TECHGEN METALS LIMITED

ASX Announcement | ASX: TG1

BLUE DEVIL AEM TARGET - EAST KIMBERLEY, WA DRILLING UPDATE

TechGen Metals Limited ("**TechGen**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to 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 195 km^2 (Figure 3).

The Company's Blue Devil project includes both the Blue and Red Devil geophysical targets, both were discovered using different techniques, Blue Devil from Airborne Electro Magnetics (AEM) and Red Devil from Ground Induced Polarization (IP).

STRATEGIC HIGHLIGHTS

- **Drilling has now been completed at the project with hole BDDD001 drilled at the Red Devil target and hole BDDD002 drilled at the Blue Devil target.**
- **Both drill holes intersected a sequence of interbedded sedimentary rock units and the geophysical targets being tested are interpreted to have been explained by widespread pyrite at Red Devil and graphitic and pyritic black shale at Blue Devil. Variable amounts of quartz and quartz-carbonate-pyrite veining were also intersected in both holes.**
- **Blue Devil intersected favourable quartz-carbonate-pyrite zones throughout the hole, potentially associated with the untested magnetic feature at depth, providing an important new geological vector for the target.**
- **The Blue Devil drill hole was co-funded by the WA State Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS).**
- **The drill core will be freighted to Perth for sampling and assaying for gold and base metals, with initial results expected to be received in October. Several selected zones (refer to photos) will be expedited through the assay process.**
- **The Company is fully funded for this drilling campaign and for additional gold-target drilling in Q4 2026.**

TechGen's Managing Director, Ashley Hood, commented: *"Blue Devil is showing some very interesting differences to Red Devil, despite the broadly similar basement geology. We are seeing a broad, strongly altered, sulphide-bearing and quartz-veined sequence, with the geological characteristics potentially consistent with an intrusive-related gold system.*

Given the project's proximity to the historic Halls Creek gold mines, just 30km away, this is an exciting setting to be exploring. The Halls Creek region is a proven gold province, and the geology we are seeing at Blue Devil adds another compelling dimension to the project. Further geological modelling and the pending assays will help us determine the next steps."

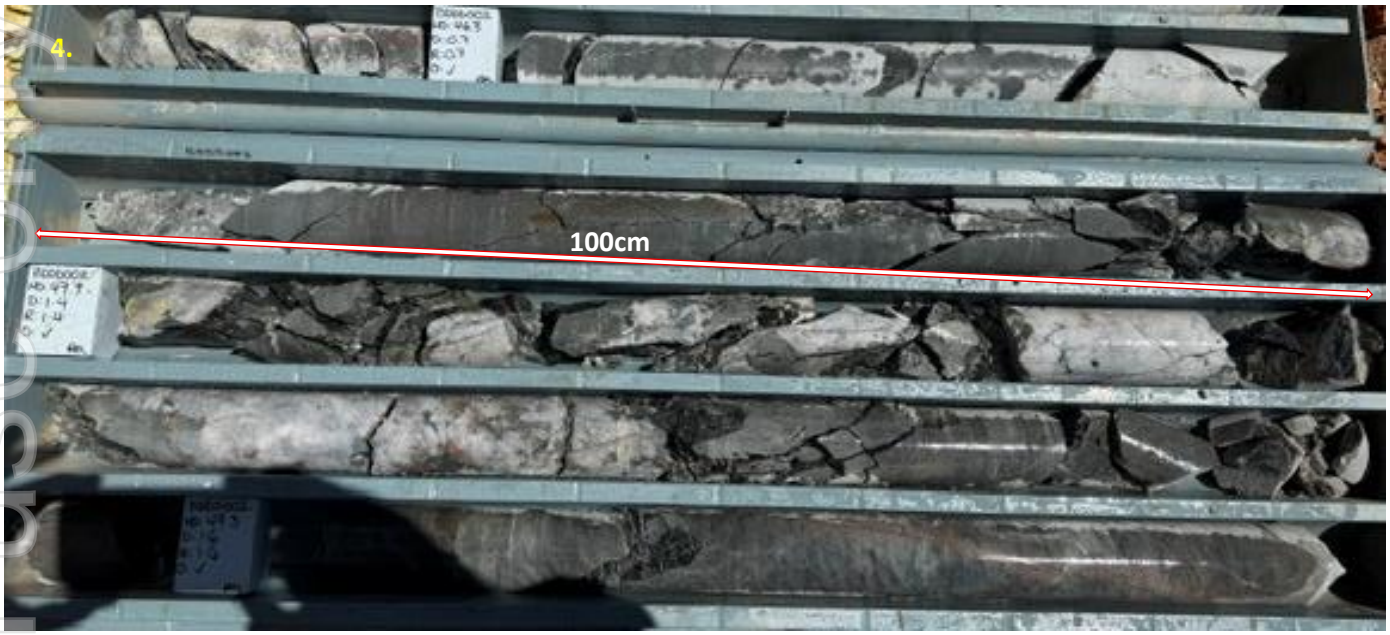
Blue Devil - an airborne Target EM and magnetic survey completed across part of the project by the Company identified three strong, discrete, late time EM conductors which sit about 150 metres above an interpreted magnetic intrusion (Figures 1 & 2). The conductors extend over some 2.75 km of strike providing true scale potential if mineralisation is encountered. These geophysical targets are supported by anomalous copper & gold soil, stream sediment and rock chip geochemistry.

Drill hole BDDD002 was completed at a depth of 416.5 metres at Blue Devil. The Blue Devil target hole received WA State Government Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) co-funding assistance.

Drill hole BDDD002 intersected a sequence of interbedded sedimentary rock units including sandstone (photos 1 -4 & 8), siltstone (photos 5 – 7 & 9 - 10), shale and black shale (Table 2 & 3). The black shale units are commonly very pyritic with pyrite present as bands, veinlets, spots and on core fractures. The black shale units are also commonly graphitic. Pyrite was also present disseminated and on fractures in sandstone units and within quartz and quartz-carbonate veins. The pyritic and graphitic black shale units are interpreted to explain the airborne EM conductors being targeted. Copper mineralisation was observed as blebby chalcopyrite in a quartz-pyrite vein at 47.7m depth and only assay results will confirm if any gold mineralisation is present either within the quartz and quartz-carbonate-pyrite veins or within any of the sedimentary rock units.

The drill core is to be freighted to Perth where it will be sampled and assayed for gold and base metals. Initial assay results are expected to be received in October.

Photos 1 to 4: Grey metamorphosed sandstone with silica/sericite alteration with disseminated brassy pyrite throughout (1 - 5% Pyrite) with quartz carbonate bands (36.6m to 40.3m – BDDD002).



Photos 5, 6 & 7: Banded pyrite and carbonations interbedded in fine grained mudstone with fine quartz veining is a classic signature of early diagenetic to hydrothermal sulphidic fluid activity in a low-energy sedimentary basin (79.9m to 82.5mm- BDDD002).

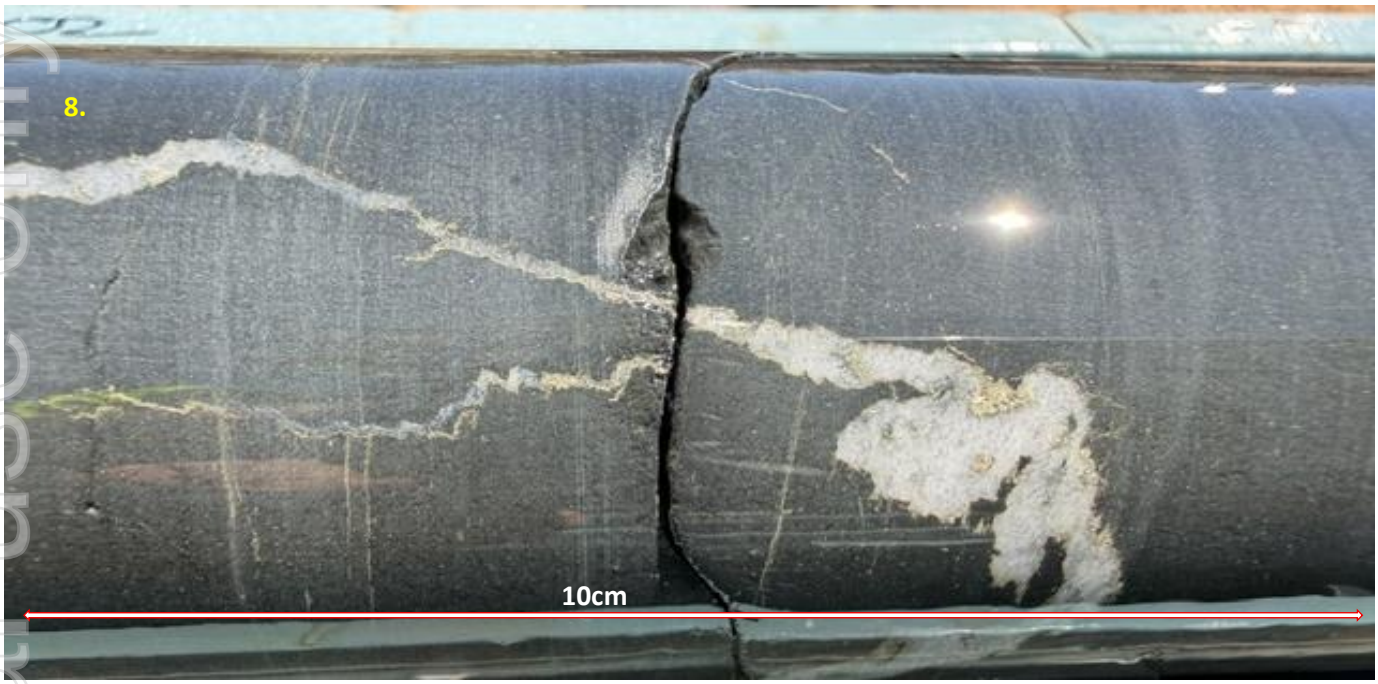


Photo 8: Hydrothermal quartz–pyrite–chalcopyrite vein structurally and stratigraphically focused along a sandstone contact (47.7m – BDDD002).

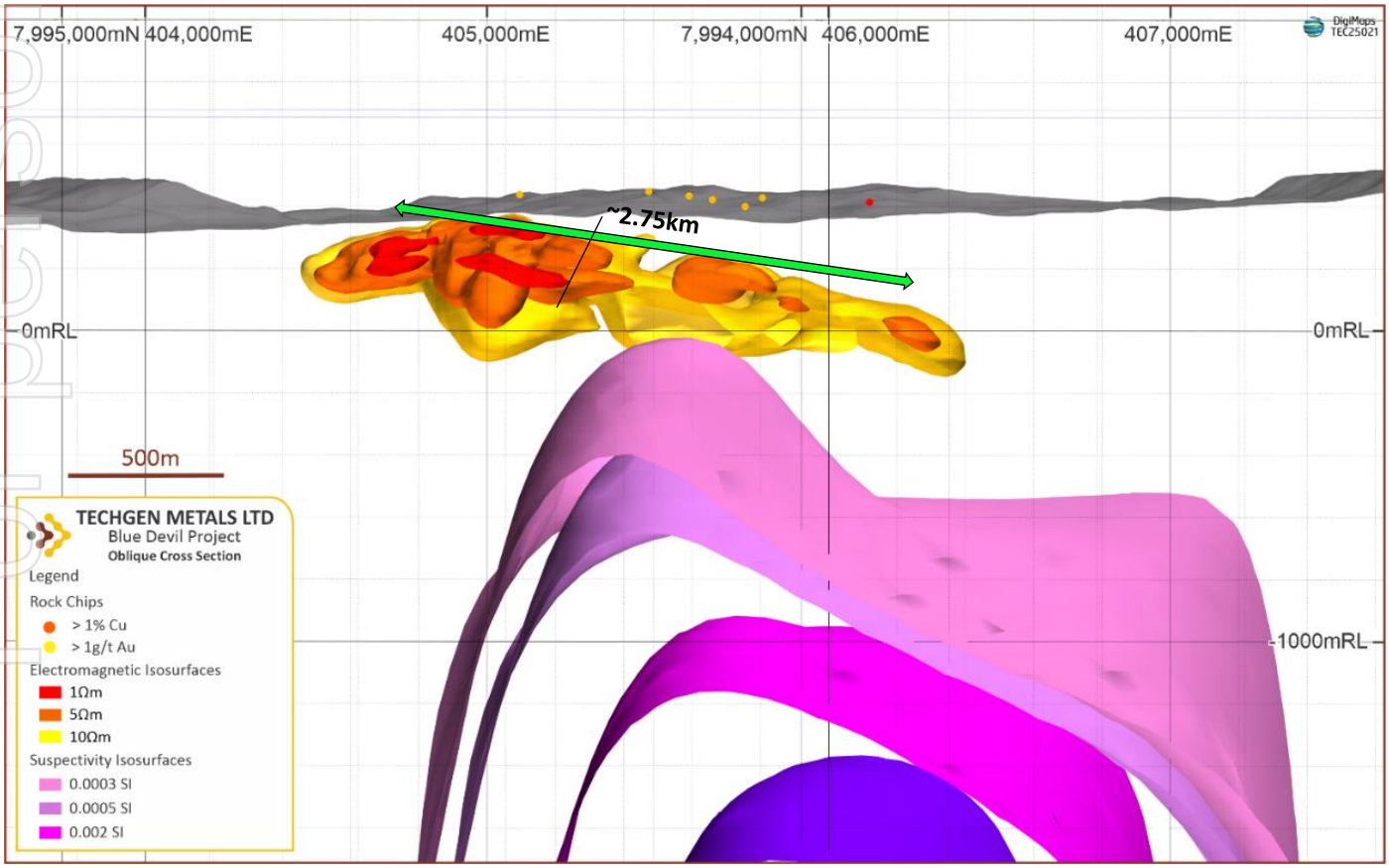


Figure 1: Blue Devil Airborne EM (Yellow/Red) Target with magnetic intrusive (Pink/Purple).

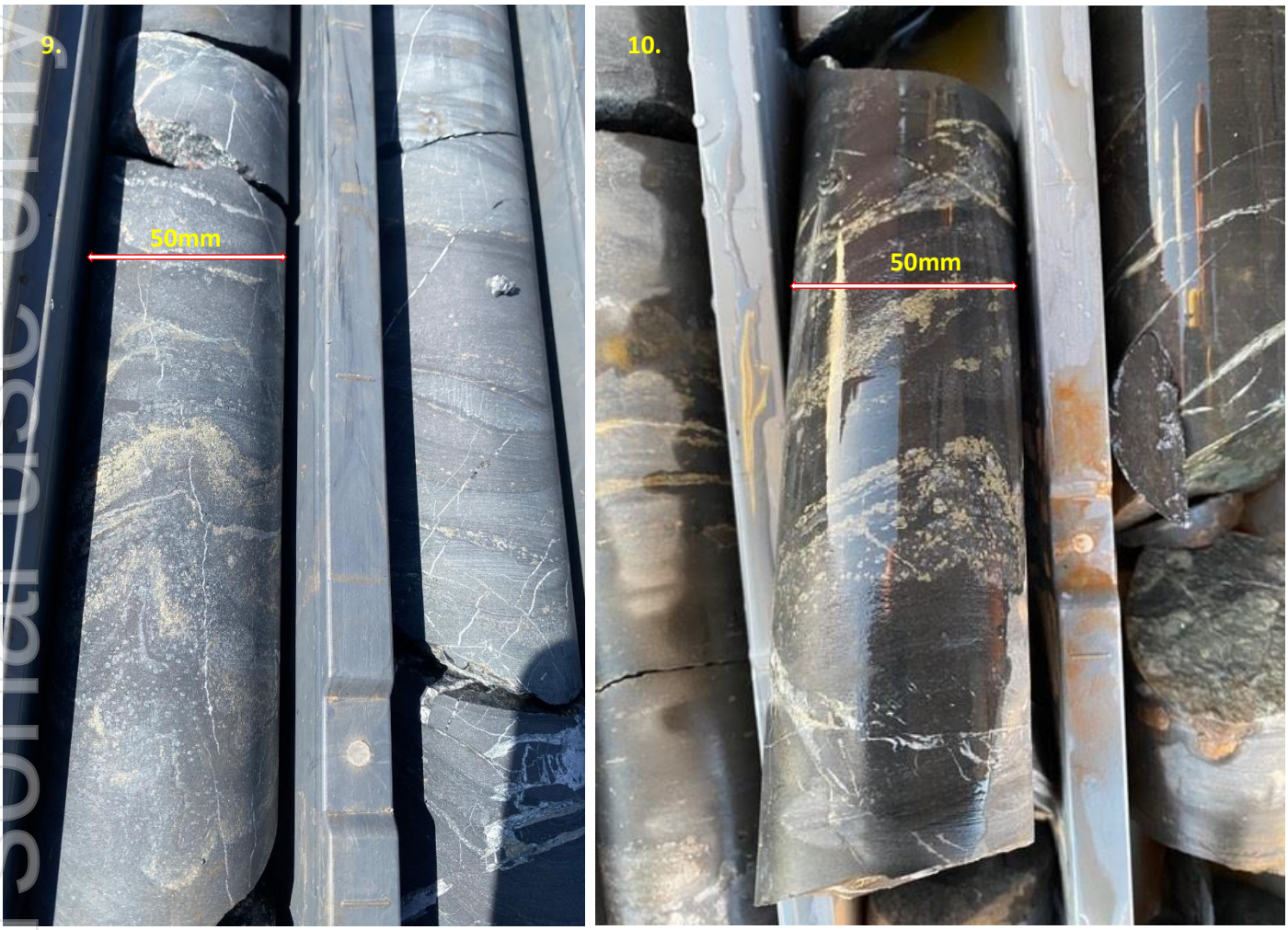


Photo 9 & 10: Pyrite bands and carbonate veinlets in black shale (399m – BDDD002).

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.*

Table 1. Summary geological log of drill hole BDDD002, Blue Devil target.

From (m)	To (m)	Weathering Intensity	Lithology	Sulphides Observed (%)
0	3	Strong	Clays	
3	17	Moderate	Siltstone / Mudstone	
17	30	Moderate	Fault Zone / Quartz Veined / Siltstone / Sandstone	
30	77	Fresh	Sandstone / Siltstone / Mudstone / Quartz Veined	Pyrite disseminated (Trace – 1%). Pyrite on core fractures (1%). Pyrite in quartz veins (Trace). Chalcopyrite in quartz-pyrite vein (Trace).
77	87	Fresh	Graphitic & pyritic black shale	Pyrite bands and disseminated (Trace – 4%).
87	97	Fresh	Mudstone / Siltstone / Sandstone	
97	144	Fresh	Graphitic & pyritic black shale	Pyrite bands and disseminated (Trace – 5%).
144	262	Fresh	Siltstone / Sandstone / Quartz veins	Pyrite disseminated in sandstone (Trace - 2%). Pyrite on core fractures (Trace - 1%). Pyrite in quartz veins (Trace).
262	286	Fresh	Graphitic & pyritic black shale	Pyrite bands and disseminated (Trace – 5%).
286	313	Fresh	Siltstone / Sandstone / Mudstone	Pyrite disseminated in sandstone (Trace - 2%). Pyrite on core fractures (Trace - 1%).
313	370	Fresh	Siltstone / Sandstone	Pyrite bands and disseminated (Trace – 2%).
330.5	370	Fresh	Graphitic & pyritic black shale	Pyrite bands and disseminated (Trace – 5%).
370	392	Fresh	Siltstone / Sandstone / Quartz veins	
392	401.4	Fresh	Graphitic & pyritic black shale	Pyrite bands and disseminated (Trace – 5%).
401.4	416.5	Fresh	Sandstone	Pyrite disseminated (Trace).

Table 2. Drill hole collar locations of Blue Devil & Red Devil drill holes.

Hole No.	Easting	Northing	Grid	Azimuth	Dip	End Of Hole (m)	Comments
BDDD001	407796	7995390	GDA94_Z52	180	-75	375.1	Red Devil target. Hole completed.
BDDD002	405677	7993715	GDA94_Z52	280	-55	416.5	Blue Devil target. Hole completed.

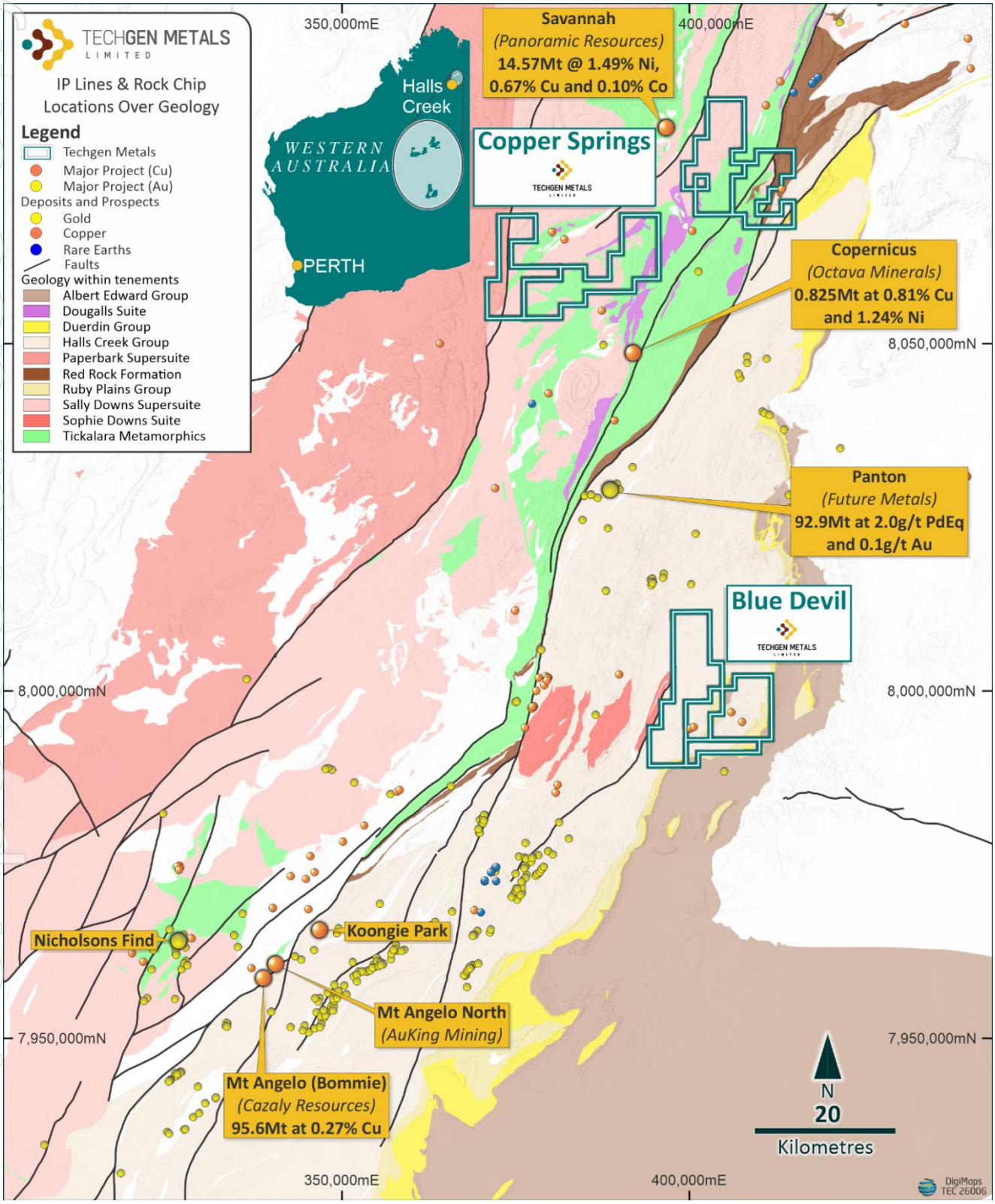


Figure 3: TechGen Kimberley project locations with regional mines and mineral occurrences.

References & Additional Information

TG1 ASX Announcement "High Grade Copper-Gold Extends Red Devil Shear" – 14/7/2024.
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 "Copper-Gold Portfolio Advancement" - 23/07/2025.
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.
TG1 ASX Announcement "Blue Devil Cu-Au Drilling has commenced" – 1/09/2026.

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. Mineral identifications reported here are preliminary and made on drill core prior to laboratory analysis and may change following detailed logging and assay. No assay results are reported in this announcement, and the presence of sulphide mineralisation, veining or alteration does not of itself indicate the presence of economic mineralisation.

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 (08) 9481 0389
E: admin@techgenmetals.com.au
W: 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.*	• Drilling detailed in this report is diamond drilling. • Drill core has not been sampled at this stage. • 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).*	• Drilling mentioned is diamond drilling (HQ and NQ size).
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.*	• Recovery has been estimated during logging.
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.*	• Drilling has been summary logged onsite with a detailed geological and structural log to be completed in Perth
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.*	• Drill core has not been sampled to date.

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.*	• No assays discussed.
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 assays 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.*	• The grid system for the Blue Devil Project is Map Grid of Australia GDA 94, Zone 52.. • Topographic data was obtained for public download of the relevant 1:250,000 scale map sheets, which is deemed adequate for the current purpose and stage of exploration.
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.*	• Sample spacing is deemed appropriate to test the target areas. • Data spacing is deemed insufficient to establish geological and grade continuity to establish a mineral resource estimate. • No assays discussed.
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.*	• The orientation of the drilling is considered optimal to test the geophysical targets.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No assays discussed.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal audit has been completed on the TechGen 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 licences E80/6047 and E80/6084 and Exploration Licence Application 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*
		• The location of all drillholes is shown in a diagram in the main body of the Report. All hole collar locations, depths, azimuths and dips are tabulated.
		• No information has been excluded.

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.*	• No assays discussed. • No metal equivalent values are currently being used for reporting exploration results.
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').*	• Widths of mineralisation have not been postulated. All mineralised intervals quoted in this Report are quoted as downhole widths only. While the geometry of the mineralisation is not known, the orientation of the drillholes in relation to the interested geology is shown in the figures of the Report.
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 data is 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*	• All meaningful and material exploration data has been discussed and no new exploration data is known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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 depend on drilling results.