TECHGEN METALS LIMITED

ASX Announcement | ASX: TG1

BLUE DEVIL PROJECT

High grade copper, XRD results, EM modelling & Heritage update

TechGen Metals Limited ("**TechGen**" or the "**Company**") is pleased provide an update on activities at the Blue Devil Project located 40km northeast of Halls Creek in Western Australia. The project is located in the Halls Creek Orogen and consists of exploration licences E80/6047, E80/6084 and E80/6101 covering a combined area of 195km^2.

The Company is targeting large copper, gold and silver (Cu/Au/Ag) mineral systems at the Blue Devil Project. The project has recorded historic high-grade Cu/Au/Ag rock chip results across the project area with these mineralised outcrops often described as large gossanous exposures with visible copper oxides (+/-Au/Ag). Previous rock chips have recorded peak values of **50.5% Cu**, **18.5g/t Au** and **84g/t Ag**. An airborne TargetEM survey recently completed across part of the project identified three strong discrete late time conductors sitting above a magnetic intrusive body and this area is now the primary focus of exploration activity.

STRATEGIC HIGHLIGHTS

- **Assays:** Rock chip samples of gossanous outcrops and quartz veins collected during a recent site visit have returned high-grade copper results including 41% Cu, 34.4% Cu & 30.6% Cu.
- **Mineralogy:** XRD analysis of two copper-rich rock chip samples have identified the copper bearing minerals present as malachite, cuprite, brochantite and atacamite.
- **EM:** TargetEM resistivity depth imaging cross sections have been received and show the relationship of the three identified late-time bedrock conductors in relation to each other.
- **Heritage:** Traditional Owner Meetings booked for four to six weeks' time.

Photo 1: Sample BDR010 assaying 30.6% Cu & 0.17g/t Au.*

Photo 2: Sample BDR012 assaying 41% Cu & 0.18g/t Au.*

* Refer to Cautionary Statement at the end of the announcement.

TechGen's Managing Director, Ashley Hood, commented: *"We are continuing to advance the Blue Devil Project methodically and diligently working through historical data and reports, studying the geology and structural setting and combining that information with the new modern geophysics data acquired over the project. The project has known rich copper, gold, silver and associated pathfinder elements that are strongly associated with faults and iron-rich gossanous outcrops. Recent sampling of quartz veins within gossanous iron-rich outcrops have returned exciting high-grade copper results up to 41% Cu* (Photos 1 & 2)*. To further understand the project we are currently conducting external independent satellite alteration studies and expect to receive that work in the coming weeks with results to be announced shortly after."*

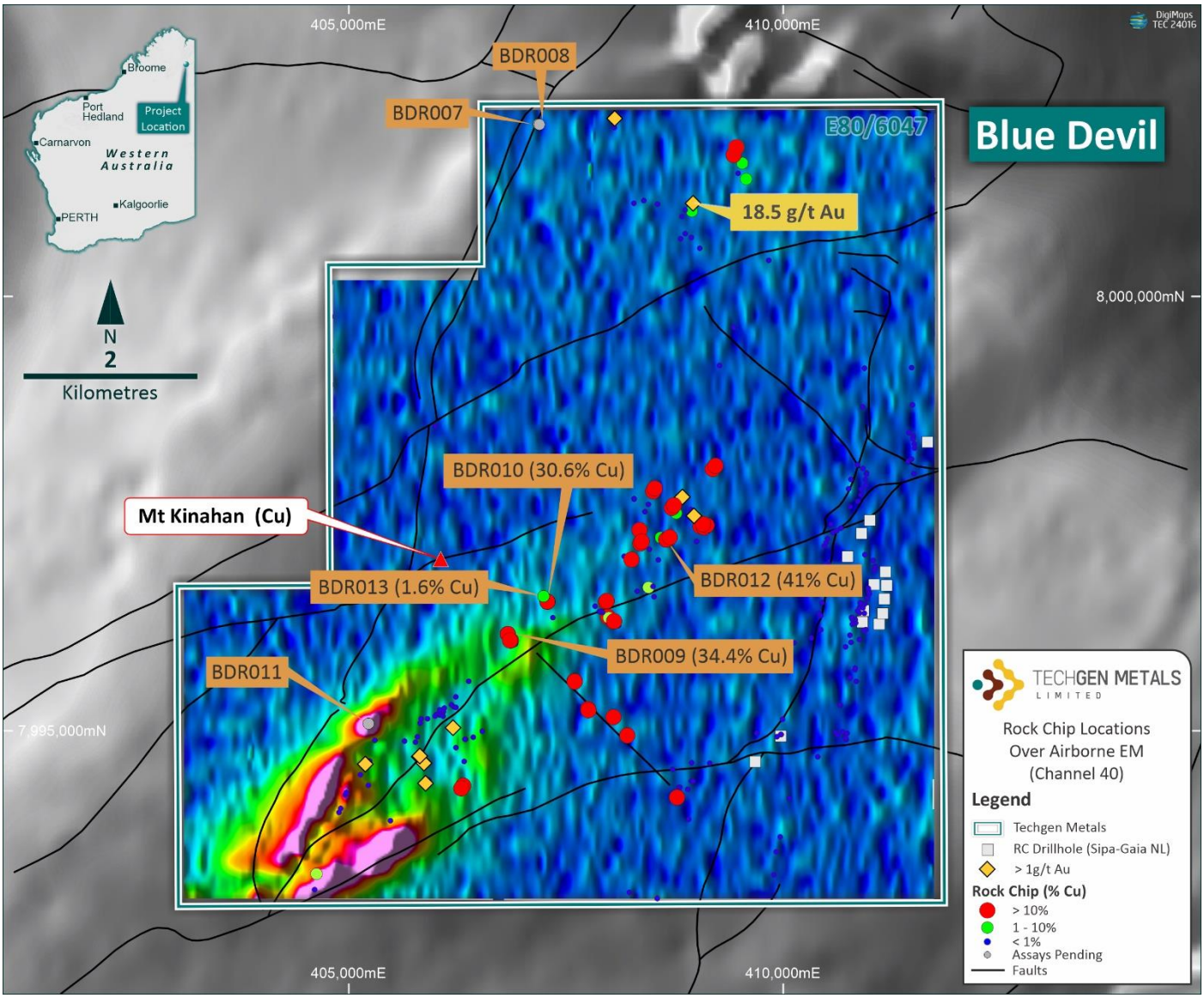


Figure 1: Location of recent rock chip samples and Channel 40 late-time TargetEM data with stacked mid-time profiles.

Table 1. Recent rock chip assay results, Blue Devil Project.

Sample	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu %	Comments
BDR007	407,167	8,002,291	0.803	0.296	0.005	Iron stained quartz vein
BDR008	407,189	8,002,305	<0.005	0.023	0.003	Iron stained quartz vein
BDR009	406,809	7,996,111	0.129	17.25	**34.4**	Area of outcropping copper oxide
BDR010	407,273	7,996,490	0.172	11.5	**30.6**	Area of outcropping copper oxide
BDR011	405,175	7,995,060	0.017	1.185	0.038	Quartz veining
BDR012	408,687	7,997,223	0.179	0.562	**41**	Area of outcropping copper oxide
BDR013	407,228	7,996,554	0.01	0.696	**1.595**	Ferruginous rock
BDR014	399,658	8,003,005	0.005	0.347	0.693	Iron stained quartz vein

Table 2. X-Ray Diffraction results from rock chip samples BDR010 (30.6% Cu) and BDR012 (41% Cu), Blue Devil Project.

Mineral or mineral group	Sample 1	Sample 2
	BDR010	BDR012
	Mass %	
Malachite	35	29
Cuprite	4	8
Brochantite	3	35
Atacamite	< 1	2
Clay mineral	3	< 1
Quartz	32	9
Hematite	21	4
Goethite	2	12

A brief sample validation exercise was recently completed with eight rock chip samples of quartz vein and iron-rich outcrop material from known locations across the project area collected and assayed (Figures 1 & 3). Some of these areas previously recorded encouraging copper and gold rock chip results however others had not previously been tested. Assay results have returned high-grade copper values including 41%, 34.4% and 30.6% Cu (Table 1).

Two of the rock chip samples (BDR010 & BDR012) that returned high-grade copper were also analysed by X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) a technique which provides estimates of the percentage by volume of different minerals within the sample (Photos 1 & 2). The XRD results are given in Table 2 and identify a number of copper bearing minerals that include malachite, cuprite, brochantite and atacamite. The XRD analyses were completed to assist with mineral species identification to provide insights into possible styles of mineralisation that may be present such as intrusion related gold, IOCG and or Skarn/porphyry as well as sedimentary Cu +/- Au/Ag.

The results of an airborne TargetEM & magnetics survey flown over part of the project in Q4 2024 and reported in January 2025, encouragingly reporting on the identification of three strong, late-time, EM conductors structurally sitting above and wrapping around the western and southern parts of an interpreted

magnetic intrusion and to parallel the interpreted trend of two northeast-southwest striking major faults (Figure 1 & 2; ASX announcement 22/01/2025). The geology in the southwestern project area at surface consists of varying sedimentary units which are typically non-magnetic in character. The ovoid magnetic feature is interpreted to be an intrusion and modelled between 100m to 300m below the EM conductor bodies, with the conductors themselves being ideally situated at 150m to 200m below the surface.

The presence of an interpreted deep magnetic intrusion with strong EM conductors and resistivity properties appearing to sit above the intrusion, major faults running through the immediate area and encouraging copper and gold numbers from limited sampling in previous rock chips combine to form a compelling target area for further testing.

Several significant styles of well documented copper-gold and gold mineralisation are or can be related to intrusions that include porphyry copper-gold deposits, iron-oxide copper-gold deposits, intrusion-related gold deposits and copper-gold skarn deposits.

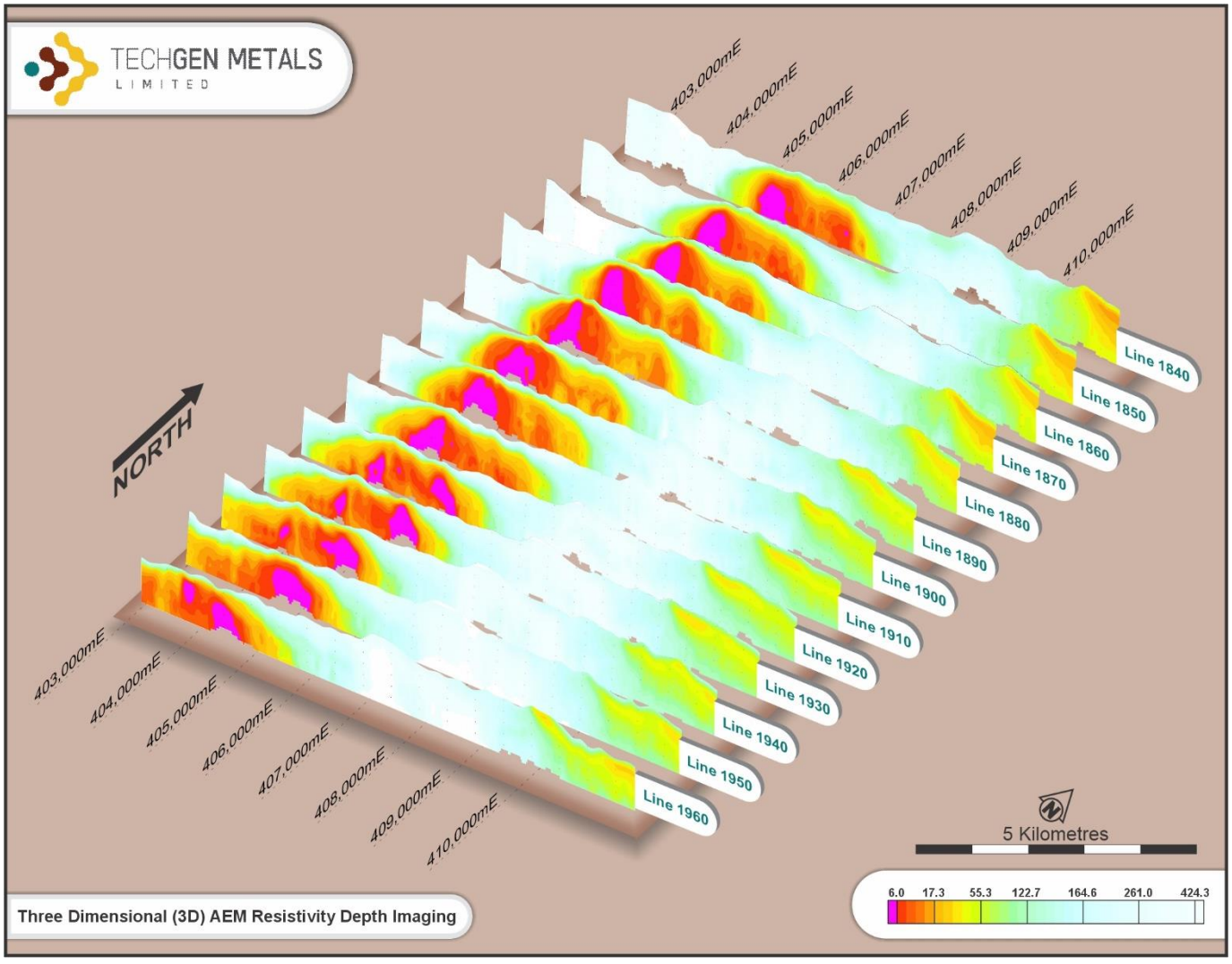


Figure 2: TargetEM resistivty depth imaging stacked sections over the southwestern survey area.

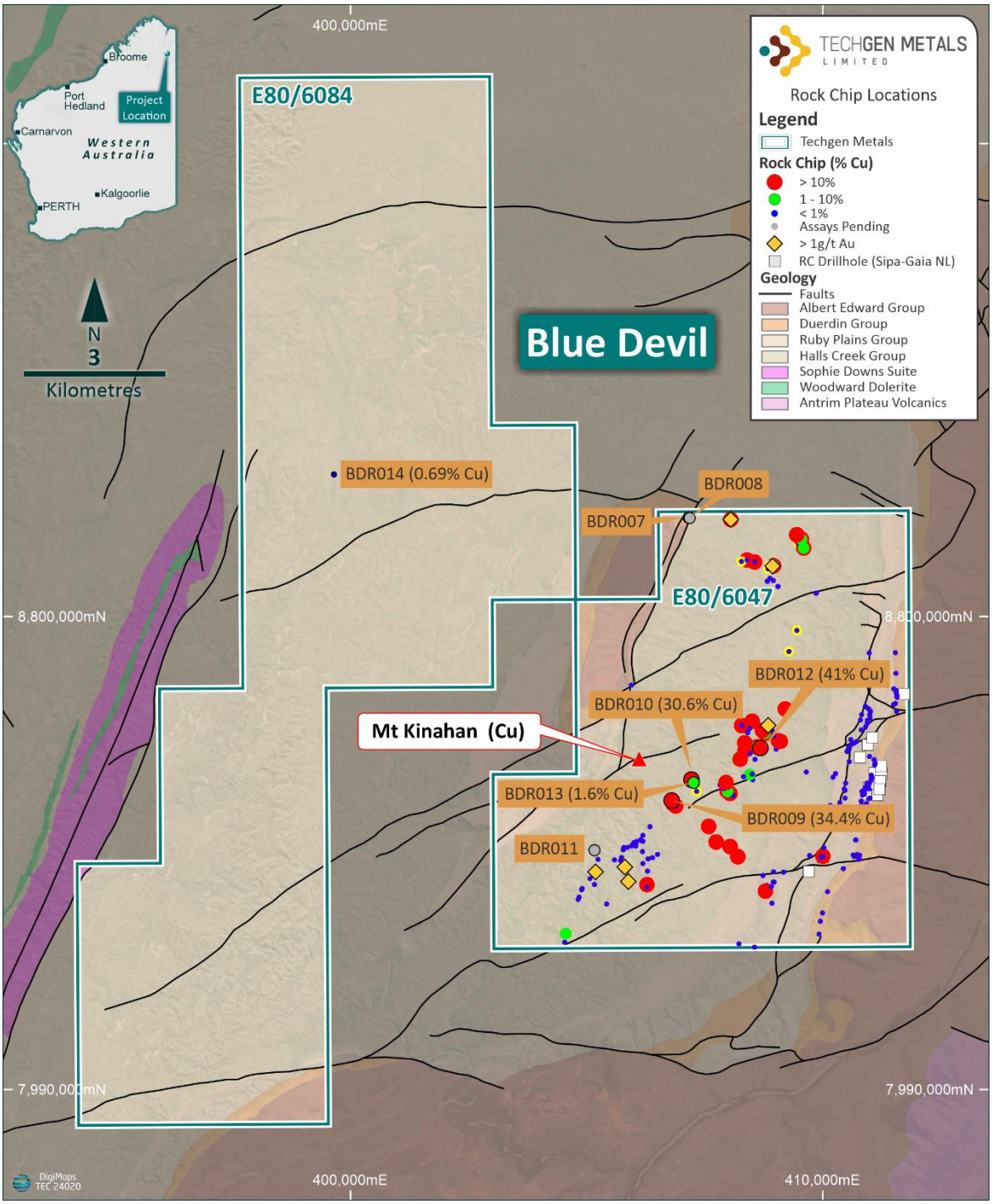
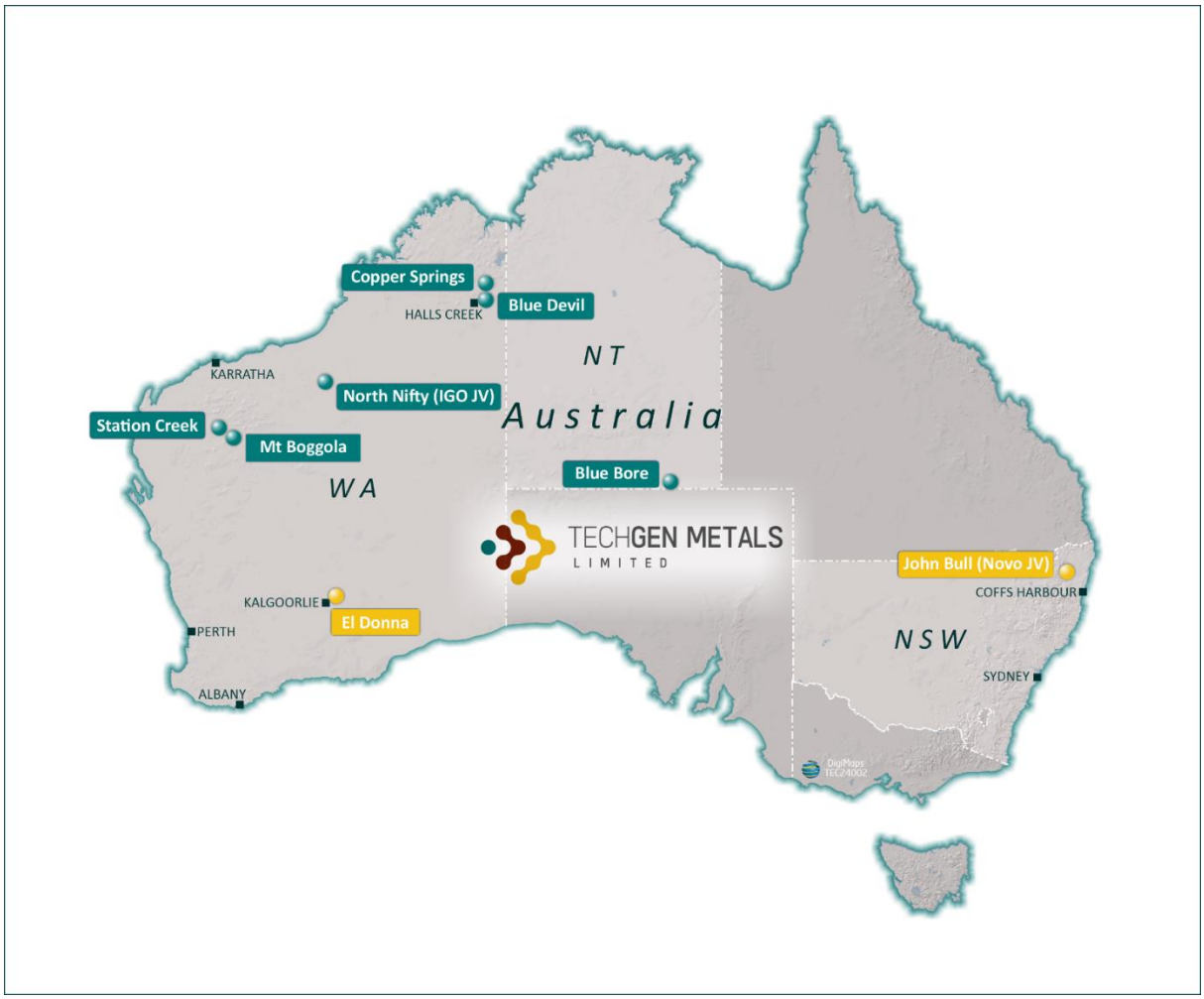


Figure 3: Recent rock chip sample locations, previous rock chips and geology, Blue Devil Project.

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, 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.

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.*	• Helicopter-borne time domain TargetEM electromagnetic geophysical survey flown by Expert Geophysics Pty Ltd. • Nominal traverse line spacings were 400 metres or 200 metres with 100m spaced infill lines. • Flight directions were east – west. • Survey height generally 35 metres above the ground. • 12.5 Hz base frequency. • Approximately 0.5kg of rock was collected into a calico bag. • The laboratory used internal standards to ensure quality control. • Rock chip samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories and assayed for gold by Fire Assay (Au-AA24) and 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.*	• 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.*	• Used high speed digital data acquisition system with 12.5 Hz base frequency. • 400 metre traverse lines was appropriate for the survey. • Data processing undertaken by Expert Geophysics Pty Ltd and Southern Geoscience Consultants. • No compositing of samples was undertaken. • The 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.*	• The samples were delivered to ALS Laboratories in Perth. • Samples were crushed and pulverised. • Rock chip samples were assayed by Fire assay ICP-MS following a four acid digest (Au-AA24 & 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.*	• No drilling discussed.
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.*	• Flight path was recorded as WGS 84 and converted to the UTM coordinate system (MGA94 Zone 52). • Rock chip and XRD sample coordinates were taken from a Garmin hand held GPS unit. • The grid system used is GDA94/MGA94 Zone 52. • 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.*	• Nominal traverse line spacings were 400 metres. • Flight directions were east-west. • Survey height generally 35 metres above the ground. • Rock chip sampling of 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.*	• Airborne EM flown perpendicular to main stratigraphic direction. • Mineralisation orientations are unknown. • 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.*	• 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 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.*	• Blue Devil Project is on exploration licence applications E80/6047, E80/6084 and E80/6101 covering a combined area of 195km^2. • Native Title Claimant Groups in the project area include the Jaru (Jaru Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC; WAD45/2012) and Jaru #3 claim (WAD334/2023). • Parts of the project area sit within the Ord River Regeneration Reserve an eroded area within the Ord River Dam Catchment Area. This reserve is not anticipated to impact on the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Project area has been explored since the 1960's largely for diamonds and base metals. • The most substantial work completed on the Blue Devil Project area previously was by Sipa-Gaia NL who undertook geological mapping, stream sediment sampling, soil sampling, rock chip sampling and drilling. Drilling was undertaken in the eastern section of E80/6047 targeting Zn-Pb-Ag in the Eliott Range Dolomite. • Spartan Exploration Pty Ltd also undertook widespread rock chip sampling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Projects located in the Halls Creek Orogen in the East Kimberley Region of Western Australia. • Projects targeting intrusion related gold, porphyry copper-gold, IOCG and skarn mineralisation.

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.*
		• Airborne EM only. 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.*	• Airborne EM. • No data aggregation for rock chip samples.
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').*	• No drilling discussed.
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 TargetEM results are discussed. • All available new rock chip and XRD results 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 project is likely to include field reconnaissance, further sampling and satellite alteration studies.