



# HERITAGE PROTECTION AGREEMENT PAVES THE WAY FOR WA BLUE DEVIL ADVANCEMENT

## Copper – Gold – Silver

TechGen Metals Limited (“TechGen” or the “Company”) is pleased to provide an update on activities at its highly prospective **Blue Devil Project**, located 40km northeast of Halls Creek in Western Australia.

The Blue Devil Project presents an attractive, first-mover opportunity focused on the exploration of **copper (Cu), gold (Au), and silver (Ag)** within the Halls Creek Orogen. The project covers a significant landholding of **195km<sup>2</sup> across exploration licences E80/6047, E80/6084, and E80/6101.**

Importantly, the Blue Devil Cu/Au/Ag target area has **never been drill tested**, providing TechGen with a rare greenfield opportunity to deliver a potential new discovery. With key targets extending over approximately **2.75km**, the project offers **meaningful scale potential.**

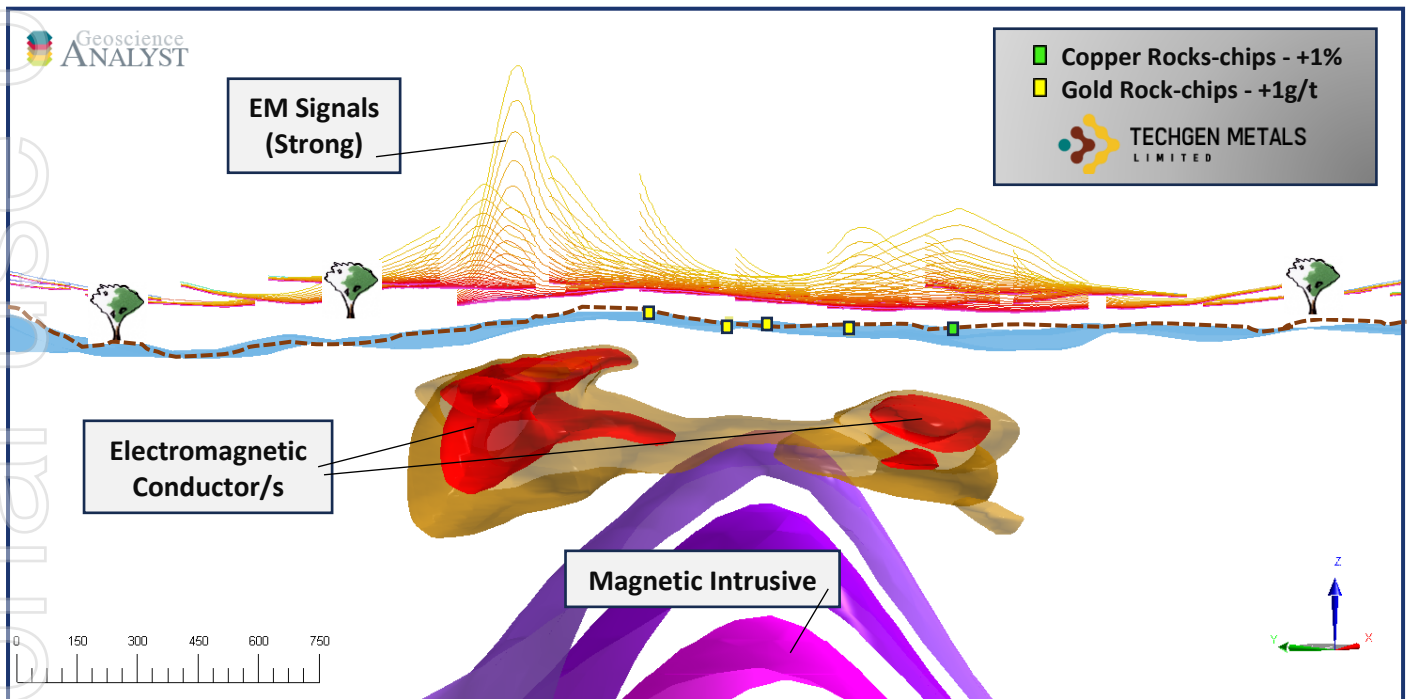
TechGen is targeting large, intrusive and sedimentary-related Cu/Au/Ag systems, supported by a **multi-layered targeting approach.** Airborne magnetic and EM (TargetEM) surveys have identified three strong, discrete late-time EM conductors sitting above an interpreted magnetic intrusive body. These geophysical targets are strongly supported by **coincident soil, stream sediment, and rock chip geochemistry**, building a high-conviction exploration model. Recent **independent satellite alteration studies** have further strengthened the prospectivity of this zone, highlighting a distinct alteration footprint that coincides with the EM conductors and magnetic intrusive features.

### STRATEGIC HIGHLIGHTS

- ✓ **Highly prospective first-mover Cu-Au-Ag project** in a proven mineralised region, never drill tested.
- ✓ **Large-scale target footprint** of approximately 2.75km x 800m.
- ✓ **Multiple layers of geophysical and geochemical datasets** (airborne EM, magnetics, soil, stream sediment, and rock chips) combine to generate high-priority targets.
- ✓ **Independent satellite alteration studies** confirm a distinct alteration pattern in the primary target area.
- ✓ **Historical high-grade Cu/Au/Ag rock chip results** with peak assays of 50.5% Cu, 18.5g/t Au, and 84g/t Ag.
- ✓ **Right to Negotiate successfully completed.**
- ✓ **Heritage Protection Agreement signed with the Jaru People**, Native Title holders of the project area.
- ✓ **Heritage survey scheduled for late July** to support drill access and target clearance.
- ✓ **Drill testing planned to commence in Q3 – Q4 2025.**



Adding to the appeal of the project, historical surface sampling has returned **high-grade Cu/Au/Ag rock chip results**, including peak assays of **50.5% Cu, 18.5g/t Au, and 84g/t Ag** from gossanous outcrops with visible copper oxides.



**Figure 1:** Blue Devil 3D inversion model, Western & Northern EM conductors, Magnetic intrusion and splay faults. (ASX: Announcement 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2025).

**TechGen’s Managing Director, Ashley Hood, commented:** “While we are continuing to advance the Blue Devil Project, we would like to acknowledge the Jaru Board and people for their assistance and cooperation, we are delighted to be working together on country. Our dealings and negotiations with the Jaru People have been exceptionally positive, constructive and informative and have culminated in the successful signing of a working Heritage Protection Agreement.

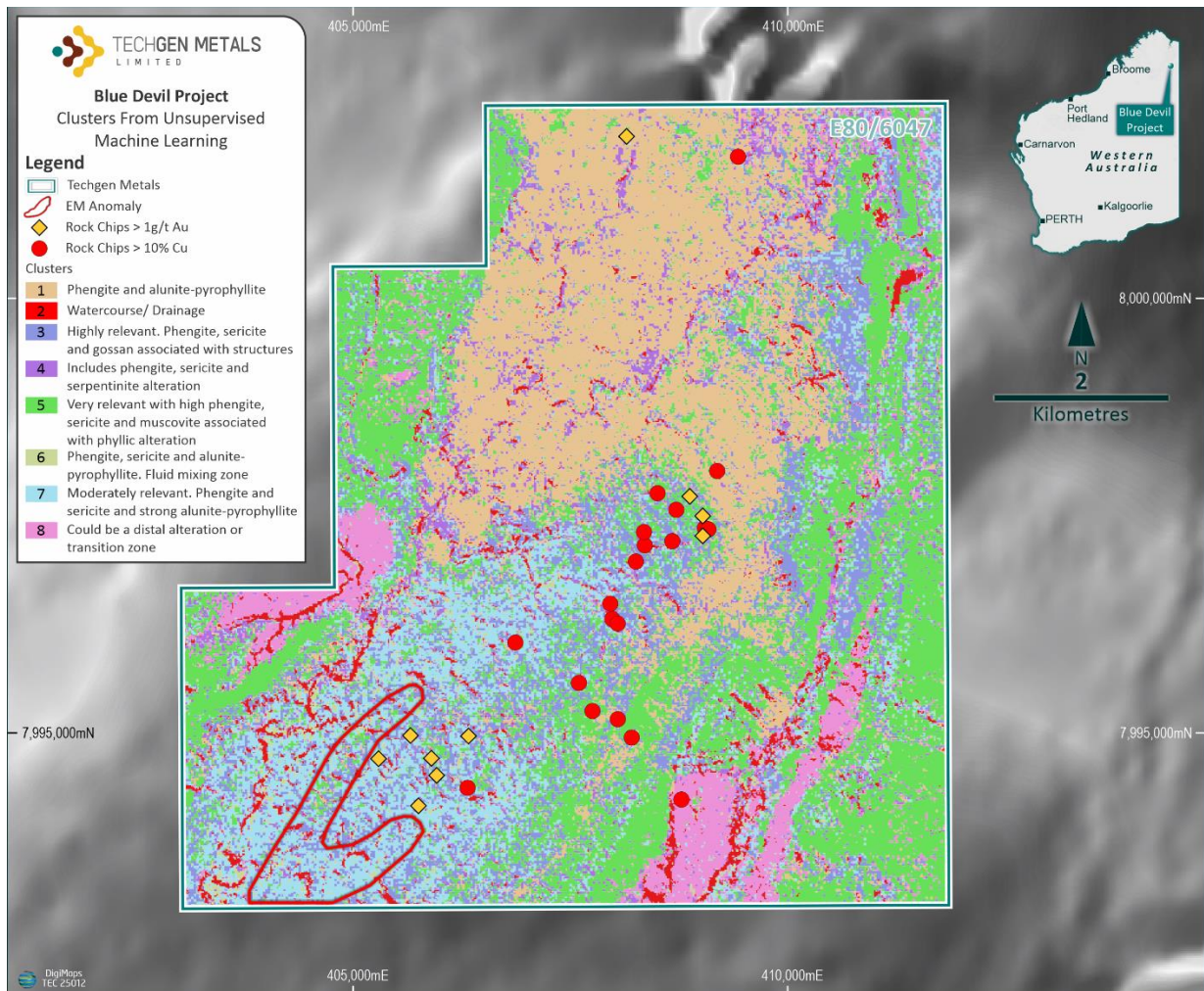
*This should now allow the project’s licences to be granted so that on ground exploration activities can commence, post ground heritage surveys. We have booked a on country heritage survey for late July and on the assumption that goes well, we are on target to drill test the EM targets later this year.”*

In May 2025, a meeting was held between Company personnel and the Board of the Jaru Registered Native Title Body Corporate (RNTBC), the representative body for the Jaru People. The outcome of this successful meeting was an agreement to execute a Heritage Protection Agreement (HPA) between the parties. This is a very important milestone in advancing exploration access at the Blue Devil Project and is necessary to allow the projects Exploration Licences to be granted by the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration. The HPA will ensure we look after country and work with Jaru Traditional Owners.



At the meeting in May 2025 an agreement was also reached to begin planning of an on-ground heritage survey. This survey date has now been booked in for late July 2025 with the objective to survey potential vehicle access, track routes and the EM target areas so that the priority 1 EM targets areas can be drill tested. Ongoing geological work at the Blue Devil Project has included Mineral Mapping studies utilising satellite sensors (both ASTER and Sentinel-2). This work was undertaken by Southern Geoscience Consultants and consisted of individual mineral mapping and multi-mineral mapping as well as Mineral Cluster Analysis using unsupervised machine learning techniques.

The results of the Mineral Mapping studies highlights that the southwestern part of the Blue Devil Project, where the three EM anomalies are sitting above an interpreted magnetic intrusion, is distinctly differed in alteration pattern to other areas of the project (Figure 2). The southwestern area shows localised hydrothermal alteration marked by alteration minerals phengite, sericite, alunite and pyrophyllite. This alteration assemblage is often common associated with hydrothermal gold and copper mineral systems. Results of the unsupervised cluster analysis is shown in Figure 1 and highlights nicely that the southwestern area is distinctly different within the project area.



**Figure 2:** Results of Cluster Analysis of ASTER and Sentinel derived mineral ratio data. EM conductor outlines shown in red. Rock chips >1g/t Au & >10% Cu shown as yellow diamonds.

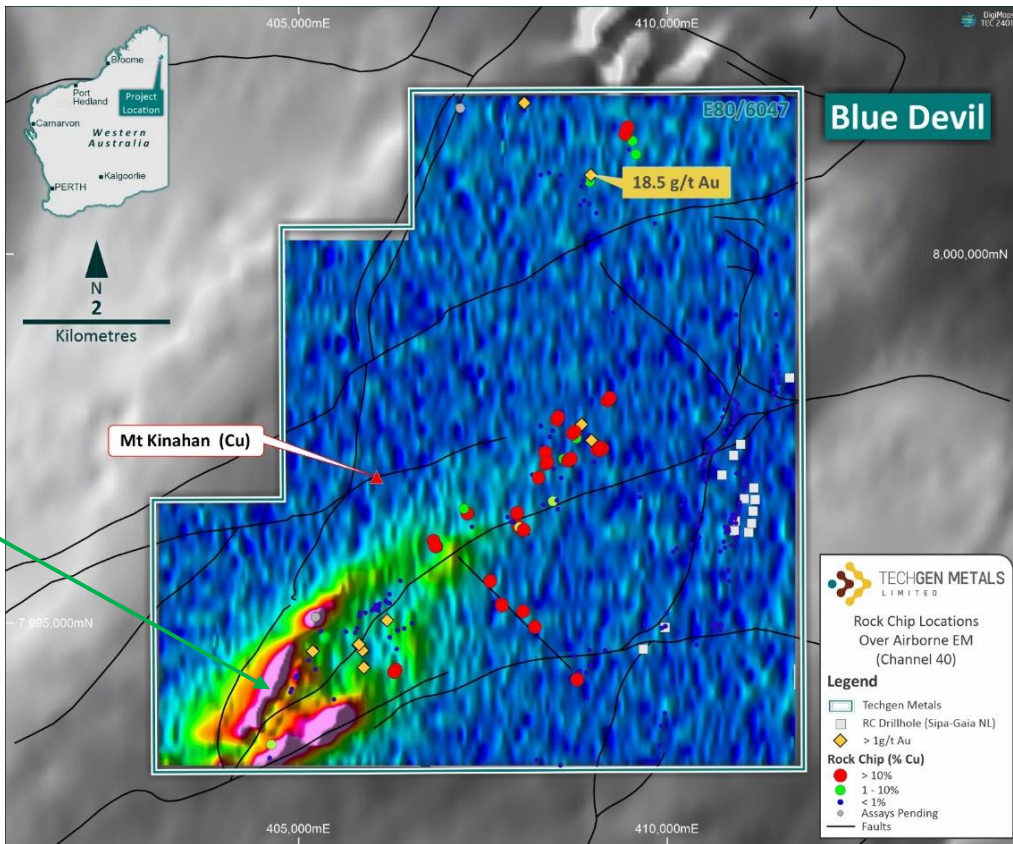


Figure 3: Rock chip sample locations on Channel 40 late-time TargetEM data highlighting conductors in southwest area.

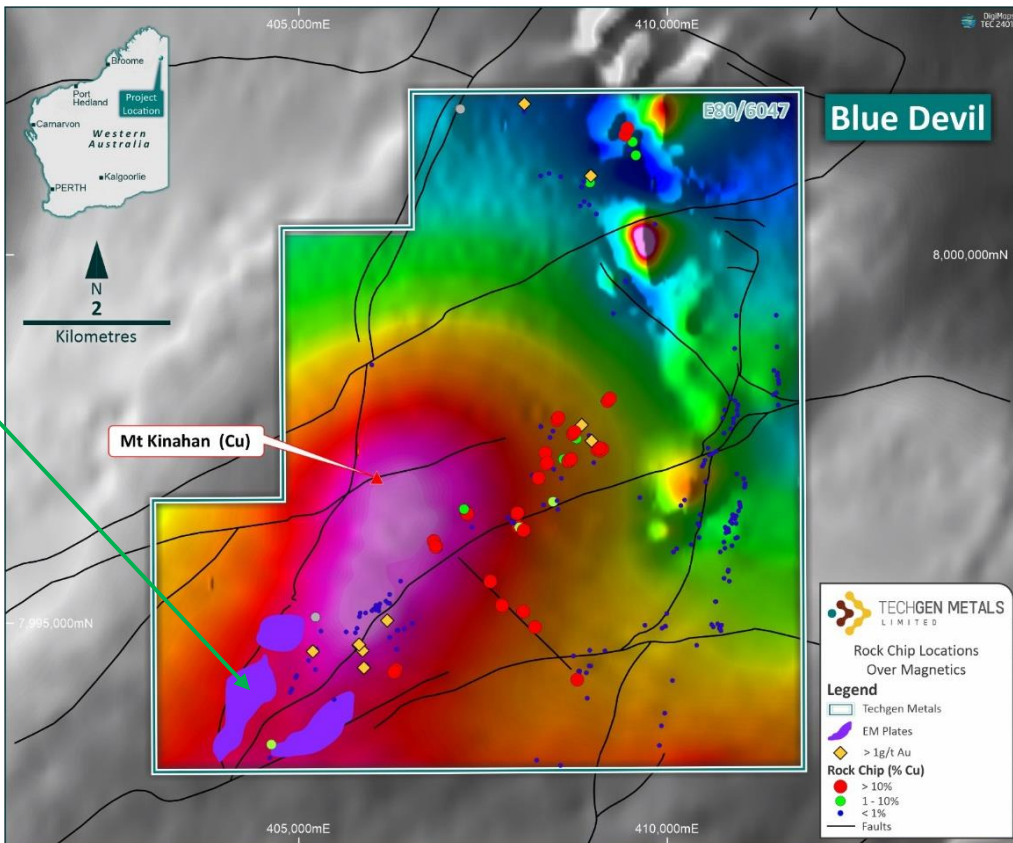


Figure 4: Rock chip sample and EM conductor locations on airborne magnetics

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LIMITED

ASX Announcement | ASX: TG1

#### References

TG1 ASX Announcement "Blue Devil Project. High grade copper (24.9%) & gold (18.5g/t) rock chips." – 29/07/2024.

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 "Advancing Blue Devil Copper-Gold-Silver Project." - 19/03/2025.

**ENDS.**

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## 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](http://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, 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"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New data discussed is from a series of image maps created using VNIR (visible and near-infrared) - SWIR (short wavelength infrared) data from ASTER (30m resolution) and Sentinel (10m resolution) satellite data.</li> <li>These products include overview colour composites, decorrelation stretch images, general mineral class maps, and detailed maps of distinct mineral units.</li> <li>ASTER and Sentinel-2 are widely used satellite sensors for geological and environmental studies. ASTER provides detailed spectral information across 14 bands, including thermal infrared, ideal for mineral and alteration mapping. Sentinel-2 offers higher spatial resolution and frequent revisits, with 12 bands covering visible to SWIR, making it excellent for land cover and surface composition analysis.</li> <li>The K-means algorithm is an unsupervised machine learning (ML) technique that clusters data based on similar characteristics. It can classify areas with similar mineralogical compositions using satellite imagery to identify suitable locations for gold and copper deposits. Grouping data points with similar patterns helps highlight regions likely to host copper and gold.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling discussed.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling discussed.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling discussed.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The grid system used is GDA94/MGA94 Zone 52.</li> <li>Topographic control is considered adequate.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling discussed.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling discussed.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No formal audit has been completed on the data being reported.</li> </ul>

## 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"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blue Devil Project is on exploration licence applications E80/6047, E80/6084 and E80/6101 covering a combined area of 195km<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>Native Title Claimant Groups in the project area include the Jaru (Jaru Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC; WAD45/2012) and Jaru #3 claim (WAD334/2023).</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project area has been explored since the 1960's largely for diamonds and base metals.</li> <li>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 Elliott Range Dolomite.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spartan Exploration Pty Ltd also undertook widespread rock chip sampling.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projects located in the Halls Creek Orogen in the East Kimberley Region of Western Australia.</li> <li>Projects targeting intrusion related gold, porphyry copper-gold, IOCG and skarn mineralisation.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling discussed.</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling discussed.</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suitable diagrams, photos and tables have been included in the body of the report.</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All available results are discussed.</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All meaningful and material exploration data has been discussed and no new exploration data is known.</li> </ul>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Future work at the project is likely to include field reconnaissance, heritage surveys and drilling.</li> </ul>