TECHGEN METALS LIMITED

ASX Announcement | ASX: TG1

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AIRBORNE MAGNETICS IDENTIFIES ADDITIONAL PRIORITY TARGETS AT DALGARANGA

TechGen Metals Limited ("**TechGen**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update from the Dalgaranga Gold Project located 475km northeast of Perth and 55km northwest of Mount Magnet in Western Australia. The project consists of Exploration Licences, E59/3024, E59/3059 & E59/3064, adjoining and along strike of Ramelius Resources' Dalgaranga Gold Project (2.97Moz @ 5.61g/t Au; Figures 1 & 2). The licences are located just 8km from Ramelius Resources' Dalgaranga processing plant, within a proven gold-producing corridor that has seen limited modern exploration beyond the known major deposits, clearly demonstrates localised infrastructure opportunities.

Metric	***Status***
Ownership	100% TechGen (all three tenements)
Project Status	Approvals Process
Priority Targets	Armstrong Pit, Western Reefs Au & TG1 Au/As
Next Catalyst	Heritage Approvals
Additional Catalyst	Project Granting & Heritage Surveys Booked
Key Geological Support	Magnetic Models, Major Structure & Geochemistry

STRATEGIC HIGHLIGHTS

- **New Priority Targets Identified:** Interpretation of recently flown Airborne Magnetic & Radiometric data has identified five new Priority 1 Gold Targets within the project area. The T1 – T4 targets are in the northern project area, and the T7 target is in the southern project area. Priority Target T3 is coincident with highly anomalous arsenic and gold soil and rock chip anomalism. Priority Target T4 is in close proximity to a previous area of soil gold anomalism identified by Western Reefs Limited in 1997.
- **Multiple Priority Targets Remain Undrilled:** None of these newly identified Airborne Magnetic priority 1 targets (T1 – T4 & T7) have previously been drill tested. In addition, priority targets have also previously been identified by the Company at the Armstrong Prospect, which returned high-grade gold rock chips from small scale gold workings. The Armstrong Prospect along with the T1-T3 and T7 targets occur along the Karbah Shear Zone, a regionally significant structure that hosts the Dalgaranga Gold Project (Ramelius Resources – 2.97Moz @ 5.6g/t Au) as well as the Big Bell Gold Mine (Westgold Resources – 2.6Moz @ 1.7g/t Au).
- **The Armstrong Prospect:** Previous rock chip sampling by the Company of dominantly quartz vein and wall rock material from the Armstrong Prospect workings returned high-grade gold results including **39.3g/t**, **25.8g/t**, **12.0g/t**, **8.89g/t**, **7.85g/t** & **5.57g/t gold**. The Armstong pit was a trial pit by WMC in 1986 and is approximately 60m long x 4m wide x up to 5m deep, with a recorded historic production of 107 tonnes @ 2.5g/t Au from quartz vein material, the pit and project have never been drill tested.
- **T3 / Arsenic-Gold Anomaly:** Located approximately 1.4km northeast of Armstrong quartz-iron vein material sampled previously by the Company has returned anomalous arsenic and gold results including 7.3% As & 0.458g/t Au, 1.94% As & 1.235g/t Au and 1.79% As and 1.12% As.

TechGen's Managing Director, Ashley Hood, commented: *"Our Dalgaranga tenement package basically bookends Ramelius Resources Dalgaranga Mine site, until very recently the mine has historically produced at around the 1gram per tonne mark, that was until the very recent high-grade lodes discovered* (Never-Never, Pepper and Freak lodes).

With the historically low-grade production at Dalgaranaa may somewhat explain why the broader region has been grossly under explored, until now. We're delighted to be able to add an additional five new magnetic targets to the already untested Armstong Pit (WMC 1986), the historic Western Reefs gold in soil anomaly and the Company's recent gold and arsenic anomaly that straddles the Karbah Shear, all to be drill tested hopefully late in the year depending on Heritage approvals. The Company is expediting the process to the best as it possibly can"

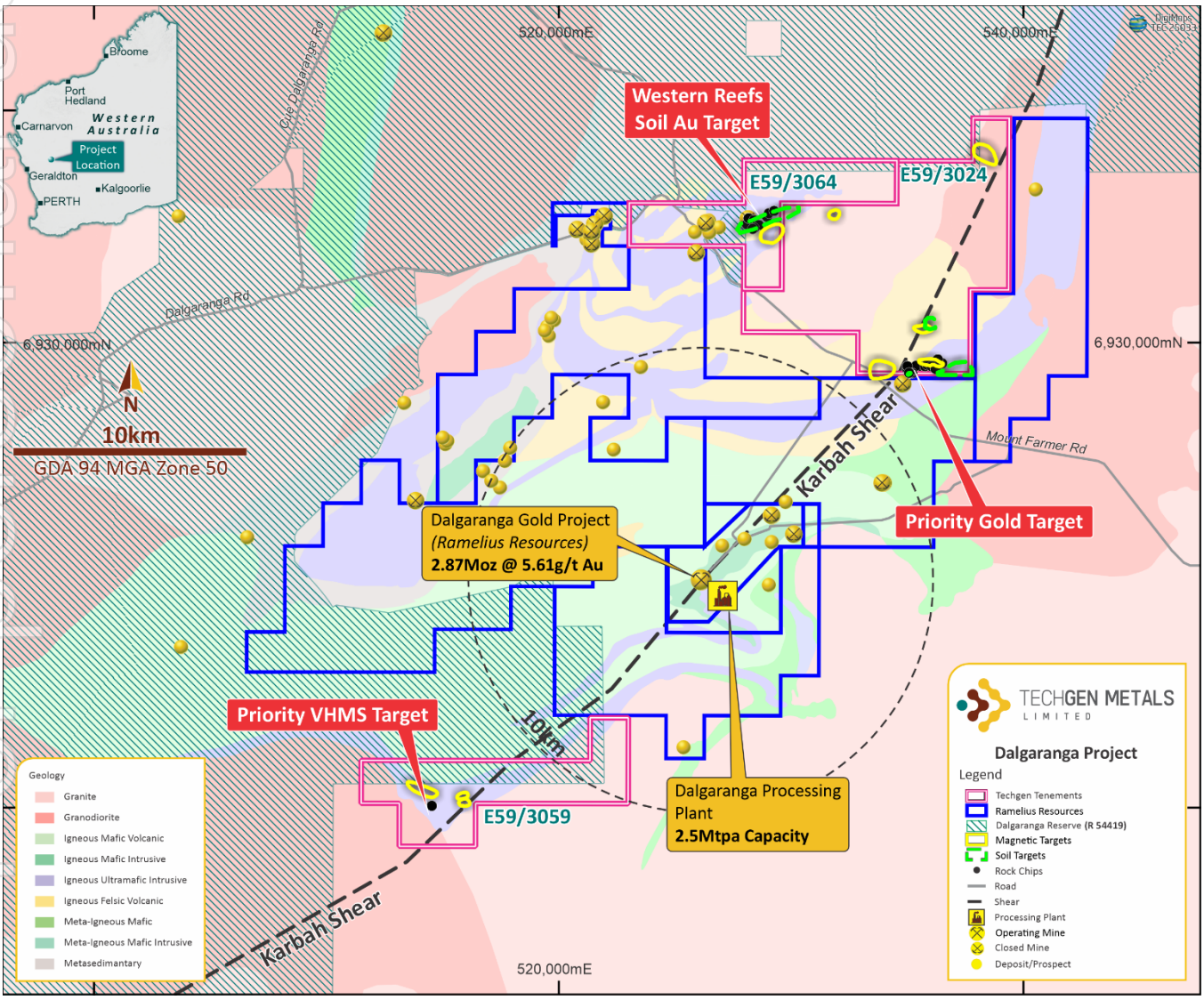


Figure 1: The Dalgaranga Gold Project over geology.

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The Dalgaranga Gold Project is located in the Archean Dalgaranga Greenstone Belt and adjoins Ramelius Resources Dalgaranga Gold Project on the northeast and southwest sides (Figures 1). The Never Never and Pepper Lode gold discoveries, which form part of Ramelius's Dalgaranga Gold Project, were made by Spartan Resources and are two of the highest grade +500,000oz Au discoveries made in Western Australia in recent times.

A detailed airborne magnetic & radiometric survey was completed at 100m line spacings across the project area in June 2026. Detailed interpretation and targeting studies completed on the survey data has now been received identifying 9 targets for further work (Table 1; Figures 2 & 3). Targets T1 – T6 are in the northern project area and Targets T7 – T9 in the southern project area.

Five of the newly identified targets are considered Priority 1 targets (T1 – T4 & T7). 3D inversion modelling of these priority targets is continuing.

The Company is hoping to commence drill testing of target areas at the Dalgaranga Project before the end of Q4 this year with a combination of Aircore and RC drilling. All targets identified to date are 100% within the Company's tenements and well outside any overlapping proposed reserves/parks.

Table 1: Targets identified from Airborne Magnetics survey data at the Dalgaranga Gold Project.

Target	Description	Priority
T1	**Discrete/complex magnetic zone, possible magnetic remanence, structural complexity, just west of Armstrong Au pit area.**	**1**
T2	**Discrete remanent magnetic unit, structural complexity. Just to the north of Armstrong Au pit.**	**1**
T3	**Discrete remanent magnetic unit, structural complexity, overlapping and coincident to arsenic & gold geochemical anomalism.**	**1**
T4	**Zone of structural complexity/dilational zone potentially from a Au perspective, just south of the Western Reefs Au soil anomalism.**	**1**
T5	**Discrete remanent magnetic unit, structural complexity, just east of the Western Reefs Au soil anomalism.**	**2**
T6	**Zone of structural complexity/dilational zone potentially from a Au perspective.**	**2**
T7	**Zone of structural complexity/dilational zone potentially from a Au perspective, partially coincident with VMS & Au in soil target area.**	**1**
T8	**Discrete magnetic high, multiple faults/fault bound E and W, just east of VMS soil target area/anomalism.**	**2**
T9	**Discrete magnetic high, multiple faults/fault bound E and W, just east of VMS soil target area/anomalism.**	**2**

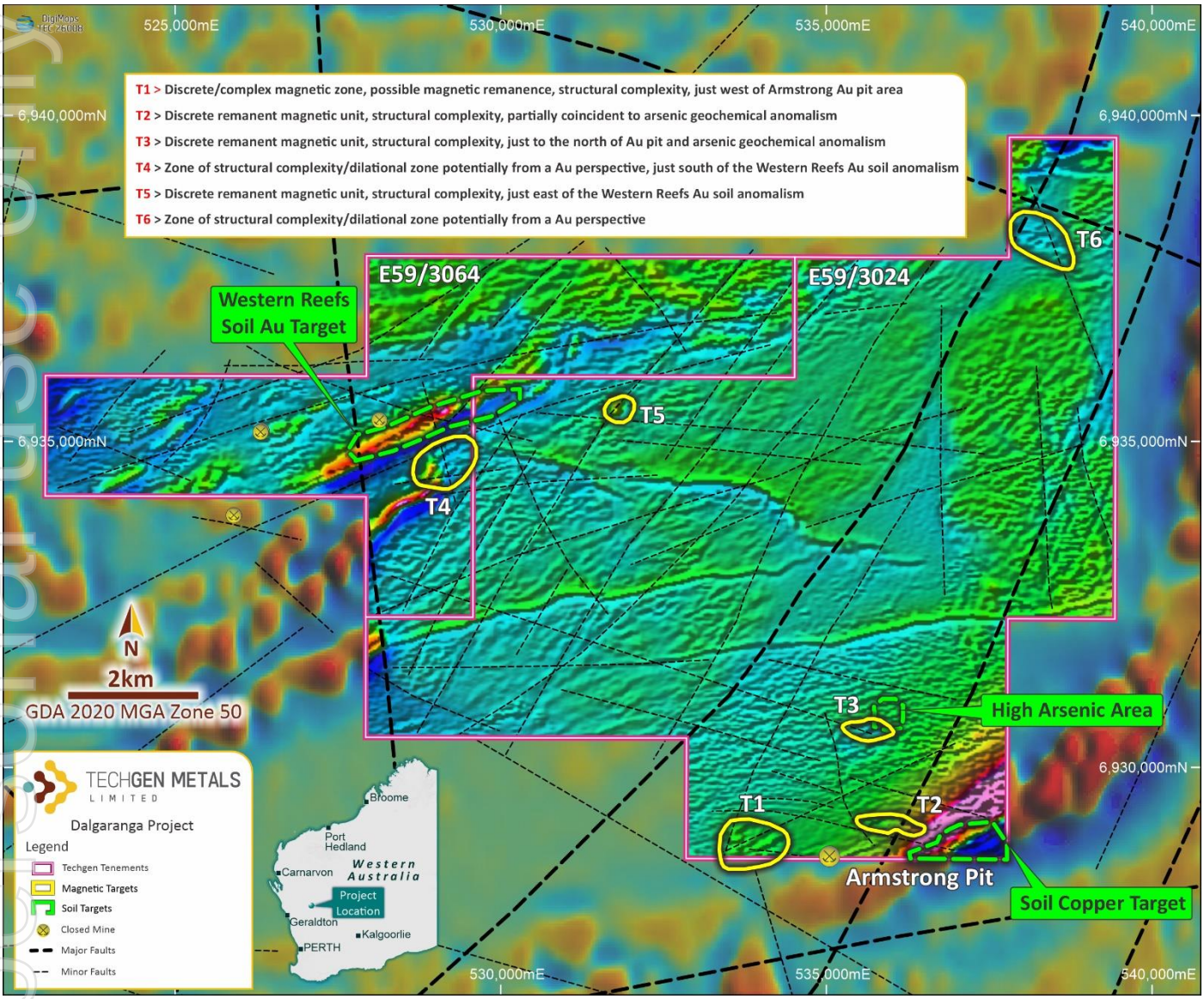


Figure 2: Target areas at the Dalgaranga Gold Project (Northern Area).

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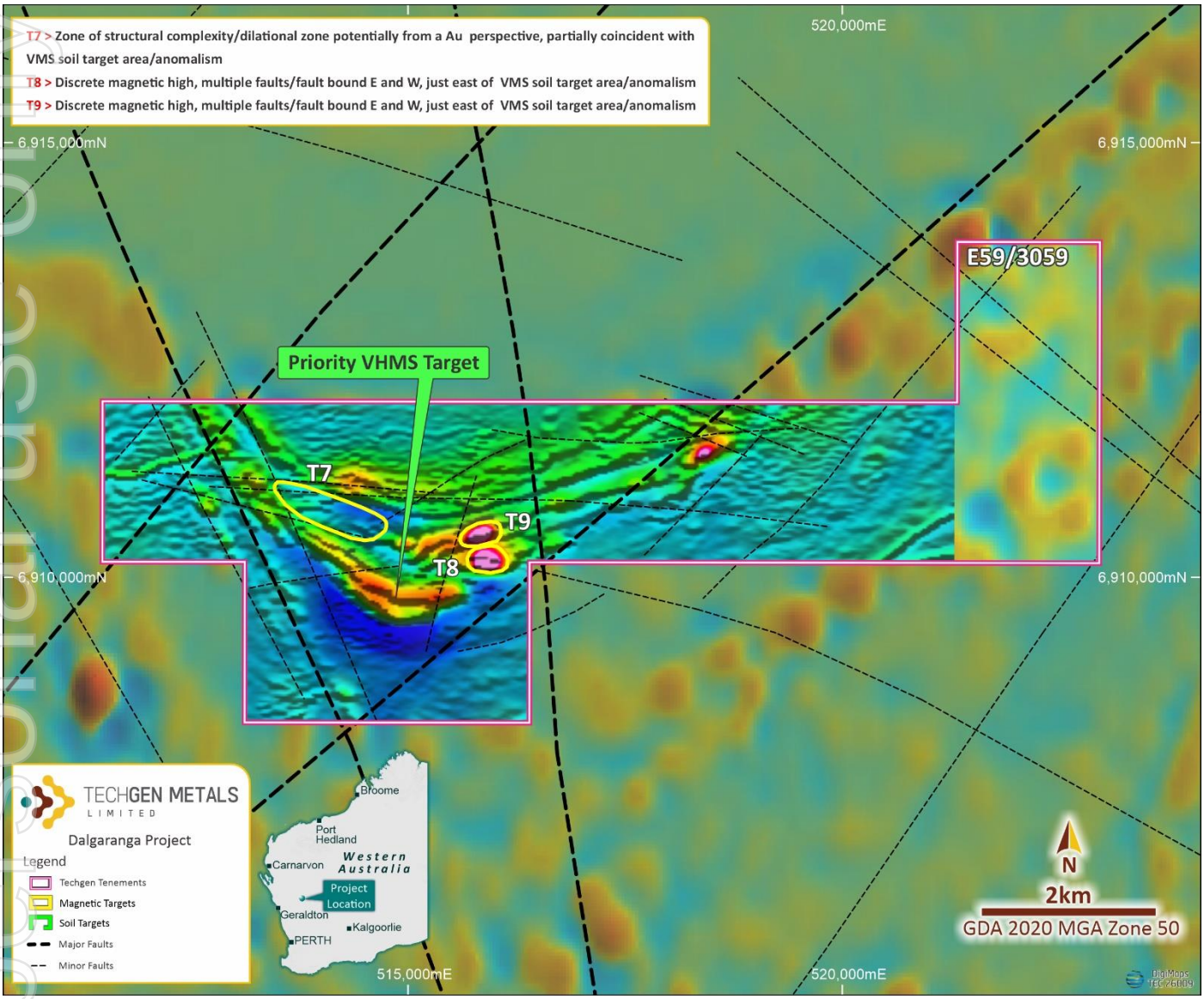


Figure 3: Target areas at the Dalgaranga Gold Project (Southern Area).

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Annual Technical Report, Prospecting Licence 59/569 "Armstrong" Mt Magnet Area. 26 October 1987 to 6 September 1988. Western Mining Corporation Limited (WAMEX A26845).

Rose, W., 2000. Dalgaranga Northwest to Western Queen, Western Australia. Period covered 16th December 1993 to 6th April 1999. Western Reefs Limited, W. Richmond, WRF Securities Limited (WAMEX A58274).

RMS ASX Announcement "Precious Metals Summit presentation" – 9/09/2025.

RMS ASX Announcement "Ramelius Completes Acquisition of Spartan" – 31/07/2025.

RMS ASX Announcement "Transformational Combination of Ramelius and Spartan" – 17/03/2025.

TG1 ASX Announcement "Historical Gold Mine, Armstrong, Discovered" – 27/11/2025.

TG1 ASX announcement "High Grade Gold Returned from Armstrong Pit" – 3/12/2025.

TG1 ASX announcement "New Gold and VHMS Targets at Dalgaranga" – 20/04/2026.

TG1 ASX announcement "Western Reefs Gold Target – Dalgaranga Project" – 19/05/2026.

TG1 ASX announcement "June Quarterly Activities Report/Appendix 5B Cashflow Report" – 31/07/2026.

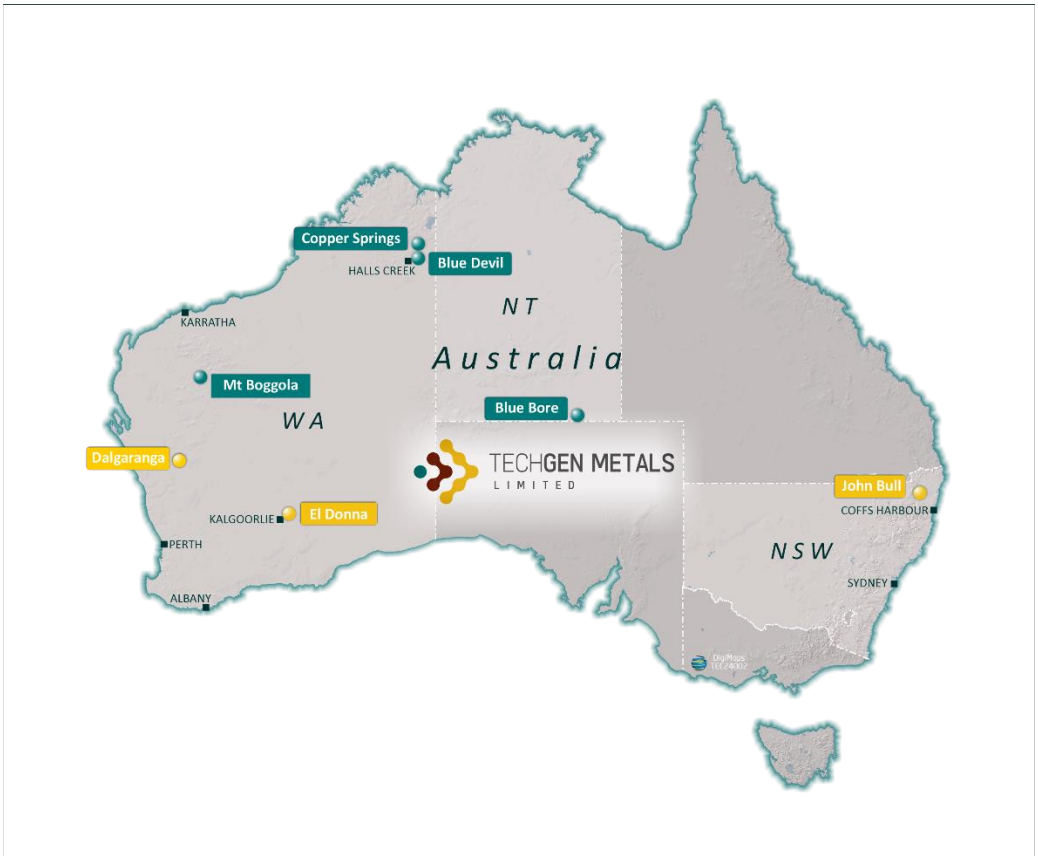
Watkins, K. P., Tyler, I. M. & Hickman, A. H., 1987. Cue, Western Australia. 1:250,000 Geological Series - Explanatory Notes. Geological Survey of Western Australia.

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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, the 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.

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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).

For further information, please contact:

Mr Ashley Hood, Managing Director
P: +61 (08) 9481 0389
E: admin@techgenmetals.com.au
W: www.techgenmetals.com.au

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.*	Western Reefs soil sampling • Minus 2.5mm material sampled from 40mm deep then sieved. • Soil samples were submitted to Genalysis Laboratories in Perth for assay by B/ETA.. • Rock chip samples are 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 and Fire Assay (Au-AA24, Au-GRA22, ME-ICP61 & As-OG62). • The laboratory uses 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.*	• Unknown for Western Reefs soil samples. • 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.*	• Western Reefs soil sample sizes unknown. • The soil samples were collected on a grid pattern. • The rock samples were taken from outcrop areas in the field. • No compositing of samples was undertaken. • The soil and rock chip samples were placed in pre-numbered bags and submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth. • Sample preparation involved drying and pulverising of the whole sample. • 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.*	Western Reefs soil sampling • The samples were delivered to Genalysis Laboratories in Perth.. • Soil samples were assayed by B/ETA technique. • The assaying and laboratory procedures used are considered appropriate for the material tested. TechGen Metals rock chip sampling • The samples were delivered to ALS Laboratories in Perth. • Samples were crushed and pulverised. • Rock chip samples were assayed for Au by Fire assay and multi-elements by ICP following a four acid digest (Au-AA24, Au-GRA22, ME-ICP61 & As-OG62). • 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.
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.*	• Western Reefs soil sample coordinates were recorded in AMG84 grid system. • Rock chip sample coordinates were taken from a Garmin hand held GPS unit. • The grid system used is GDA94/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.*	• Western Reefs soil sampling in the current project area was along North – South lines mostly at 400m or 300m line spacings with samples at 40m spacings. • Data density is appropriately indicated in the announcement on location plans. • Rock chip sampling of outcrops and waste dump material was undertaken at varying locations across the project. • 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.*	• Western reefs soil sampling was completed over a grid pattern. • 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.*	• Western Reefs samples were assayed at Genalysis Laboratories in Perth. No information about sample security is given in historic reporting. • Rock 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.

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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.*	• Dalgaranga Project is on exploration licence applications E59/3024, E59/305925 & E59/3064. • The Native Title Claimant Group in the project area is the Wajarri Yamatji Aboriginal Corporation (WAD6033/1998). • Parts of the project area sit within the "Dalgaranga A Class Reserve" and it is unlikely that exploration will be able to be undertaken in these areas.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Project area has been explored since the 1960's although only minor work is recorded in the current project area. The area has often been held as part of much larger tenement packages with work focussed elsewhere. • Companies who have explored the area include Amax Exploration (Australia) & Consolidated Goldfields Australia in 1968 looking for base metals, BHP from 1969 – 1973 looking for base metals, Samantha Mines NL & Amax Exploration in JV in 1976, Carpentaria Exploration in 1975 – 1983 looking for base metals and CRA Exploration from 1983 – 1991. • Mr Kevin Seivwright and Western Mining Corporation undertook work in the Armstrong Prospect area which included the mining of 107tonnes @ 2.5g/t Au from the Armstrong Pit, limited rock chip sampling and limited soil sampling immediate to the Armstrong Prospect area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Projects located in the Archean Dalgaranga Greenstone Belt in the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. • Rock units include mafic, ultramafic and felsic volcanics along with internal and external granitoids. • Project is targeting gold mineralisation although is also considered prospective for VMS base metal and pegmatite hosted Li-Ta.

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*	• No data aggregation for samples.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	stated.	
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 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 ongoing ground EM, airborne magnetics and drilling.

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