TECHGEN METALS LIMITED

ASX Announcement | ASX: TG1

OUTSTANDING BEDROCK CONDUCTORS & MAGNETIC FEATURE
BLUE DEVIL MAIDEN AIRBORNE EM GEOPHYSICS DELIVERS

TechGen Metals Limited ("**TechGen**" or the "**Company**") is excited to unveil exceptional geophysical targets from its 100%-owned Blue Devil Project in Western Australia. These targets, identified through the project's first-ever Airborne Electromagnetic (AEM) and magnetics survey, mark a significant milestone in the exploration history at Blue Devil. This groundbreaking airborne survey, conducted with Expert Geophysics Pty Ltd's cutting-edge TargetEM 12.5 Hz system, flown for the first time in Australia has delivered remarkable insights into the project's potential.

The Company is primarily targeting large copper and gold systems at the Blue Devil Project. The project has recorded historic high-grade copper and gold rock chip results across the project, with these mineralised outcrops often described as large gossanous exposures with visual copper oxides (+/-Au). Historic rock chips have recorded peak values of 50.5% Cu and 18g/t Au which highlight the project's significant discovery potential.

Situated within the highly prospective Paleoproterozoic Halls Creek Orogen and Neoproterozoic Wolfe Basin, the Blue Devil Project benefits from a favourable geological setting known for hosting world-class mineral systems. In addition to its copper and gold focus, the project is also prospective for critical and base metals, including lead and zinc, offering multiple avenues for future exploration success.

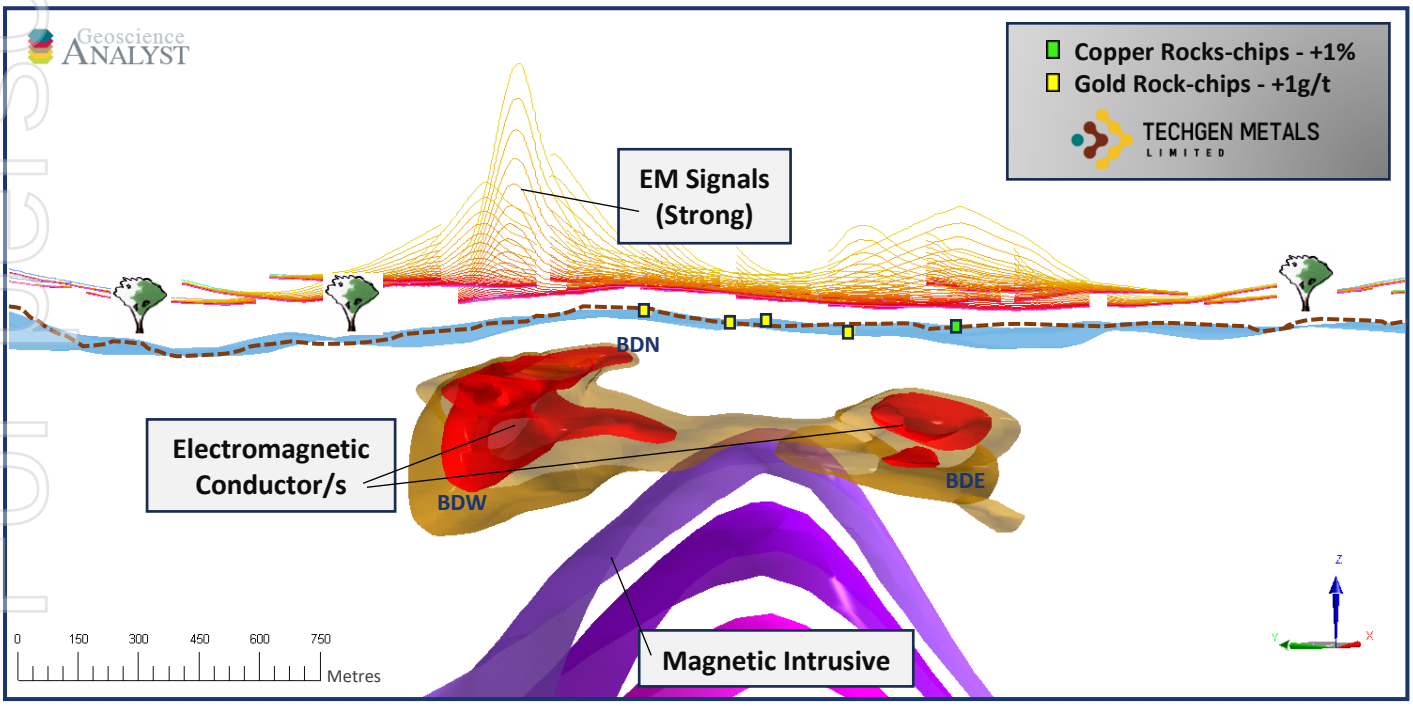


Figure 1: Blue Devil 3D inversion model, Western & Northern EM conductors, Magnetic intrusion and splay faults.

BLUE DEVIL - STRATEGIC EM HIGHLIGHTS

Targeting Copper & Gold

- **Airborne EM 12.5Hz airborne EM (TargetEM) system:** The 12.5Hz EM system has delivered an outstanding and large bedrock conductor at approximately ~200m depth, the anomaly is broken into three zones (**BDW, BDE & BDN**):
  BDW = **Western, +2.5km long strong anomaly centre within overall broader conductive complex, with deeper level and or a thicker conductive source. Steep westerly dipping, wrapping around a broad/deep level magnetic intrusive body with local NE structural control.**
  BDE = **Eastern, +1.5km strong anomaly centre within overall broader conductive complex – possibly with a deeper level or a thicker conductive source. Wrapping around a broad/deep level intrusive magnetic body with local ENE structural splay fault.**
  BDN = **Northern, +300m strong anomaly centre within overall broader conductive complex either deeper level or a thicker conductive source. Also wrapping around a broad/deep level magnetic intrusive body, with local NE structural control.**

- **Airborne Magnetics**: A significant localised magnetic feature, probable intrusion, has been modelled approximately ~100-400m immediately below the EM conductor plates (BDW, BDE & BDN). The magnetic intrusion may be a source for mineralising fluids and several significant mineral deposit styles are related to intrusions.

- **Mineralisation - Copper & Gold:** Copper and gold bearing iron-rich units (gossans) and quartz veins have previously been mapped across the project area. Encouraging previous rock chip samples above or in very close proximity to the EM conductors when they are projected to surface include 12.3% & 5.81% Cu and 6.07g/t, 5.78g/t, 3.0g/t, 3.12g/t & 1.28g/t Au (Sipa).

- **A significant first mover advantage:** The first ever EM survey at Blue Devil and the first ever 12.5Hz TargetEM system flown in Australia. Airborne EM is well suited to identifying massive sulphide occurrences and the 12.5Hz TargetEM system was specifically selected for this purpose at the Blue Devil copper/gold project.

- **Controlling faults:** Several major faults run through the project area (Figure 3). The EM conductors appear to be coincident with major faults. The magnetic anomaly sits between two major faults. The structural setting is favourable for producing potential mineralisation sites.

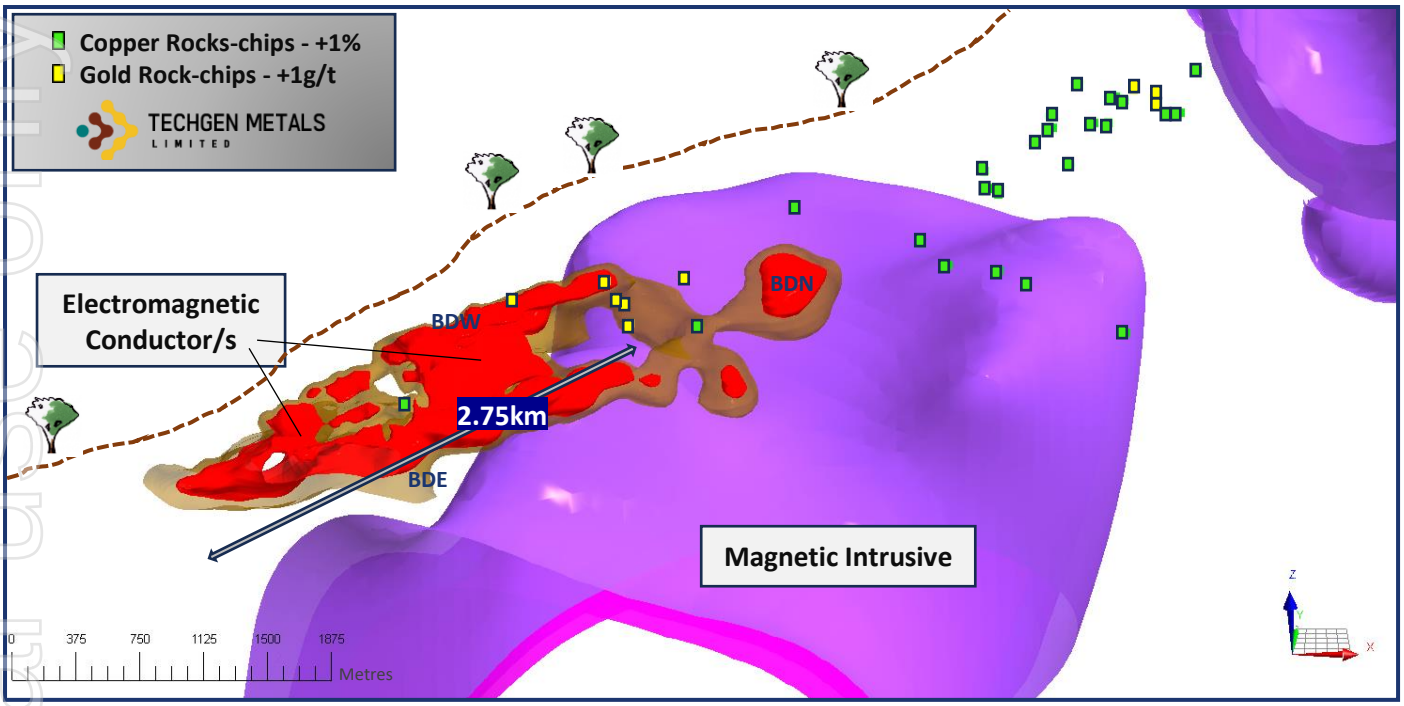


Figure 2: Blue Devil 3D inversion model, large EM conductors, Magnetic intrusion and splay faults.

TechGen's Managing Director, Ashley Hood, commented: *"It is exceptionally pleasing to bring these high-calibre exploration targets to the market, representing the most promising prospects we've identified to date. These targets are supported by multiple layers of geophysics, favourable geology with well-defined structural controls, and proximity to known copper and gold mineralisation from historical surveys along strike. While the terrain is challenging, it is precisely in these environments—often described as exploration 'elephant fields'—where significant mineral systems can be found.*

The Company is in a unique and fortunate position to test the Blue Devil Project with Australia's most advanced technology (Expert EM) *as a very first mover with the TargetEM 12.5 Hz system. This cutting-edge technology provides faster, deeper and more accurate data, allowing the Company to optimise exploration efficiency and precision in modelling these strong and priority AEM anomalies.*

Historical work in the region, including soil and stream sediment geochemistry and rock chip sampling, has identified anomalies and known copper and gold occurrences near the targets. However, these three AEM conductors of interest have never been directly tested until now. Notably, prior WAMEX reports recommended advanced geophysics surveys for this project area—a step we've taken as a first mover despite not being a large company. By leveraging the latest geophysical technology, we are well-positioned to target significant mineralisation systems in this renowned mineral province.

As a copper and gold explorer, these are precisely the types of opportunities we strive to uncover. It's an exciting milestone for TechGen, and we look forward to updating the market as exploration progresses."

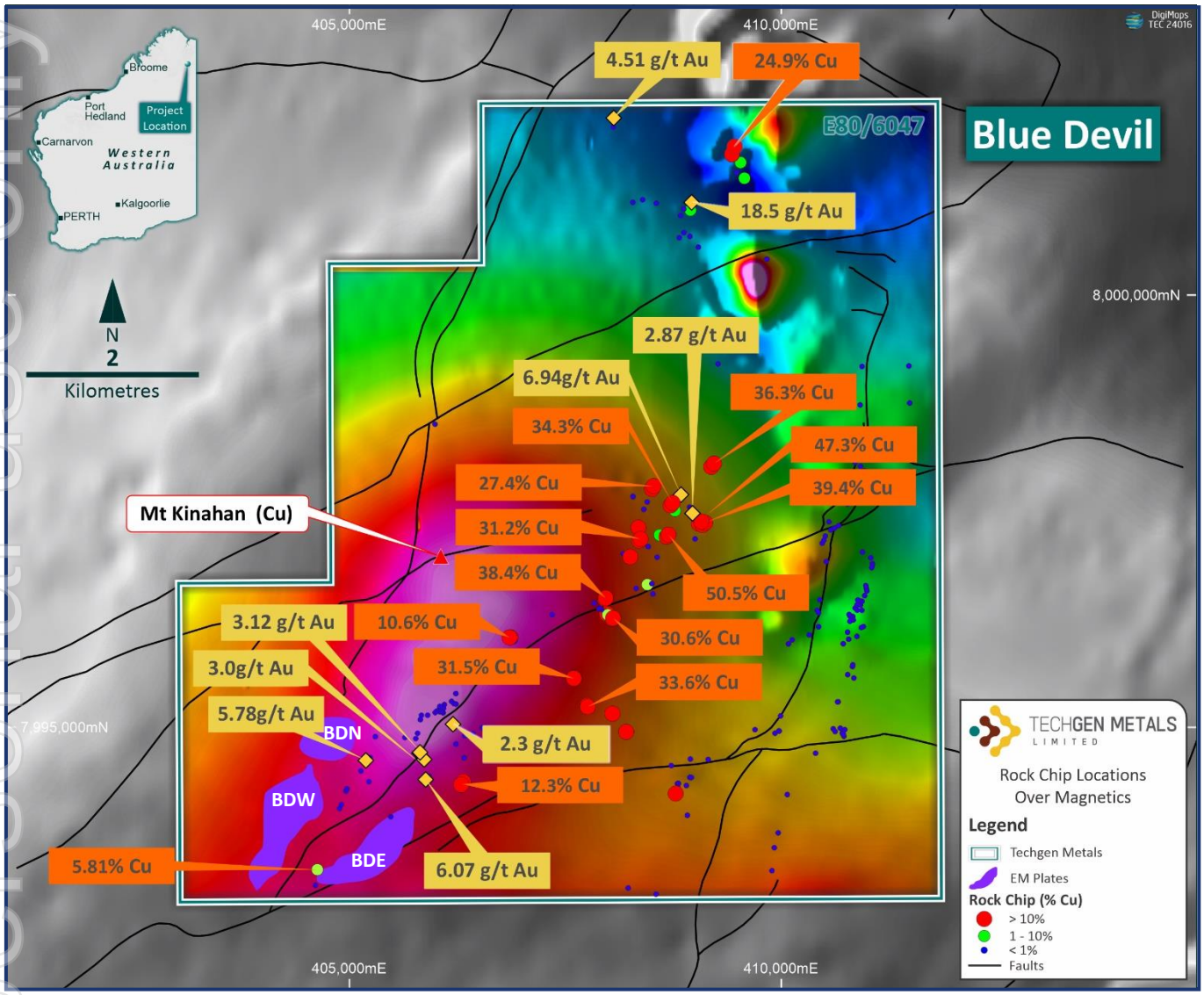


Figure 3: Blue Devil magnetics and copper/gold mineralisation.

Final modelling of recently completed airborne EM data and airborne magnetics data has identified highly encouraging targets in the southwestern Blue Devil project area.

The closer spaced airborne magnetics data obtained during the recent survey has highlighted the presence of an ovoid magnetic feature which was not evident in the wider spaced regional airborne magnetics data. The geology in the southwestern project area at surface consists of sedimentary units which are non-magnetic in character. The ovoid magnetic feature is interpreted to be an intrusion which has not reached the surface and has been modelled between 100m to 400m below the EM conductor bodies.

The airborne EM data which was obtained across all of Exploration Licence E80/6047 highlights strong late time conductors in the southwestern project area. These conductors appear to sit above and almost wrap

around the western and southern parts of the ovoid magnetic intrusion and to parallel the interpreted trend of two northeast-southwest striking major faults.

Previous limited rock chip sampling above or in very close proximity to the EM conductors, when they are projected to surface, include 12.3% & 5.81% Cu and 6.07g/t, 5.78g/t, 3.0g/t, 3.12g/t & 1.28g/t Au (Sipa Gaia NL).

The presence of an interpreted deep magnetic intrusion with strong EM conductors 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 copper-gold and gold mineralisation are or can be related to intrusions and include porphyry copper-gold deposits, iron-oxide copper-gold deposits, intrusion-related gold deposits and copper-gold skarn deposits.

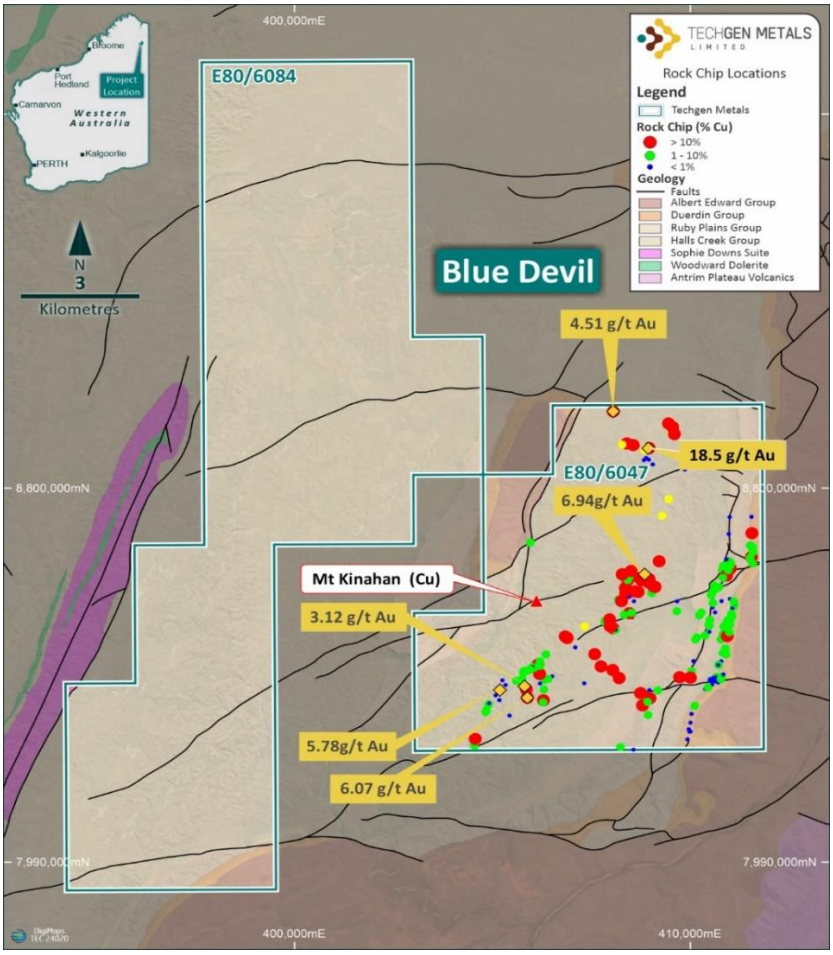
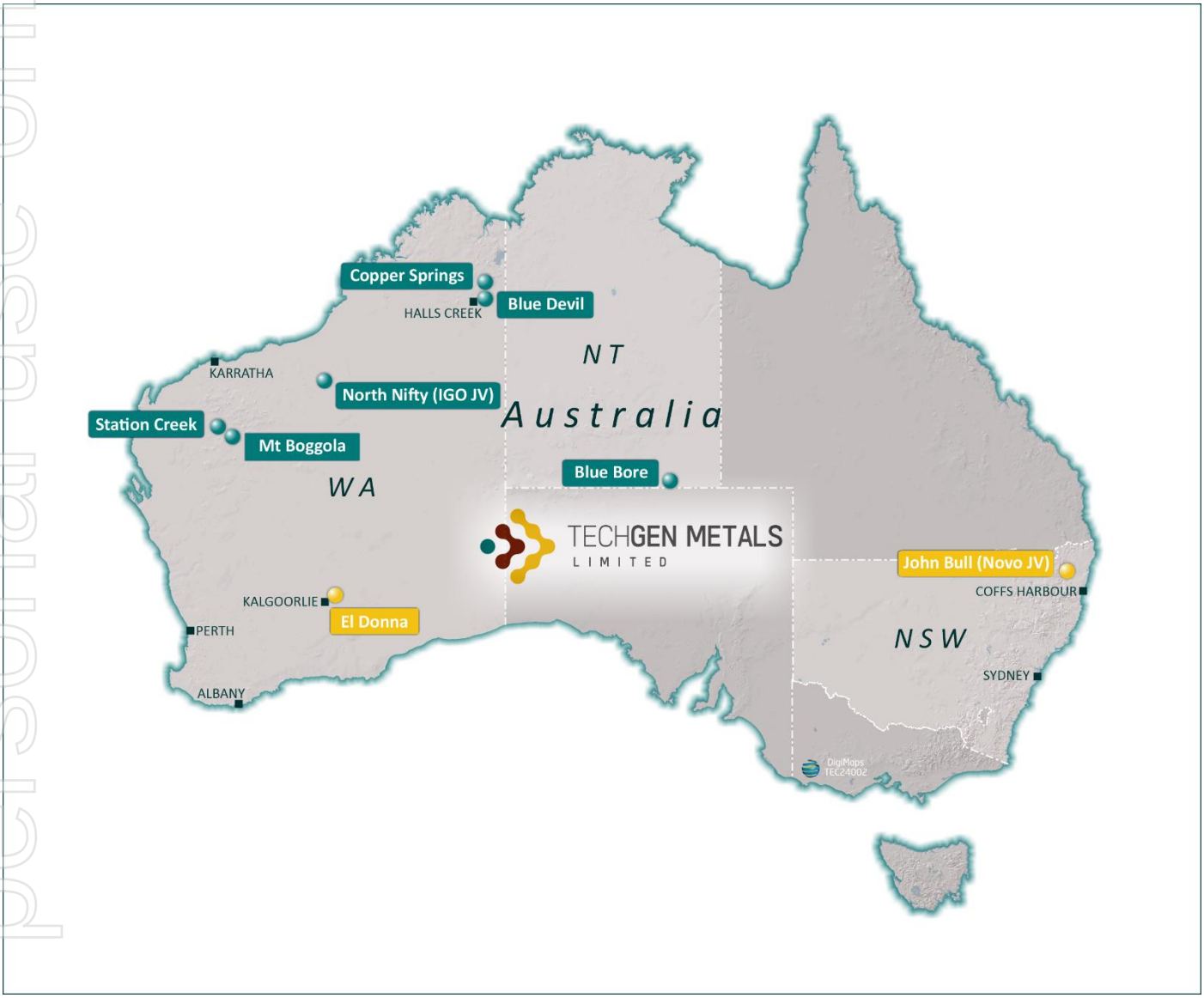


Figure 4: Blue Devil Project geology and mineralisation occurrences.

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.

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).

For further information, please contact:

Mr Ashley Hood, Managing Director
P: +61 427 268 999
E: admin@techgenmetals.com.au
www.techgenmetals.com.au

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.
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.*	• No drilling discussed.
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.
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)*	• Only Airborne EM discussed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and precision have been established.	
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. • No discussion on verification of sampling and assaying in previous reports.
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).
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.
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.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Airborne EM only.
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 (E80/6047) is an exploration licence application held 100% by TechGen Metals Ltd.
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.
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*
		• Airborne EM only. No drilling discussed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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 only.
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').*	• Airborne EM only.
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.
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 drilling.