TECHGEN METALS LIMITED

ASX Announcement | ASX: TG1

WELCOME TO THE RED DEVIL

COMPELLING IP TARGET IDENTIFIED AT BLUE DEVIL PROJECT (WA)

TechGen Metals Limited ("**TechGen**" or the "**Company**") is pleased provide an update on activities at the Blue Devil Project located 40 km 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.

STRATEGIC HIGHLIGHTS

- A **very strong IP chargeability target (Red Devil)** has been identified by the IP geophysical survey.
- Target **Red Devil** is a very strong chargeability feature with a core zone **~30 - 35mV/V** within a broader more extensive zone of ~20mV/V. The core ~30 - 35mV/V IP zone is ~175-225m below surface and is ~300m in vertical thickness. The **Red Devil** target occurs across 3 IP survey lines.
- IP anomalism at **Red Devil** correlates with high resistivity in the basement units.
- Results are available for fifteen (15) rock chip samples that have been taken from within the IP survey area by TechGen and by previous explorers (Table 1). These 15 rock chips include 7 samples of >10% Cu (peak **52.3% Cu**) and 2 samples >1g/t Au (peak **5.35g/t Au**). A further 7 rock chip samples were taken during the IP survey and these assay results are pending.
- Rock chip sample KIA003, taken by Spartan Exploration Pty Ltd in 2015, sits directly above the surface projection of the **Red Devil IP target** and returned **33.6% Cu & 9g/t Ag**.

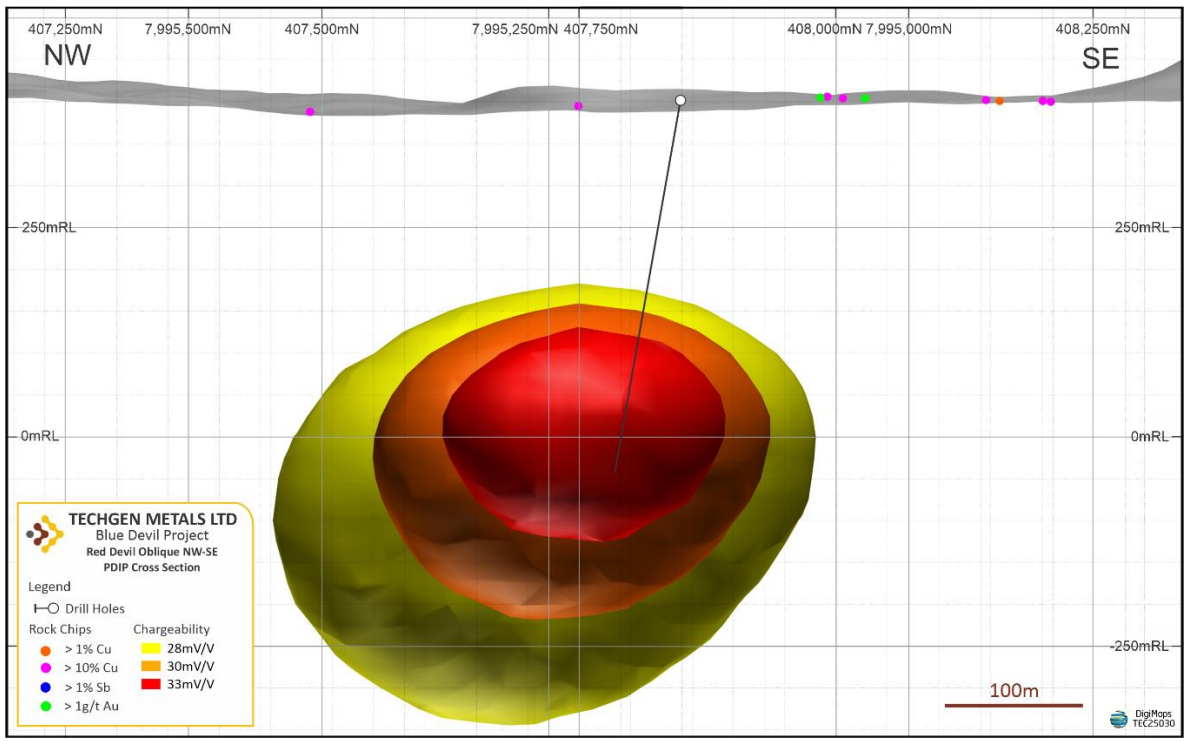

Figure 1: Red Devil 3D IP inversion model with surface rock chips shown.

TechGen's Managing Director, Ashley Hood, commented: *"The results of the IP survey are simply impressive and somewhat unexpected. Red Devil represents a compelling drill target with very strong IP chargeability that extends down interpreted shear zones all with high-grade copper and gold rock chip samples at surface.*

At the Blue Devil Project we now have two very good drill targets. The newly identified Red Devil IP target, and the large scale Blue Devil EM conductors (x3) *that wrap around a deep-seated magnetic intrusion sitting below the EM conductors, also have mapped copper and gold associated gossans at surface."*

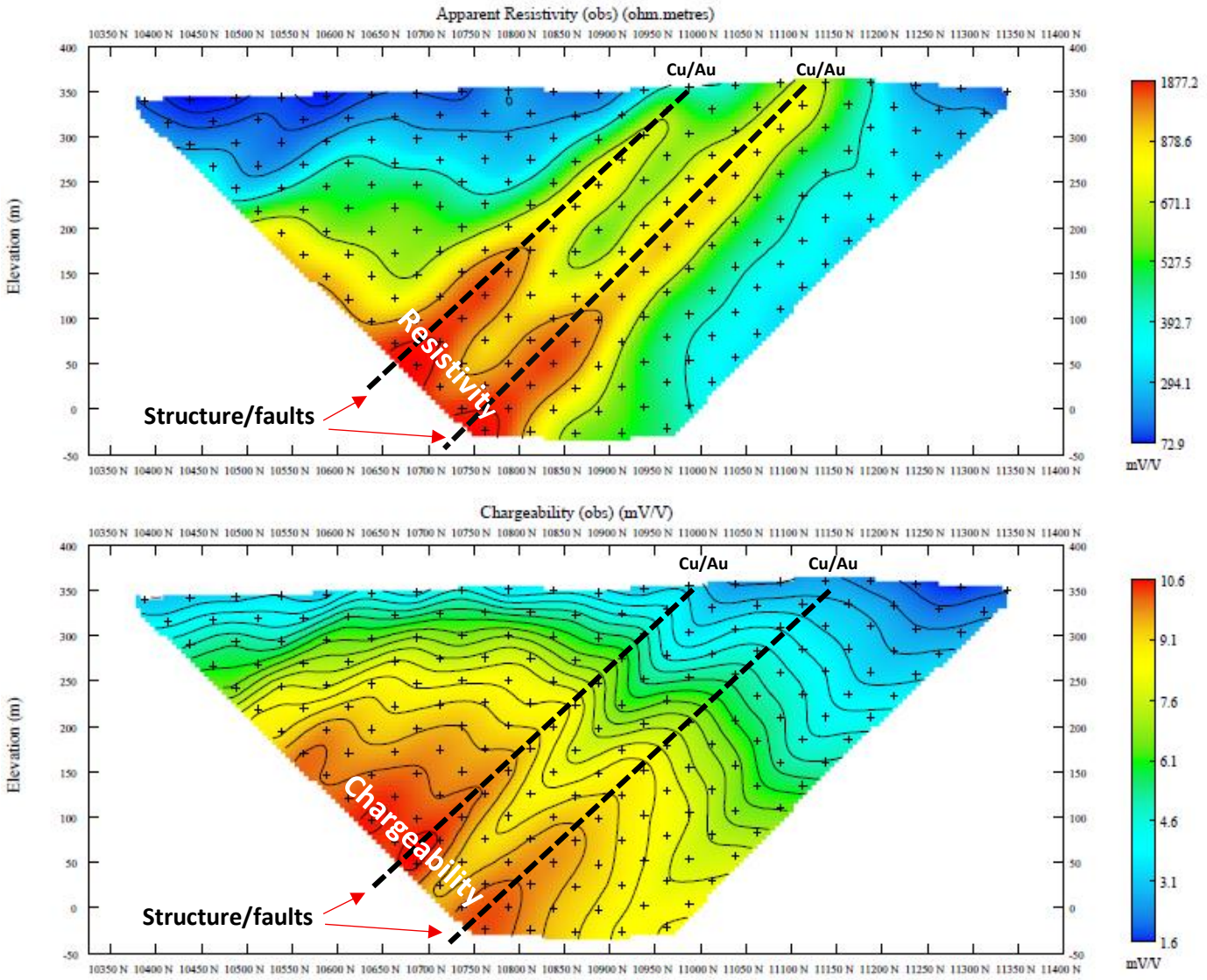

Figure 2: Red Devil raw field data Line 10600E – Resistivity and coincident Chargeability with structural controls.

The Company is targeting large copper-gold (Cu-Au) mineral systems at the Blue Devil Project. An airborne TargetEM survey completed across part of the project by the Company identified three strong, discrete, late time EM conductors which sit about 150 metres above an interpreted magnetic intrusion (Figure 3 & 4). An Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey has been completed to cover a recently identified northwest – southeast shear zone marked by outcropping high-grade iron-quartz-copper-gold gossans (Photos 1 & 2).

The pole-dipole induced polarisation (IP) geophysics survey at the Blue Devil Project was completed by Fender Geophysics with results modelled and interpreted by Russell Mortimer at Southern Geoscience Consultants. The survey consisted of six 200m spaced northeast – southwest oriented lines covering a combined length of 7.2km.

A single compelling high chargeability IP target, named **Red Devil**, has been identified by the geophysics survey (Figures 1-4). The **Red Devil** target is a strong chargeability feature with a core zone ~30-35mV/V IP within a broader more extensive zone of ~20mV/V. The core ~30 - 35mV/V IP zone is ~175-225m below surface and is ~300m in vertical thickness. Background levels are estimated at <10mV/V and so the IP target is >3x background level. IP anomalism correlates with high resistivity in the basement units.

Following identification of the **Red Devil** IP target, it is interesting to note that fifteen (15) rock chip samples have previously been taken from within the IP survey area by TechGen and by previous explorers (Table 1). These 15 rock chips include 7 samples of >10% Cu (peak 52.3% Cu) and 2 samples >1g/t Au (peak 5.35g/t Au). Rock chip sample KIA003, taken by Spartan Exploration Pty Ltd in 2015, sits directly above the surface projection of the **Red Devil IP target** and returned assay results of **33.6% Cu & 9g/t Ag** (Figure 3). The Red Devil IP target also sits on the edge of an interpreted magnetic intrusion as shown on Figure 4.

Photo 1 & 2: Copper carbonate outcrop along the northwest- southeast fault surveyed by IP (Red Devil).

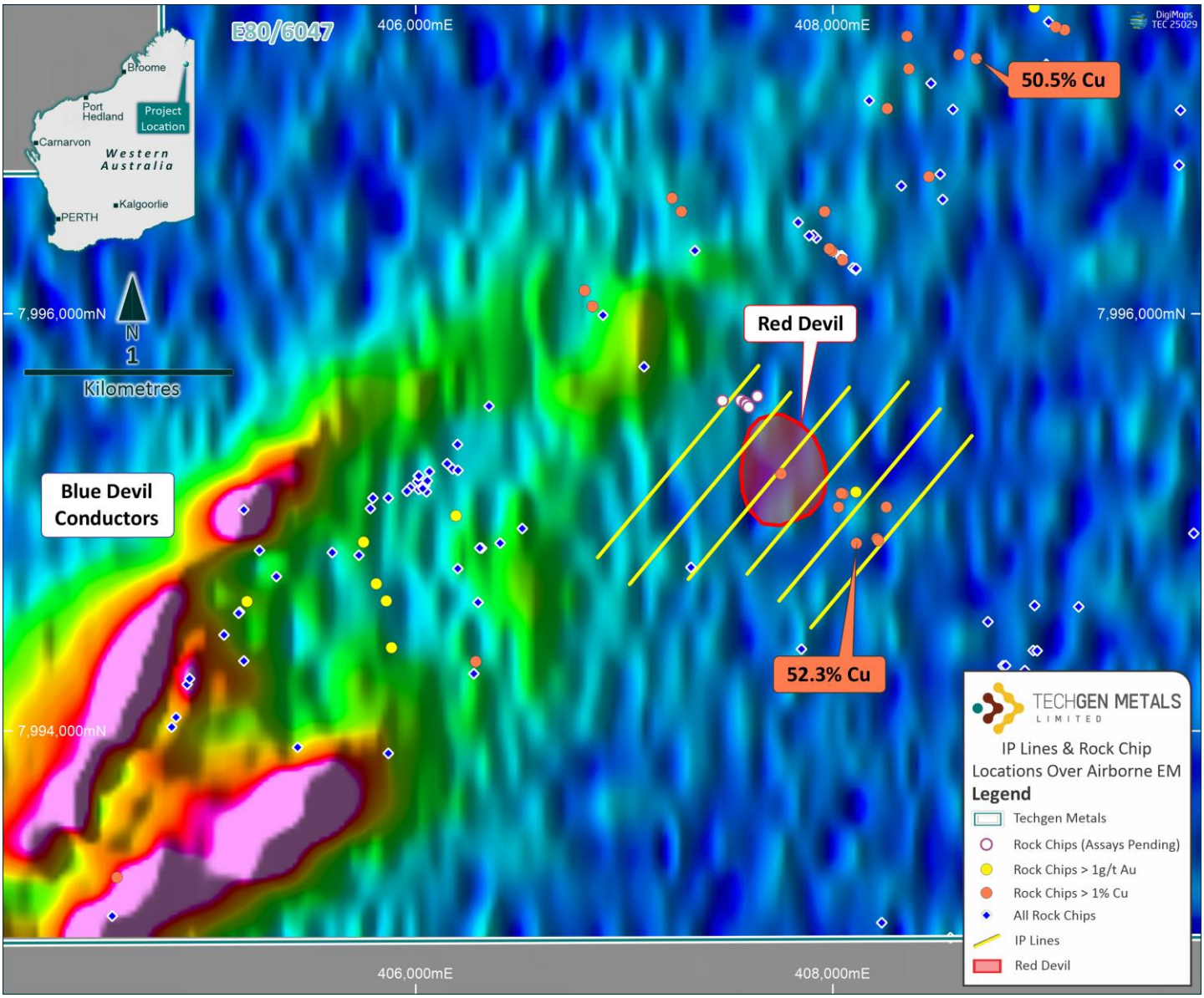

Figure 3: Location of Red Devil IP target, IP survey lines, rock chip samples over Channel 40 late-time TargetEM data.

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.

Table 1. Rock chip assay results from IP survey area, Blue Devil Project.

Sample	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu %	Company
BDR016	408,217	7,994,913	0.01	1.2	0.115	TechGen
BDR017	408,217	7,994,913	0.075	**15.6**	**21.0**	TechGen
BDR018	408,256	7,995,073	0.005	0.9	1.105	TechGen
BDR019	408,026	7,995,073	-	0.5	**22.6**	TechGen
BDR020	408,026	7,995,073	0.278	**21.6**	8.74	TechGen
BDR021	408,112	7,994,899	0.105	5.5	**52.3**	TechGen
BDR022	408,112	7,994,899	0.005	<0.5	0.06	TechGen
BDR023	408,110	7,995,145	**1.84**	3.5	0.156	TechGen
BDR024	408,040	7,995,139	0.023	0.7	6.0	TechGen
BDR025	408,040	7,995,142	**5.35**	1.9	0.107	TechGen
303,882	407,319	7,994,784	0.002	0.3	0.0021	Sipa-Gaia NL
KIA003	407,751	7,995,232	0.057	9	**33.6**	Spartan Exploration
KIA005	408,211	7,994,921	0.021	8	**10.9**	Spartan Exploration
KIA006	408,048	7,995,136	0.169	2	**13.1**	Spartan Exploration
KIA007	407,592	7,995,561	0.083	**38**	**31.5**	Spartan Exploration

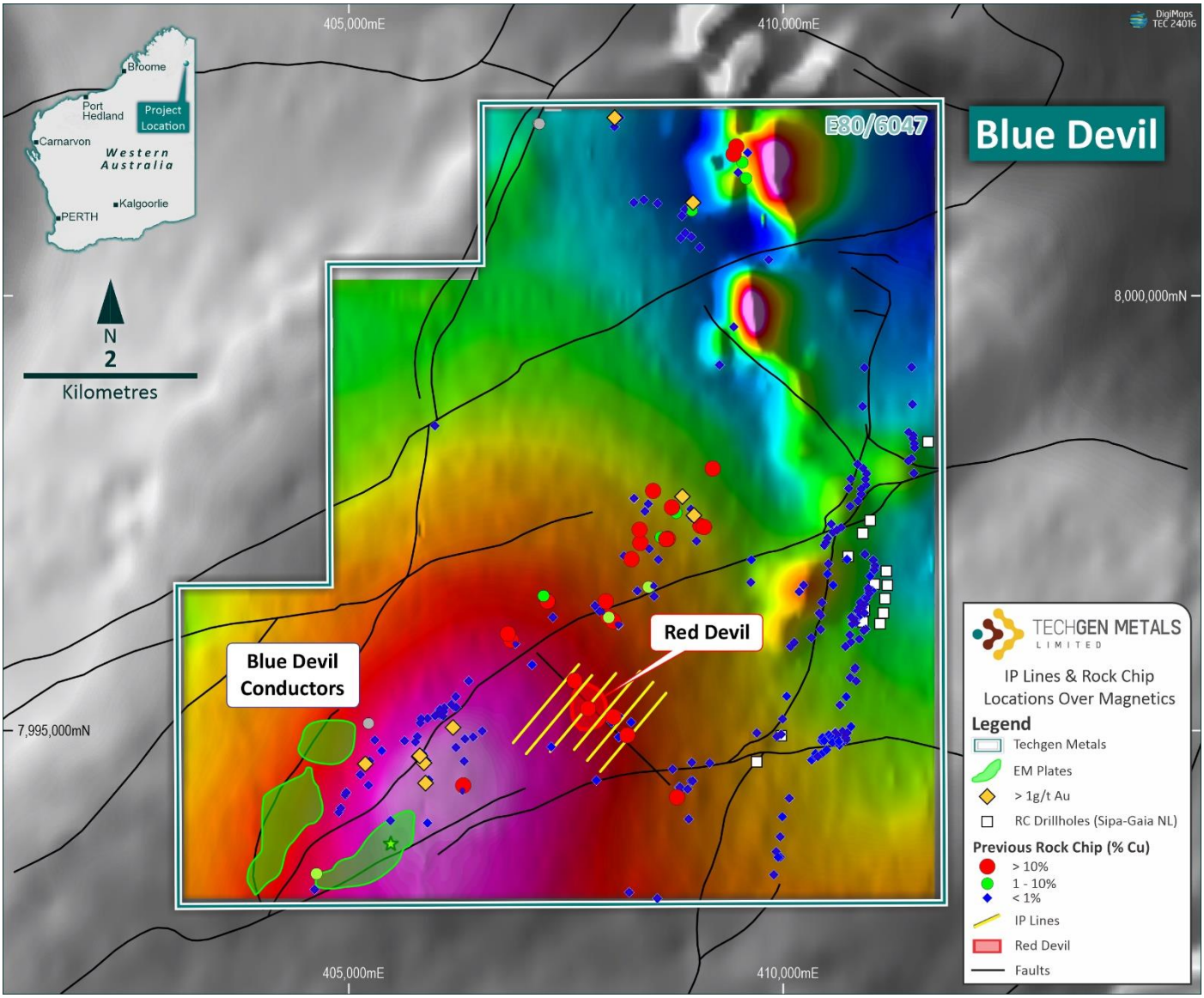

Figure 4: Location of Red Devil IP target, Blue Devil Conductors, rock chip samples over magnetics.

References

TG1 ASX Announcement "New High Grade Copper & Gold Project - WA" – 14/05/2024.
TG1 ASX Announcement "Blue Devil Geophysics Commencement" – 13/11/2024.
TG1 ASX Announcement "Outstanding EM Conductors at Blue Devil" – 22/01/2025.
TG1 ASX Announcement "Progress Across WA Copper-Gold Portfolio" - 23/07/2025.
TG1 ASX Announcement "High Grade Copper & Gold Confirmed at Target 5 Blue Devil" – 29/07/2025.
TG1 ASX Announcement "Heritage Completed & New High Grade Copper" – 28/08/2025.
TG1 ASX Announcement "Key Copper/Gold Target Advancement" – 6/10/2025.
TG1 ASX Announcement "Blue Devil wins EIS funding" – 13/10/2025.

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. • TechGen rock chip samples were of average 1kg weight. • The rock chip samples were delivered to ALS Laboratories in Perth. • Samples were crushed and pulverised. • Samples were assayed by ICP-MS, ICP-AES and Fire Assay. • The laboratory used internal standards to ensure quality control. • Ground IP survey (Time domain Induced Polarisation / Resistivity). • Receiver: 1-2x GDD 16 channel IP receiver. • Transmitter: Vortex VIP-30 transmitter system rated at 1500V, 30A and 15KVA. • Station spacing: 100m. • Line spacing: 200m. • PDIP Line Length: 1.2km. • PDIP Line direction: Northeast - Southwest. • Previous work considered to be done to industry standard.
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.*	• TargetEM 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• TechGen rock chip sample weights averaged 1kg and these are considered appropriate. • The samples were taken from outcrop areas in the field. • 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. • IP traverse lines 200m apart deemed appropriate for the survey. • Data processing undertaken by Fender Geophysics 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) 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. • Assay data from rock chips and sample numbers verified by different company personnel.
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.*	• TargetEM 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. • IP locations were obtained using 12 Channel GPS receivers. • 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.*	• TargetEM 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. • IP lines were 200m spaced and oriented northeast – southwest. • Survey lines were 1.2km long.
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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and reported if material.	• IP lines in grid were oriented northeast-southwest at almost right angles to fault structure. Data was collected on lines 200m apart with station spacings at 100m.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were taken and delivered to ALS Laboratories by Company personnel. • IP data was collected by Fender Geophysics. • TargetEM data was collected by Expert Geophysics Pty Ltd.
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.
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, rock chip sampling and IP 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*	• Airborne EM & IP surveys discussed. • No data aggregation for rock chip samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 IP results are discussed. • All available rock chip results discussed previously.
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.