



Introducing our new Copper-Nickel-Uranium Projects

TechGen Metals Limited (“TechGen” or the “Company”) is pleased to provide an exploration update relating to highly prospective new exploration projects in Western Australia that have recently been added at minimal cost to the Company’s exciting lithium and gold exploration portfolio.

COPPER STRATEGIC HIGHLIGHTS

➤ Copper Springs Project (Cu):

- 23 recorded non-continuous malachite, azurite (copper carbonates) and goethite (iron) gossanous occurrences over an 8km strike length.
- Previous rock chips (external to copper occurrences) peak of 4% Cu & 3.4% Cu.
- No previous drilling or modern geophysics testing of copper occurrences.
- Targeting intrusion and shear related Cu-Ag-Au mineralisation.
- Easy access with key infrastructure.

➤ Springvale Project (Cu-Ni-PGE):

- Under-explored differentiated layered mafic-ultramafic intrusion.
- Ni-Cu, Cu-Ni & Cr-PGE prospects within project area.
- Panton Sill Pt-Pd-Au deposit in comparable setting 20km east.
- Targeting magmatic Ni-Cu and PGE mineralisation.
- No modern systematic geophysics.

TechGen’s Managing Director, Ashley Hood, commented:

“Whilst we eagerly await assay results expected in four to five weeks from the recently completed RC drilling program at the Ida Valley Lithium-Gold Project, our technical development team have been busy assessing new strategic growth opportunities for the future growth of the Company. This has led to the lodging of Exploration Licence applications over four new project areas in the tier one jurisdiction of Western Australia.

The new projects are considered high quality projects prospective for base metals, with a focus on the in-demand red metal, copper, traditionally an industrial metal, now the green battery tec industry has driven the price and demand north. Along with copper the new assets have known recorded occurrences of silver-gold, copper-nickel-platinum group elements and uranium mineralisation. The projects were pegged 100% by and for the Company.”



Copper Springs Project WA:

The Copper Springs Project is on Exploration Licence Application E80/6036 located 100km northeast of Halls Creek in Western Australia. The project is within the Halls Creek Orogen and contains rock units of the Sally Downs Supersuite, Tickalara Metamorphics and Red Rock Formation. Three major faults, the Halls Creek Fault, Alice Downs Fault and Mount Ranford Fault pass through the project area.

Mineralisation occurrences recorded at Copper Springs have been documented to contain massive boxwork gossans with malachite encrustations and scattered remnant sulphides, or as malachite, azurite and goethite in vuggy quartz veins or shear zones. Hematite pseudomorphs after pyrite scattered through the country rock in several places have also been recorded.

Previous exploration is recorded across the area since the 1960's and often the current project has been part of a much larger project area with previous exploration particularly focussing on diamonds and nickel-copper due to the proximity of the Savannah Nickel Mine (12km northwest) and Argyle Diamond Mine (75km north). Stream sediment sampling has largely covered the project area and some soil and rock chip samples are recorded along with two RC drill holes on the eastern project boundary drilled as a program testing the Azura Copper Project to the east. Previous exploration work is still being assessed but sampling of the known copper occurrences is yet to be located. Peak rock chip results located in the project area above 1% Cu in the NE project area include 4% Cu & 0.26g/t Au (sample TK500223), 3.4% Cu & 14.5g/t Ag (Sample TK651412) and 2.6% Cu (Sample TK500220) sampled by Thundelarra Exploration Ltd and 2.95% Cu (Sample 21BATSS5017) sampled by Battery Metals Limited.

Initial exploration is likely to include rock chip sampling and a geophysics program consisting of heliborne EM and ground gravity surveys to rapidly identify targets for drill testing.

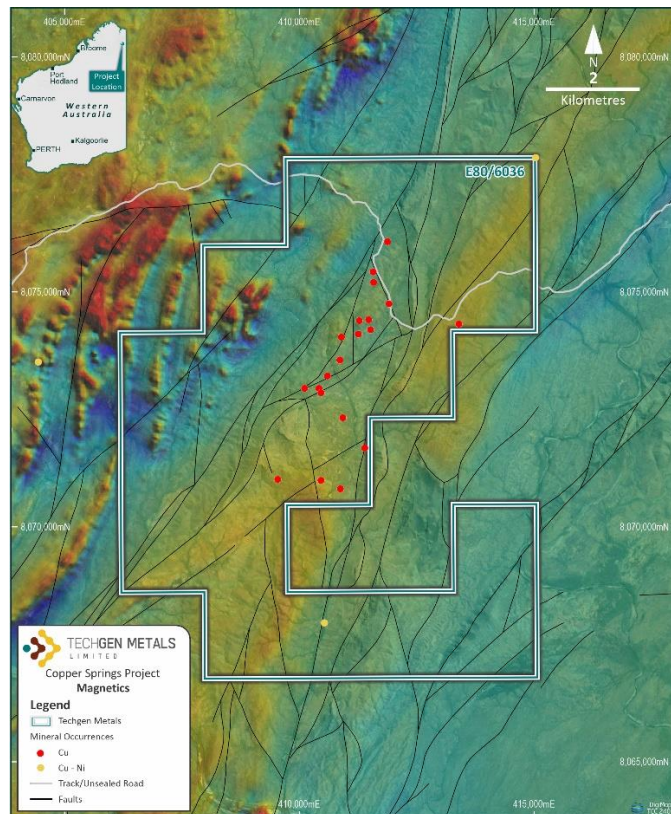


Figure 1: Copper and copper-nickel occurrences and faults on airborne magnetics.



Springvale Project WA:

The Springvale Project is on Exploration Licence Application E80/6035 located 50km north of Halls Creek in Western Australia. The project is within the Halls Creek Orogen and contains rock units of the Paperbark Supersuite including norite, olivine gabbro, gabbro norite, leucogabbro, anorthosite and gabbro within a layered mafic-ultramafic intrusion (Springvale Intrusion).

Mineralisation occurrences identified in the project area include chromium-platinum group elements, nickel-copper and copper-nickel. Rock chips from chromite layers within the Springvale intrusion have returned up to 18.2% Cr and 0.4g/t Pt.

Previous exploration is recorded across the area since the 1960's and the area has been of particular interest for nickel-copper and PGE exploration due to the proximity of the Panton Sill Pt-Pd-Au deposit (20km east) and Savannah Nickel Mine (60km northeast). Company's including International Nickel, BHP, Freeport, Geopeko and Panoramic have held the project area with previous exploration including airborne EM, airborne gravity, some ground EM, soil sampling, rock chip sampling and some drilling. Freeport drilled 4 diamond drill holes to test chromite-rich horizons, Geopeko drilled 2 diamond holes and BHP (in joint venture with Vageta and Australian Gemstone Mining) drilled 2 RC drill holes. No significant mineralisation has been discovered to date, however work has confirmed that the layered mafic-ultramafic Springvale Intrusion is well differentiated and has potential to host magmatic nickel-copper and PGE mineralisation.

Initial exploration is likely to include reprocessing of available geophysics data and a ground gravity survey to identify targets for drill testing.

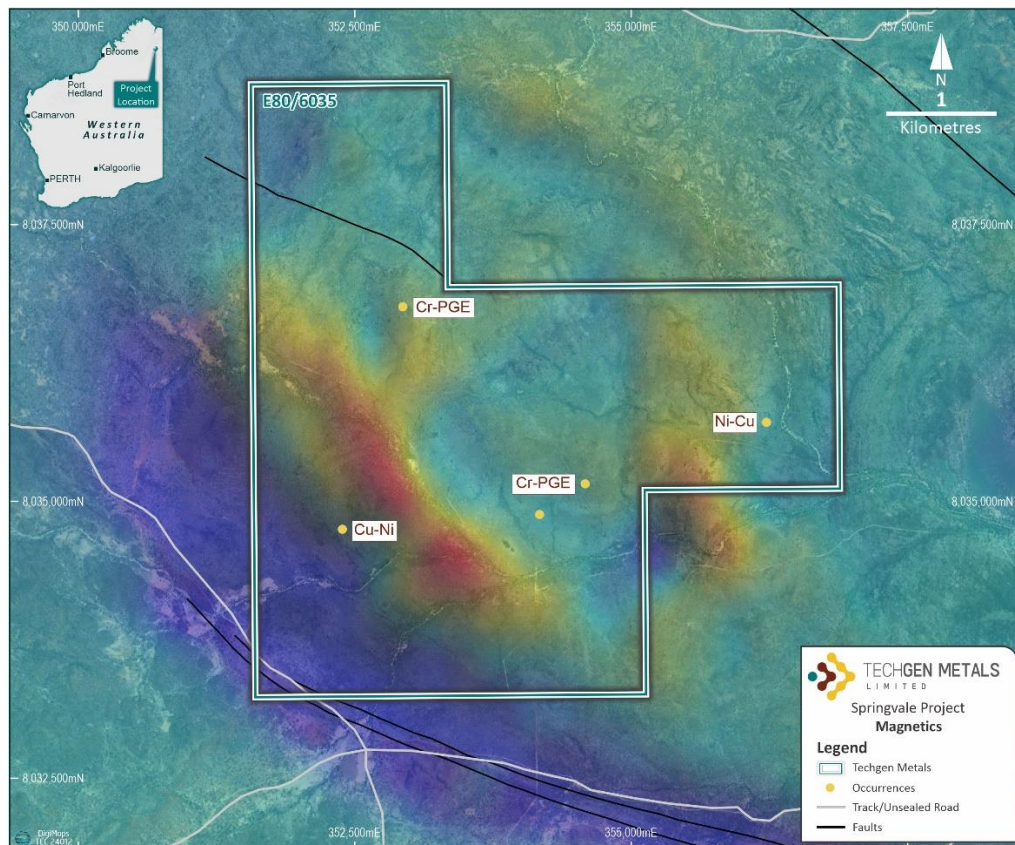


Figure 2: Copper-nickel and chrome-PGE occurrences and faults on airborne magnetics.



URANIUM STRATEGIC HIGHLIGHTS

- **Ponton Project (U):**
 - **Untested uranium radiometric anomaly overlying a mapped paleochannel.**
 - **Known uranium mineralisation along strike at the Double 8 Deposit within the same mineralised paleochannel.**
 - **Targeting paleochannel hosted uranium mineralisation.**

- **Myroodah Project (U):**
 - **Uranium radiometric anomaly with limited previous drilling.**
 - **Previous drilling returned a peak result of 1m @ 480ppm U₃O₈.**
 - **Targeting roll front uranium mineralisation at sandstone - shale contact.**

Ponton Project WA:

The Ponton Project is on Exploration Licence Application E39/2472 located 160km northeast of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. The project area covers the western extension of the Ponton paleochannel. The Ponton paleochannel is held to the immediate east by Manhattan Corporation where it is host to the Double 8 Uranium deposit and a number of drilled uranium prospects. The Double 8 Uranium deposit has a resource of 17.2Mlb U₃O₈ at a 200ppm cut-off grade (refer to ASX: MHC announcement 23rd January 2017).

Previous exploration of the project area is recorded since the 1960's with exploration for uranium, gold and copper. Exploration has been undertaken by Aura Energy Ltd who drilled 14 aircore holes in the current project area, Manhattan Corporation Ltd who drilled 2 aircore holes in the project area, PNC Exploration Australia Pty Ltd and Uranerz Australia Pty Ltd. No significant mineralisation has been intersected to date.

An untested uranium radiometric anomaly is present in the northwest project area and this area has not previously been tested. Open file airborne radiometrics clearly delineate paleochannel extensions that remain untested and appears to cover a major tributary of the Ponton paleochannel.

Initial exploration is likely to include traverses with a hand held scintillometer, reprocessing of radiometric data and low cost aircore drilling of priority targets.

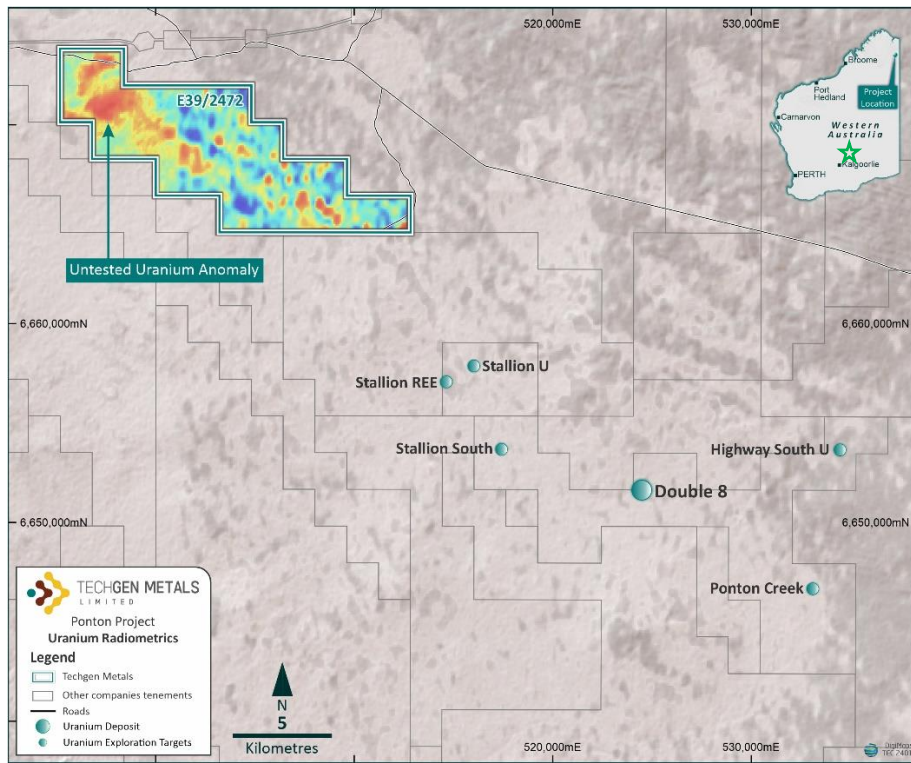


Figure 3: Nearby uranium deposit and exploration targets with uranium radiometrics over project area.

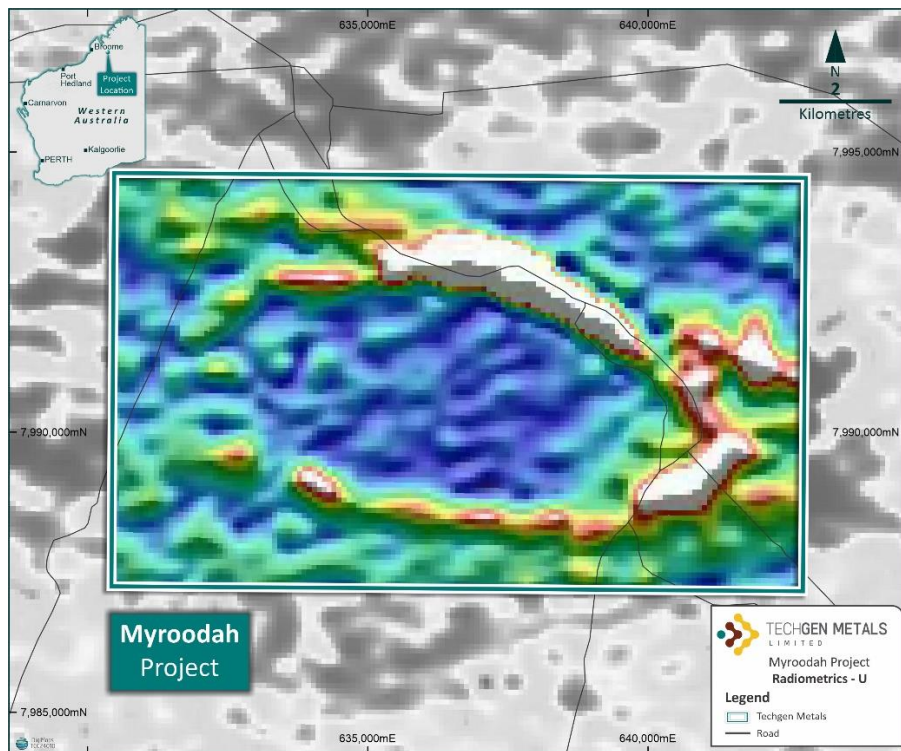


Figure 4: Uranium radiometrics over project area.



Myroodah Project WA:

The Myroodah Project is on Exploration Licence Application E04/2895 located 115km southeast of Derby in Western Australia. The project is located in the Canning Basin in the core of the Myroodah Syncline with uranium anomalism in the Triassic-aged Erskine Sandstone at the contact with the Blina Shale.

Previous exploration since the 1970's had largely focussed on the coal and diamond potential of the area but during diamond exploration CRA Exploration became aware of the uranium potential and initially undertook scintillometer traverses and drilled 2 drill holes. At a later date they drilled a further 10 drill holes completing a north-south traverse and a smaller north-south traverse to the east over the uranium radiometric anomaly. Peak uranium value returned was 1m @ 480 ppm U₃O₈ from 164m downhole (Hole M15). Other uranium explorers included Acclaim Exploration, Kallenia Mines Pty Ltd and W. R. Richmond but no further drilling was completed. The uranium radiometric anomaly is about 500m x 1500m. The prospect remains under drilled.

It appears that the geological setting is a classic roll front uranium model with the Erskine Sandstone providing the aquifer and the Blina Shale providing the carbon to reduce the uranium in the oxidised aquifer. The impermeable Blina Shale at the base of mineralisation makes for a favourable ISL environment.

Initial exploration is likely to include traverses with a hand held scintillometer, reprocessing of radiometric data and low cost aircore drilling of priority targets.

The Company looks forward to providing further updates on exploration activities at our new project areas as they get underway.

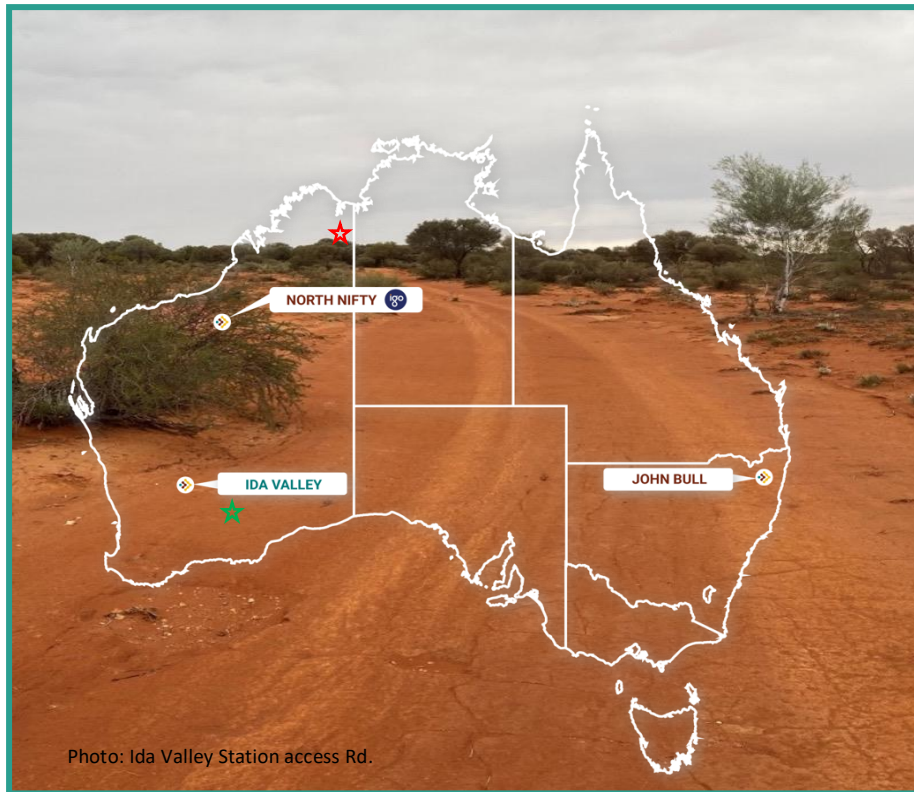
References:

- 1972. Halls Creek Project. Results of Exploration on Mineral Claims. Australian Anglo American Limited. A3660.*
- 1979. Annual Report on exploration completed within mineral claims 04/8251 – 8279. Myroodah Uranium Prospect. CRA Exploration Pty Ltd. A8849.*
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- 2005. Annual Report. Frank Hill Project. Thundelarra Exploration Ltd. A72137.*
- 2008. Annual Report. Frank Hill Project. Thundelarra Exploration Ltd. A88038.*
- 2009. Kirgella Rocks. Annual Report for the period 1st January 2008 – 31st December 2008. Aura Energy Ltd. A80946.*
- 2011. Annual Report. Halls Creek Joint Venture Project. Panoramic Resources Ltd. A91675.*
- 2013. Final Surrender Report. Exploration Licence E39/1675. Manhattan Corporation Limited. A100339.*
- 2022. Partial Surrender Report. Russel's Gossan. Battery Minerals Limited. A133429.*

ENDS



About TechGen Metals Limited



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

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling discussed is historical and the size and nature of sampling is unknown with minimal information provided in annual reports. It is thought that all sampling and assaying methods are industry standard for the time. Rock chip samples mentioned from the Copper Springs Project were assayed at Ultratrace Laboratories (Thundelarra Exploration) and ALS Laboratories (Battery Minerals Ltd). Rock chip samples mentioned at the Sprinvale Project were assayed at an unknown laboratory. Drill hole assays mentioned at the Myroodah Project were assayed at an unknown laboratory.
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"> All drilling is previous. Aircore drilling and possibly RC drilling was completed by CRA Exploration at the Myroodah Project. No mentioned of drill rig size, company or drill bit is discussed.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling is previous. Drill sample recovery not discussed in reports on the Myroodah Project.
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"> All drilling is previous. Drill holes were 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"> All drilling is previous. Sub-sampling techniques 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"> All sampling is previous. Rock chip samples were assayed at quality laboratories but the nature of quality control procedures at the time is not discussed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling and sampling is previous. 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"> All drilling and sampling is previous. How coordinates were obtained is not discussed in previous reports. The grid system used is in Zone 52. Topographic control is unknown.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of 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"> All drilling and sampling is previous. Rock chip sampling and drilling discussed was early exploration in nature and in traverses or localised points and not systematic. No Resource or Ore Reserve estimates are presented.
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"> All drilling and sampling is previous. Orientation of mineralisation is largely unknown as these are early stage projects. For the previous data discussed sampling bias is thought to unlikely be an issue as the data is early stage exploration.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling and sampling is previous. Unknown.
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"> All drilling and sampling is previous. Unknown.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Springvale Project (E80/6035), Copper Springs Project (E80/6036), Myroodah Project (E04/2895) and Ponton Project (E39/2472) are exploration licence applications held 100% by TechGen Metals Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Springvale Project and Copper Springs Project areas have been explored since the 1960's largely for diamonds and base metals. Myroodah Project area has been explored since the 1970's for coal, diamonds and uranium. Ponton Project area has been explored since the 1970's for gold, copper and uranium.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Springvale Project and Copper Springs Project are located in the Halls Creek Orogen in the East Kimberley Region of Western Australia. Myroodah Project is located in the Canning Basin. Ponton Project is located in the Yilgarn Craton. Springvale Project is targeting magmatic Ni-Cu and PGE mineralisation. Copper Springs Project is targeting intrusion related Cu-Ag-Au and shear zone hosted mineralisation. Myroodah Project is targeting roll front style uranium mineralisation. Ponton Project is targeting paleochannel hosted uranium mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling and sampling is previous. Easting, Northing, Azimuth and Dip is provided in previous reports. The assay results from only one drill hole are discussed and the location of that drill hole is not considered to be important in interpreting the information provided.
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"> All drilling and sampling is previous. Unknown.
Relationship between mineralisation	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling and sampling is previous. Unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable diagrams have been included in the body of the report.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling and sampling is previous. Previous exploration is discussed in a general nature only.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material exploration data has been discussed and no new exploration data is known.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future work at each project is discussed above and likely to include a combination of rock chip sampling, scintillometer traverses, geophysics reprocessing, airborne EM and gravity.