



TG1 ROCK-CHIPS 42.6% Cu, 4.56g/t Au - RED DEVIL ZONE EXTENDED TO 1.8KM AHEAD OF MAIDEN DRILLING BLUE DEVIL CU-AU PROJECT (WA)

<i>Metric</i>	<i>Status</i>
Ownership	100% TechGen
Project Status	Drill Ready
Priority Targets	Blue Devil & Red Devil
Next Catalyst	Maiden Drilling
Additional Catalyst	16 Rock Chip Assays
Key Geological Support	EM + IP + Surface Geochemistry + Intrusive Model

TechGen Metals Limited (“**TechGen**” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to report that recent geological mapping rock chip assays have confirmed a new high-grade copper-gold gossan that importantly extends the mineralised Red Devil shear zones to approximately 1.8 kilometres, further strengthening one of two drill-ready targets at the Company’s 100%-owned and operated Blue Devil Copper-Gold Project.

The project is located in the Halls Creek Orogen of Western Australia and consists of exploration licences E80/6047, E80/6084 and E80/6101 covering a combined area of 195km².

STRATEGIC HIGHLIGHTS

- **New high-grade Gossan Copper & Gold rock chips returned from the Red Devil Prospect with peak values of 42.6% Cu & 4.56g/t Au.**
- **Surface zone of +1% Copper in rock chips at Red Devil now extended to 1.8km within interpreted NW-SE structural supergene enriched shear zone.**
- **Fourteen of the sixteen samples are from an area of iron and quartz-rich gossanous outcrop at the Red Devil Prospect with nine of fourteen samples returning assays of +1% Cu.**
- **Red Devil hosts a high intensity IP chargeability feature (~30 - 35mV/V) within a broader more extensive zone of ~20mV/V, supported by exceptional surface rock chip results including assays of up to 52.3% Cu and 5.35g/t Au in cross cutting structures above and adjacent to Red Devil.**
- **Blue Devil comprises three strong airborne EM conductors coincident with multiple copper and gold geochemical anomalies supported by crucial pathfinder elements and an interpreted intrusive body, highlighting its potential as a significant copper-gold discovery target.**
- **Programme of Work (POW) already approved, and Heritage Surveys completed for maiden drill testing of the Blue Devil and Red Devil copper-gold targets.**
- **Maiden drilling will represent the first-ever drill test of both Blue Devil and Red Devil.**
- **Near-term news flow includes drill contractor mobilisation, commencement of maiden drilling and pending assays at the completion of Blue & Red Devil drill holes.**

TechGen's Managing Director, Ashley Hood, commented: "These new results continue to strengthen our confidence that Red Devil is part of a copper-gold mineral system, with imminent drilling having the final say. Extending the mineralised trend to approximately 1.8 kilometres immediately ahead of our maiden drilling is exactly the type of result we were hoping to see. This target remains completely undrilled despite exceptional historical surface grades and combined with new compelling geophysical targets. Importantly, the new high-grade assays simply strengthen our confidence in the IP target, the scale and dimensions of the target haven't changed.

TechGen is delighted to be the first ever company to apply modern geophysical methods across the project, targeting scale opportunities in copper-gold mineral systems, with the project considered by an external independent geochemist prospective for multiple intrusion-related mineralisation styles, including porphyry copper-gold, IOCG, intrusion-related gold and copper-gold skarn deposits."

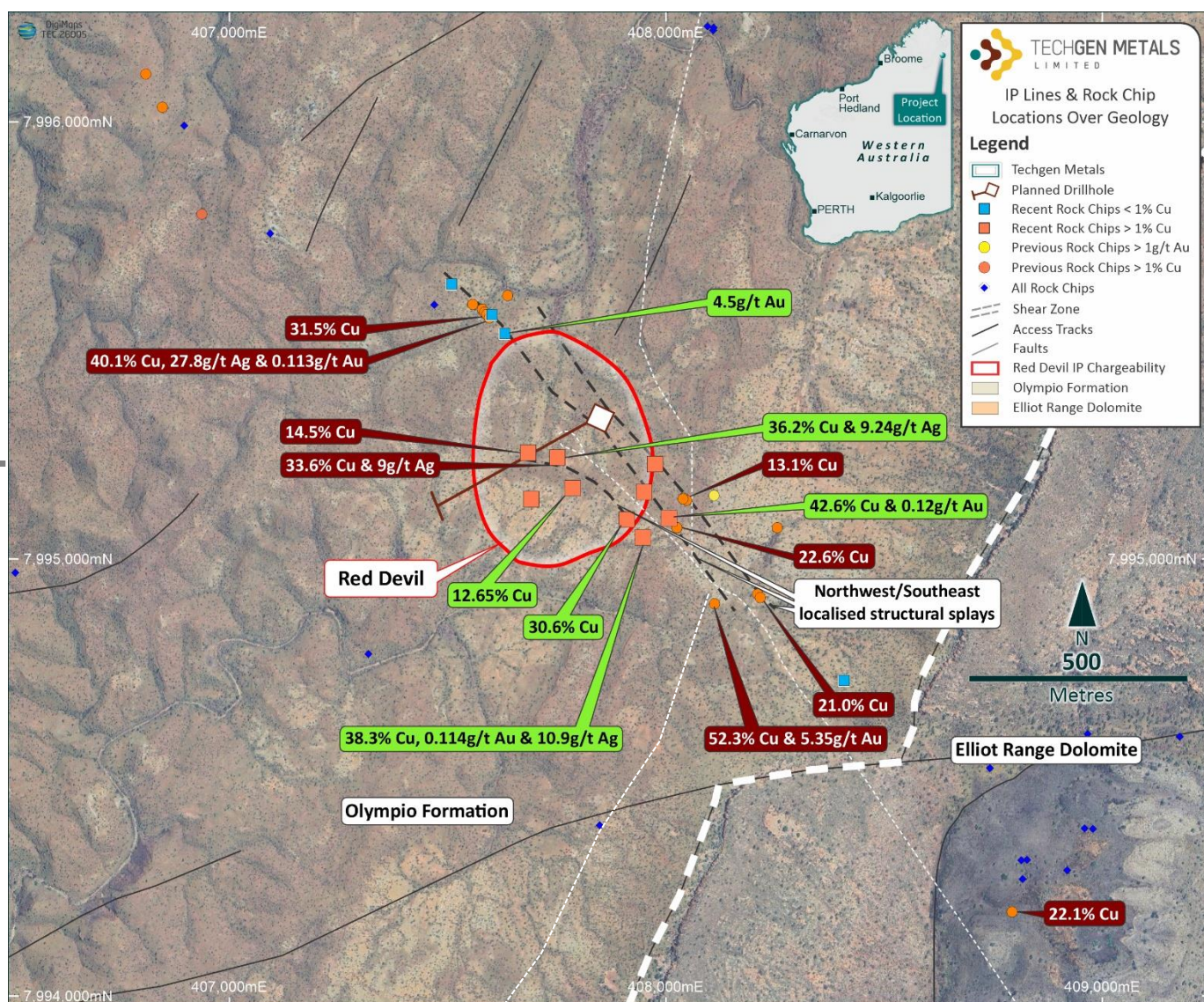


Figure 1: Red Devil IP Target (Red Oval) new (green) and historical (maroon) copper, gold and silver iron/quartz gossan rock-chip grades.



During mapping in late June (2026), the Company identified a new northwest-southeast trending structurally related gossanous zone of iron and quartz-rich rocks at the Red Devil Prospect. Assay results have now been received with 9 samples returning values of +1% Copper (Best values **42.6%, 38.3%, 36.2% & 30.6% Copper**; Table 1). Best Gold result returned was **4.56g/t Gold**. Several of the high Copper samples also have high Phosphorous results a relationship previously identified at the project. Samples BDR041 and BDR043 returned +30% Copper assays and had elevated sulphur. The northwest-southeast striking shear zone at the Red Devil Prospect has returned +1% Copper rock chips over a strike length of 1.8km at this stage. The Company is now drill-ready for its maiden campaign at the Blue Devil Project after completing all earthworks and approvals.

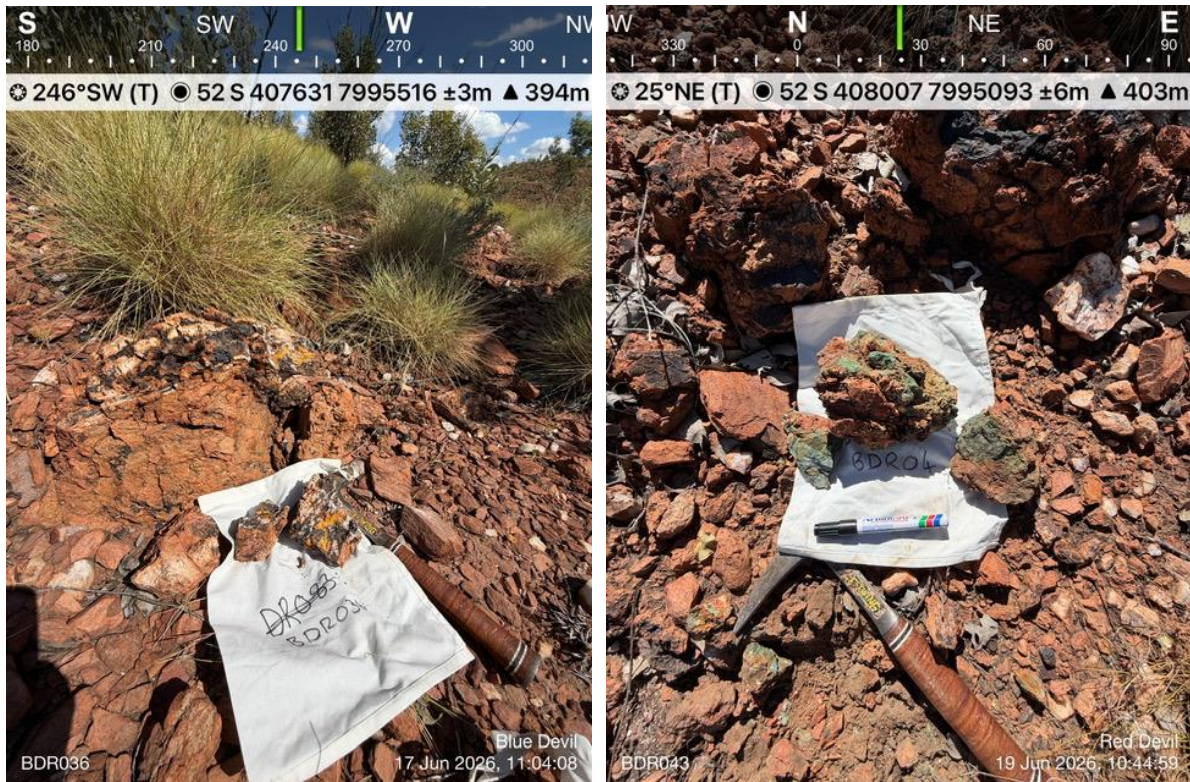


Photo 1 & 2: Rock chip samples BDR036 & BDR043 at the Red Devil Prospect.

Sample ID – BDR036: 4.56g/t Au.

Sample ID – BDR043: 42.6% Cu, >10,000ppm P & 1.02% S.

The Company is targeting large copper-gold (Cu-Au) mineral systems at the Blue Devil Project. Two outstanding drill targets have been identified to date. Several significant styles of well documented copper-gold and gold mineralisation are or can be related to intrusions that include porphyry copper-gold deposits, iron-oxide copper-gold deposits, intrusion-related gold deposits and copper-gold skarn deposits.

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 with coincident anomalous surface geochemistry including copper, gold and key path finder elements considered crucial in orebody formation.



Red Devil - an Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey was completed to cover a northwest – southeast shear zone marked by outcropping high-grade iron-quartz-copper-gold gossans. The IP survey identified a compelling high chargeability IP target. The strong chargeability feature has a core zone of ~30-35mV/V IP within a broader more extensive zone of ~20mV/V. The core ~30 - 35mV/V IP zone is ~175-225m below surface and is ~300m in vertical thickness. Background levels are estimated at <10mV/V and so the IP target is >3X background levels. IP anomalism correlates with high resistivity in the basement units. The Red Devil target has recorded several high-grade copper and gold rock chip samples with peak values of 52.3% Cu and 5.35g/t Au (Photos 1 & 2; Figures 1 - 3).

Table 1. Recent rock chip assay results from the Blue Devil Project.

Sample	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu %	Fe %	P ppm	S %
BDR034	408408	7994722	<0.001	0.03	0.001	1.66	180	<0.01
BDR035	407601	7995559	<0.001	0.01	0.002	0.62	10	<0.01
BDR036	407631	7995516	4.56	1.8	0.233	9.07	820	0.01
BDR037	407509	7995629	0.011	0.04	0.002	3.94	130	<0.01
BDR038	407975	7995217	0.132	0.72	4.92	6.99	7580	0.04
BDR039	407950	7995153	0.014	0.15	1.54	29.2	4060	<0.01
BDR040	407684	7995243	0.074	0.97	14.55	20	>10000	0.02
BDR041	407751	7995232	0.039	9.24	36.2	5.14	660	4.06
BDR042	407751	7995233	0.004	0.1	0.161	1.33	200	0.01
BDR043	408007	7995093	0.12	4.82	42.6	4.03	>10000	1.02
BDR044	407947	7995049	0.114	10.9	38.3	12.8	>10000	0.19
BDR045	407910	7995090	0.095	3.88	30.6	5.9	>10000	0.19
BDR046	407786	7995162	0.062	1.06	12.65	1.96	>10000	0.01
BDR047	407691	7995137	0.003	0.19	1.14	0.88	410	0.02
BDR048	405805	7993732	0.108	0.62	1.685	9.93	8780	0.02
BDR049	405810	7993737	0.118	0.05	0.051	1.82	110	<0.01



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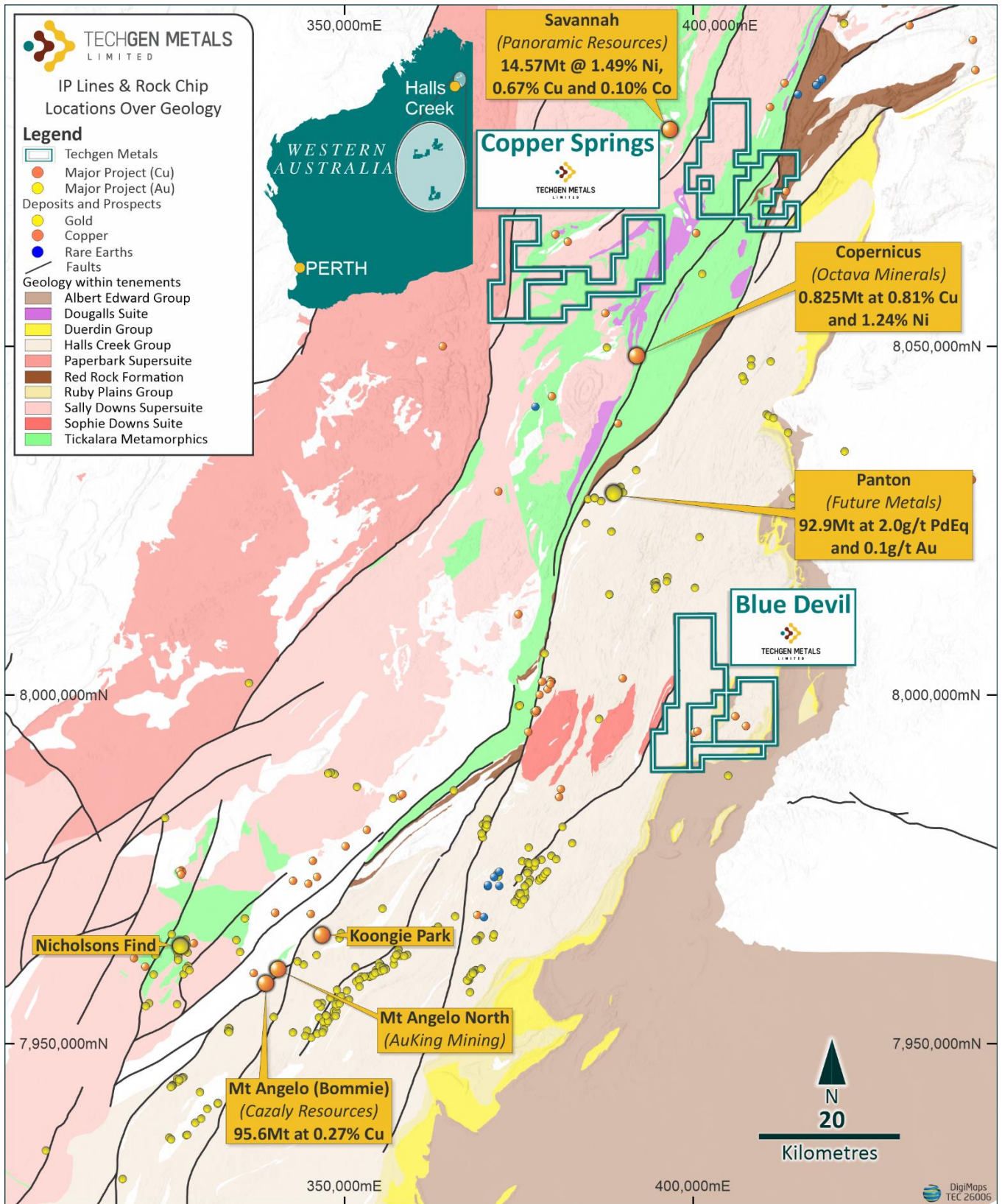


Figure 2: TechGen Kimberley project location with regional mines and mineral occurrences.



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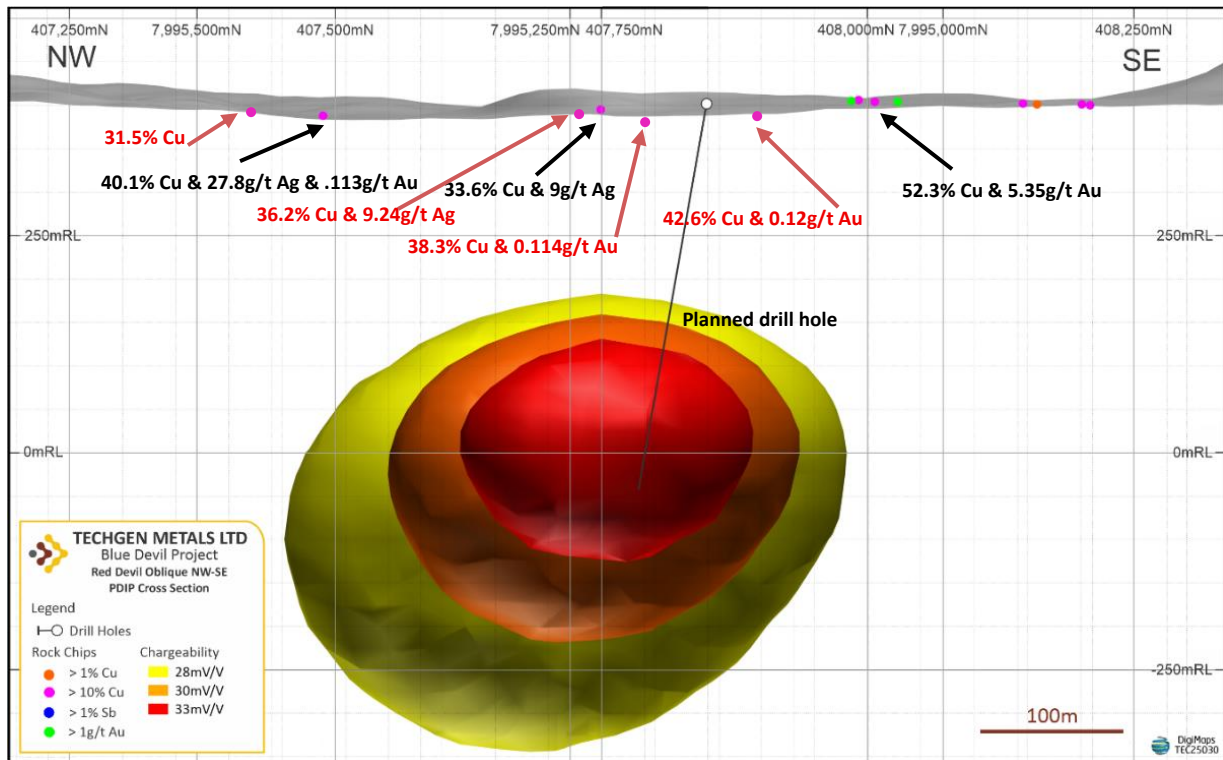


Figure 3: Red Devil 3D IP inversion model with new surface rock chips shown in red and historic in black. Planned drill hole trace.

References

- 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.

ENDS.



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About TechGen Metals Limited



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

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

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.

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Previously Reported Information

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

Cautionary statement

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- 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. - 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).	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.	- TechGen rock chip sample weights averaged 1kg and these are considered appropriate. - The samples were taken from outcrop areas in the field. - 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.

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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-MS61). - 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. - Assay data from rock chips and sample numbers verified by different company personnel.
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.	- Rock chip sample coordinates were taken from a Garmin hand held GPS unit. - IP locations were obtained using 12 Channel GPS receivers. - 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 is on exploration licences E80/6047 and E80/6084 and Exploration Licence Application E80/6101 covering a combined area of 195km². - 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 Elliott 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.	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 for rock chip samples.
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 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 rock chip results discussed previously.
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
	<i>results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
<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 likely to include drilling.