



MT BOGGOLA RC & DIAMOND DRILLING UPDATE

COPPER - GOLD – SILVER - LEAD

TechGen Metals Limited (“TechGen” or the “Company”) is pleased to provide an update on the RC and diamond drilling program at the Mt Boggola Project in Western Australia. Drilling commenced at the MB1 target and the first drill hole, MBDD001, has now been completed at a depth of 225 metres. The second drill hole, also at the MB1 target, is currently underway.

The Mt Boggola Project is located in the Proterozoic-aged Ashburton and Edmund Basins in Western Australia. The project is located 60 km south of Paraburdoo on Exploration Licences E08/2996, E08/3269, E08/3728 and E08/3830 covering a combined area of 458 km².

STRATEGIC HIGHLIGHTS

- **The first drill hole into the MB1 target at Mt Boggola, MBDD001, has intersected copper carbonate (malachite) and visible sulphides (pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena & chalcopyrite) confirming that the IP chargeability target is mineralised.**
- **RC samples & drill core from completed drill hole MBDD001 is currently being freighted to Perth for detailed logging, cutting and assaying.**
- **Newcrest drill hole PB4 was previously drilled from the same collar location as MBDD001 but ended at 50m. Hole PB4 intersected 2m @ 1.58% Cu & 0.48g/t Au from 8 - 10m and 6m @ 1.26% Pb from 32 - 38m.**
- **Drill hole MBDD001 was completed at a depth of 225.6 metres.**
- **The second drill hole at the MB1 target is currently underway with a planned end of hole depth of 400 metres.**

TechGen’s Managing Director, Ashley Hood, commented: *“I am extremely happy with our drilling and technical teams progress at Mt Boggola to date. The first drill hole has intersected copper carbonate in the RC pre-collar and varying widths of visible sulphides in the diamond core. A second drill hole is now underway at the same MB1 target area although testing it from a different location and at a different drill hole orientation. The Company looks forward to updating the market as drilling continues.”*



Photo 1: Select core with visible chalcopyrite blebs in quartz veining at 183.6m MBDD001



Photo 2 & 3: Additional Select photos of pyritic quartz breccia and quartz veining.

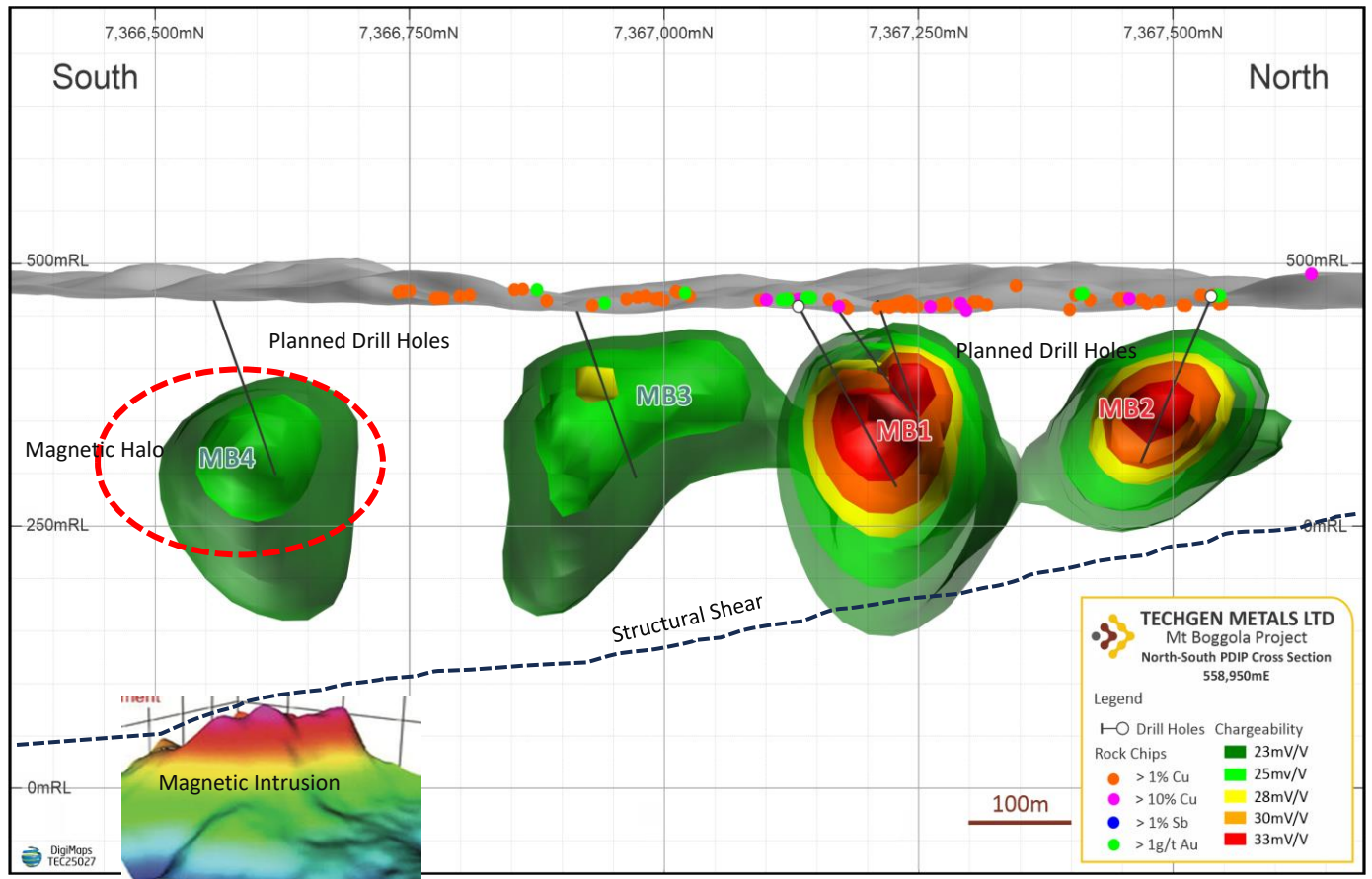


Figure 1: Section view of IP chargeability targets, rock chips and planned drill holes.



Drilling operations are currently underway at the Mt Boggola Project in Western Australia where the Company has identified 4 high-priority targets. Targets MB1 - MB4 all have strong induced polarisation (IP) chargeability whilst target MB4 is also coincident with an interpreted magnetic intrusion (Figure 1). Surface soil Cu-As-Au-Pb anomalism and high-grade Cu, Au, Sb & Pb rock chips are present throughout the target areas along with widespread malachite occurrences lending support to the prospectivity of the IP targets to represent mineralisation (Figure 2). The magnetic intrusion at MB4 may be a possible source for mineralisation in the area.

The first drill hole, MBDD001, has now been completed at target MB1 and consisted of a reverse circulation (RC) pre-collar which was drilled to a depth of 90 metres. Diamond core drilling then continued the hole from 90 metres to an end of hole depth of 225.6 metres. The RC pre-collar has been sampled throughout the entire 90 metre length. Drill core is currently being freighted to Perth for detailed geological and structural logging, cutting, sampling and assaying. A summary geological log has been completed onsite and is given in Table 1 with drill hole collar locations, dip and azimuths given in Table 2. The Company has no assay data from hole MBDD001 and the visual estimates have been made by the geologists onsite.

Hole MBDD001 intersected a sequence of interbedded sedimentary rocks dominated by siltstone and shale with minor conglomerate. The hole contains quartz veins and quartz-carbonate veins ranging from a few millimetres in thickness up to 1.34 metres in thickness. Malachite has been intercepted in the RC pre-collar between 9 - 15 metres and 17 - 18 metres downhole. Sulphide minerals pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena and chalcopyrite, have been logged in the diamond core with pyrite also logged from 80 metres in the RC pre-collar. Pyrite is largely present disseminated within the siltstones and shales or along fracture planes in the drill core. Blebby arsenopyrite has been noted in only minor amounts in units of shale. Galena occurs disseminated with pyrite and/or chalcopyrite in shales and also with chalcopyrite in quartz-carbonate veins. Chalcopyrite occurs as minor blebs up to 2.5cm wide in quartz-carbonate veins, disseminated with pyrite and also disseminated with pyrite and galena in shale units. All assay results are pending for hole MBDD001.

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). 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.

The second drill hole, MBDD002, also at target MB1 is currently underway and the Company looks forward to providing further updates as drilling continues.



Table 1. Summary geological log of drill hole MBDD001, MB1 target, Mt Boggola Project.

From (m)	To (m)	Weathering Intensity	Lithology	Alteration	Mineralisation Estimate (%)
0	9	Moderate	Siltstone		
9	15	Moderate	Siltstone / Chert	Limonite	Malachite (3%)
15	17	Moderate	Siltstone	Chlorite	
17	18	Moderate	Siltstone / Quartz Veining		Malachite (3%)
18	80	Fresh	Siltstone	Chlorite	
80	90	Fresh	Siltstone / Chert	Chlorite / Silica	Pyrite (Trace - 3%)
90	100.1	Fresh	Conglomerate	Silica	
100.1	103.9	Fresh	Siltstone	Silica	
103.9	104.4	Fresh	Quartz Veining / Siltstone	Silica	Chalcopyrite (4%), Pyrite (2%)
104.4	120.4	Fresh	Siltstone	Silica	Pyrite (Trace - 3%), Galena (Trace), Chalcopyrite (Trace)
120.4	144.2	Fresh	Siltstone	Silica	Pyrite (1 - 4%), Galena (Trace)
144.2	157.8	Fresh	Siltstone / Shale	Silica	Chalcopyrite (Trace)
157.8	177.6	Fresh	Shale / Siltstone / Veining	Silica	Pyrite (Trace - 5%), Galena (Trace - 4%), Chalcopyrite (Trace - 5%)
177.6	179.6	Fresh	Quartz Veining / Siltstone	Silica	Chalcopyrite (1 - 5%), Pyrite (2%)
179.6	192.6	Fresh	Shale / Siltstone	Silica	Pyrite (3%), Chalcopyrite (Trace)
192.6	225	Fresh	Shale / Siltstone	Silica	Pyrite (3 - 5%), Chalcopyrite (Trace - 2%)
225	255.6	Fresh	Shale / Siltstone	Silica	Pyrite (1 - 5%), Chalcopyrite (Trace)

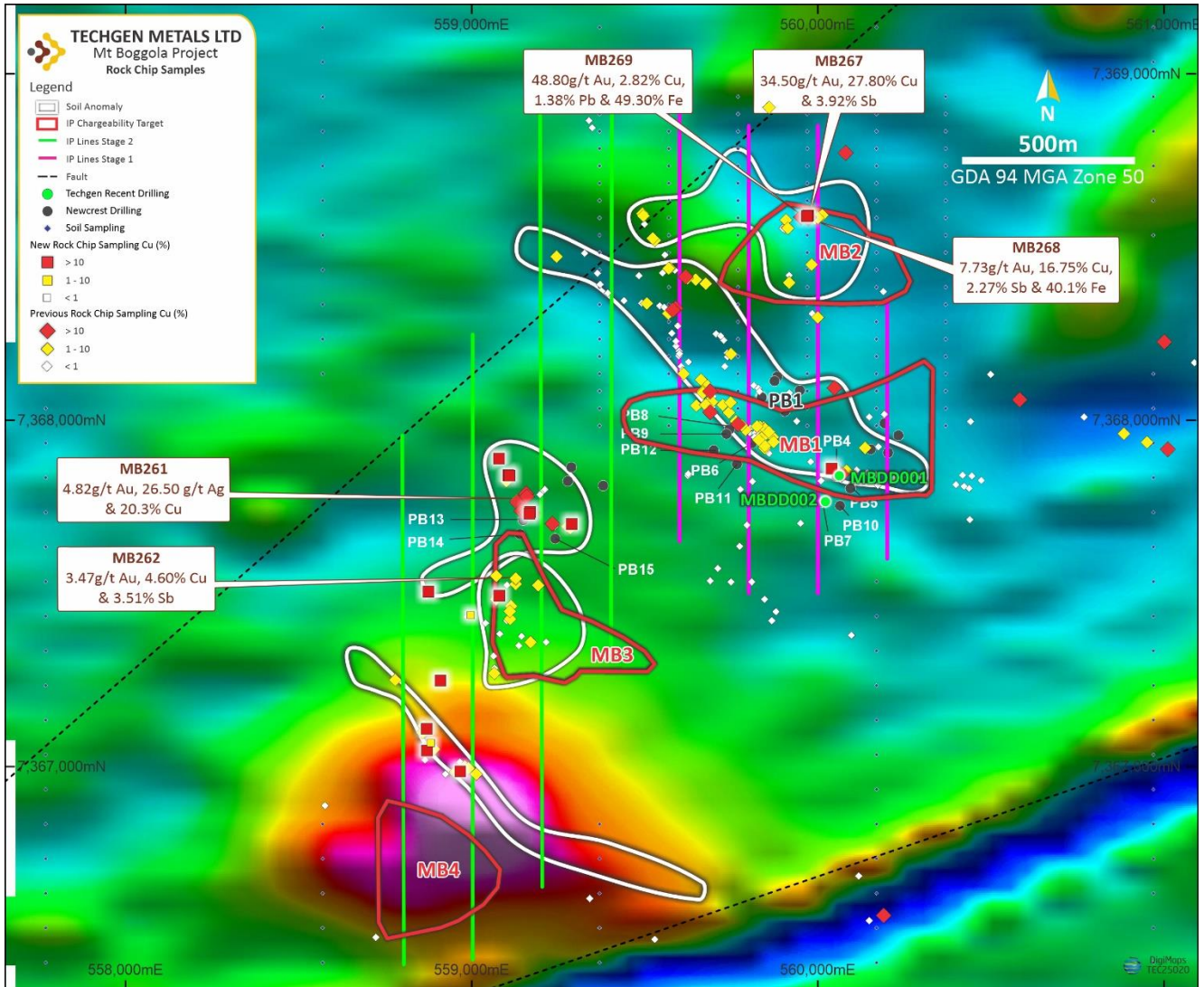


Figure 2: MB1-MB4 IP Targets, soils, rock chips & completed drilling on magnetics.

Table 2. Drill hole collar locations of newly completed & currently underway holes.

Hole No.	Easting	Northing	Grid	Azimuth	Dip	End Of Hole (m)	Comments
MBDD001	560054	7367838	GDA94_Z50	330	-60	255	RC pre-collar to 90m.
MBDD002	560014	7367763	GDA94_Z50	25	-60	Ongoing	RC pre-collar to 92m. Diamond drilling underway.

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, NT and 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, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling detailed in this report is RC & diamond drilling. RC pre-collars have been composite scoop sampled. Drill core has not been sampled at this stage. Previous work considered to be done to industry standard.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling mentioned is Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond drilling (HQ and NQ size).
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery has been estimated during logging.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling has been logged onsite with a detailed geological and structural log to be completed in Perth
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For RC pre-collar the entire length was sampled. Drill core has not been sampled to date.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assays discussed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assays discussed.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample spacing is deemed appropriate to test the IP target areas. Data spacing is deemed insufficient to establish geological and grade continuity to establish a mineral resource estimate. No assays discussed.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of the 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.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assays discussed.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mt Boggola Project comprises Exploration Licences, namely E08/2996, E08/3269, E08/3728 & E08/3830. The licences cover an area of 458km² owned 100% by TechGen. The Project lies on the Mt Vernon and Mininner Pastoral Leases 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 Gobawarra claim (WC2016/004).
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project areas are located within the Ashburton Basin and Edmund Basin which forms the northern part of the Capricorn Orogen.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location of all drillholes is shown in a diagram in the main body of the Report. All hole collar locations, depths, azimuths and dips are tabulated. • No information has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No assays discussed. • No metal equivalent values are currently being used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable diagrams, photos and tables have been included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All available data is discussed.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All meaningful and material exploration data has been discussed and no new exploration data is known.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future work at the Mt Boggola Project is likely to include drilling.