



Ida Valley Lithium Project Priority 1 LCT Soils Targets Expanded

TechGen Metals Limited (“TechGen” or the “Company”) is pleased to provide an exploration update across its 100% owned Ida Valley Lithium Project located 50km north along strike from Delta Lithium’s Mt Ida Lithium deposit in Western Australia. The Ida Valley Project comprises two granted Exploration Licences, E29/1053 and E36/1015. The Ida Valley Project lies within the northern sector of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt.

STRATEGIC HIGHLIGHTS

- New soil sample and rock chip sample data support the presence of fertile, fractionated and highly weathered LCT style pegmatites.
- Two Priority 1 targets and one Priority 2 target to be tested by RC drilling to test beneath the highly weathered soil cover.
- Soil anomaly peak values of 144.5ppm Lithium, 49.8ppm Caesium, 30ppm Tantalum, 147ppm Niobium & 494ppm Rubidium.
- Rock chip modelling of pegmatites from the Northwest area are modelled as the most fractionated/prospective with the highest Lithium concentrations (364ppm Li₂O) in highly weathered samples.
- Soil data indicates that the highest priority Northwest Priority 1 target heads under sand cover to the north and will be tested during the upcoming program.
- Two Programme of Works (PoW) for drilling are now approved. All clearances ready for drilling.
- RC drill rig and geological team ready for a late February start with approximately 3,000m of RC planned.

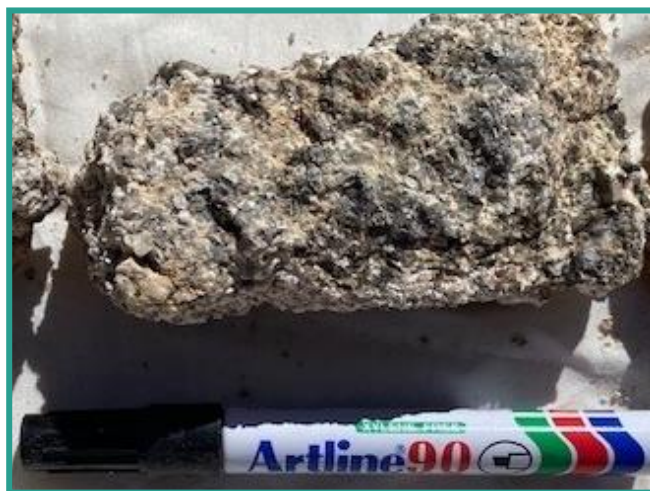


Photo 1 & 2: Samples of pegmatites at the Northwest target (IR100 & IR103).



TechGen's Managing Director, Ashley Hood, commented: "Very positive independent expert geochemistry modelling has confirmed the potential for lithium fertility at Ida Valley. All the correct ingredients are present including fractionated pegmatites with optimal element ratios indicating lithium fertility and prospectivity. The Company is planning to drill test the two Priority 1 targets at Northwest and Central and a Priority 2 target at Southern which has returned consistently high lithium soil values.

As previously stated, the pegmatites at the Northwest target are highly fractionated and weathered and appear associated with regional scale faulting. The pegmatites are offset to an airborne magnetic anomaly of unknown source that is currently being investigated through expert geochemical analysis of existing soils data. Given the age and weathering of these pegmatites we're encouraged with the results, especially the correct element ratios showing fractionation of the pegmatites. An inaugural RC lithium drilling campaign in Q1 2024 will determine the Lithium, Caesium and Tantalum ratios in the fresh unweathered pegmatites below plus 30m. Assays will include a full element package including niobium and rubidium given the very interestingly high soils geochemistry coincident with Ida Valley's major regional scale fault with favourable offsets and intrusives."

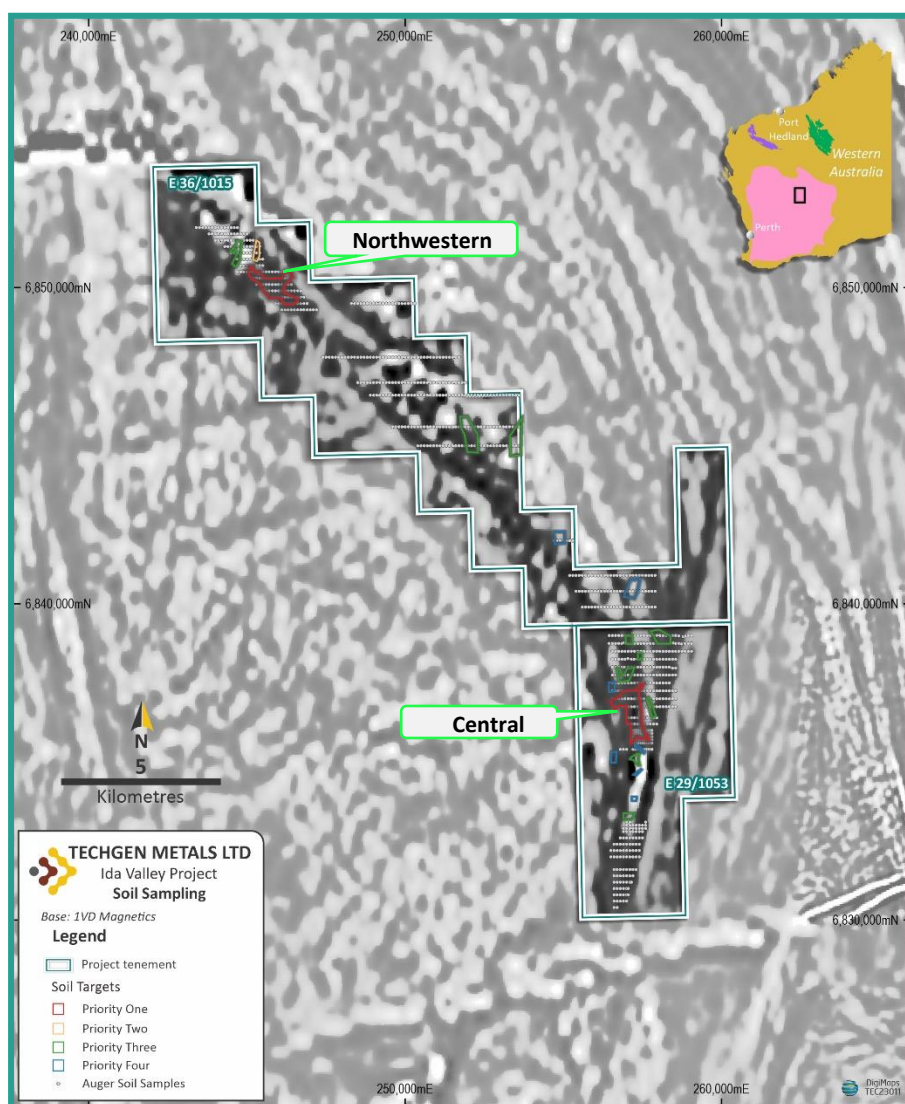


Figure 1: Magnetics (1-VD) with 16 lithium targets identified, with two Priority 1 targets.



Regional Lithium Prospectivity

The Ida Valley Project is situated in an emerging world-class lithium province in Western Australia's Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt. The Ida Valley project consists of greenstones (mafic and ultramafic units), granites and pegmatites. Test work to establish the lithium fertility of the project is new and 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 Aug 2023) and 100km south of Kathleen Valley Lithium Deposit (156Mt @ 1.40% Li₂O; Refer to LTR ASX announcement 19th October 2023).

Project Lithium Prospectivity

The project area has been subjected to broad scale soil sampling, targeted rock chip sampling and some RC drilling targeting gold mineralisation. Review of available data in late 2023 highlighted the presence of several large Lithium and Caesium soil anomalies. Field checking of these areas indicated the presence of widespread outcropping pegmatites.

Three main areas of Lithium soil anomalism were initially identified; Northwest (peak soil values of **144.5ppm Li & 16.15ppm Cs – BBGA1707**), Central (peak soil value of **92.2ppm Li – BBGA032**) and Southern (peak soil values **102.5ppm Li & 49.8ppm Cs – BBAG509**). The Northwest area contains a 1.6km long +10ppm lithium soil anomaly with a peak of 144.5ppm lithium. The Central area contains a 2.5km long +10ppm lithium soil anomaly with a peak of 92.2ppm lithium. The Southern area peak value of 102.5ppm lithium and 49.8 caesium also has the highest recorded rubidium value at the project of 402ppm and occurs on the last line of sampling in this area. There was a data gap of 2.2km between the Central and Southern targets where multi-element assays were not obtained previously given the programmes focus on gold. The soil samples from this data gap area were resubmitted for multi-element assaying along with 41 pegmatite rock chip samples collected from the Northwest and Southern areas of the project.

The additional 500 soil sample results and 41 pegmatite rock chip samples have now been received and modelled with the existing data by consultant geochemist Stephen Sugden.

Analysis of the soil data has identified two Priority 1 targets (Northwest & Central), one Priority 2 target (Southern) along with ten Priority 3 and six Priority 4 soil targets. The Priority 1 targets at Northwest and Central show enrichment in soils of several key LCT pathfinder elements including Li, Be, Cs, Rb, Ta & Nb. The soil data was levelled for regolith domain and for assay method.

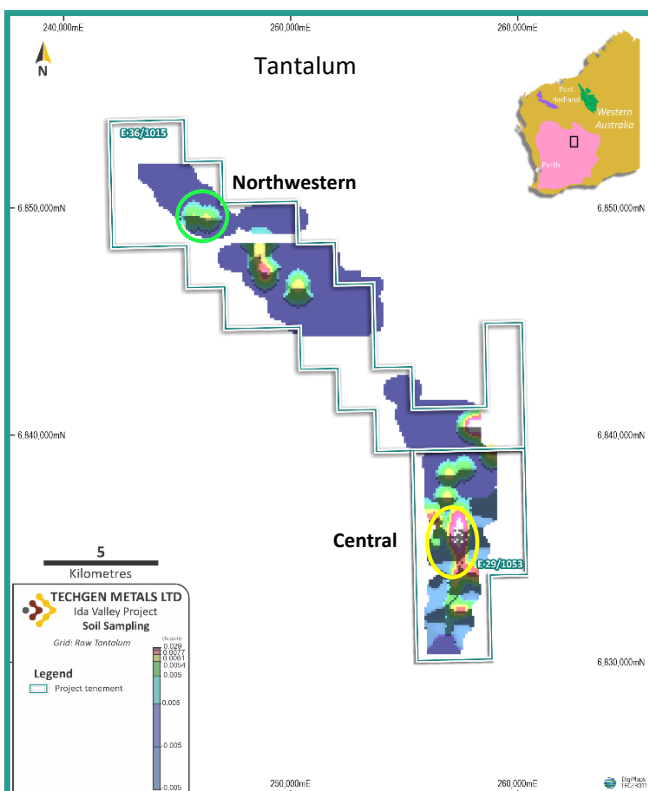
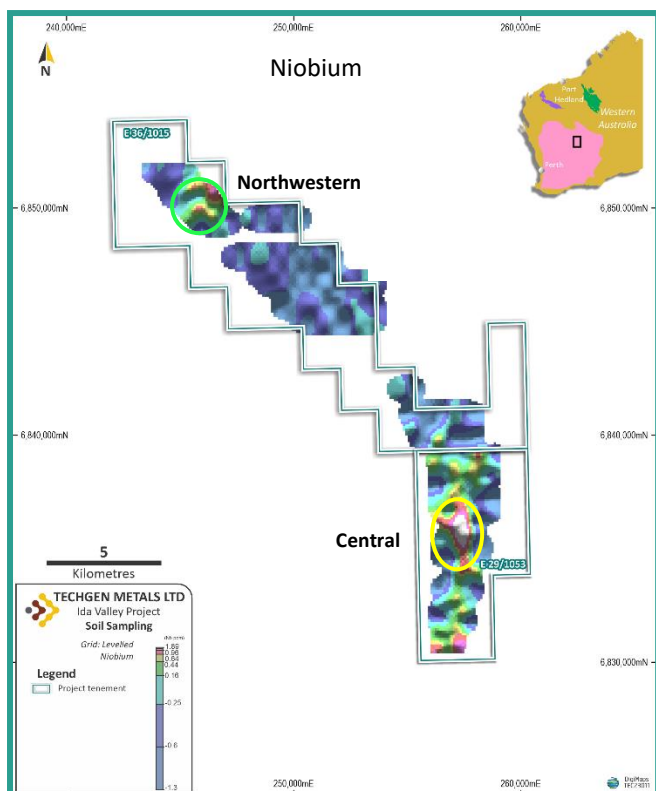
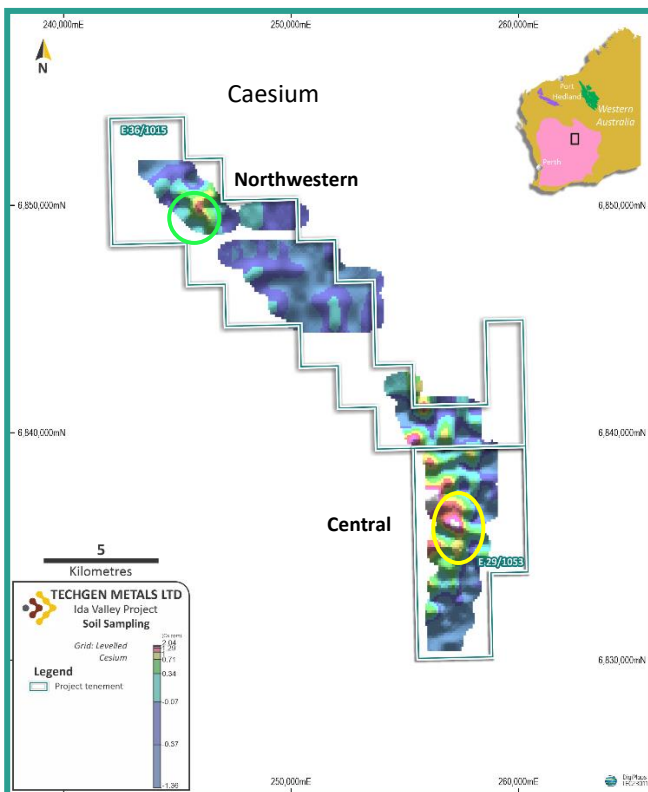
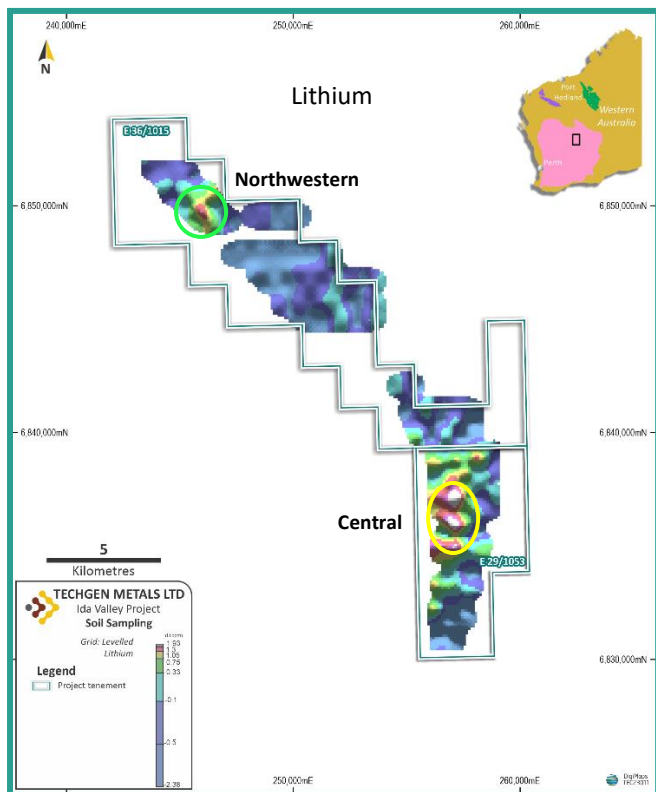
Analysis of the limited pegmatite rock chip sample data available (41 samples) indicates that at least three pegmatite groups may be present in the project area and plots of Li fertility and prospectivity indicate that the Northwest area samples are the most fractionated and have the highest Lithium concentrations and thus this target appears the most prospective. The peak Lithium rock chip value was 169ppm Li (364ppm Li₂O) and although that value appears low when fertility and fractionation ratios such as Li vs K/Rb, Li vs Mg/Li, Nb/Ta vs Mg/Li and Nb/Ta vs Zr/Hf are modelled some of the Northwest samples plot in the Fertile Granite field, Fractionated field and Rare Metal Granite (Ta-Cs-Li) field indicating the projects prospectivity. No rock chip samples have been collected to date from the Central Priority 1 target area.

An RC drilling program consisting of approximately 20 holes for 3,000m is due to commence at Ida Valley in late February. First pass east-west drill lines will be completed at the Northwest Priority 1 target, the Central Priority 1 target and at the Southern Priority 2 target.



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Figures 2, 3, 4 & 5: Coincident Lithium, Caesium, Niobium & Tantalum soil anomaly plots.

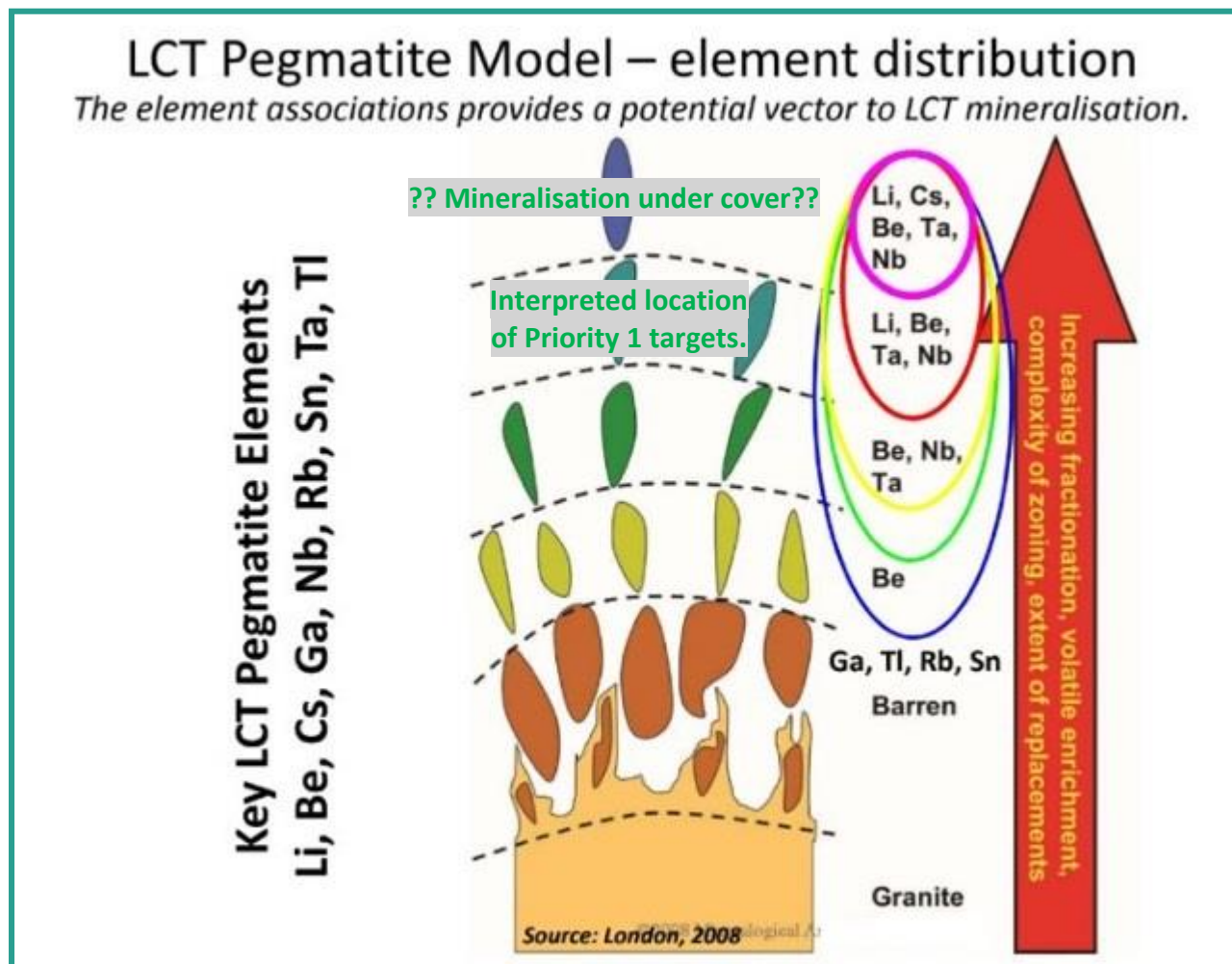


Figure 6: Idealised LCT Pegmatite Model showing element distribution as you move away from the source granite.

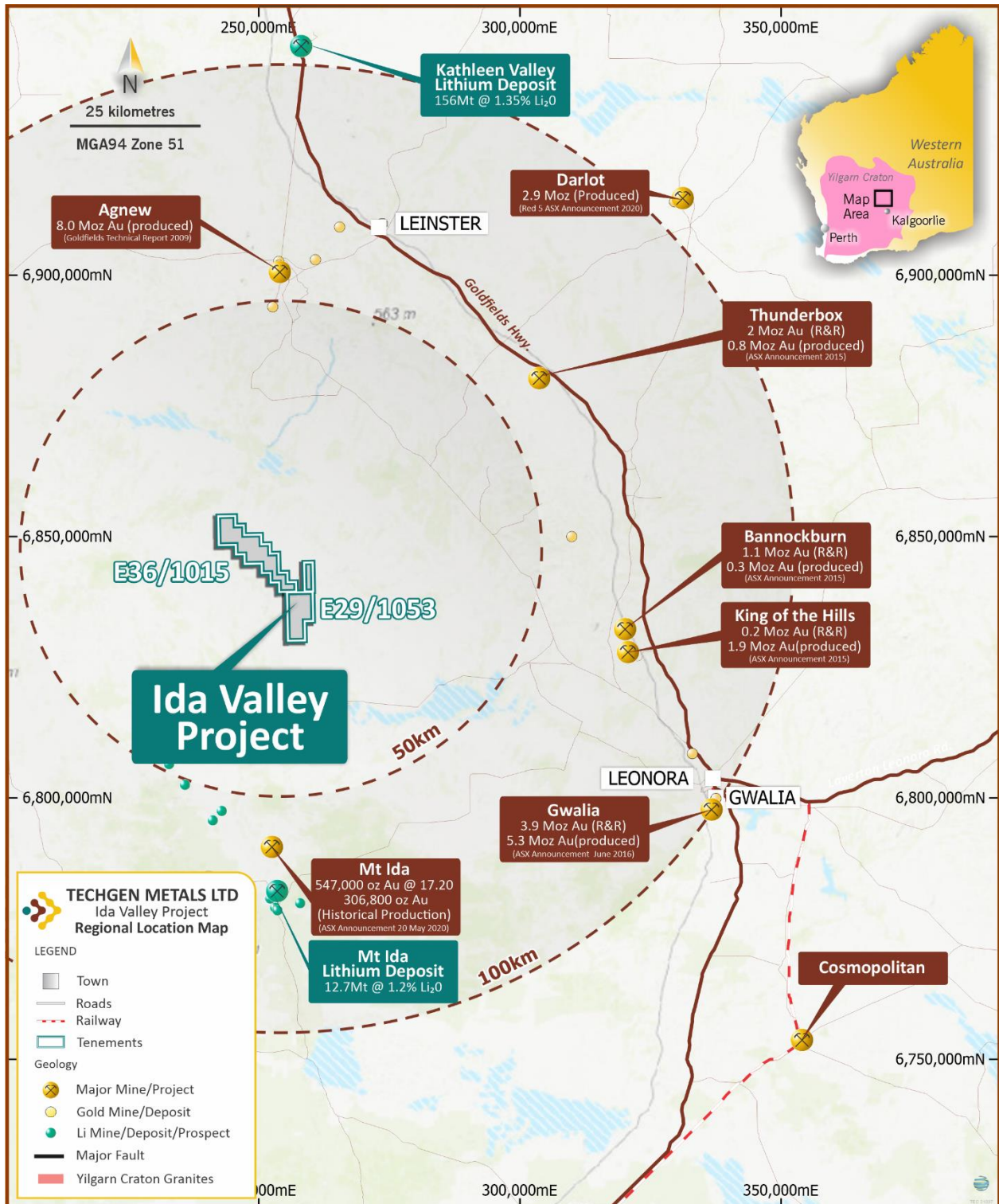


Figure 7: Ida Valley location- Leonora Mining District WA.



Table 1: Ida Valley pegmatite rock chip samples.

Sample	Easting	Northing	Be_ppm	Cs_ppm	Li_ppm	Nb_ppm	Ta_ppm
IR80	246192	6849496	1.73	14.6	4.6	19.2	4.27
IR81	246190	6849500	0.73	15.75	1.3	2.49	0.22
IR82	246206	6849495	1.81	36.8	8.9	20	6.3
IR83	246206	6849485	1.58	12.8	4	6.6	1.43
IR84	246232	6849461	0.87	21.1	4.3	2.66	0.37
IR85	246253	6849451	0.88	19.85	3.9	1.735	0.07
IR86	246277	6849453	1.03	22.7	4.1	1.975	0.5
IR87	246405	6849480	6.3	5.97	4.5	29.5	13.35
IR88	246431	6849493	3.1	5.24	4.8	51.5	15.7
IR89	246486	6849486	1.03	22.2	2.7	6.45	1.07
IR90	246517	6849561	0.75	19.2	1.7	2.05	0.43
IR91	246495	6849573	1.3	17.65	3	16.9	4.26
IR92	246447	6849590	3.88	3.18	7.6	25.3	7.13
IR93	246393	6849546	2.45	10.1	4.2	12.35	2.58
IR94	246321	6849533	0.71	7.01	2.4	42.7	7.11
IR95	246273	6849557	0.52	12.3	12.3	16.45	4.08
IR96	246210	6849547	0.8	18.85	3.3	2.43	0.69
IR97	246126	6849549	0.97	18.65	2.6	14.9	2.06
IR98	246074	6849649	0.9	21.5	1.9	8.73	1.4
IR99	246087	6849733	1.72	41.4	2	4.4	1.62
IR100	246089	6849730	2.9	9.38	128.5	78	6.17
IR101	245983	6849679	1.19	22	4.3	9.2	1.45
IR102	245937	6849832	0.8	20.5	4.2	4.69	0.69
IR103	245945	6849871	2.67	12.4	169	51.4	6.82
IR104	245994	6849857	4.85	10.8	3.9	249	76
IR105	246064	6849814	3.79	4.12	7	36.5	6.58
IR106	246129	6849809	1.92	8.93	1.6	42.1	5.42
IR107	246164	6849700	1.32	10.45	4.7	45	6.64
IR108	246345	6849188	1.02	24.2	3.1	28.3	4.23
IR109	257083	6834986	1.39	2.25	32.3	39.6	4.19
IR110	257151	6835007	1.25	7.64	26.1	28.2	2.88
IR111	257170	6835038	0.86	13.2	13.1	6.99	1.9
IR112	257385	6835023	0.5	4.94	2.6	5.34	0.99
IR113	257642	6835041	1.66	1.02	3.3	49.4	10.9
IR114	257096	6833111	1.64	6.47	4	24	2.08
IR115	257063	6833083	2.59	0.59	1.7	29.2	2.18
IR116	257039	6832994	1.68	7.35	1.8	15.95	0.82
IR117	257105	6832947	2.03	2.74	1.5	39.5	4.82
IR118	257050	6833357	0.63	3.24	1.3	4.01	0.45
IR119	257058	6833421	3.29	3.79	3.4	42.9	7.95
IR120	257070	6833500	1.93	3.81	2.3	46.5	4.44

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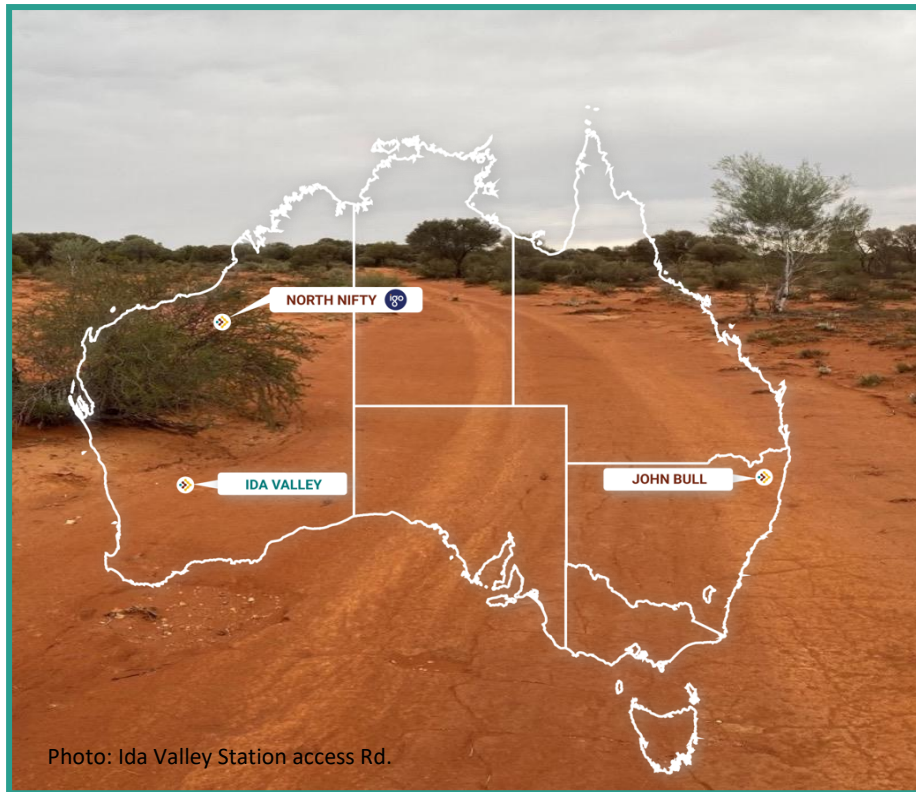


Photo: Ida Valley Station access Rd.

TechGen is an Australian registered exploration Company with a primary focus on exploring and developing its lithium, gold, and base metal projects strategically located in highly prospective geological regions in WA, and one in NSW.

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

Authorisation

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

Competent Person Statement

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

Previously Reported Information

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



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.	Ida Valley - Previous soil samples were collected from between 0.50 - 1m depths. - Approximately 250 grams of soil was collected into a paper sample packet. - Soil was sieved to -2mm in the field. - Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth for drying and pulverising prior to assaying by ICP-MS following aqua regia digestion (AuME-TL43). One batch of 500 samples previously only assayed for Au were resubmitted to ALS Laboratories and assayed for a multi-element suite of elements following a four acid digestion (ME-MS61L). - The laboratory used internal standards to ensure quality control. - Rock chip samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories and assayed for a multi-element suite of elements following a four acid digestion (ME-MS61L).
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).	No drilling discussed.
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.	No drilling discussed.
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.	Ida Valley - Soil samples were logged for hole depth, location and colour. - Rock chip samples had rock description recorded.
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.	Ida Valley - No compositing of samples was undertaken. - The soil sample and rock chip samples were placed in a pre-numbered calico bag and submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth. - Sample preparation involved drying and pulverising of the whole sample. A 25 gram sample charge digested for assaying. - Laboratory repeats and standards were used. - 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.	Ida Valley - The samples were delivered to ALS Laboratories in Perth. - Samples were crushed and pulverised. - Some soil samples were assayed by ICP-MS following aqua regia digestion (AuME-TL43). This is considered an estimation of total gold content. A package of 50 multi-elements were also assayed for. Some soil samples and rock chip samples were assayed by ICP-MS following a four acid digest (ME-MS61L). - 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.	Ida Valley - No drilling discussed. - Field data was collected onto paper log sheets and then entered digitally. - Sample number, GPS coordinates and description were recorded in the field. - No adjustment has been made to assay data.
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.	Ida Valley - Sample coordinates were taken from a Garmin hand held GPS unit. - The grid system used is GDA94/MGA94 Zone 51. - Topographic control is considered adequate.
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.	Ida Valley - Soil sampling was along East - West sample lines which were generally 200m spaced with individual samples every 100m along lines. - Rock chip sampling of pegmatite outcrops was undertaken at varying locations across the project. - Data density is appropriately indicated in the announcement on location plans. - No Resource or Ore Reserve estimates are presented. - No sample compositing applied.
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.	Ida Valley - Mineralisation orientations are interpreted as approximately North - South. - Soil sample lines were oriented East - West to cover interpreted structures favourable for mineralisation. - No sampling bias from the orientation of the sampling is believed to exist. - No drilling discussed.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Ida Valley Samples were taken and delivered to ALS Laboratories by contract personnel.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Ida Valley No formal audit has been completed on the 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 Ida Valley Project comprises three Exploration Licences, namely E29/1053 and E36/1015. The project covers an area of 199km². 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.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	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.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Ida Valley Project lies within the northern sector of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt in the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Archean Yilgarn Craton. 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.
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.	No drilling discussed.
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.	No data aggregation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	• <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>	Ida Valley • The soil sampling was regional in nature covering fault and shear zones interpreted from airborne magnetics images. The soil sampling program stepped out to the north and south of previously identified areas of soil, rock chip and RC drilling gold anomalism. • Pegmatite rock chip sampling targeted areas of soil lithium anomalism.
<i>Diagrams</i>	• <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>	• Suitable diagrams have been included in the body of the report.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	• <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>	• The soil sampling discussed are from previous soil sampling programs completed in 2021 and 2022. • The rock chip sampling discussed is from samples collected in late 2023.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	• <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>	• All meaningful and material exploration data has been discussed and no new exploration data is known.
<i>Further work</i>	• <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>	• Future work at the Ida Valley Project will include RC drilling.