MT BOGGOLA DRILLING UPDATE

COPPER - GOLD – SILVER – LEAD

TechGen Metals Limited ("TechGen" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on the recently completed RC and diamond drilling program at the Mt Boggola Project in Western Australia. Drilling of three holes with RC pre-collars and diamond core tails has now been completed. Two holes were drilled at the MB1 target and one hole at the MB4 target with assay results from the RC pre-collars now received and assay results from the diamond core tails awaited.

STRATEGIC HIGHLIGHTS

- **Diamond core from the third drill hole MBDD003 (MB4 target) has now been geologically logged with cutting & sampling to commence this week followed by assaying.**
- **High-grade copper of 20m @ 1.14% Cu intersected from 22m in the RC pre-collar of hole MBDD003 with associated gold and lead anomalism - Stage two drilling is currently being planned to follow this broad high-grade copper zone up once all assays have been received.**
- **Hole MBDD003 contains a similar sedimentary sequence of rocks to the previous holes (conglomerate – siltstone - shale) however contains more abundant alteration and in addition several zones of abundant hydrothermal quartz veining with pyrite.**
- **Zones of magnetite – hematite ± pyrite alteration commence from 417 metres downhole and continue intermittently through until the end of hole at 501.4 metres.**
- **Magnetite alteration deeper in hole MBDD003 is interpreted to explain the magnetic feature present at the MB4 target.**
- **Assay results from the diamond core tails of holes MBDD001 & MBDD002 are expected in approximately three weeks' time.**

TechGen's Managing Director, Ashley Hood, commented: *"The current Mt Boggola drilling campaign as previously noted has been paused to allow incorporation of all assay data into a stage two drilling campaign as well as the impact of cyclone Narelle on site access has fared better than neighbouring regions.*

The campaign to date has been a success with MB1 intersecting sulphides at varying stages, along with the 20m intersection of 1.14% copper at MB4. We are looking at a geological system that is mineralised, so lots of positives in advancing more work at Mt Boggola.

Current logging at MB4 has observed magnetite – hematite – pyrite alteration deeper in hole MBDD003 which is very interesting as this is a key feature of some mineral deposit styles including iron-oxide copper gold and porphyry copper. Interpretation is ongoing and assays are required as we progress.

We look forward to updating the market as diamond core results become available as well as updated from our other key copper, gold and silver project, Blue and Red Devil, along with our historical Armstong gold pit along strike from the Dalgaranga Gold Mine owned and operated by Ramelius."

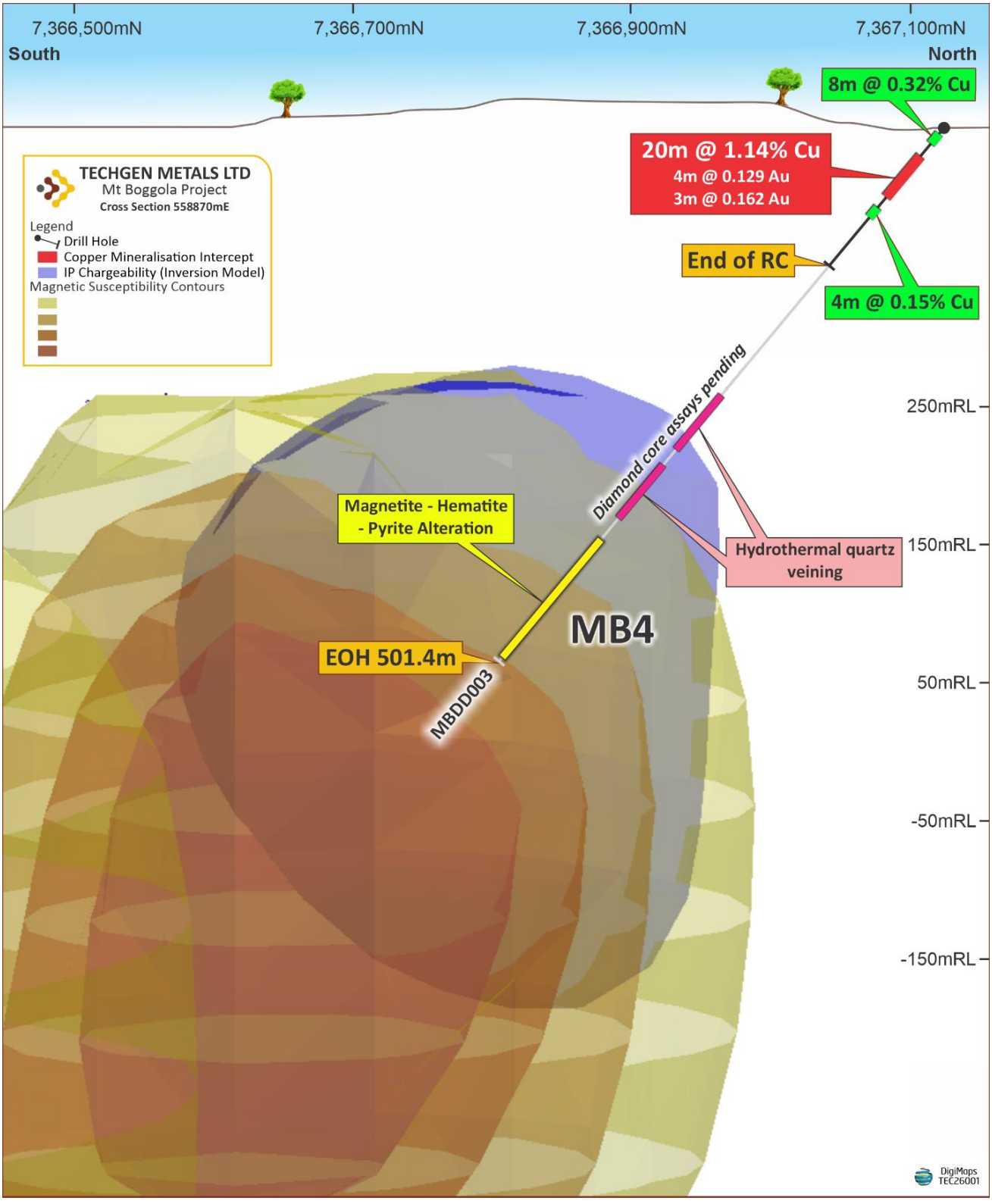

Figure 1: Section view of drill hole MBDD003 testing target MB4, coincident IP chargeability high & magnetic feature.

The Mt Boggola Project is located in the Proterozoic-aged Ashburton and Edmund Basins in Western Australia. The project is located 60 km south of Paraburdoo on Exploration Licences E08/2996, E08/3269, E08/3728 and E08/3830 covering a combined area of 458 km^2.

Drilling for this first program has now been completed with three holes drilled for 1,109 metres. At Mt Boggola the Company has identified 4 IP chargeability targets, MB1 - MB4 (Figures 1 & 2). Surface soil Cu-As-Au-Pb anomalism and high-grade Cu, Au, Sb & Pb rock chips are present throughout the target areas along with widespread malachite occurrences lending support to the prospectivity of the IP targets to represent mineralisation.

The 3 drill holes completed consisted of RC pre-collars with diamond core tails. The assay results from the 3 RC pre-collars have now been received with the first diamond core assays expected in approximately 3 weeks' time.

Assay results received from the RC pre-collars have returned a wide high-grade intersection of 20 metres @ 1.14% Copper from 22 metres down hole in hole MBDD003 (ASX announcement 25 March 2026; Table 1). This intercept corresponds with logged malachite occurrences. An intersection of 4 metres @ 1.04% Copper from 9 metres downhole was returned from hole MBDD001 also corresponding to logged malachite occurrences. Anomalous levels of gold and lead were also returned from the RC pre-collar samples.

The drilling has confirmed that the IP chargeability features at the MB1 and MB4 targets appear to be related to a hydrothermal mineralisation system with significant copper mineralisation and anomalous gold and lead mineralisation intersected in the RC pre-collars. Interpretation is ongoing and the assay results from the diamond core tails of holes MBDD001 – MBDD003 are awaited.

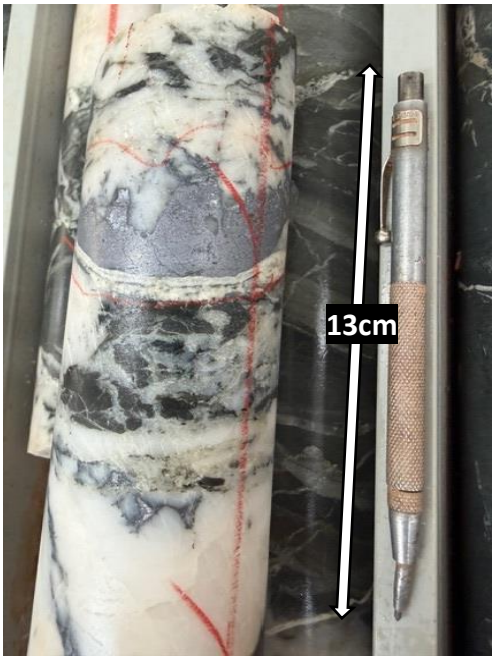

Photo 1 & 2: Hydrothermal alteration & quartz veining with massive galena (lead) bleb with trace pyrite (MBDD003; 216m).

Hole MBDD003 intersected a similar sequence of interbedded sedimentary rocks as holes MBDD001 & MBDD002 dominated by siltstone and shale with minor conglomerate and sandstone (Table 2; Photos 1 - 8). The hole contains widespread quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, vein stockworks and breccia zones with individual veins up to +1.8 metres in thickness. Sulphide minerals pyrite, galena and chalcopyrite, have been logged in the diamond core. Pyrite is largely present disseminated within the siltstones, mudstones and shales or along fracture planes in the drill core. Galena occurs as large blebs, on fractures, in quartz veins and disseminated with pyrite. Chalcopyrite occurs as minor blebs in quartz veins and quartz-carbonate veins or disseminated with pyrite. Magnetite – hematite ± pyrite alteration occurs from 417 metres downhole and continues intermittently through until the end of the hole at 501.4 metres. Magnetite is fine to medium grained and occurs disseminated or in bands. The presence of magnetite deeper in the hole is interpreted to explain the magnetic feature at MB4 which was originally interpreted to be an intrusion. Interpretation of the significance of the magnetite – hematite ± pyrite alteration is ongoing and diamond core assays will assist with this.

Photo 3: Galena, a lead sulphide mineral, on core fractures in hydrothermally altered siltstone unit (MBDD003; approx. 204m).

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.

The Company looks forward to providing further updates as diamond core assays become available.

Photo 4 & 5: Magnetite – hematite & pyrite alteration in bedded siltstone and breccia zone (MBDD003; 495 - 498m).

Photo 6 & 7: Quartz veining and hydrothermal alteration with blebby galena (lead) and pyrite (MBDD003; 484 - 490m).

Photo 8: Quartz veining & hydrothermal alteration with layers of magnetite & disseminated & veinlets of pyrite (MBDD003; 476 – 480m).

Table 1. RC pre-collar **copper** assay results from holes MBDD001 – MBDD003 (Cu > 0.1%), Mt Boggola Project.

Hole No.	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	RC Depth (m)	End Of Hole (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Cu %
MBDD001	560054	7367838	330	-60	89.8	255.6	9	13	**4m @ 1.04**
MBDD001						including	10	12	**2m @ 1.83**
MBDD002	560014	7367763	25	-60	89.4	351.5			NSR
MBDD003	558870	7367060	18	-50	90	501.4	0	8	8m @ 0.315
MBDD003						including	1	2	1m @ 1.165
MBDD003							12	16	4m @ 0.172
MBDD003							20	21	1m @ 0.16
MBDD003							22	42	**20 @ 1.14**
MBDD003						including	29	30	**1m @ 4.92**
MBDD003						including	30	31	1m @ 2.14
MBDD003						including	35	36	1m @ 2.38
MBDD003							44	48	4m @ 0.15

Table 2. Summary geological log of drill hole **MBDD003, MB4 target**, Mt Boggola Project.

From (m)	To (m)	Weathering Intensity	Lithology	Alteration	Mineralisation Estimate %
0	2	Moderate	Siltstone	Iron / Manganese	
2	8	Moderate	Siltstone	Iron / Manganese	Malachite (1 – 2%)
8	22	Moderate	Siltstone / Quartz Veining		
22	24	Moderate	Siltstone / Quartz Veining	Silica	Malachite (1 – 2%)
24	32	Moderate	Siltstone / Minor Quartz Veining	Silica	Malachite (5 – 10%)
32	34	Moderate	Quartz Veining / Siltstone	Silica	Malachite (approximately 5%)
34	36	Moderate	Siltstone / Quartz Veining	Silica	Malachite (approximately 5%)
36	40	Moderate	Quartz Veining / Siltstone	Silica	Malachite (approximately 5%)
40	54	Moderate	Quartz Veining / Siltstone	Silica	Malachite (1 – 2%)
54	59	Fresh	Siltstone / Minor Quartz Veining		Malachite (Trace)
59	62	Fresh	Siltstone		Malachite (Trace)
62	68	Fresh	Quartz Veining / Siltstone	Silica	
68	90	Fresh	Siltstone	Silica	
90	96	Fresh	Quartz Veining / Siltstone	Silica	Pyrite (Trace)
96	124.9	Fresh	Siltstone	Silica	Pyrite (Trace)
124.9	152.4	Fresh	Siltstone / Shale	Silica	Pyrite (Trace)
152.4	167	Fresh	Siltstone / Quartz - carbonate veining	Chlorite - epidote	Pyrite (1-3%)
167	200.6	Fresh	Siltstone	Silica	Pyrite (Trace)
200.6	216.4	Fresh	Siltstone	Silica	Galena (Tr - 3%)
216.4	217.2	Fresh	Siltstone / Quartz veining	Silica	Chalcopyrite (Trace). Galena (2%). Pyrite (1-3%)
217.2	228	Fresh	Siltstone / Shale	Silica	Pyrite (1-3%)
228	250.1	Fresh	Conglomerate	Silica	
250.1	257.8	Fresh	Siltstone / Veining	Silica	Pyrite (1-3%)
257.8	259.6	Fresh	Quartz veining	Silica	Chalcopyrite (Trace) Pyrite (1-3%)
259.6	280	Fresh	Siltstone / Veining	Silica	Pyrite (2-5%)
280	342.6	Fresh	Siltstone	Silica - Sericite	
342.6	343.2	Fresh	Conglomerate	Silica	
343.2	390.4	Fresh	Mudstone / Siltstone	Silica	
390.4	417	Fresh	Siltstone / Mudstone	Silica - chlorite	Galena (Trace). Pyrite (2-4%)
417	455	Fresh	Siltstone	Magnetite - Hematite Chlorite - Silica	Pyrite (2-5%)
455	488.3	Fresh	Quartz veining / Siltstone	Chlorite - Silica Magnetite	Pyrite (2 - 10%)
488.3	501.4	Fresh	Siltstone	Magnetite - Hematite Chlorite - Silica	Pyrite (2 - 5%)

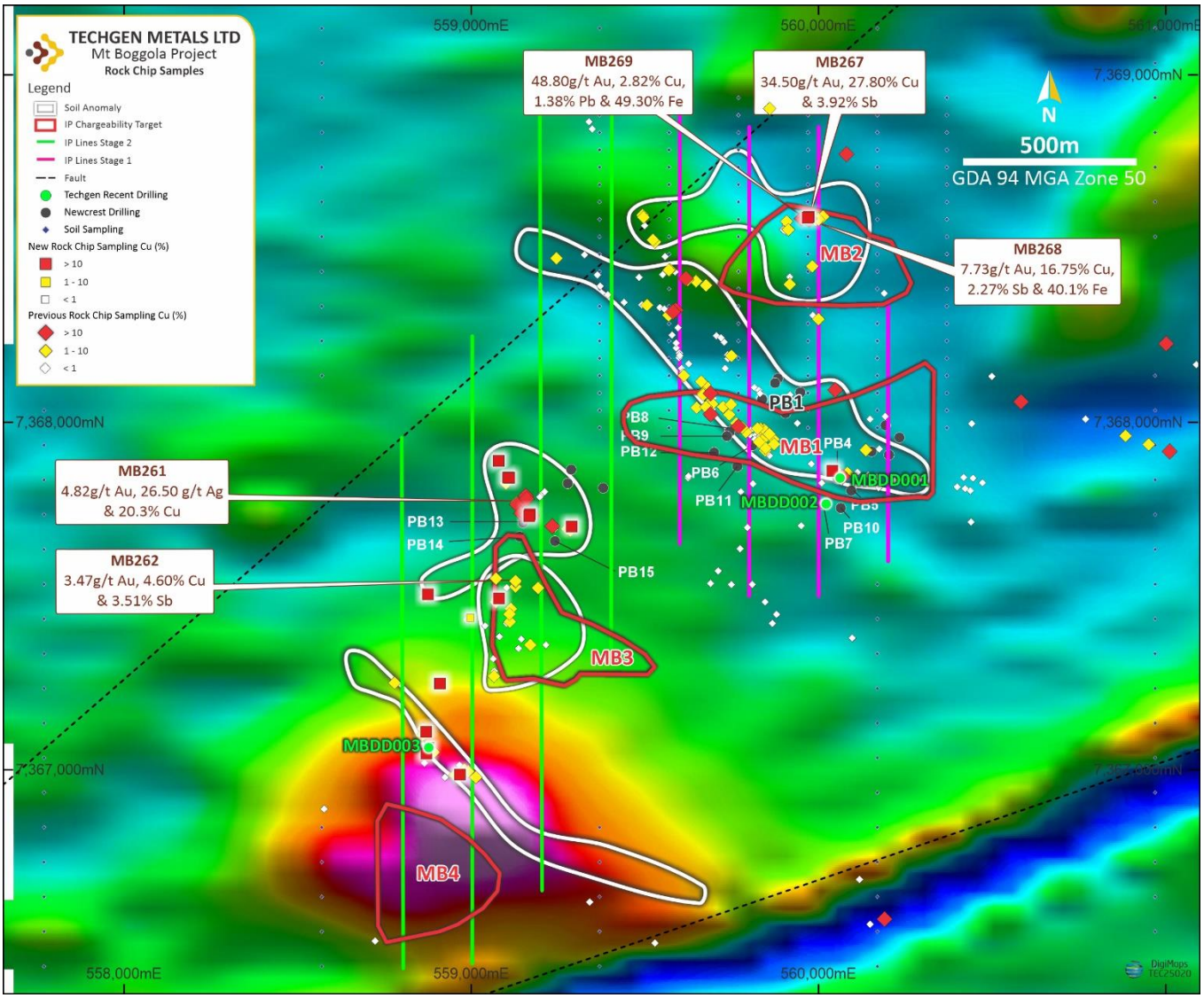

Figure 2: MB1-MB4 IP Targets, soils, rock chips & completed drilling on magnetics.

References

TG1 ASX Announcement "Mt Boggola Project – Exploration Update" – 28/11/2022.
TG1 ASX Announcement "Northern Star Copper Gold Iron Antimony target" - 26/11/2024.
TG1 ASX Announcement "IP Geophysics Deliver Significant Anomalies at Mt Boggola" - 3/07/2025.
TG1 ASX Announcement "Progress Across WA Copper-Gold Portfolio" - 23/07/2025.
TG1 ASX Announcement "Mt Boggola Cu-Au-Sb 3D modelling & Heritage progress" - 4/09/2025.
TG1 ASX Announcement "Mt Boggola Cu-Au-Ag Drilling has commenced" – 17/02/2026.
TG1 ASX Announcement "Mt Boggola Cu-Au-Ag-Pb First Diamond Hole" – 26/02/2026.
TG1 ASX Announcement "Significant Copper Mineralisation confirmed at Mt Boggola" – 25/03/2026.
TG1 ASX Announcement "Amended - Significant Copper Mineralisation confirmed at Mt Boggola" – 26/03/2026.

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, NT and NSW.

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

Authorisation

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

Competent Person Statement

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

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

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, tortuous, statutory or otherwise, in respect of, the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and do not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and disclaim all responsibility and liability for these forward-looking statements (including, without limitation, liability for negligence).

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drilling detailed in this report is RC & diamond drilling. • RC pre-collars have been composite scoop sampled. • Drill core has been cut and half-core sampled. • Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth for drying and pulverising to produce a 50g sample for Fire Assay gold analysis. Samples were also assayed for a suite of multi-elements. • The laboratory used internal standards to ensure quality control.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling mentioned is Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond drilling (HQ and NQ size).
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Recovery has been estimated during logging.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Drilling has been logged onsite with a detailed geological and structural log to be completed in Perth. • Core trays and RC chip trays have been photographed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• For RC pre-collar the entire length was sampled. • For drill core the entire length was sampled. • RC composite samples were created using a PVC scoop to collect sample material from individual 1m sample piles. The composite sample was placed in a pre-numbered calico bag and submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth. Most samples were dry although some were moist or wet. These details were recorded at the time of drilling and sampling. • Sample preparation for drill samples involved drying the whole sample, pulverising to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50 gram sample charge was then used for the Fire Assay analysis. • Laboratory repeats (1:20) and standards (1:20) have been used to assess laboratory accuracy and reproducibility. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of the material sampled..

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The samples were delivered to ALS Laboratories in Perth. • Samples were crushed and pulverised. • Samples were assayed by Fire Assay. This is considered an estimation of total gold content. Samples were also assayed for a suite of multi-elements. • 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have not been independently verified. • 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 Company personnel. • Sample number, GPS coordinates and description were recorded in the field. • No adjustment has been made to assay data. • No Resource or Ore Reserve estimates are presented.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The grid system for the Mt Boggola Project is Map Grid of Australia GDA 94, Zone 50. • Topographic data was obtained for public download of the relevant 1:250,000 scale map sheets, which is deemed adequate for the current purpose and stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Sample spacing is deemed appropriate to test the IP target areas. • Data spacing is deemed insufficient to establish geological and grade continuity to establish a mineral resource estimate. • RC pre-collars were a combination of 1m samples or 2 or 3m composite samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The orientation of the drilling is considered to be perpendicular to the overall strike of the regional features or outcrops being tested based on the current regional geological interpretation of the fabric and structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were taken and delivered to ALS Laboratories by Company personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal audit has been completed on the TechGen data being reported.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The **Mt Boggola Project** comprises Exploration Licences, namely E08/2996, E08/3269, E08/3728 & E08/3830. The licences cover an area of 458km^2 owned 100% by TechGen. The Project lies on the Mt Vernon and Mininner Pastoral Leases and Unallocated Crown Land. The Project is subject to the Nharnuwangga Wajarri and Ngarlawangga native title determination (WCD2000/001) which incorporates an Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA); the Jurruru #2 claim (WC2012/012) and the Yinhawangka Gobawarrah claim (WC2016/004).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Ashburton Mineral Field has a long history of gold, copper, silver, lead and zinc exploration and is among the oldest in the state. • In the 1970s and 1980s, majors like BHP, Newmont Corporation and BP Minerals began to explore the Ashburton Basin. This early exploration resulted in the initial identification of some significant deposits, namely Mt Clement and Mt Olympus.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Project areas are located within the Ashburton Basin and Edmund Basin which forms the northern part of the Capricorn Orogen.

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

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Intersections of >0.1% Cu, >0.1g/t Au and >0.1% Pb are considered to be anomalous and all intervals are tabulated in the body of the announcement. Adjoining anomalous assay results have been amalgamated for the reporting of exploration results. • Maximum internal dilution is 3m. • No top cuts have been used. • No metal equivalent values are stated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Widths of mineralisation have not been postulated. All mineralised intervals quoted in this Report are quoted as downhole widths only. While the geometry of the mineralisation is not known, the orientation of the drillholes in relation to the interested geology is shown in the figures of the Report.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Suitable diagrams, photos and tables have been included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All available data is discussed.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material exploration data has been discussed and no new exploration data is known.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Future work at the Mt Boggola Project is likely to include Mobile MT surveying & drilling.