045	6850012	-60	330	150			NSR
IVRC0035	246266	6850019	-60	270	150	44	48	4m @ 0.153
IVRC0036	245454	6849991	-60	270	100			NSR
IVRC0037	246024	6850013	-60	270	126	48	52	4m @ 6.73

NSR = No significant result.



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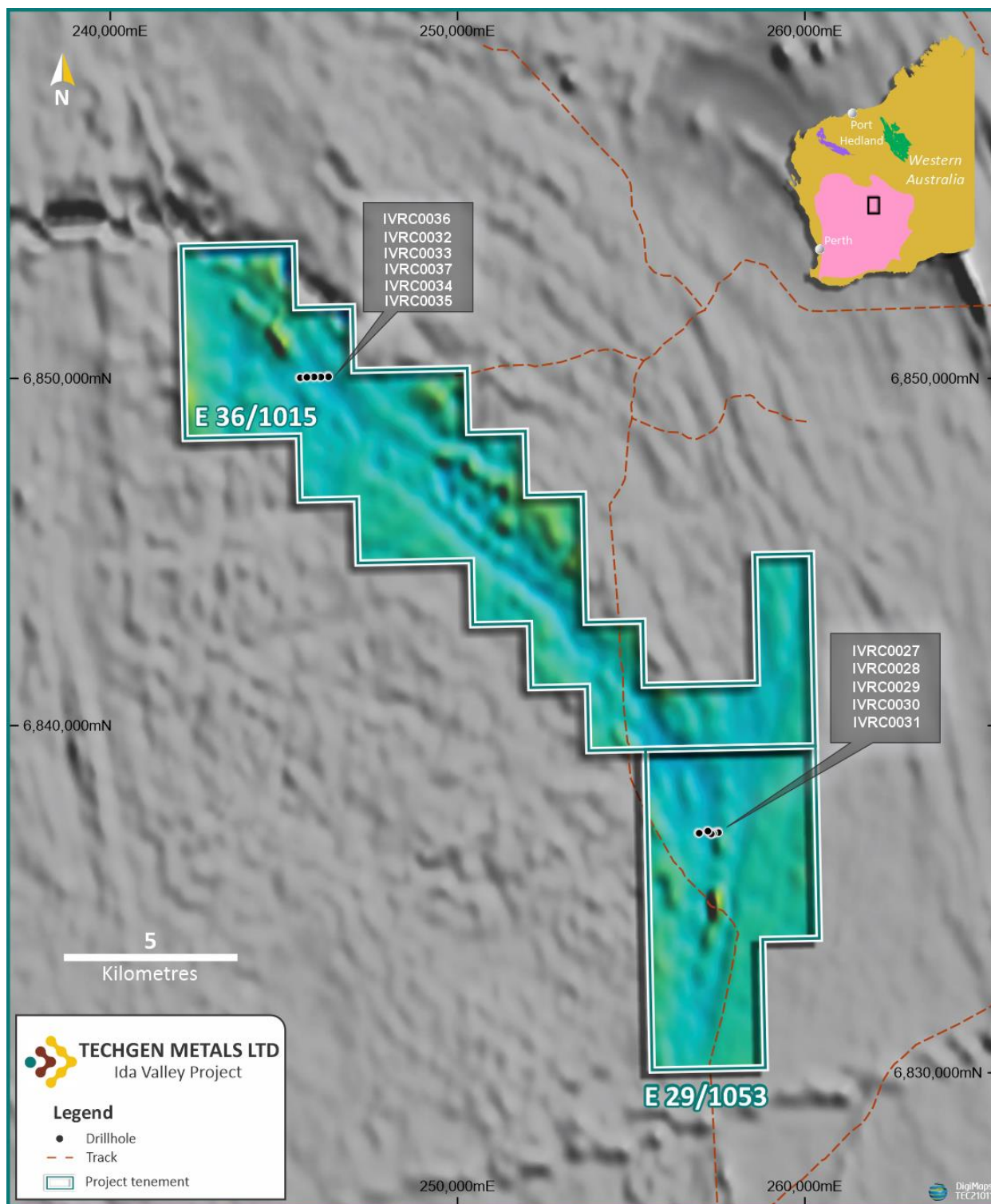


Figure 1. RC drill hole locations at Ida Valley Project with airborne magnetics as base.



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. Units of the Olympio Formation are weakly to moderately metamorphosed sedimentary mudstone, siltstone, greywacke, quartz wacke, and arkoses. It is interpreted to be turbiditic in origin. 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.

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**).

TechGen engaged independent geochemist Dr Stephen Sugden to review the results of previous stream sediment, soil and rock chip sampling completed at Blue Devil. This review has now been completed and the results highlight five target areas, labelled **T1 – T5**, on Figures 2 and 3 and several important points about the project area which are discussed below.

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).

The majority of the project area is mapped as meta-sedimentary units and volcanics of the Olympio Formation of the Halls Creek Group. 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). 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.

Ongoing work at Blue Devil will include a field reconnaissance trip in June, with further work to be planned follow that trip.



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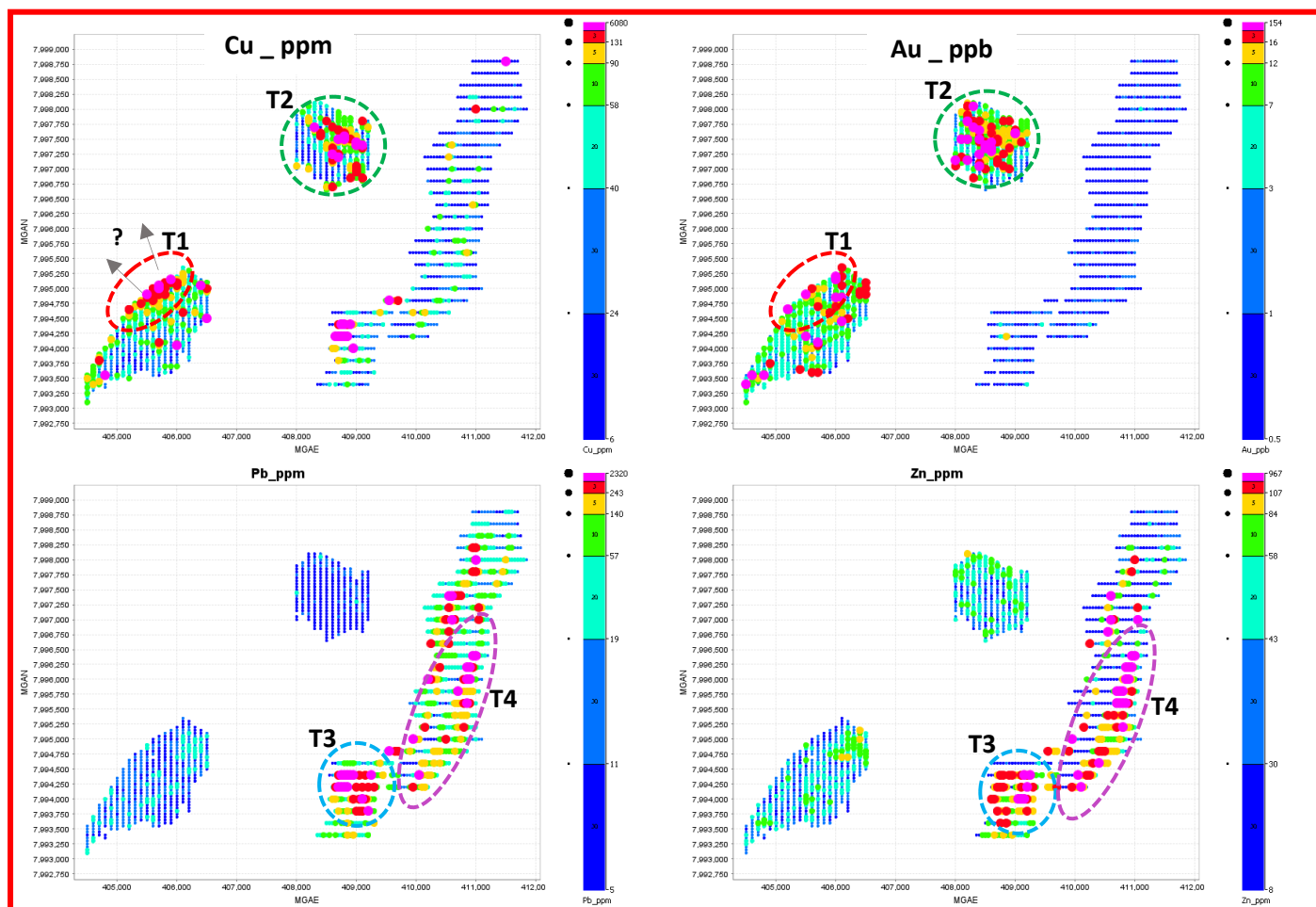


Figure 2. Coloured dot thematic images for previous soils data from Blue Devil Project.

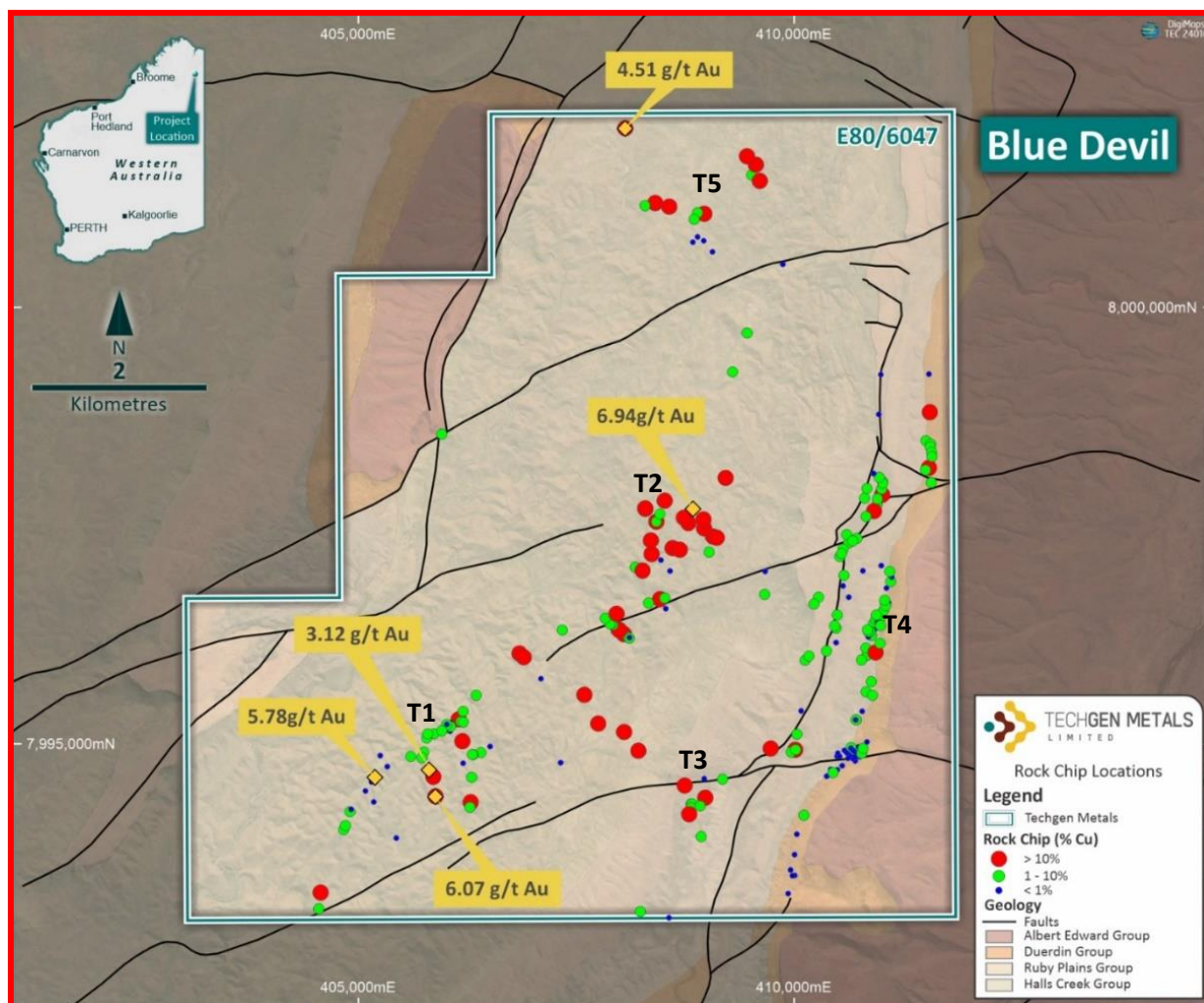


Figure 3. Previous rock chip samples coloured by Cu % with the five highest gold rock chip samples labelled. Geology and structure as base.

References:

- Blake, D.H. and Warren, R.G. 1996. Antrim Preliminary Edition 1:100,000 scale geological map. Australian Geological Survey Organisation, Canberra.
- GREY, K., & BLAKE, D. H., 1999. Neoproterozoic (Cryogenian) stromatolites from the Wolfe Basin, east Kimberley, Western Australia; correlation with the Centralian Superbasin. Australian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 46, p. 324-341.
- BLAKE, D. H., TYLER, I. M., & WARREN, R. G., 2000. Gordon Downs, Western Australia 1:250,000 Geological Series (second edition). Australian Geological Survey Organisation, Explanatory Notes SE/52-10.
- BRAUHART, C. W., 2003. Department of Minerals and Energy Annual Report on C80/2003 Dixon Range Project. Sipa-Gaia NL unpublished report to Department of Industry and Resources. A66056.
- BRAUHART, C. W., 2004. Department of Minerals and Energy Annual Report on Exploration Licence E80/2597 Dixon Range Project. Sipa-Gaia NL unpublished report to Department of Industry and Resources. A67983.
- DOMBROSKI, K., 2020. Final Surrender Report for the period 9 December 2014 to 8 December 2019. Spartan Exploration Pty Ltd unpublished report to the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and safety. A122494.

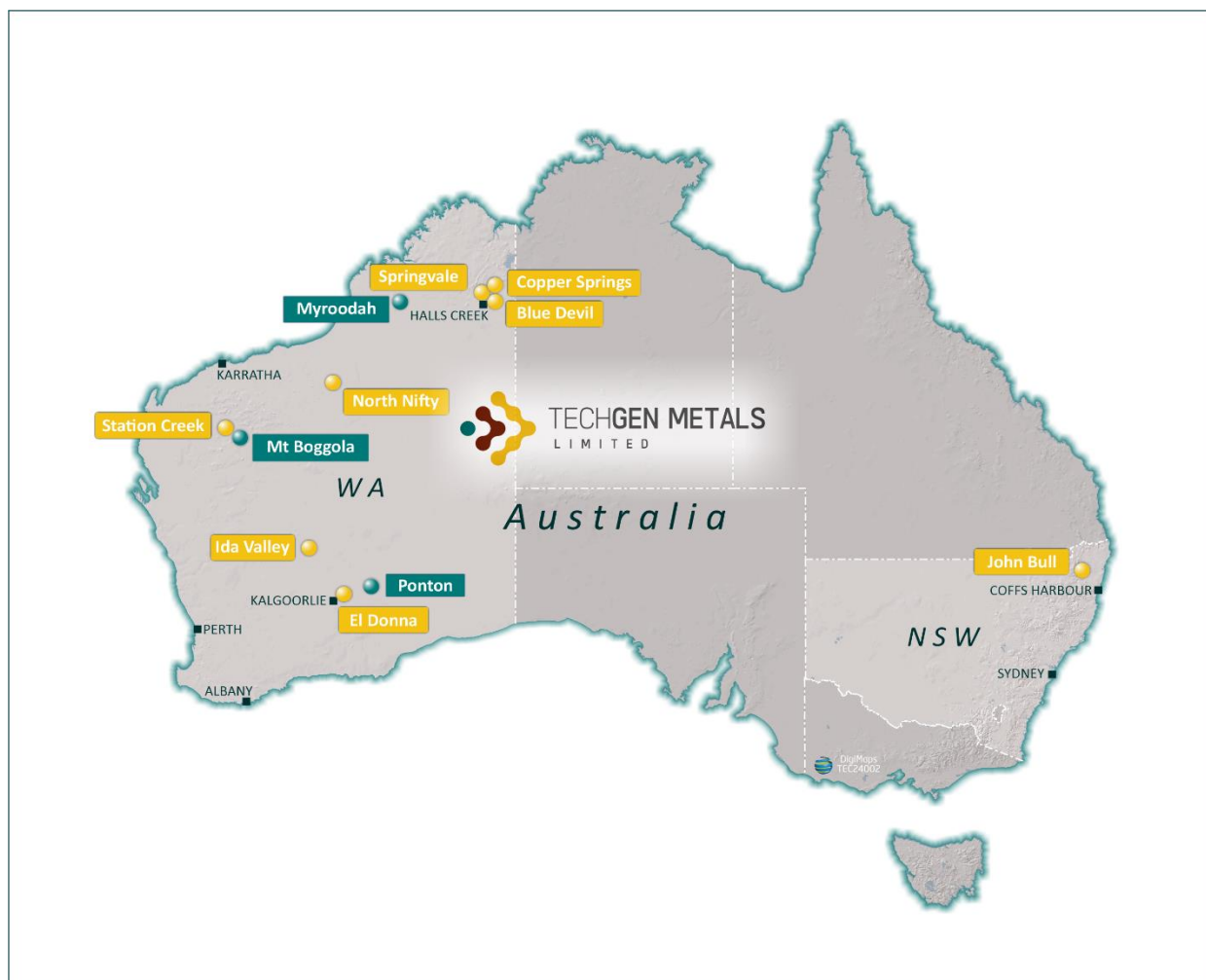
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About TechGen Metals Limited



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.



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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, 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</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</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</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</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</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</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</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</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</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</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</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</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
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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.
Exploration done by other parties	<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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blue Devil Project area has been explored since the 1960's largely for diamonds and base metals.
Geology	<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 Archaean 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</p> <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 	<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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling is previous. Easting, Northing, Azimuth and Dip is provided in previous reports. No drilling discussed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling is previous. Unknown.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling is previous. Unknown.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable diagrams have been included in the body of the report.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Ida Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC drilling results from the 11 hole program are reported. <p>Blue Devil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling is previous. Previous exploration is discussed in a general nature only.
<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 and assessment of lithium potential of the remaining project area. <p>Blue devil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future work at the project is likely to include field reconnaissance, further sampling and geophysics.