



COPPER SPRINGS GEOPHYSICS PRIORITY EM ANOMALIES IDENTIFIED

TechGen Metals Limited (“TechGen” or the “Company”) is pleased to provide an update on the final modelling of airborne EM and magnetics data from the Copper Springs Project located 75km northeast of Halls Creek in Western Australia (Figure 2). The project consists of Exploration Licence applications E80/6036, E80/6059, E80/6091 and E80/6092 covering a combined area of 342km². The Savannah Nickel-Copper Mine is located only 10km from the Copper Springs Project in a similar geological setting.

STRATEGIC HIGHLIGHTS

Modelling of the airborne EM survey data has identified several new high-priority discrete mid-time and late-time conductors in the project within proximity to the Savannah Nickel-Copper Mine.

- Sixteen significant targets have been identified in the western project area and three significant targets have been identified in the eastern project area.
- Priority mid to late time AEM targets possibly represent intrusive magmatic or VMS type massive sulphide targets similar to the nearby Savannah Ni-Cu Mine.
- Target CSE_1 is adjacent to the Bulldust Flat mineral occurrence where historic explorers identified copper & nickel in soils, rock chips (1.2% Cu & 1% Ni) and trenches (17m @ 0.51% Cu incl. 1m @ 2.6% Cu & 18m @ 0.485% Cu). Two historic shallow drill holes at CSE_1 failed to intersect mineralisation.
- Documented mineralisation attributes at Bulldust Flats: Malachite, Chrysocolla, Pyrrhotite & Chalcopyrite. Priority EM conductors are coincident with magnetic related features.
- Ground checking and surface sampling of priority target areas now being planned as the next step in defining targets for drill testing.

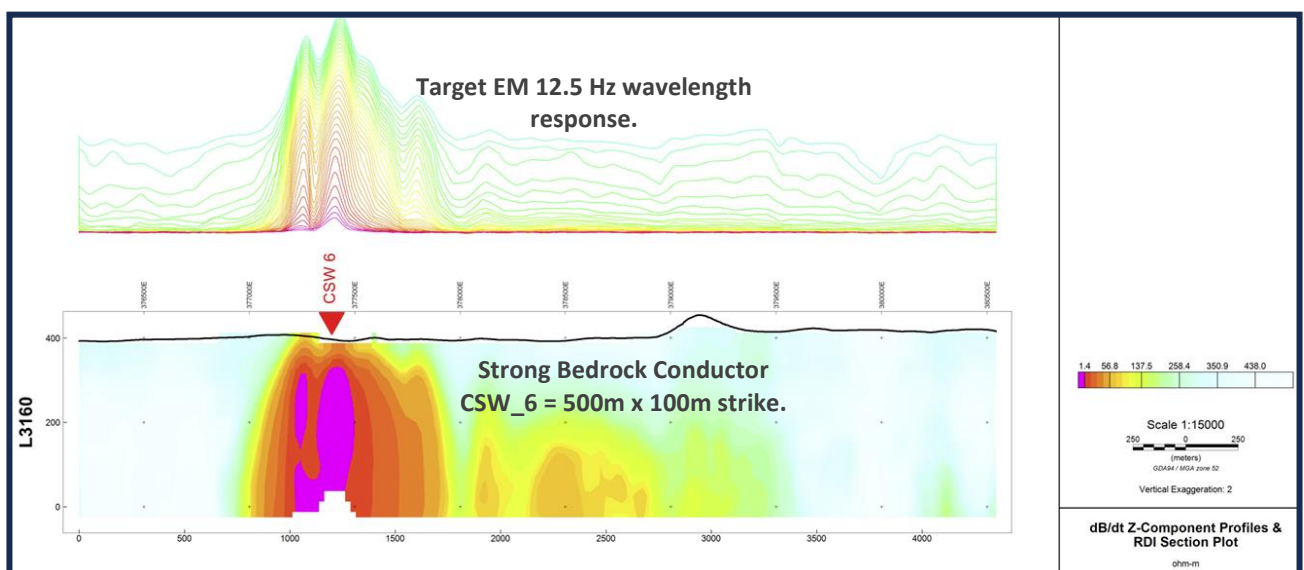


Figure 1. EM Target CSW_6 – 500m x 100m complex with correlating magnetic anomalism present. Section 8,054,300mN.



Geologically the project is within the Halls Creek Orogen and contains rock units of the Sally Downs Supersuite, Tickalara Metamorphics, Dougalls Suite and Red Rock Formation. Several major faults, including the Halls Creek Fault, Alice Downs Fault and Mount Ranford Fault pass through the project area. The Halls Creek Orogen is host to a wide variety of mineral deposits including the Argyle Diamond Mine, Savannah Nickel-Copper Mine, Panton PGE Deposit, McIntosh Graphite Deposit and Brockman REE Deposit.

TechGen's Managing Director, Ashley Hood, commented: "The TargetEM survey by Expert Geophysics Limited has been modelled in conjunction with Southern Geoscience Consultants and we are excited by the identification of highly encouraging mid and late time discrete conductors at the project that we are specifically targeting intrusive magmatic massive sulphides that are best known to host copper, nickel and platinum group elements in the Kimberley region.

Despite the proximity of the project area to the Savannah Ni-Cu Mine (10km) the majority of E80/6059 has not previously been flown by any airborne EM systems. We are very happy with the survey results and now need to get into the field and ground check each of the targets just in case some surface indications of mineralisation above the EM conductors can be found.

Of particular interest to me in the Eastern Project area is Target CSE_1 close to the Bulldust Flat Ni-Cu occurrence and in the Western Project area several EM conductors occur associated with distinct magnetic highs which look highly encouraging."

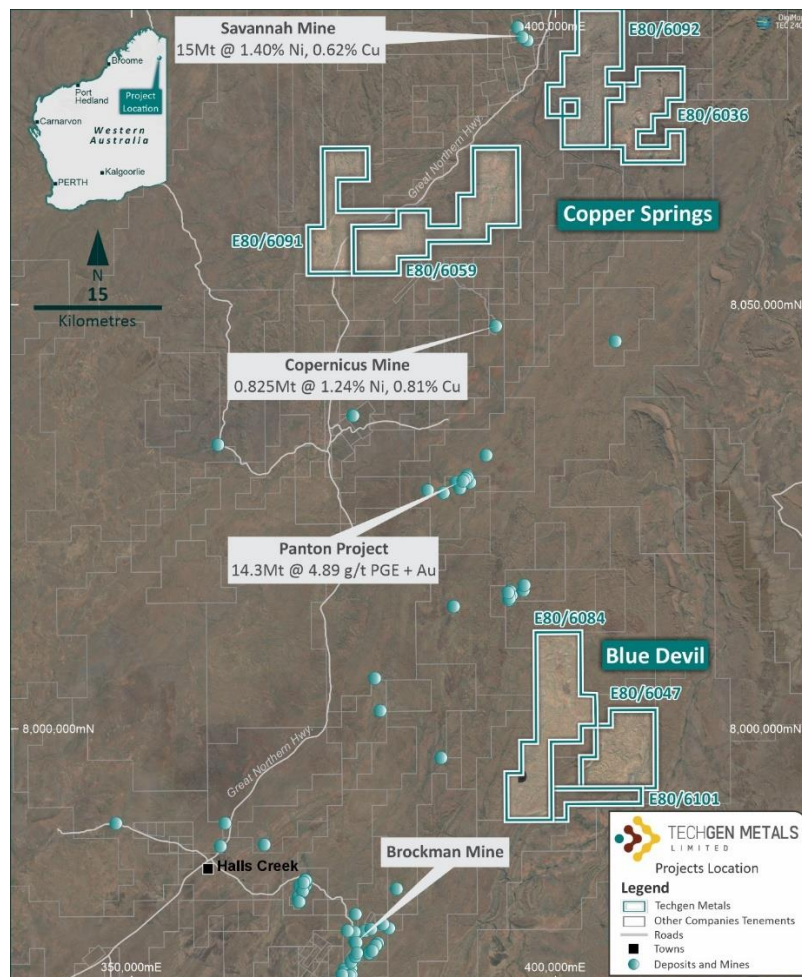


Figure 2. Map showing the Copper Springs and Blue Devil Projects, East Kimberley Region of Western Australia.



An airborne EM survey to cover the western project area commenced in July 2024 (ASX Announcement dated 1/08/2024) using Expert Geophysics Limited's TargetEM system. The survey was halted part way through and recommenced in November 2024 using a next generation system with a lower base frequency of 12.5Hz.

Modelling and interpretation of the EM and Magnetics survey data by Southern Geoscience Consultants has identified sixteen significant targets in the western project area and three significant targets in the eastern project area (Figures 1, 3 & 4). The targets are a mixture of strong and moderate EM anomalies, some with coincident magnetic highs, representing legitimate bedrock related mid and late channel conductors of moderate size and high conductance. A description of the targets identified is given below with the conductance from the airborne survey.

Western Project Area

Target CSW_1 Complex local conductors of up to ~100m x 50m, striking ~NNW-SSE, moderate conductance, shallow to moderate WSW dip, <50 to 100m depth to top, clear correlating local magnetic anomalism present.

Target CSW_2 Complex local conductors of up to ~120m x 80m, striking ~NW-SE, moderate conductance, shallow SW dip, <50 to 100m depth to top, subtle magnetic anomalism present.

Target CSW_3 Local conductors of up to ~175m x 125m, striking ~NE-SW, low conductance, moderate WNW dip, ~75-100m depth to top, subtle magnetic anomalism present.

Target CSW_4 Strong conductor of significant size, >400m x 125m, striking ~NE-SW, moderate conductance, shallow NW dip, ~25-50m depth to top, subtle magnetic anomalism present.

Target CSW_5 Complex local conductors of up to ~150m x 50m, striking ~NS, moderate conductance, moderate to steep W dip, <50m depth to top, subtle magnetic anomalism present – approximately NS strike.

Target CSW_6 Strong conductor of significant size, >500m x 100m, striking ~NE-SW, moderate conductance, shallow SE dip, <25m depth to top/near surface, complex correlating magnetic anomalism present (Figure 1).

Target CSW_7 Eastern target, ~400m x 150m – main conductor and likely localised conductors NE side, reasonable areal size, elongate in ~N-S direction, low conductance, ~50-75m depth to top, moderate-steep WSW dipping – mag trend correlating locally in N-S direction.

Target CSW_8 Local conductors of ~100m x 175m, striking ~N-S, low conductance, moderate E+W dips/complex, ~25-50m depth to top, clear correlating local magnetic anomalism present.

Target CSW_9 Discrete conductor of ~400m x 400m areal size, striking ~NS, low conductance, moderate E dip, ~50m depth to top, subtle magnetic anomalism present.

Target CSW_10 Complex, multiple local conductors of up to ~100m x 175m, striking ~NS to ~NNE-SSW, low-moderate conductance, shallow to moderate ESE dip, ~50-100m depth to top, subtle magnetic anomalism present.



Target CSW_11 Local conductor of ~200m x 200m, striking ~NNW-SSE, low conductance, moderate ENE dip, ~25-30m depth to top/near surface, clear correlating local magnetic anomalism present.

Target CSW_12 Local conductor of ~150m x 125m, striking ~NW-SE, low conductance, moderate SW dip, ~30-50m depth to top, subtle magnetic anomalism present.

Target CSW_13 Complex local conductors of up to ~200m x <50m, striking ~NE-SW, moderate conductance, shallow NW dip, <50 depth to top, no clear magnetic anomalism present.

Target CSW_14 Single line, discrete conductor of up to ~100x10m – no significant depth extent, striking ~NW-SE (poorly constrained), high conductance, moderate to steep NE dip (poorly constrained), <25m depth to top/near surface, no clear magnetic anomalism present.

Target CSW_15 Local conductor of up to ~150m x 50m, striking ~NS, low conductance, moderate to steep W dip, <25m depth to top/near surface, clear local correlating magnetic anomalism present.

Target CSW_16 Eastern target, >700m x 200m, large areal size, elongate in ~NE-SW direction, low conductance, ~50-75m depth to top, steep NW dipping, mag trends locally in NE-SW direction.

Eastern Project Area

Target CSE_1 Approximately 100m x 75m, small area size, low conductance ~120S, shallow-moderate ENE dip/geometry, ~50-75m depth below surface. Appears to correlate with a mag unit striking ~N-S. Bulldust Flat Minedex occurrence is located just to the SE of this anomaly. Broader mid-channel anomalism apparent SW and NW of CSE_1 maybe worthy of ground EM also for deep conductors potentially if geology looks of interest locally.

Target CSE_2 Approximately 300m x 150m of reasonable areal size, low conductance ~50S, moderate NW dip/geometry, ~50m depth below surface and appears to correlate with a mag unit striking ~NE-SW.

Target CSE_3 Approximately 100m x 50m of small areal size, low conductance ~150S, near flat lying, ~100m depth below surface. No clear magnetic unit correlation and is just west of a broad/strong stratigraphic conductor.

Ground checking and surface sampling of these target areas is now being planned.

The Bulldust Flat Prospect located in the Eastern Project area close to Target CSE_1 was discovered in the 1970's by Australian Anglo American Services Ltd. The prospect is marked by iron-rich gossanous outcrops. Soil sampling identified a peak of 2,250ppm Ni and 1,850ppm Cu. Trenching identified intersections including 17m @ 0.51% Cu & 0.256% Ni (Trench 1) and 18m @ 0.485% Cu & 0.351% Ni (Trench 8; Table 1). A ground EM traverse failed to identify any deep conductive bodies. Two diamond drill holes were completed to test beneath the gossan area. Hole B1 drilled to 117.80m and hole B2 drilled to 94.40m depth. Best intercept from drilling was 4m @ 0.169% Cu & 0.331% Ni from 70.35m in hole B2 (Table 2). All coordinates from the Australian Anglo American Services Ltd, where given, are in local grid with no conversion to standard grid coordinates provided hence these holes have not been shown on included diagrams. No location coordinates are provided for soil samples or trenches.

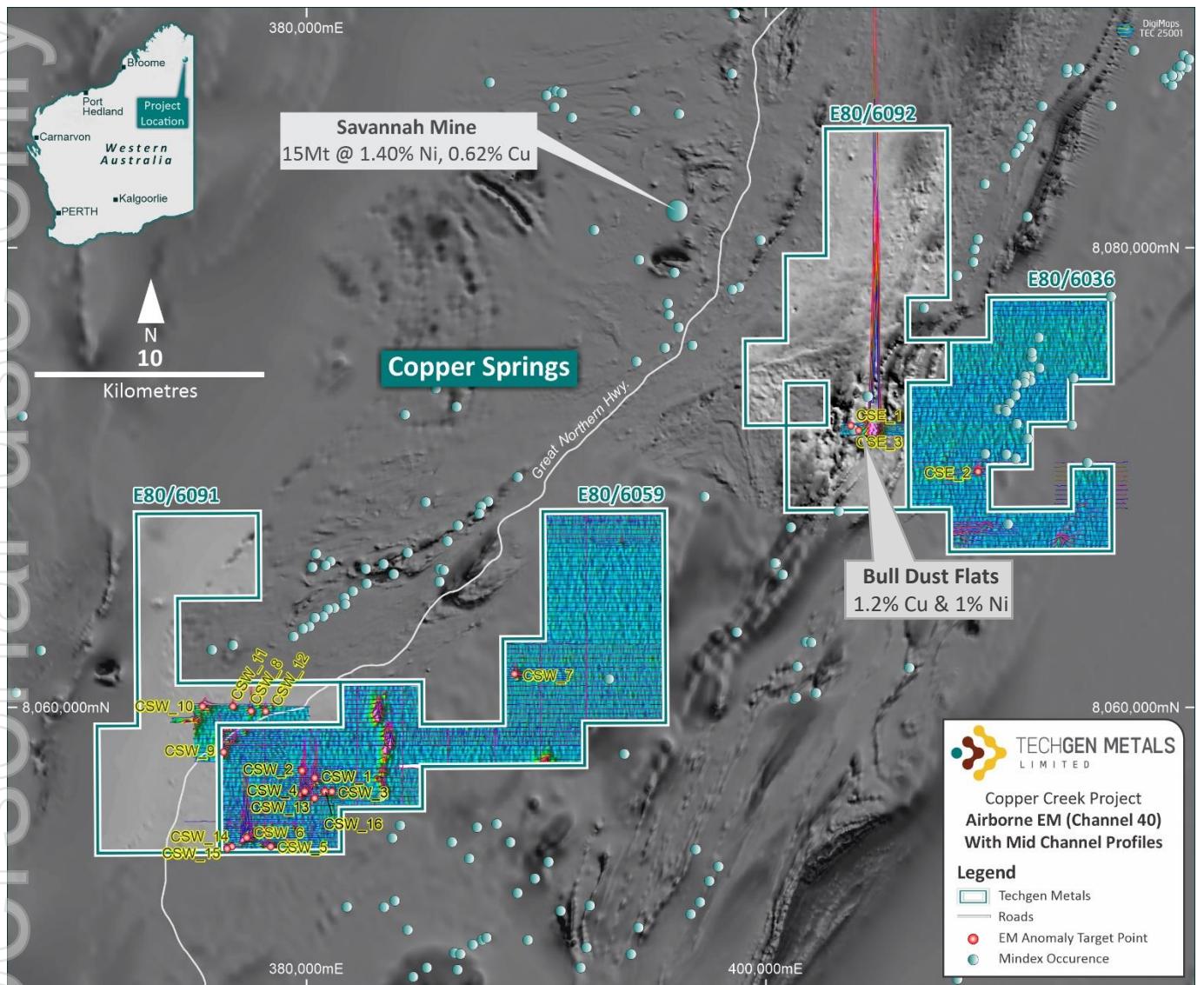


Figure 3. Airborne EM (Channel 35) data at the Copper Springs Project with mid-channel stacked profiles and showing priority EM targets.

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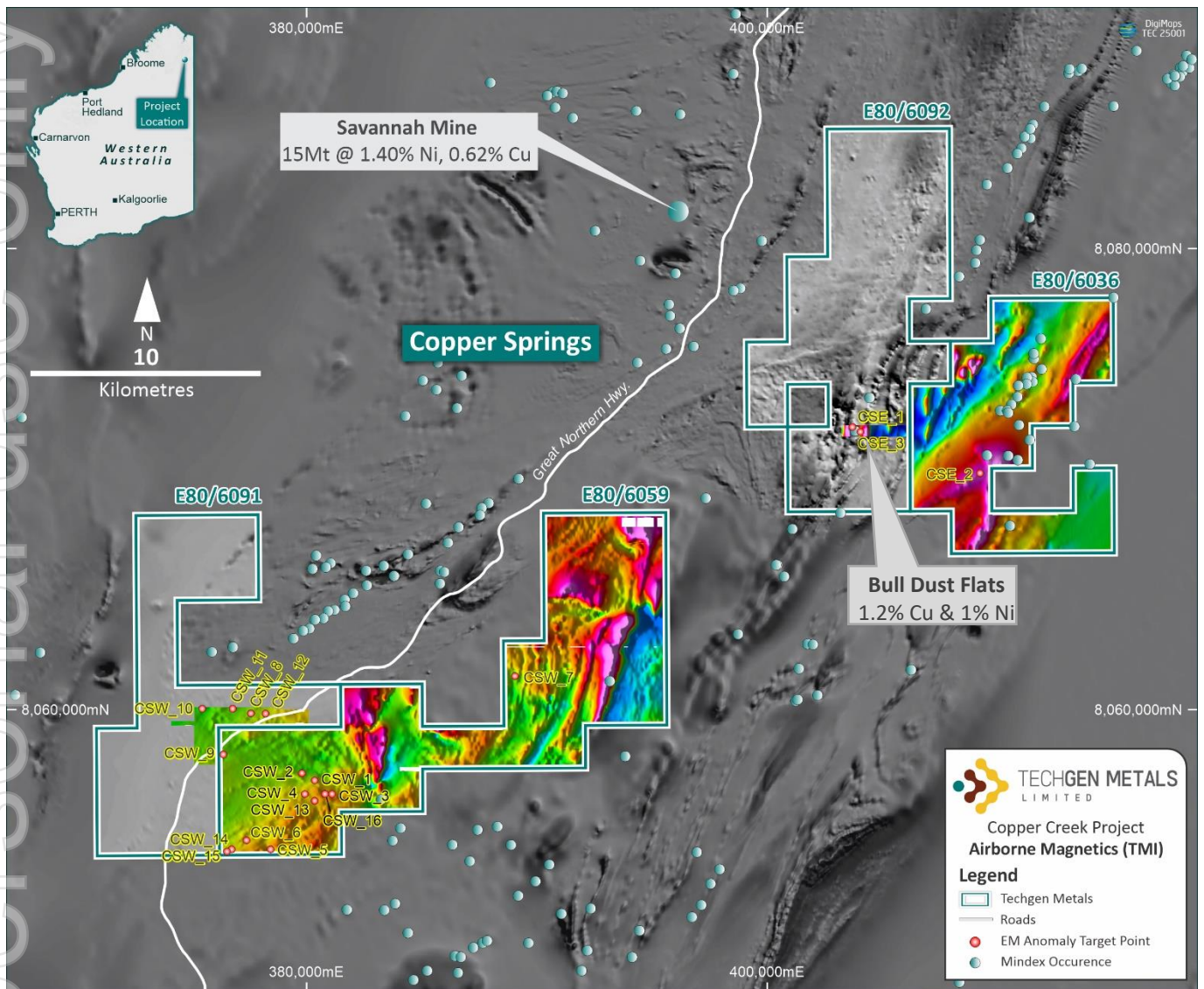


Figure 4. Airborne Magnetics (TMI) data at the Copper Springs Project showing priority EM targets.

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Table 1. Trench results reported by Australian Anglo American Services Ltd from the Bulldust Flat Prospect (Wamex report A6987).

Trench No.	From	To	Width	Cu%	Ni%
1	12.5	29.5	17	0.51	0.256
2				<0.062	<0.051
3	0	14	14	0.006	0.144
4				<0.019	<0.055
5	22	28	6	0.423	0.48
6	0	2	2	0.115	0.14
6	20	24	4	0.098	0.021
7	27	32	5	0.28	0.317
8	8	28	18	0.485	0.351
9		Not	Sampled		
10	32,5	35.5	3	0.09	0.127

Table 2. Drill results reported by Australian Anglo American Services Ltd from the Bulldust Flat Prospect (Wamex report A6987).

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Grid	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Depth (m)	From	To	Width	Cu%	Ni%	Co%
B1	5110	5397	Local	-55	92	117.8	19.6	22.6	3	0.077	0.084	0.005
B1							53.6	55.6	2	0.086	0.182	0.009
B2	4900.5	4949.5	Local	-55	112	94.4	61.7	63.7	2	0.11	0.258	0.008
B2							70.35	74.35	4	0.169	0.331	0.005

References:

- Codner, C., 1973. Halls Creek Project Annual Report. Australian Anglo American Services Ltd. Wamex Report A3660.
Gaunt, F., 1977. Dougall Bore Prospect Annual Report. Australian Anglo American Services Ltd. Wamex Report A6987.

ENDS



About TechGen Metals Limited



TechGen is an Australian registered exploration Company with a primary focus on exploring and developing its copper, gold and antimony projects strategically located in highly prospective geological regions in WA, NSW and the NT.

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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For further information, please contact:

Mr Ashley Hood, Managing Director

P: +61 427 268 999

E: admin@techgenmetals.com.au

www.techgenmetals.com.au

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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helicopter-borne time domain TargetEM electromagnetic geophysical survey flown by Expert Geophysics Limited. Nominal traverse line spacings were 400 metres or 200 metres with 100m spaced infill lines. Flight directions were east – west. Survey height generally 35 metres above the ground. 25Hz & 12.5 Hz base frequency. Previous trenching and diamond drilling was undertaken by Australian Anglo American Services Ltd in the 1970's. Gossanous areas of trenches were channel sampled in 1m or 2m intervals. Only some results are tabulated in report. Sampling of diamond drill core is not discussed in previous reports.
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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two diamond drill holes were completed by Australian Anglo American Services Ltd in the 1970's. Drilling company not mentioned or drill rig type.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recovery is not discussed by Australian Anglo American Services Ltd in the 1970's.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drill holes by Australian Anglo American Services Ltd in the 1970's were geologically logged.
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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used high speed digital data acquisition system with 25 & 12.5 Hz base frequency. 400 metre traverse lines was appropriate for the survey. Data processing undertaken by Expert Geophysics Pty Ltd and Southern Geoscience Consultants. Previous trenching and diamond drilling was undertaken by Australian Anglo American Services Ltd in the 1970's. Gossanous areas of trenches were channel sampled in 1m or 2m intervals. Only some results are tabulated in report. Sampling of diamond drill core is not discussed in previous reports. Quality control procedures are not discussed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous trenching and diamond drilling was undertaken by Australian Anglo American Services Ltd in the 1970's. Gossanous areas of trenches were channel sampled in 1m or 2m intervals. Only some results are tabulated in report. Sampling of diamond drill core is not discussed in previous reports. Trenches were assayed by Analabs Pty Ltd for Ni, Cu, Co using AAS.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous trenching and diamond drilling was undertaken by Australian Anglo American Services Ltd in the 1970's. Gossanous areas of trenches were channel sampled in 1m or 2m intervals. Only some results are tabulated in report. Sampling of diamond drill core is not discussed in previous reports. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flight path was recorded as WGS 84 and converted to the UTM coordinate system (MGA94 Zone 52). Previous trenching and diamond drilling was undertaken by Australian Anglo American Services Ltd in the 1970's. Coordinates are local coordinates and no conversion to state grids is given.
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 geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominal traverse line spacings were 400 metres. Flight directions were east-west. Survey height generally 35 metres above the ground. Previous trenching and diamond drilling was undertaken by Australian Anglo American Services Ltd in the 1970's and no data given on spacing of trenches.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Airborne EM flown perpendicular to main stratigraphic direction. Previous trenching and diamond drilling was undertaken by Australian Anglo American Services Ltd in the 1970's. Drilling was designed to test beneath an outcropping gossanous area.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown for previous trenching and diamond drilling undertaken by Australian Anglo American Services Ltd in the 1970's.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown for previous trenching and diamond drilling undertaken by Australian Anglo American Services Ltd in the 1970's.

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"> Copper Springs Project is on exploration licence applications E80/6036, E80/6059, E80/6091 and E80/6092 in the name of TechGen Metals Ltd. The project area is covered by a determined non-exclusive native title claim by the Purnululu and Gajangana Jaru People.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project area has been explored since the 1960's largely for diamonds and base metals. Exploration has been undertaken by Company's including BHP Minerals Pty Ltd, Rebecca Resources Pty Ltd, Thundelarra Exploration, Lionore Australia, Navigator Resources, Battery Metals Limited, Sayona Mining, West Iron Ore and Breakaway Resources. Soil sampling, rock chip sampling, trenching and diamond drilling was undertaken in the eastern project area (E80/6092) by Australian Anglo American Services Pty Ltd. The coordinates for this work is in local grid coordinates and a conversion to GDA/MGA coordinate system are not given in the reports. A Geotem survey was flown over the majority of E80/6091 and the northwestern corner of E80/6059 by BHP Minerals Pty Ltd in 1997. In 1996 BHP flew Geotem over E80/6036 and a portion of E80/6092. A VTEM survey was flown over a large portion of E80/6091 by Rebecca Resources Pty Ltd in 2012. Rebecca Resources Pty Ltd drilled 17 RC holes within the area of E80/6091 testing EM targets. Drilling only intersected low levels of Ni & Cu and targets were interpreted as graphite or pyrite in metamorphosed rock units. A VTEM survey was flown over about 40% of the area of E80/6092 by Sayona Mining Limited in 2015. Sayona were flying a highly conductive stratigraphic conductor (graphite) and also covered the Bulldust Flat prospect area. Sayona's drilling of VTEM targets was northeast of the current E80/6092 licence. LionOre Australia Pty Limited undertook a reflectance survey of E80/6036 and E80/6092, undertook soil and rock chip sampling on E80/6092. They did some ground EM and drilled 5 RC holes at the Black Bull Prospect in the far SW corner of E80/6092. Best results from drilling were 16m @ 0.56% Cu and .18% Ni from 64m in hole LEKC012.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects located in the Halls Creek Orogen in the East Kimberley Region of Western Australia. Projects targeting intrusion related Ni-Cu-PGE, VMS, IOCG 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling undertaken by Australian Anglo American Services Ltd in the 1970's. The coordinates for collars are in local grid. Hole depth, azimuth, dip and intersections reported are given in Table 2 in body of report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous trenching and diamond drilling was undertaken by Australian Anglo American Services Ltd in the 1970's. • The assay results given in historic reports are reproduced in Table 1 and 2 in body of report.
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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous trenching and diamond drilling was undertaken by Australian Anglo American Services Ltd in the 1970's. • The geometry of mineralisation to drill hole orientation is not discussed in historic reports.
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 yet the previous drill holes and trenches by Australian Anglo American Services Ltd could not be included as historic coordinates are in local grid only.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All available TargetEM results are discussed. • Previous exploration at the Bulldust Flat Prospect is discussed.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All meaningful and material exploration data has been discussed and no new exploration data is known.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future work at the project is likely to include field reconnaissance, further sampling and possible ground EM follow-up geophysics surveys.