TECHGEN METALS LIMITED

ASX Announcement | ASX: TG1

HIGH-GRADE COPPER, GOLD, IRON & ANTIMONY RETURNED AT NORTHERN STAR ANOMALY, MT BOGGOLA PROJECT

TechGen Metals Limited ("**TechGen**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an exploration update from its 100% owned Mt Boggola Project in Western Australia.

The Company is exploring a portfolio of projects prospective for critical, base metal and precious metal discoveries. With strong capital resources, the Company is well-positioned to execute planned exploration activities effectively.

STRATEGIC HIGHLIGHTS

- **Northern Star Soil Anomaly:** Rock chip sampling has returned peak values of **48.8g/t gold, 27.8% copper, 3.92% antimony, 3.72% lead & 49.3% iron**.
- The **Northern Star Soil Anomaly** covers an area of approximately **1 km x 1 km**, defined by **copper, gold**, lead and arsenic soil anomalism identified in historic sampling.
- Quartz veins, quartz breccias, and gossanous outcrops bearing iron and malachite are present within the anomaly area, alongside a significant northeast-southwest striking fault zone.
- Mineralisation targets include IOCG, shear hosted, and intrusive copper-gold systems with potential antimony and lead associations.
- Ground gravity and induced polarisation (IP) geophysical surveys are scheduled to commence at the project in early 2025.

Photo 1. Rock chip sample MB268 containing copper, gold, iron and antimony from the Northern Star Anomaly area.

Cautionary statement on rock chip sample - 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. Refer to Table 1 within this announcement for assay results.

TechGen's Managing Director, Ashley Hood, commented: *"Uncovering the historical Northern Star copper-dominant soil anomaly has allowed the Company to focus its efforts on this area in Q1 2025. Recent sampling and mapping have validated this historical target, with new assay results from recent rock chip sampling at Mt Boggola returning outstanding and very encouraging high-grade numbers. These results are from an area of historic widespread soil anomalism, showing promising indications of potential IOCG style mineralisation supported by a gravity anomaly and coincident structural faulting.*

The Company plans to further test the Northern Star Anomaly area with close-spaced gravity and the latest IP geophysical surveys, scheduled for early next year when the weather conditions are more conducive to safely conducting these surveys."

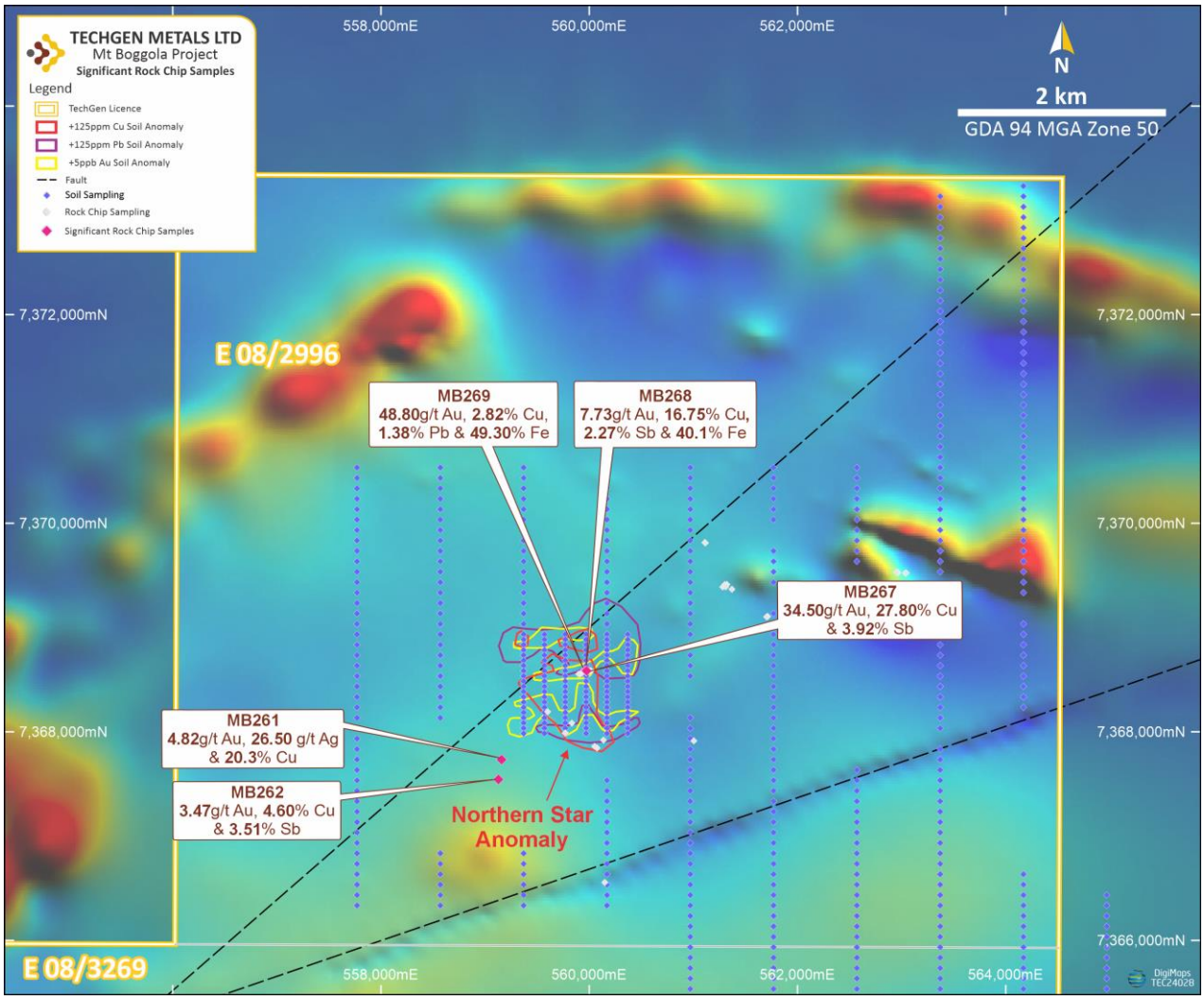


Figure 1. Location of recent rock chip samples in relation to Northern Star Anomaly, Mt Boggola Project.

The Mt Boggola Project is located 60 km south of Paraburdoo and comprises five Exploration Licences, E08/2996, E08/3269, E08/3458, E08/3473 and E08/3743, covering a combined area of 415 km^2 (Figure 2). Geologically the project is located in the Proterozoic-aged Ashburton and Edmund Basins of Western Australia. The Ashburton Basin is dominated by submarine sedimentary rock units yet in the project area a sequence previously referred to as the "Boggola North Beds" consisting of felsic, mafic and ultramafic volcanics, cherts, BIF, jaspilite and volcaniclastic and clastic sediments is present. The project area contains a 30 km strike of the unconformity between the two basins.

A total of 32 rock chip samples were taken across the project area during a field trip completed in October 2024 (Table 1 & Figure 1). Approximately 12 of the rock chip samples were taken from the Northern Star Soil Anomaly area with the other samples taken elsewhere on the project. The assays from the rock chips taken are shown in Table 1. Some very encouraging rock chip results were returned for gold (48.8g/t, 34.5g/t, 7.73g/t, 4.82g/t & 4.75g/t), copper (27.8%, 23.4%, 20.3% & 16.75%), antimony (3.92%, 3.51% & 2.27%) and lead (3.72%, 1.38% & 1.04%).

The Northern Star Soil Anomaly has peak values of 1,070ppm Cu, 60ppb Au, 240ppm As and 593ppm Pb. Northern Star Resources Limited held parts of the current project area between 2015 – 2018 and undertook detailed soil sampling over an area that had malachite bearing gossans and an underlying gravity feature they interpreted might represent an intrusive body. Northern Star Resources Limited were targeting intrusion-related gold mineralisation in the project area. The soil anomaly Northern Star outlined has coincident copper and arsenic oriented in a northwest – southeast direction, gold anomalism is smaller in extent but in the same orientation whilst the lead soil anomaly is only partially coincident. The soil anomaly is possibly related to a large-scale northeast-southwest striking fault structure that runs through the area.

The Company has booked both ground gravity and induced polarisation (IP) geophysical surveys to be undertaken in the Northern Star Anomaly area. It is anticipated that these surveys will at the project in early 2025.

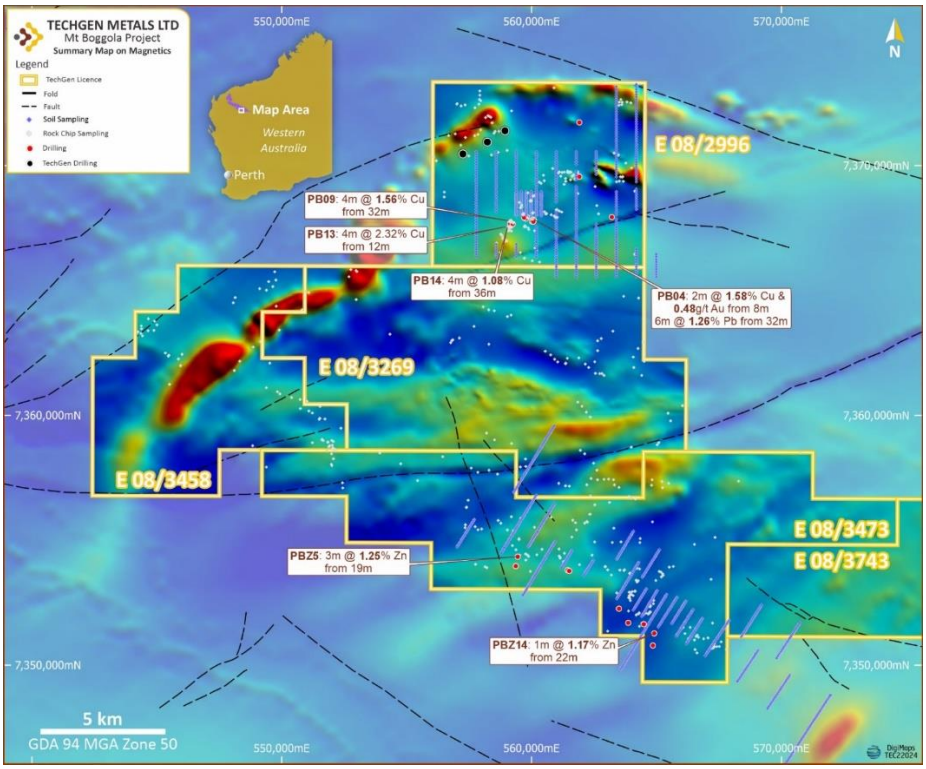


Figure 2. Mt Boggola Project on airborne magnetics.

Table 1. Recent rock chip sample assays from Mt Boggola Project.

Sample No	Easting	Northing	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Fe %	Pb %	Sb %
MB241	562964	7369526	<0.005	0.046	0.025	16.5	0.0005	0.0005
MB242	562950	7369531	<0.005	0.027	0.008	5.64	0.0002	0.0001
MB243	563037	7369521	<0.005	0.093	0.011	9.62	0.0235	0.0003
MB244	563042	7369523	<0.005	0.061	0.008	6.81	0.0119	0.0003
MB245	561712	7369106	0.043	0.027	0.008	**45.7**	0.0108	0.0016
MB246	561702	7369102	0.809	0.553	0.067	**47.3**	0.0069	0.1020
MB247	561369	7369367	0.099	0.058	0.052	**42.1**	0.2760	0.0173
MB248	561321	7369413	0.015	0.07	0.011	**45.7**	0.0055	0.0047
MB249	561301	7369411	<0.005	0.085	0.011	**49.2**	0.0090	0.0017
MB250	561281	7369388	0.023	0.183	0.008	**45.5**	0.0447	0.0039
MB251	561310	7369391	0.053	0.115	0.013	**46.1**	0.0197	0.0029
MB252	561110	7369815	**1.315**	**7.5**	**7.37**	5.58	0.0458	0.0270
MB253	561114	7369810	0.581	**24.1**	**23.4**	2.09	0.0262	0.0606
MB254	561003	7367913	<0.005	0.028	0.007	8.01	0.0020	0.0010
MB255	560074	7367844	**1.625**	**5.07**	**9.12**	8.84	0.3040	0.2190
MB256	560051	7367860	0.137	**2.74**	**2.19**	12	0.1400	0.0116
MB257	560136	7367920	0.073	**1.37**	**3.64**	14.95	0.2330	0.0095
MB258	559831	7368083	0.029	**1.465**	0.277	15.5	0.0117	0.0048
MB259	559769	7367988	0.175	**2.87**	**10.5**	1.07	0.0098	0.0116
MB260	559600	7368192	0.09	**1.085**	0.215	**32.6**	0.0032	0.1225
MB261	559157	7367733	**4.82**	**26.5**	**20.3**	4.85	0.0064	0.5080
MB262	559127	7367543	**3.47**	**11**	**4.69**	14.7	0.0395	**3.51**
MB263	560148	7366555	0.016	0.068	0.115	**31.8**	0.0014	0.0031
MB264	560014	7368587	0.226	0.776	0.135	9.86	0.0619	0.0897
MB265	560000	7368584	**2.55**	**3.28**	**2.77**	17.65	**1.04**	0.2180
MB266	559991	7368582	**4.75**	**2.35**	**5.2**	**31.5**	**3.72**	0.3610
MB267	559974	7368584	**34.5**	**4.55**	**27.8**	5.38	0.0472	**3.92**
MB268	559972	7368583	**7.73**	**4.18**	**16.75**	**40.1**	0.0271	**2.27**
MB269	559966	7368587	**48.8**	**1.665**	**2.82**	**49.3**	**1.375**	0.2910
MB270	559944	7368590	0.382	0.252	0.107	1.71	0.0796	0.0204
MB271	559898	7368554	0.409	0.258	0.410	**24.7**	0.0038	0.0482
MB272	559913	7368554	**1.04**	**3.09**	**3.93**	8.23	0.0479	0.0580

References

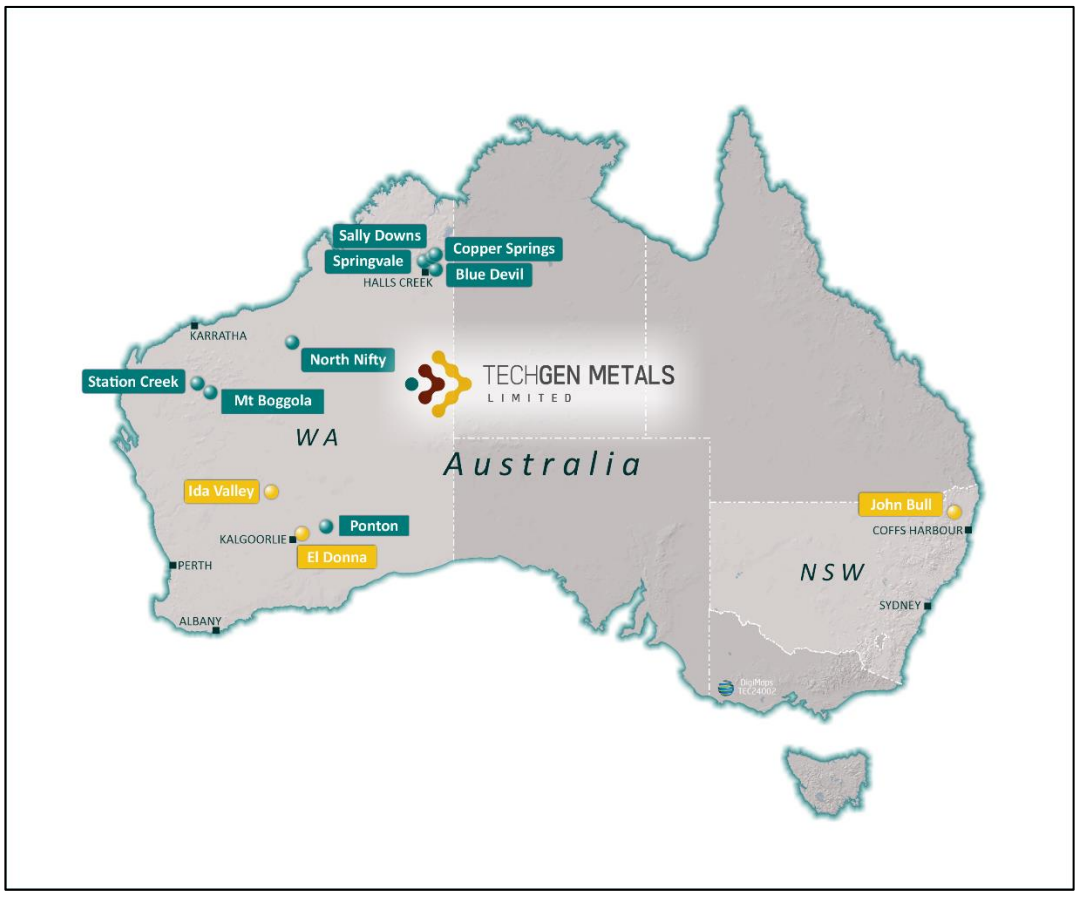
Abello, J., 2018. Final Surrender Report. For the period 18 December 2015 to 16 May 2018. Northern Star Resources Limited. WAMEX A117126.

Dykmans., S., 2017. Annual Report for the period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017. Northern Star Resources Limited. WAMEX A114480.

Mukherji, A., 2016. Ashburton Regional Project. Annual Report for the period 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016. Northern Star Resources Limited. WAMEX A109733.

ENDS

About TechGen Metals Limited



TechGen is an Australian registered exploration Company with a primary focus on exploring and developing its copper, gold, and antimony projects strategically located in highly prospective geological regions in WA, and one in NSW.

For more information, please visit our website: www.techgenmetals.com.au

Authorisation

For the purpose of Listing Rule 15.5, this announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors of TechGen Metals Limited.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled and reviewed by Andrew Jones, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Andrew Jones is employed as a Director of TechGen Metals Limited. Andrew Jones has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Andrew Jones consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his work in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Information

Any information in this announcement that references previous exploration results is extracted from previous ASX Announcements made by the Company.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain information in this document refers to the intentions of TechGen, however these are not intended to be forecasts, forward looking statements, or statements about the future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. Statements regarding plans with respect to TechGen's projects are forward looking statements and can generally be identified using words such as 'project', 'foresee', 'plan', 'expect', 'aim', 'intend', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'estimate', 'may', 'should', 'will' or similar expressions. There can be no assurance that the TechGen's plans for its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no assurance of future events which are subject to risk, uncertainties and other actions that may cause TechGen's actual results, performance, or achievements to differ from those referred to in this document. While the information contained in this document has been prepared in good faith, there can be given no assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of these events referred to in the document will occur as contemplated. Accordingly, to the maximum extent permitted by law, TechGen and any of its affiliates and their directors, officers, employees, agents and advisors disclaim any liability whether direct or indirect, express or limited, contractual, tortuous, statutory or otherwise, in respect of, the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and do not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and disclaim all responsibility and liability for these forward-looking statements (including, without limitation, liability for negligence).

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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.*	• 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.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling discussed.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No drilling discussed.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• No drilling discussed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• TechGen rock chip sample weights averaged 1kg and these are considered appropriate. • The samples were taken from outcrop areas in the field.

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.*	• TechGen rock chip samples were delivered to Australian Laboratory Services Pty Ltd (ALS) in Perth where they were sorted, dried, crushed to 3mm particle size, cone split, and a portion pulverized. • Multi-element analysis was determined by a four-acid digest on a 0.25g of sample, analysis was via ICP-MS and ICP-AES. HNO_3-$HClO_4$-HF acid digestion, HCl leach (ALS code ME-MS61). This analysis dissolves nearly all minerals in the majority of geological samples, paired with ICP-MS and ICP-AES analysis provide super-trace detection limits. The rare earth elements are not fully extracted in a four-acid digestion. • Gold assay was determined by Fire Assay (ALS code Au-ICP21).
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.*	• For rock chip samples the sample coordinates were taken from a Garmin hand held GPS unit. • The grid system used was MGA94 Zone 50. • 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 is first pass reconnaissance sampling, spacing is variable and based on outcrop location and degree of exposure. • Sample spacing is deemed appropriate for identifying geochemical anomalies but could not be used to establish geological and grade continuity. • Data spacing is deemed insufficient to establish geological and grade continuity to establish a mineral resource estimate. • No sample compositing has been undertaken.
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 samples were taken from available outcrops.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were taken and delivered to ALS Laboratories by contract 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.*	• The **Mt Boggola Project** comprises Exploration Licences, namely E08/2996, E08/3269, E08/3458, E08/3473 & E08/3743. The licences cover an area of 415km^2 owned 100% by TechGen. The Project lies on the Pingandy (PL N050510) Pastoral Lease and Unallocated Crown Land. The Project is subject to the Nharnuwangga Wajarri and Ngarlawangga native title determination (WCD2000/001) which incorporates an Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA); the Jurruru #2 claim (WC2012/012) and the Yinhawangka Gobawarrah claim (WC2016/004).
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Ashburton Mineral Field has a long history of gold, copper, silver, lead and zinc exploration and is among the oldest in the state. • In the 1970s and 1980s, majors like BHP, Newmont Corporation and BP Minerals began to explore the Ashburton Basin. This early exploration resulted in the initial identification of some significant deposits, namely Mt Clement and Mt Olympus.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Project areas are located within the Ashburton Basin which forms the northern part of the Capricorn Orogen.

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 drilling discussed.
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*	• Suitable diagrams, photos and tables have been included in the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 Company rock chip 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 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 geophysical surveys.