



# HIGH PRIORITY GOLD & VHMS TARGETS IDENTIFIED AT DALGARANGA GOLD PROJECT, WA

TechGen Metals Limited (“TechGen” or the “Company”) is pleased to provide an update from the Dalgaranga Gold Project located 475km northeast of Perth and 55km northwest of Mount Magnet in Western Australia. The project consists of Exploration Licences, E59/3024, E59/3059 & E59/3064, adjoining and along strike of Ramelius Resources’ Dalgaranga Gold Project (2.97Moz @ 5.61g/t Au; Figures 1 & 2). The licences are located just 8km from Ramelius Resources’ Dalgaranga processing plant, within a proven gold-producing corridor that has seen limited modern exploration.

## STRATEGIC HIGHLIGHTS

- Two high priority targets generated from soil geochemistry have been identified along the Karbah Shear Zone from recently received inaugural survey results. The Karbah Shear Zone is a regionally significant structure that hosts the Dalgaranga Gold Project (Ramelius Resources – 2.87Moz @ 5.6g/t Au) as well as the Big Bell Gold Mine (Westgold Resources – 2.6Moz @ 1.7g/t Au).
- The northern high priority soil target surrounds and extends out from the Armstrong Gold Prospect. At Armstrong there is a historic open pit, approximately 60m long x 4m wide x 5m deep, with recorded historic production of 107 tonnes @ 2.5g/t Au (1986 WMC) and additional shallow workings surrounded by quartz and mullock waste dump piles. Rock chip sampling at Armstrong by the Company has previously returned high-grade gold results including 39.3g/t, 25.8g/t, 12.0g/t, 8.89g/t, 7.85g/t & 5.57g/t Au.
- The southern high priority soil target consists of coincident base metal and gold soil anomalism over a prominent airborne magnetic and gravity feature that may represent a Volcanic-Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) style target. Ground EM is currently being planned.
- No drilling has ever previously been conducted at the Armstrong Prospect or at the priority gold and VHMS soil target areas representing a rare untested exploration opportunity in a highly sought after blue-chip region.

**TechGen’s Managing Director, Ashley Hood, commented:** *“Independent analysis of soil sampling results has delivered us two exciting soil targets, the gold target was expected given the gold workings, however the VHMS target with gold associated is a welcome addition given the geology and location close to Ramelius’s Dalgaranga gold mine. Amazingly this area has never previously seen any exploration, and we are heading into the field to ground check these areas shortly. Both these targets are along the regionally significant Karbah Shear Zone, which hosts some of the region’s largest gold mines (Dalgaranga & Big Bell).”*

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The Dalgaranga Gold Project is located in the Archean Dalgaranga Greenstone Belt and adjoins Ramelius Resources Dalgaranga Gold Project (2.97Moz @ 5.61g/t Au) on the northeast and southwest sides. The Never Never and Pepper Lode gold discoveries, which form part of Ramelius's Dalgaranga Gold Project, were made by Spartan Resources and are two of the highest grade +500,000oz Au discoveries made in Western Australia in recent times.

The Company has now received assay results from a 570-sample soil geochemistry program over areas of interpreted Archean greenstone rocks at the project. Sampling was completed on parts of E59/3024 and E59/3059. Soil samples were taken at 200m spacings along 400m spaced lines with an area around the Armstrong Prospect sampled at closer spacings of 100m samples along 200m spaced lines.

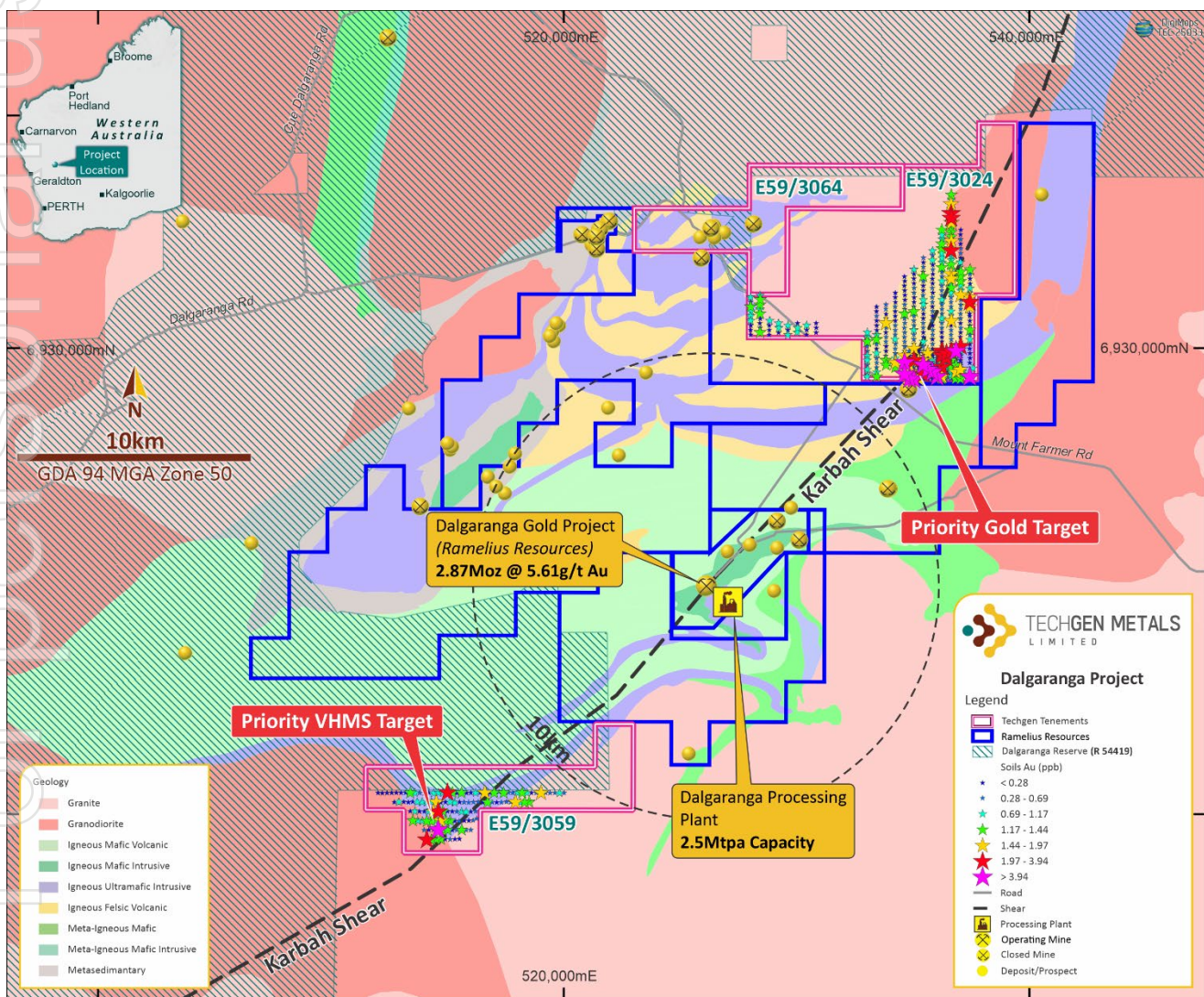


Figure 1: Location of high priority soil targets at the Dalgaranga Gold Project over geology.



Geochemist Steve Sugden reviewed the soil sampling results and has identified a number of gold and a number of Cu-Zn-Au volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) style targets. The soil results were levelled against mapped geology units and targets generated using weighted sum calculations that were then ranked. Two standout high-priority targets have been identified, a gold target covering the Armstrong Prospect and surrounding area (approximately 500m x 200m in extent) and a Cu-Zn-Au VHMS target in the southern project area (approximately 1.5km x 750m in extent; Figure 1). The VHMS soil target overlies a complex airborne magnetic high feature.

Both the high-priority soil targets are close to the Karbah Shear Zone a regionally significant structure which runs through the project area. Ramelius Resources Dalgara Gold Project is interpreted to sit along the Karbah Shear Zone to the southwest of the Armstrong Prospect whilst Westgold Resources Big Bell Gold Mine is interpreted to also sit along the Karbah Shear Zone to the northeast of the Armstrong Prospect (Figures 1 & 2).

The northern high-priority gold soil target covers historic gold workings and waste dumps at the Armstrong Prospect. The Armstrong workings include an open pit, approximately 60m long x 4m wide x up to 5m deep, which has recorded historic production of 107 tonnes @ 2.5g/t Au from quartz vein material. At the northern end of the Armstrong Prospect pit quartz veins can be seen within a northeast striking shear zone that continue towards the northeast. Two additional shallow workings occur in the project area along strike to the south of the main Armstrong Prospect pit. The workings are surrounded by several mullock and waste rock dump piles. Quartz veining is hosted by sheared mafic volcanic and intrusive units. Previous rock chip sampling at Armstrong returned high-grade gold results including 39.3g/t, 25.8g/t, 12.0g/t, 8.89g/t, 7.85g/t & 5.57g/t gold (TG1 ASX announcement 3/12/2025).

No drilling has previously been completed either at the Armstrong Prospect or elsewhere on the project area. Future work at the project is likely to include geological mapping, a possible ground EM geophysics survey of the VHMS soil target area followed by drill testing around the Armstrong Prospect and at other targets.



**Photo 1.** Armstrong Prospect pit south facing, with several quartz stockpiles recently sampled.



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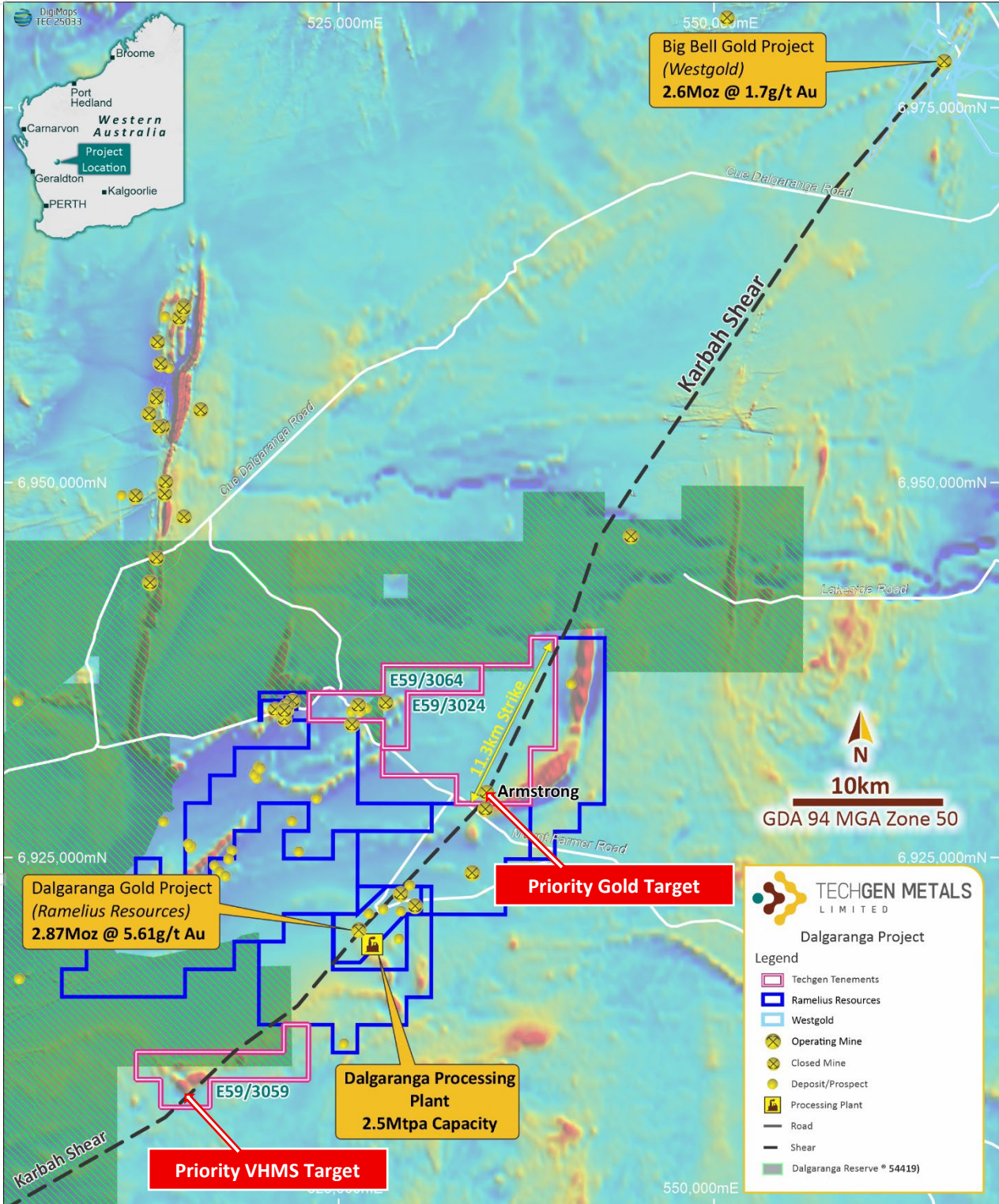


Figure 2: Location of the Dalgaranga Gold Project over airborne magnetics.



**Figure 3:** Location of E59/3024 & E59/3025 Dalgaranga Project over magnetics.

**References**

- Annual Technical Report, Prospecting Licence 59/569 "Armstrong" Mt Magnet Area. 26 October 1987 to 6 September 1988. Western Mining Corporation Limited (WAMEX A26845).
- RMS ASX Announcement "Precious Metals Summit presentation" – 9/09/2025.
- RMS ASX Announcement "Ramelius Completes Acquisition of Spartan" – 31/07/2025.
- RMS ASX Announcement "Transformational Combination of Ramelius and Spartan" – 17/03/2025.
- TG1 ASX Announcement "Historical Gold Mine, Armstrong, Discovered" – 27/11/2025.
- TG1 ASX announcement "High Grade Gold Returned from Armstrong Pit" – 3/12/2025.
- Watkins, K. P., Tyler, I. M. & Hickman, A. H., 1987. Cue, Western Australia. 1:250,000 Geological Series - Explanatory Notes. Geological Survey of Western Australia.
- Westgold Resources website ([www.westgold.com.au](http://www.westgold.com.au)).

**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, the NT and NSW.

For more information, please visit our website: [www.techgenmetals.com.au](http://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.

### Cautionary statement

Certain information in this announcement may contain references to visual results. The Company draws attention to the inherent uncertainty in reporting visual results. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

### 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"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>TechGen Metals soil sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approximately 0.5kg of soil was collected into a cardboard sample packet.</li> <li>The laboratory used internal standards to ensure quality control.</li> <li>Soil samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories and assayed for gold and a multi-element suite of elements using technique AuME-ST43.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rock chip samples are of average 1kg weight.</li> <li>The rock chip samples were delivered to ALS Laboratories in Perth.</li> <li>Samples were crushed and pulverised.</li> <li>Samples were assayed by ICP-AES and Fire Assay (Au-AA24, Au-GRA22, ME-ICP61 &amp; As-OG62).</li> <li>The laboratory uses internal standards to ensure quality control.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling discussed.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling discussed.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TechGen – Soil samples were tested for carbonate reactivity using HCl acid and a colour description was recorded. Rock chip samples had rock description recorded.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TechGen soil samples were approximately 0.5kg sample weight &amp; rock chip sample weights averaged 1kg and these are considered appropriate.</li> <li>The soil samples were collected on a grid pattern.</li> <li>The rock samples were taken from outcrop areas in the field.</li> <li>No compositing of samples was undertaken.</li> <li>The soil and rock chip samples were placed in pre-numbered bags and submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth.</li> <li>Sample preparation involved drying and pulverising of the whole sample.</li> <li>Laboratory repeats and standards were used.</li> <li>Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of the material sampled.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>TechGen Metals soil sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The samples were delivered to ALS Laboratories in Perth.</li> <li>Samples were pulverised.</li> <li>Soil samples were assayed by AuME-ST43.</li> <li>The laboratory used internal standards to ensure quality control.</li> <li>The assaying and laboratory procedures used are considered appropriate for the material tested.</li> <li>No geophysical tools were used in determining element concentrations.</li> </ul> <p>TechGen Metals rock chip sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The samples were delivered to ALS Laboratories in Perth.</li> <li>Samples were crushed and pulverised.</li> <li>Rock chip samples were assayed for Au by Fire assay and multi-elements by ICP following a four acid digest (Au-AA24, Au-GRA22, ME-ICP61 &amp; As-OG62).</li> <li>The laboratory used internal standards to ensure quality control.</li> <li>The assaying and laboratory procedures used are considered appropriate for the material tested.</li> <li>No geophysical tools were used in determining element concentrations.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling discussed.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil sample coordinates were taken from a Garmin hand held GPS unit.</li> <li>The grid system used is GDA94/MGA94 Zone 51.</li> <li>Topographic control is considered adequate.</li> <li>Rock chip sample coordinates were taken from a Garmin hand held GPS unit.</li> <li>The grid system used is GDA94/MGA94 Zone 50.</li> <li>Topographic control is considered adequate.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil sampling was mostly at 200m spacings along 400m spaced lines with an area around the Armstrong Prospect sampled at closer spacings of 100m samples along 200m sample lines.</li> <li>Data density is appropriately indicated in the announcement on location plans.</li> <li>No Resource or Ore Reserve estimates are presented.</li> <li>No sample compositing applied.</li> <li>Rock chip sampling of outcrops and waste dump material was undertaken at varying locations across the project.</li> <li>No Resource or Ore Reserve estimates are presented.</li> <li>No sample compositing applied.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil sampling was completed over a grid pattern.</li> <li>No sampling bias from the orientation of the sampling is believed to exist.</li> <li>No drilling discussed.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples were taken and delivered to ALS Laboratories by Company personnel.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No formal audit has been completed on the data being reported.</li> </ul>

## 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"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dalgaranga Project is on exploration licence applications E59/3024, E59/305925 &amp; E59/3064.</li> <li>The Native Title Claimant Group in the project area is the Wajarri Yamatji Aboriginal Corporation (WAD6033/1998).</li> <li>Parts of the project area sit within the "Dalgaranga A Class Reserve" and it is unlikely that exploration will be able to be undertaken in these areas.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project area has been explored since the 1960's although only minor work is recorded in the current project area. The area has often been held as part of much larger tenement packages with work focussed elsewhere.</li> <li>Companies who have explored the area include Amax Exploration (Australia) &amp; Consolidated Goldfields Australia in 1968 looking for base metals, BHP from 1969 – 1973 looking for base metals, Samantha Mines NL &amp; Amax Exploration in JV in 1976, Carpentaria Exploration in 1975 – 1983 looking for base metals and CRA Exploration from 1983 – 1991.</li> <li>Mr Kevin Seivwright and Western Mining Corporation undertook work in the Armstrong Prospect area which included the mining of 107tonnes @ 2.5g/t Au from the Armstrong Pit, limited rock chip sampling and limited soil sampling immediate to the Armstrong Prospect area.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projects located in the Archean Dalgaranga Greenstone Belt in the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.</li> <li>Rock units include mafic, ultramafic and felsic volcanics along with internal and external granitoids.</li> <li>Project is targeting gold mineralisation although is also considered prospective for VMS base metal and pegmatite hosted Li-Ta.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling discussed.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No data aggregation for samples.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling discussed.</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suitable diagrams, photos and tables have been included in the body of the report.</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All available data is discussed.</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All meaningful and material exploration data has been discussed and no new exploration data is known.</li> </ul>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Future work at the project is likely to include geological mapping, further rock chip sampling, possible ground EM and drilling.</li> </ul>