MT BOGGOLA - SECOND STAGE IP SURVEY ADDS MB3 & MB4 TARGETS
NEW COPPER & GOLD GOSSANS SAMPLED

TechGen Metals Limited ("**TechGen**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update on activities at its highly prospective Mt Boggola Project in Western Australia. The Mt Boggola Project is located 60 km south of Paraburdoo and comprises Exploration Licences E08/2996, E08/3269 and E08/3830 covering a combined area of 449 km^2. The project is located in the Proterozoic-aged Ashburton and Edmund Basins. The Company is targeting shear zone hosted & intrusive related copper (Cu)-gold (Au)-antimony (Sb) mineralisation at the project.

The Mt Boggola projects previous owners include Newcrest Mining, Goldfields and Northern Star Resources. TechGen is the first company to complete any geophysical surveys at the project, which has now successfully identified four (4) standout high chargeability IP anomalies. The IP anomalies occur in a region with multiple localised shear zones with pyritic quartz, hematite-goethite and malachite outcrops (copper gossans) within sandstones and siltstones. The IP anomalies may all be related to a strongly magnetic circular intrusion that stands out strongly in the airborne magnetic data. The MB4 target is partly coincident with an interpreted magnetic intrusion.

NEW STRATEGIC HIGHLIGHTS

- **Two new IP targets MB3 & MB4 have now been added to MB1 & MB2 for drill testing. All four targets have copper & gold geochemical anomalies originally outlined by Northern Star Resources.**
- **Target MB3 correlates with a previously identified soil anomaly and has a number of gossanous outcrops (quartz-iron-malachite) directly adjacent to the IP target area. Previous Newcrest Mining drill holes PB13 – PB15 in the area failed to reach the IP target depth. Holes PB14 & PB15 have trace chalcopyrite (a copper iron sulphide mineral) logged in the lower portions of the holes. Target MB3 is interpreted across two survey lines and has a chargeability of just under 3 times background levels also corresponding to a resistivity low.**
- **Target MB4 is partly coincident with the magnetic intrusion. MB4 is the only one of the four targets to have a coincident magnetic component. MB4 is also interpreted across two survey lines and has a chargeability of just under 3 times background levels also corresponding to a resistivity low.**
- **Surface rock chip mineralisation appears to have a higher ratio of gold closer to the intrusion (MB3 & MB4) where copper is more dominant over MB1 & MB2.**
- **New Peak Copper samples across the four targets; 43.1%, 31.7%, 18.85%, 16.4%, 15.65%, 13.6% & 10.75%.**
- **New Peak Gold samples across the four targets; 7.31g/t, 3.44g/t, 2.09g/t, 1.73g/t, 1.52g/t & 1.05g/t.**
- **Targets MB1 and MB2 have been reprocessed with the new data returning positive modelling outcomes, MB1 has been enlarged while MB2 has increased in strength.**

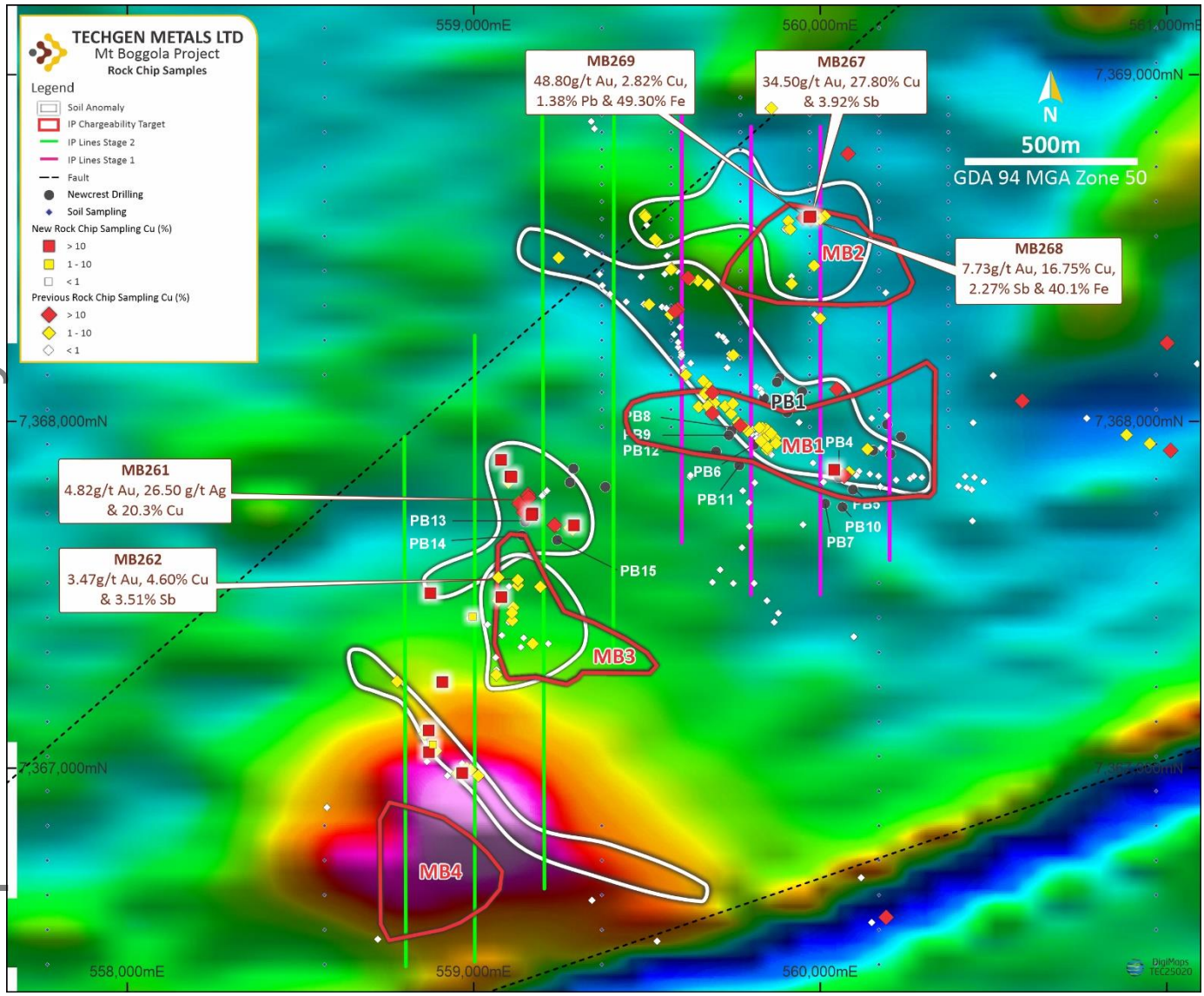


Figure 1: Stage 1 IP and just completed stage 2 IP (green), chargeability targets, previous exploration & new rock chips.

TechGen's Managing Director, Ashley Hood, commented: *"It's certainly a pleasure to be able to add additional high quality drill targets in the lead up to drilling. While awaiting statutory approvals we have continued to advance the project not only adding additional targets but also really getting a good understanding on the magnetic intrusive body and shear structures that are hosting the surface mineralisation (quartz – iron – malachite).*

The source of the observed surface mineralisation and IP targets is interpreted to be the magnetic intrusion that is coincident with the newly identified MB4 target. Targets MB1, MB2 and MB3 are located at varying distance from the intrusion and the hope is for primary copper and gold mineralisation to be associated with these targets through structural controls. All targets are strongly supported by either soil geochemistry & rock chip sampling or both. The results of a heritage survey in the coming days and drilling approval from the Department of Mines. Petroleum and Exploration are the final approvals prior to drilling and we are still hopeful that drilling will commence this year."

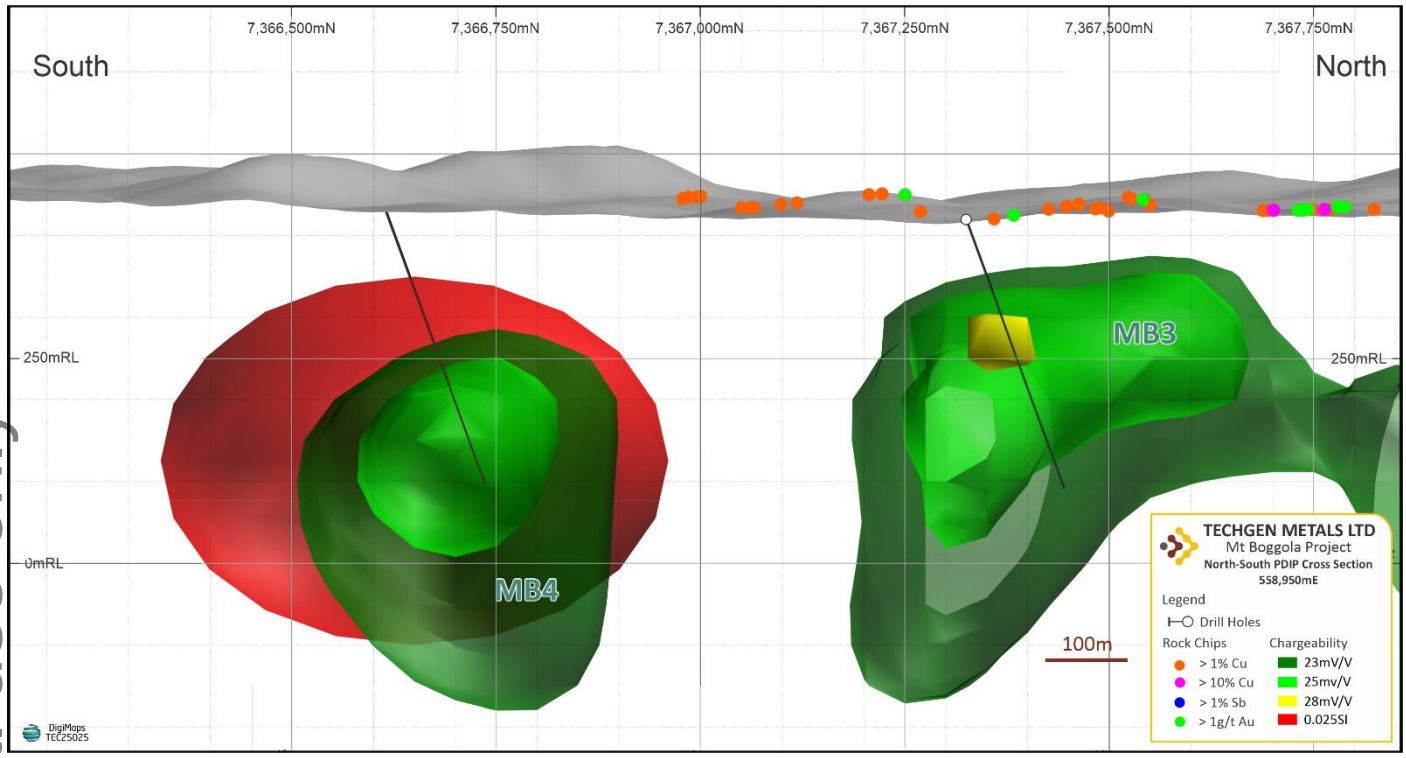


Figure 2: New IP targets MB3 & MB4 with surface copper/gold rock chip mineralisation, with MB4 situated within and above the magnetic intrusion.

Photo 1: MB276 Hydrothermal quartz, pyrite & malachite (Cu). 1.025g/t Au & 8.08% Cu.

Photo 2: MB274 Copper iron gossan (all from MB1). 31.7% Cu & 0.117g/t Au.

The Stage 2 pole-dipole induced polarisation (IP) geophysics survey at Mt Boggola was completed by Fender Geophysics with results modelled and interpreted by Russell Mortimer at Southern Geoscience Corporation. The survey consisted of four 200m spaced north – south oriented lines covering a combined length of 7.5km. The IP survey was undertaken to cover the western portion of the Northern Star soil & rock chip anomaly with the previous Stage 1 IP survey having covered the eastern portion of the soil & rock chip anomaly and identifying targets MB1 and Mb2 (Figure 1).

Four compelling high chargeability IP targets have now been identified at the Mt Boggola Project, and the Company believes that none of these targets have previously been effectively tested by drilling. Surface soil Cu-As-Au-Pb anomalism and high-grade Cu, Au, Sb & Pb rock chips are present throughout the IP survey areas lending support to the prospectivity of the IP targets to represent mineralisation. In addition, a magnetic intrusive body is partly coincident with target MB4 and may be a source for mineralisation in the area (Figure 3).

Target MB1: has chargeability levels greater than three times background, > 34 mV/V against background levels of approximately 10mV/V (ASX announcement 3/07/2025; Figures 1 & 4). The chargeability target corresponds to a resistivity low zone and 2D and 3D inversion modelling results suggest a relatively shallow depth from surface to the top of the anomalism of 75-100 metres.

Target MB2: has chargeability of > 28 mV/V against background levels of approximately 10mV/V (Figures 1 & 4). The MB2 target appears to correspond with a contact zone between low and high resistivity basement units. The MB2 target is partly coincident with a magnetic unit striking ~WNW-ESE. The 2D and 3D inversion modelling results suggest a relatively shallow depth from surface to the top of the anomalism of 100-125 metres.

Target MB3: has chargeability of >25mV/V against background levels of <10mV/V (Figures 1 & 4). The MB3 target also corresponds to a resistivity low zone. The 2D and 3D inversion modelling results suggest a relatively shallow depth from surface to the top of the anomalism of 100-150 metres.

Target MB4: has chargeability of >25mV/V against background levels of <10mV/V (Figures 1 & 3). The MB4 target also corresponds to a resistivity high zone and is partly coincident with a magnetic intrusion with low magnetic susceptibility (~0.025SI). The 2D and 3D inversion modelling results suggest a relatively shallow depth from surface to the top of the anomalism of 150-175 metres.

During a recent field visit to ground truth the locations of IP chargeability targets at Mt Boggola eighteen rock chip samples were collected (Figure 1, Table 1, Photos 1 & 2). Samples correspond to the general areas of IP targets MB1 – MB3 with several samples also collected immediately north of target MB4. Samples collected generally contained varying amounts of quartz, iron and malachite associated with veins and shear zones from within a sedimentary sequence of sandstones and siltstones.

Seven of the samples returned assays greater than 10% Cu with a peak result of 43.1% Cu from sample MB275. Six samples returned assays of greater than 1g/t Au with a peak result of 7.31g/t Au from sample MB284. Other notable assay results included 2.19% Pb & 0.45% Sb from sample MB284.

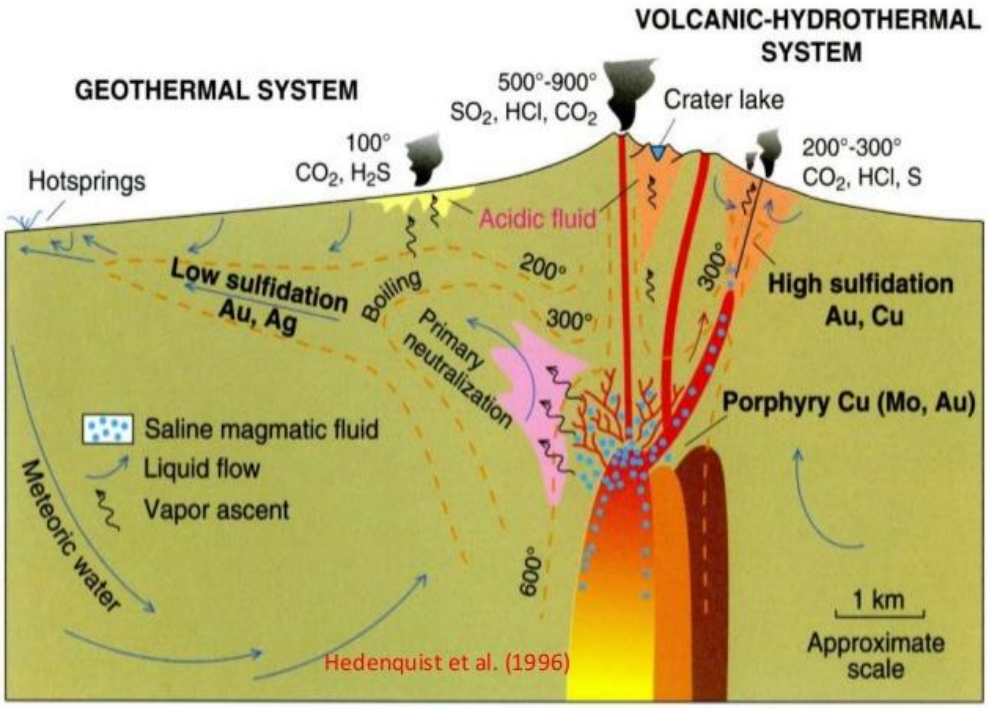


Figure 3: Examples of copper-gold and gold intrusion related mineral systems (After Hedenquist et al., 1996).

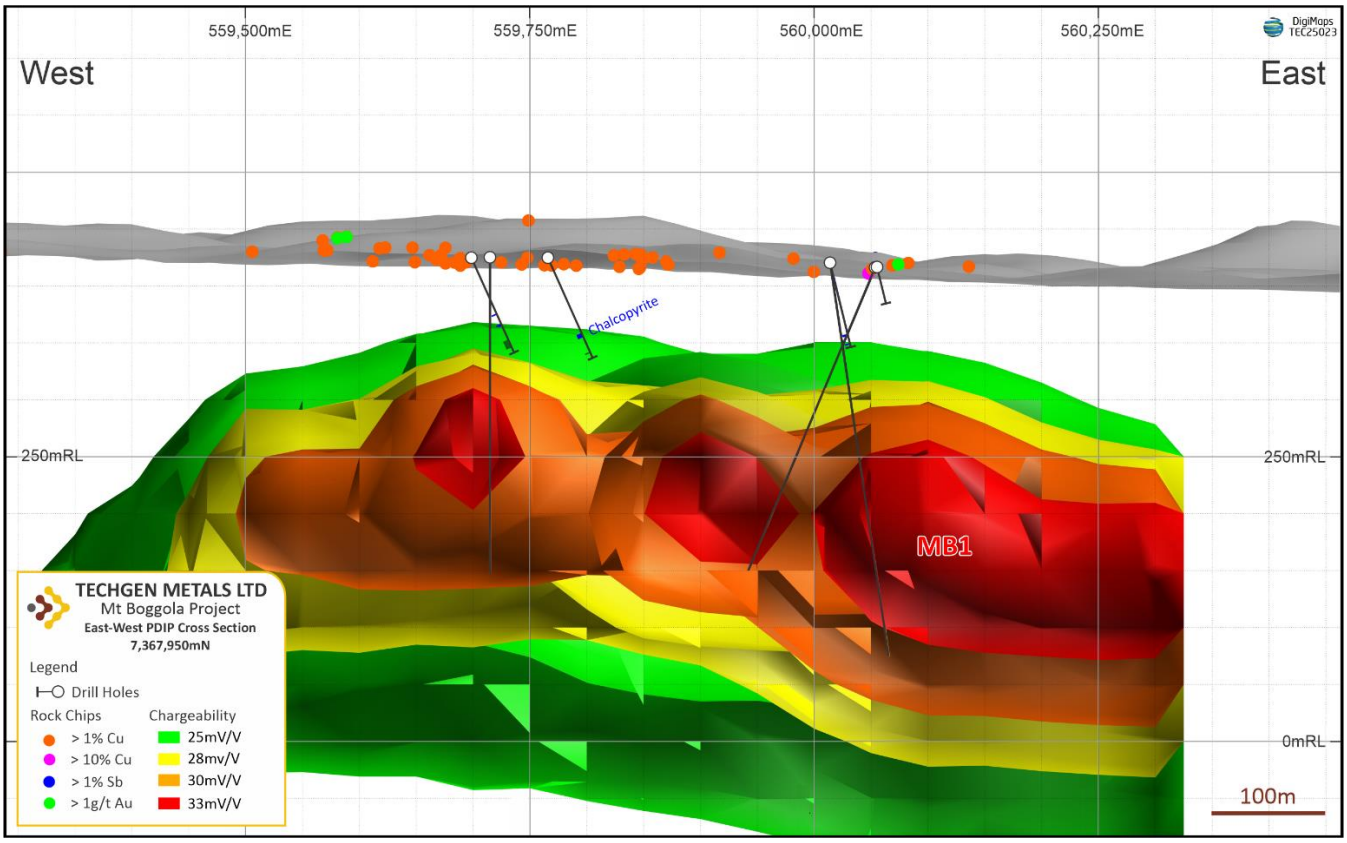


Figure 4: Target **MB1** & **MB2** East-West IP high chargeability 3D model showing the resistivity (aqua) component.

Table 1. Recent rock chip assay results, Mt Boggola Project.

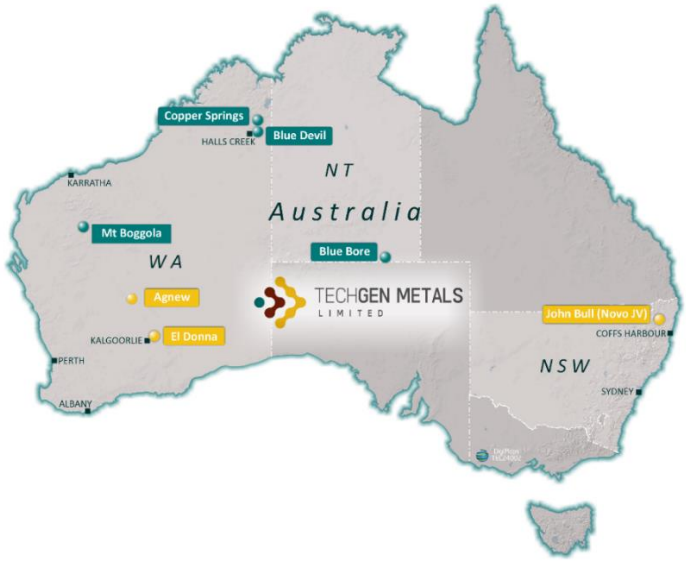
Sample	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu %	Pb ppm	Sb ppm
MB273	560033	7367860	0.048	0.5	0.93	1930	109
MB274	559282	7367700	0.117	2.5	**31.7**	315	54
MB275	559162	7367735	**1.52**	**31**	**43.1**	117	1900
MB276	559160	7367730	**1.025**	4	8.08	20	177
MB277	558868	7367505	0.138	<0.5	1.79	152	37
MB278	558903	7367248	0.519	19.8	**13.6**	3460	342
MB279	558960	7366986	**3.44**	1.2	**15.65**	157	220
MB280	558864	7367046	0.283	5.2	**18.85**	446	346
MB281	559073	7367493	0.059	0.5	2.71	26	222
MB282	558863	7367109	0.866	14.7	8.15	106	34
MB283	559965	7368591	**1.73**	2.4	2.66	1375	432
MB284	559962	7368589	**7.31**	4.1	**16.4**	**21900**	4490
MB285	561342	7369423	0.012	<0.5	0.563	32	16
MB286	559099	7367841	**2.09**	3.8	**10.75**	2430	407
MB287	559072	7367889	0.229	<0.5	2.23	538	18
MB288	559102	7367840	0.049	<0.5	4.12	197	250
MB289	558875	7367068	<0.005	<0.5	0.066	64	15
MB290	558990	7367437	0.122	<0.5	0.067	96	72

References

TG1 ASX Announcement "Prospectus" – 1/04/2021.
TG1 Announcement "Mt Boggola update" – 14/02/2022.
TG1 Announcement "Mt Boggola Project – Exploration Update" – 28/11/2022.
TG1 ASX Announcement "IP Geophysics Deliver Significant Anomalies at Mt Boggola" - 3/07/2025.
TG1 ASX Announcement "Heritage Completed & New High Grade Copper" – 28/08/2025.
TG1 ASX Announcement "Mt Boggola Cu-Au-Sb 3D modelling & Heritage progress" - 4/09/2025.

ENDS.

About TechGen Metals Limited



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

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

Authorisation

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

Competent Person Statement

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

Previously Reported Information

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

Cautionary statement

Certain information in this announcement may contain references to visual results. The Company draws attention to the inherent uncertainty in reporting visual results. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Forward Looking Statements

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

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• TechGen rock chip samples were of average 1kg weight. • The rock chip samples were delivered to ALS Laboratories in Perth. • Samples were crushed and pulverised. • Samples were assayed by ICP-MS, ICP-AES and Fire Assay. • The laboratory used internal standards to ensure quality control. • Ground IP survey (Time domain Induced Polarisation / Resistivity). • Receiver: 1-2x GDD 16 channel IP receiver. • Transmitter: Vortex VIP-30 transmitter system rated at 1500V, 30A and 15KVA. • Station spacing: 100m. • Line spacing: 200m. • PDIP Line Length: 1.2km, 1.7km (x2) & 2.4km • PDIP Line direction: North - South. • Drilling detailed in this report is RC & diamond drilling completed by Newcrest Mining Limited between 1990 to 1993. • 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).*	• Previous drilling mentioned was Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond drilling.
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.*	• Drilling mentioned is previous work and details are not in reports available.
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 mentioned is previous work and drill logs are provided in reports available.
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.*	• Drilling mentioned is previous work and details are not in reports available. • 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.*	• The drill samples collected by Newcrest were submitted to Analabs, Perth and analysed for Au, Cu, Pb, Zn and As by method B/AAS. • 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.*	• For previous work the details are not in reports available.
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 Mt Boggola Project is Map Grid of Australia GDA 94, Zone 50. • 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. • IP locations were obtained using 12 Channel GPS receivers.
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 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 mention of sample compositing has been found in open file reports.
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 previous drilling is considered to be perpendicular to the overall strike of the regional features or outcrops being tested based on the current regional geological interpretation of the fabric and structures. • The historical drilling was angled or vertical and roughly perpendicular to the trend of the geology. Orientation of the mineralised domain has been favourable for perpendicular drilling and sample widths are not considered to have added a significant sampling bias. • The samples were taken from available outcrops. • IP lines in grid were oriented north-south at almost right angles to geology and soil anomaly orientation. Data was collected on north-south lines 200m apart with station spacings at 100m.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• For previous work the details are not in reports available. • Samples were taken and delivered to ALS Laboratories by contract personnel. • IP data was collected by Fender Geophysics.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• For previous work the details are not in reports available. • 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.*	• The **Mt Boggola Project** comprises Exploration Licences, namely E08/2996, E08/3269 & E08/3830. The licences cover an area of 499km^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 and Edmund 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.*
		• 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 provided for Newcrest drilling in project area was previously reported in the Company's IPO prospectus.
		• 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.*	• Reported intersections are downhole, length-weighted averages that were calculated using a nominal >0.25g/t Au, >0.5% Cu or >0.5% Pb. • Length weighted averaging of drill results was carried out according to the following formula: • {[Sum of (all individual assay values x corresponding individual sample length for selected intersection)] divided by [total length of selected intersection]}. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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 Mt Boggola Project is likely to include drilling.