



BLUE DEVIL PROJECT

HIGH-GRADE COPPER (24.9%) & GOLD (18.5g/t) ROCK CHIPS

TechGen Metals Limited (“TechGen” or the “Company”) is pleased to provide an exploration update from its 100% owned Blue Devil (Copper & Gold) Project located on E80/6047 near Halls Creek in the East Kimberley Region of Western Australia (Figure 3). The Blue Devil Project was pegged by the Company in May 2024 (ASX Announcement dated 14/05/24). Previous soil, stream sediment and rock chip sampling data from Blue Devil has been compiled and assessed by an independent expert geochemist indicating several high priority target areas for further work.

BLUE DEVIL PROJECT (CU & AU) – STRATEGIC HIGHLIGHTS

- Field visit completed to northern project area (T5 target) in July 2024.
- Six rock chip samples collected.
- Assay results include 18.5g/t Au (Sample BDR001) & 24.9% Cu (Sample BDR006).
- Limited previous drilling on project and no geophysics or drill testing of high-grade copper-gold occurrences.
- Targeting intrusion, VMS and shear related Cu-Au-Ag mineralisation systems.
- Geophysics currently being planned, providing first mover advantage in renowned mineralised district.



Photo 1. Sample BDR006 - Gossan
24.9% Cu, 12.45 g/t Ag & 0.88% S.



Photo 2. One of numerous large quartz, iron, copper and gold associated veins in project.



TechGen's Managing Director, Ashley Hood, commented: *"We are pleased by the high-grade gold and copper assays returned from rock chip sampling after a short reconnaissance field trip to the northern part of the Blue Devil Project. From this brief site visit, we believe the project has significant potential with multiple styles of mineralisation being recorded containing copper, gold, silver, lead and zinc along with associated pathfinder elements."*

Historically, the entire Blue Devil Project has not received the systematic exploration work required to fully assess its potential. Most importantly to the Company, no geophysics surveys have ever been completed on this exciting project. Geophysics is currently being planned for the Blue Devil Project. This initiative, focussing on the numerous copper, gold and sulphur rich gossans, will provide the Company with a significant first-mover advantage in a renowned mineralised district with the latest and most advanced geophysics techniques available."

Blue Devil Project, WA:

The Blue Devil Project is located 45km east northeast of Halls Creek in Western Australia and accessible through station and exploration tracks. The project consists predominantly of outcrops of the Olympio Formation, of the Halls Creek Group. Overlying the Olympio Formation, several very prominent ridges of Ruby Plains Group sediments are present. These ridges consist of a very shallow easterly-dipping sandstone unit known as the Mt Kinahan Sandstone.

Previous exploration of the Blue Devil Project area has been completed by Pickands Mather International in the late 1960's, Navigator Resources Limited from 2001 – 2002, Sipa – Gaia NL from 2000 – 2006 and Spartan Exploration Pty Ltd from 2014 - 2020.

Sipa-Gaia NL undertook considerable early-stage exploration including rock chip sampling (237 samples on project area), soil sampling, stream sediment sampling, mapping and drill testing. Out of the 237 rock chip samples assayed by Sipa from the current project area 13 samples assayed greater than 1% Cu (range 0.0005% - 47.3% Cu). Other interesting rock chip results include 1.4% Pb, 1.02% Zn & 52.5g/t Ag. The drilling they undertook was targeting stratiform base metal mineralisation in the eastern project area and the areas of higher-grade copper and gold rock chip anomalism have not been tested. Spartan Exploration NL assayed 34 rock chip samples from the project area with 15 of those samples assaying at greater than 1% Cu (range 0.004% - 50.5% Cu).

During July, a short field visit was completed to the T5 target in the northern project area during which 6 rock chip samples were collected (Table 1; Photos 1 & 2). Sample BDR001 of quartz vein material has returned a high-grade gold assay of 18.5g/t Au whilst sample BDR006 of oxidised copper in sediments has returned a high-grade copper assay of 24.9% Cu (Figure 1 & 2). Both samples also contained anomalous silver values. The station track to access the southern project area was overgrown at the time of the field visit but has since been cleared during mustering operations and a follow-up trip to the main target areas within the project is being planned.

Future exploration by the Company will include further geological modelling, rock chip sampling, mineral XRD analysis and a geophysics program consisting of heliborne EM to rapidly identify targets for drill testing.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
BDR001	408960	8001080	18.5	12.45	0.016
BDR002	408990	8001097	0.012	0.091	0.002
BDR003	408122	8002160	0.024	0.163	0.001
BDR004	409624	8001748	<0.005	0.008	0.001
BDR005	409560	8001631	0.029	0.652	0.265
BDR006	409458	8001726	0.282	7.08	24.9

Table 1. Rock chip sample assays from July field visit.



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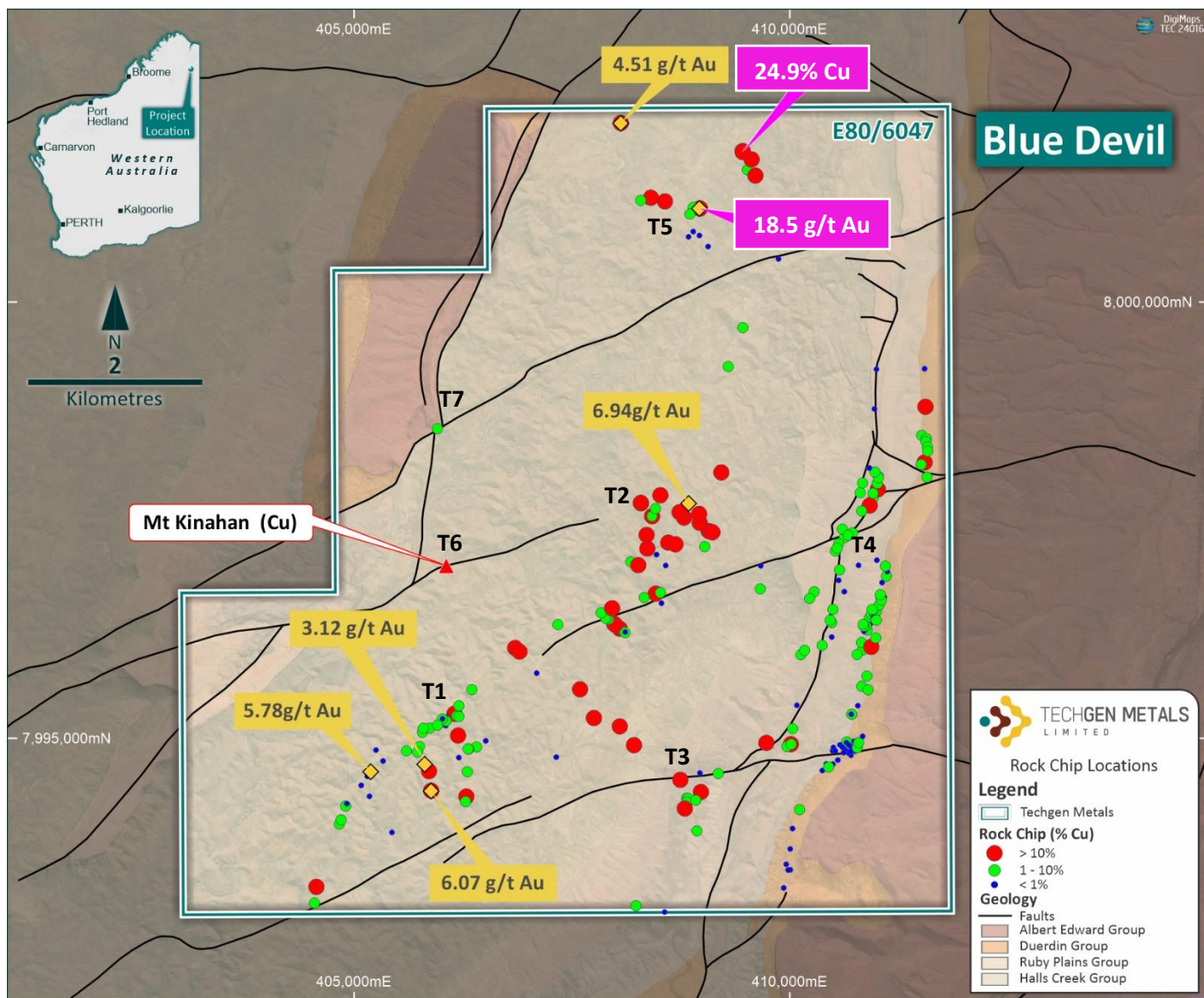


Figure 1. New - June 2024 (pink banners) and previous rock chip samples coloured by Cu % with the five highest previous gold rock chip samples labelled (yellow banners). Geology and structural interpretation as base.



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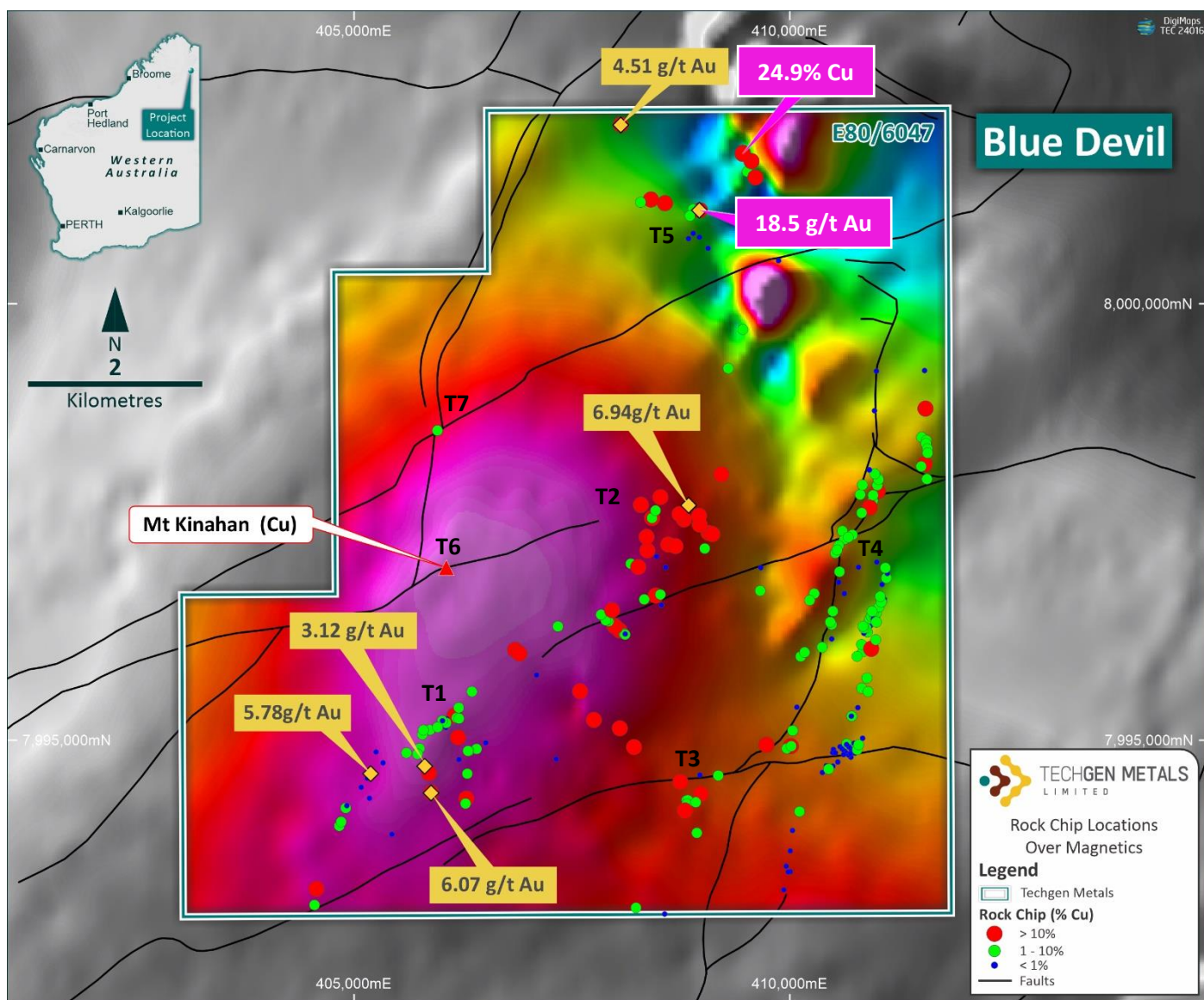


Figure 2. New - June 2024 (pink banners) and previous rock chip samples coloured by Cu % with the five highest previous gold rock chip samples labelled (yellow banners). Airborne magnetics as base.



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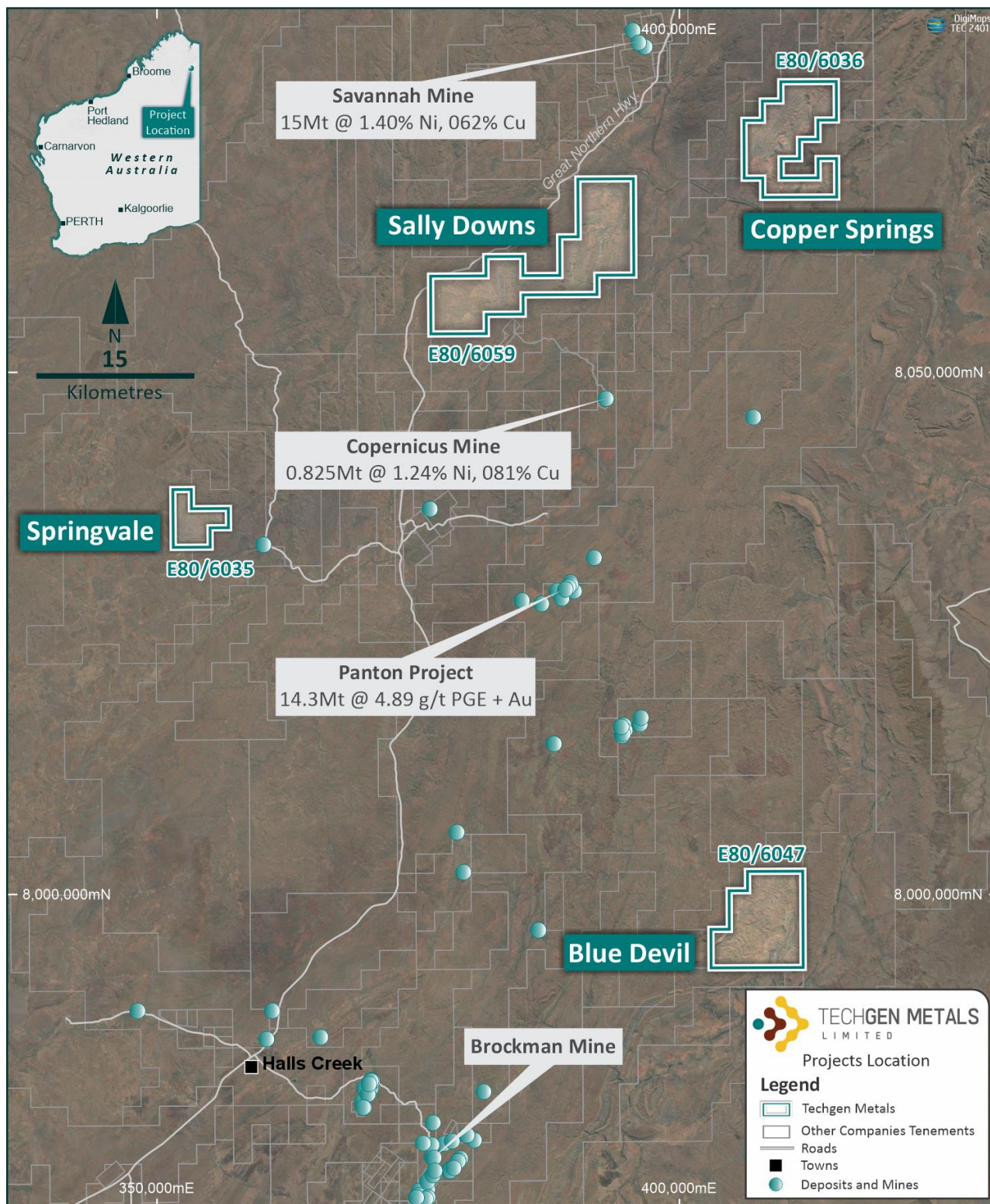


Figure 3. Map showing the Company's recently added copper projects in the East Kimberley Region of Western Australia.



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References:

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About TechGen Metals Limited



TechGen is an Australian registered exploration Company with a primary focus on exploring and developing its lithium, gold, and copper 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.



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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	- 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.	- Approximately 1kg of rock was collected into a calico bag. - The laboratory used internal standards to ensure quality control. - Rock chip samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories and assayed for gold by Fire Assay (Au-AA24) and a multi-element suite of elements following a four acid digestion (ME-MS61L).
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	No drilling discussed.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No drilling discussed.
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Rock chip samples had rock description recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- No compositing of samples was undertaken. - The rock chip samples were placed in a pre-numbered calico bag and submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth. - Sample preparation involved drying and pulverising of the whole sample. A 25 gram sample charge digested for assaying. - Laboratory repeats and standards were used. - Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of the material sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- The samples were delivered to ALS Laboratories in Perth. - Samples were crushed and pulverised. - Rock chip samples were assayed by Fire assay ICP-MS following a four acid digest (Au-AA24 & ME-MS61L). - The laboratory used internal standards to ensure quality control. - The assaying and laboratory procedures used are considered appropriate for the material tested. - No geophysical tools were used in determining element concentrations.
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- No drilling discussed. - 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.	- Sample coordinates were taken from a Garmin hand held GPS unit. - The grid system used is GDA94/MGA94 Zone 52. - Topographic control is considered adequate.
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- Rock chip sampling of outcrops was undertaken at varying locations across the project. - Data density is appropriately indicated in the announcement on location plans. - No Resource or Ore Reserve estimates are presented. - No sample compositing applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	- Mineralisation orientations are unknown. - No sampling bias from the orientation of the sampling is believed to exist. - No drilling discussed.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were taken and delivered to ALS Laboratories by Company personnel.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No formal audit has been completed on the data being reported.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	Blue Devil Project (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.	Blue Devil Project area has been explored since the 1960's largely for diamonds and base metals.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- Blue Devil Project is located in the Halls Creek Orogen in the East Kimberley Region of Western Australia. - Blue Devil Project is targeting intrusion related, VMS and shear zone hosted 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.	No drilling discussed.
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No data aggregation.
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').	Rock chip sampling was regional in nature but in areas of previous rock chip anomalism.
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 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.	- The rock chip sampling discussed is from samples collected in July 2024. - Previous exploration is discussed in a general nature only.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	All meaningful and material exploration data has been discussed and no new exploration data is known.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Future work at the project is discussed above and likely to include a combination of rock chip sampling, airborne EM and gravity.