ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RELEASED 17 JANUARY 2024

TGMETALS

Lithium Drilling Recommences At Burmeister

Highlights

- **RC and Diamond drilling has recommenced on the Burmeister Lithium prospect at Lake Johnston**
- **Current program to target up-dip extensions of known mineralisation**
- **Final results from the 2023 drilling have been received**
- **New assays provide the best drill interval to date – 17.1m @ 1.66% Li_2O**
- **Initial mineralogy analysis shows spodumene is the dominant lithium mineral (~90%) – with up to 36% spodumene mineral content in the core tested**
- **Drilling approvals for the Jaegermeister lithium prospect are underway**

TG Metals Limited (**TG Metals** or the **Company**) (ASX:TG6) is pleased to provide this update on exploration drilling activities at the Burmeister prospect at the Lake Johnston Li-Ni-Au Project (Figure 1).

2024 Drill Program underway

The next phase of drilling has now commenced on site at the Burmeister Lithium discovery with one RC drill rig and one diamond drill core (DD) drill rig. The DD rig has been employed first up on core tail extensions to select drillholes testing for lithium pegmatites beneath those previously intercepted in the RC drillholes. Further RC drilling has been designed to intercept lithium pegmatites up dip from deeper intercepts and along strike, testing for continuity. In addition, some DD core will be targeted between shallow intercepts for metallurgical samples. The program has been designed to include up to 6,000m of combined RC and DD drilling and is expected to take up to six weeks to complete. The drilling program will run concurrently with soil sample infill and extensional sampling over the Jaegermeister prospect and other lithium targets.

Lithium Drilling

The final assays from the 2023 drilling campaign at the Burmeister lithium discovery have been received. The drilling continues to intersect spodumene bearing pegmatites with high Li_2O grades. Better results (provided in detail in Table A and Table B) include -

- **17.8m @ 1.66% Li_2O from 203.7m**
  - including 2m @ 2.18% Li_2O from 207.5m and 2m @ 2.18% Li_2O from 215.6m
- **4.0m @ 1.21% Li_2O from 201m**

TG Metals CEO, Mr. David Selfe stated;

"These final results from the 2023 drilling further cements Burmeister as a significant high grade spodumene lithium discovery. It is still early days with only 22 holes drilled into such a large mineralised system and each round of drilling results improves our understanding. An initial analysis of the mineralogy has provided particularly encouraging results showing that spodumene is the dominant lithium mineral in the Burmeister pegmatites and the dominant mineral in the pegmatite itself. This bodes well for simple mineral processing which will be investigated as we build up core samples for our first round of metallurgical tests scheduled for February. The current round of drilling, just commenced, will target up-dip of known mineralisation and extensions along strike in preparation for the resource drillout phase later in Q2 2024. Meanwhile we continue to progress with permitting for first drilling at the promising Jaegermeister prospect and other targets within our Lake Johnston tenements.

Table A – Significant RC and DD drilling pegmatite intercepts >0.5% Li_2O, downhole widths are approximate to true widths.

Hole ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Intercept (m)	Li_2O%	Drill Type
TGRC0026	100.00	103.00	**3.0**	1.15	RC
Including	102.00	103.00	2.0	1.43	RC
TGRC0028	146.00	149.00	**3.0**	0.55	RC
TGRC0028	209.00	214.00	**5.0**	0.96	RC
Including	210.00	212.00	2.0	1.34	RC
TGRC0029	130.00	133.00	**3.0**	1.13	RC
Including	131.00	133.00	2.0	1.33	RC
TGRC0029	201.00	205.00	**4.0**	1.21	RC
Including	202.00	205.00	3.0	1.38	RC
TGRCD0024	171.60	175.20	**3.60**	1.11	DD
TGRCD0024	203.70	220.80	**17.10**	1.66	DD
Including	207.50	209.50	2.00	2.18	DD
Including	215.60	218.70	3.10	2.18	DD

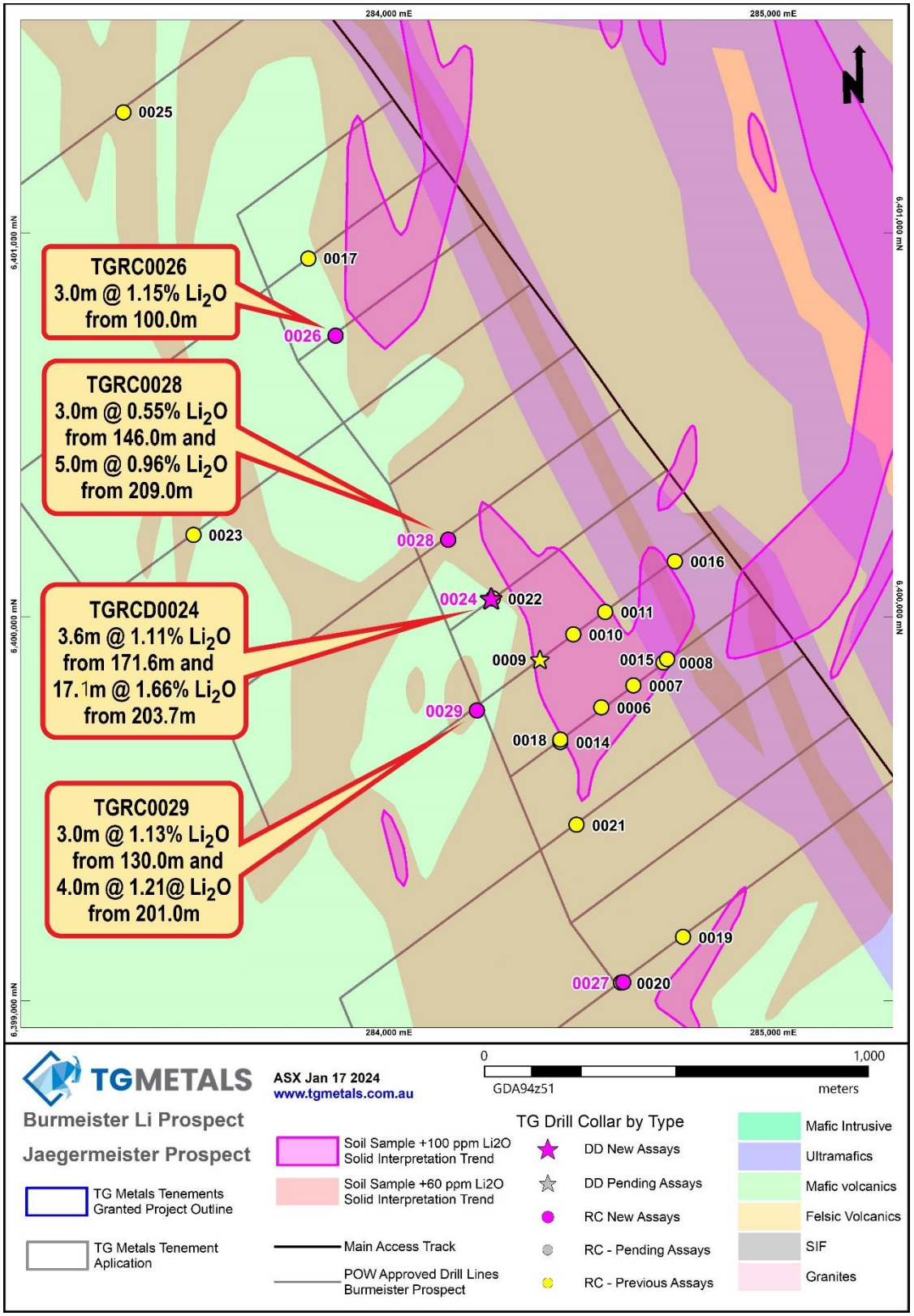

Figure 1 – Burmeister lithium pegmatite drilling showing 60ppm LiO_2 soil grade contour with RC and diamond drilling, major structures and simplified geology Datum: AMG Zone 51 (GDA94).

Pegmatite Intercepts

The final results have been received for the RC (reverse circulation percussion) and DD drilling program completed in 2023. As detailed in the ASX announcement of 12 December 2023, this round of drilling was designed to test dip and extensions of the discovery holes within the Burmeister lithium soil anomaly, now 2.6km in strike length and remaining open to the north and south.

These results are for three (3) RC holes and one (1) DD tail completed. Full results are included in Table B. A location plan of the drillholes reported is in Figure 1 and cross sections in Figures 5 and 6.

Multiple stacked, shallow-dipping, relatively flat pegmatites were again intercepted in this drilling with the northern half of the drilling showing pegmatites higher up in the profile than anticipated given they were collared on the western and down dip side of the soil anomaly. This adds a new perspective to the orientations of the pegmatites observed and adds to the upper prospectivity of the Burmeister mineralized zone in the northern part of the soil anomaly.

The flat lying nature of the mineralisation is important as it is a favourable geometry for mining.

RC drillhole TGRC0029 was drilled to the west of Diamond core tail TGRCD0009 and intercepted two pegmatites separated by 68m vertically (Figure 3). This leads to a new pegmatite target below that previously defined by the first round of discovery drilling. We will now consider extending the previous RC holes with diamond core tails to intercept this lower pegmatite up dip.

Diamond Core Drillhole

RC drillhole TGRC0022 (assays reported ASX announcement 12 December 2023) was twinned with a diamond core hole TGRCD0024. The purpose of this drilling was to gather structural information on the thickest mineralised intercept drilled to date and to provide core sample for future metallurgical testwork. Three mineralized pegmatites were intercepted in TGRCD0024 however at the time of the release of this announcement the lower pegmatite assays had not yet been received by the Company. High grade +2% Li_2O sub-intercepts occur in both the RC and DD core twin displaying a relative consistency in grade distribution. Figures 2 and 3 below shows the drilled core with spodumene crystals visible and Li_2O assays highlighted. Full assays are shown in Table C.

Figure 2: Core from TGRCD0024 pegmatite interval 171.6m to 175.2m pegmatite with Li2O% assays

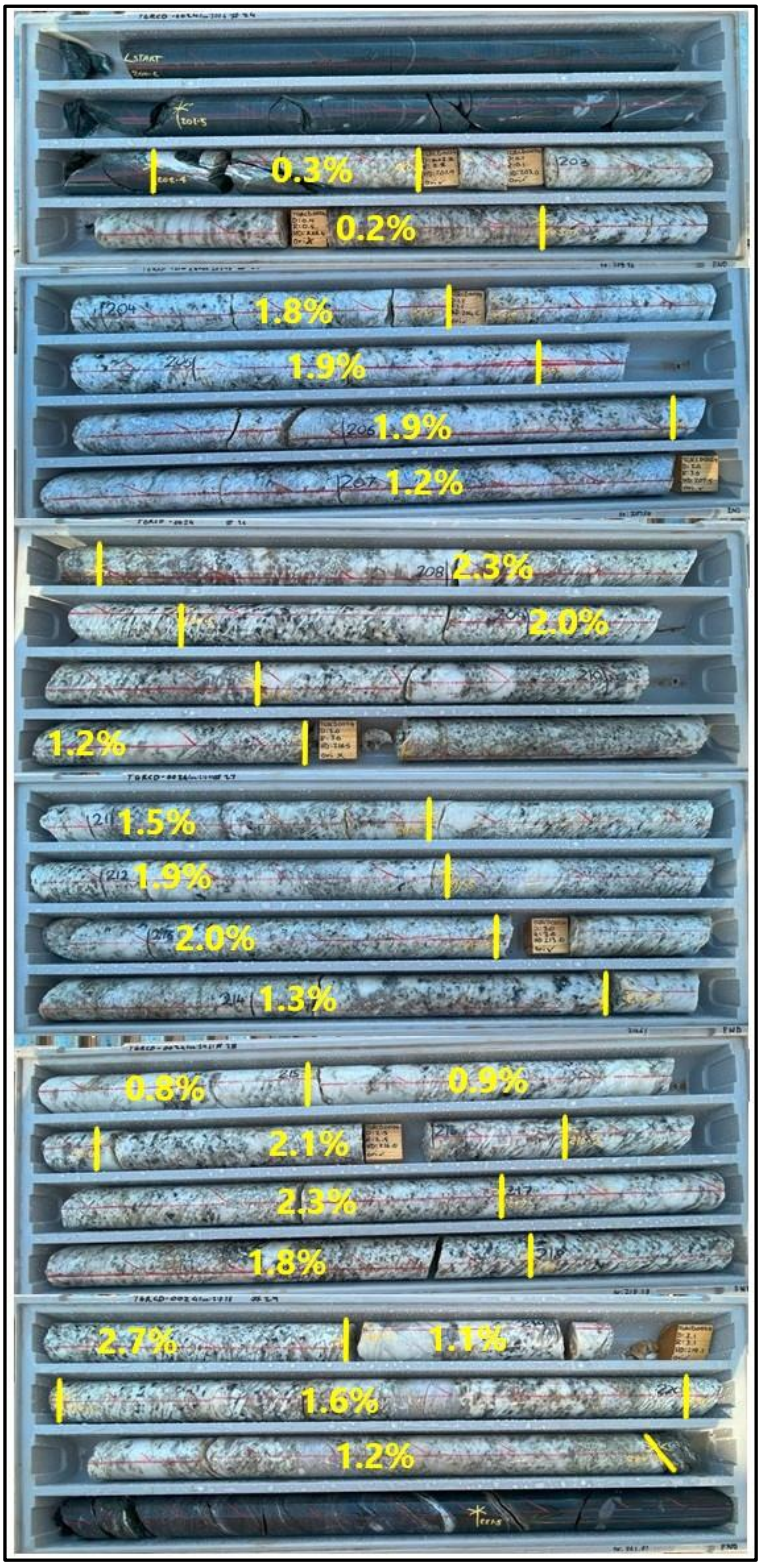

Figure 3: Drill core from TGRCD0024 pegmatite interval 203.7m to 221.5m with Li_2O% assays – typical of the Burmeister prospect, the entire pegmatite interval is mineralized.

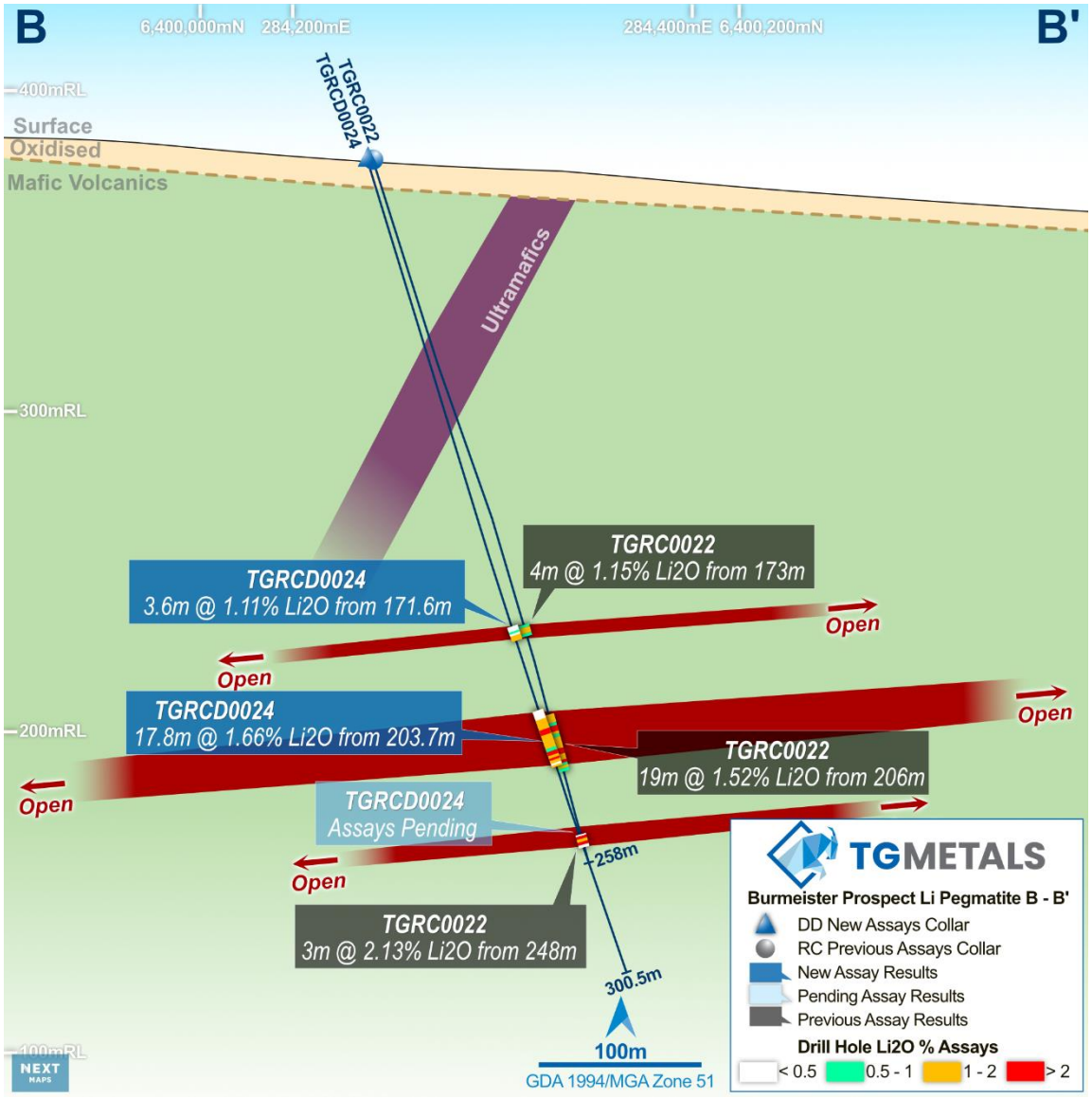

Figure 4 – Cross section TGRC0022 to TGRCD0024 showing lithium pegmatite intercepts in RC and twinned DD holes.

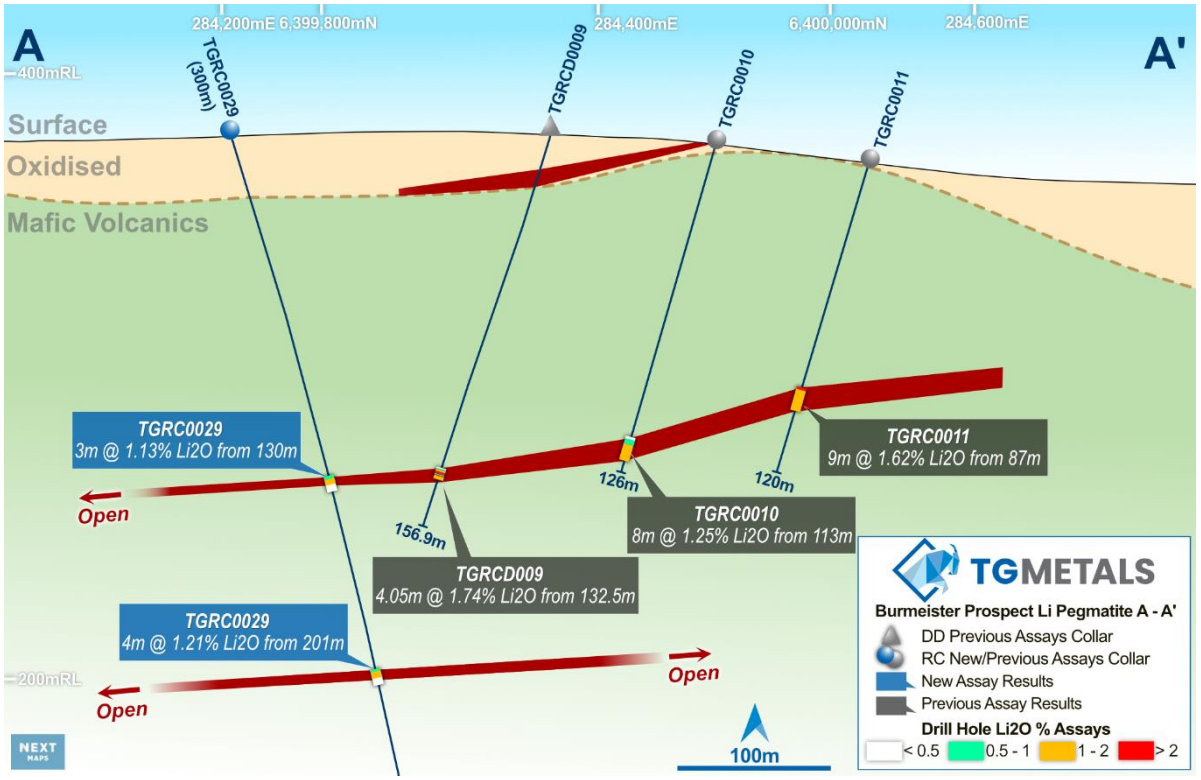

Figure 5 – Cross section TGRC0029 and previously drilled TGRC0009 to TGRC0011, showing lithium pegmatite intercepts

Mineralogy

Diamond core from TGRCD009 (134.2m to 134.4m depth) was selected for mineralogy analysis by micro-XRF and AMICS (Advanced Mineral Identification Classification Software) processing conducted by Portable Spectral Services. This section of core assayed 2.29% Li_2O in a larger sample interval 133.6m to 134.55m (ASX announcement 12 December 2023).

The analysis showed that the samples dominant mineral assemblage consists of spodumene-quartz-microcline-albite with minor accessory minerals zinnwaldite-columbite-pollucite-apatite. The mineralogy seen in this core sample bodes well for the application of simple mineral separation techniques in the metallurgical extraction of spodumene concentrates Figure 6 below shows the core sample with coloration by mineral type, demonstrating that about 36% of the pegmatite sample is spodumene.

The only two minerals in the pegmatite that contain lithium are spodumene and zinnwaldite, though the lithium content in zinnwaldite is highly variable from zero to up to 4% Li_2O whereas spodumene contains approximately 7% Li_2O and is the dominant species in the pegmatite.

Of the major minerals, quartz is next most abundant to spodumene and then the feldspars of microcline (containing rubidium) and albite.

Further tests mineralogy with micro-XRF and AMICS analysis and metallurgical testwork on drill core is to be conducted in February once the required sample sizes are obtained from the current round of drilling.

Mineral	Area%	Colour			
Spodumene	35.90		Pollucite	0.16	
Quartz	34.24		Apatite	0.14	
Microcline (Rb-Bearing)	19.23		Zircon	0.02	
Albite	5.17		Spessartine	0.02	
Zinnwaldite	4.83		Tapiolite	<0.01	
Columbite	0.27		Zn-Phase	<0.01	

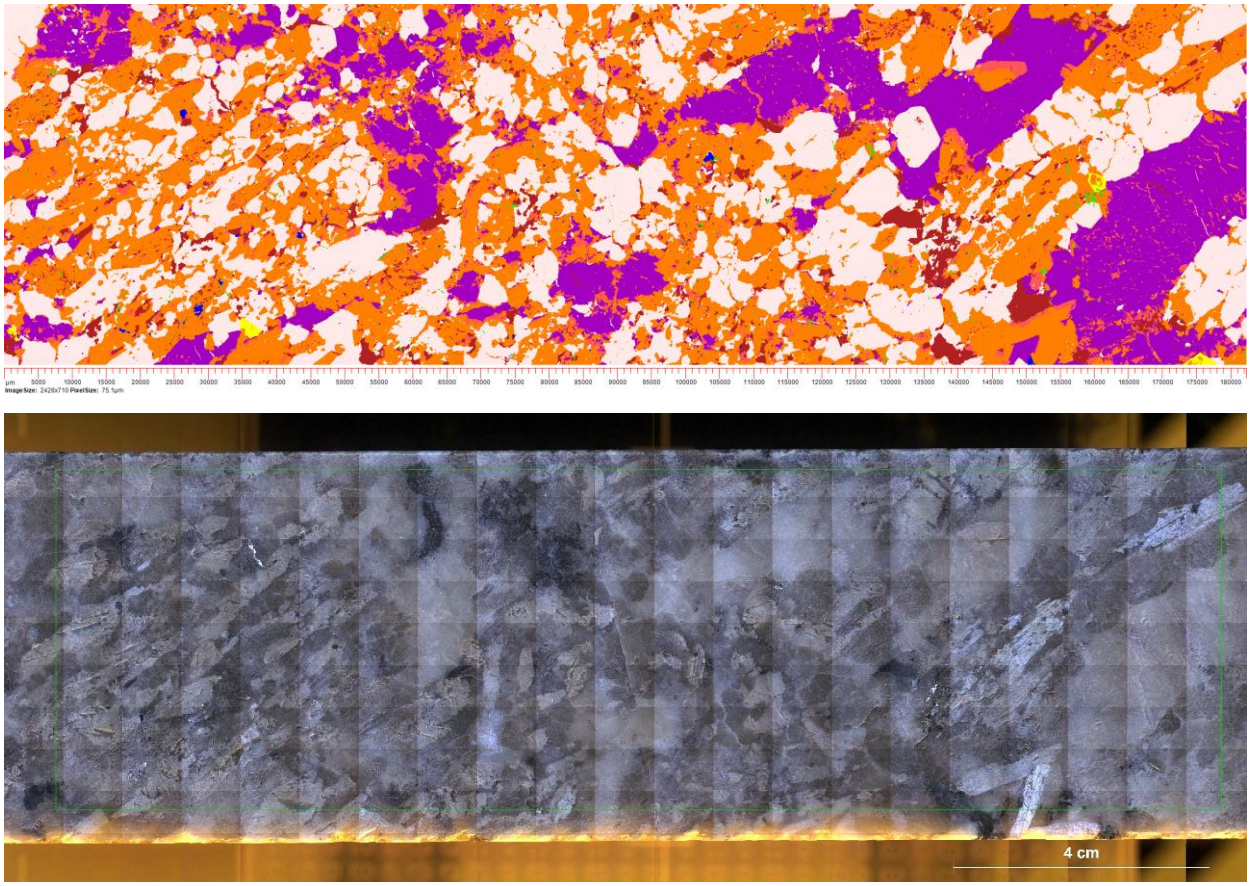

Figure 6 – Micro-XRF/AMICS mineralogy result on core from TGRCD0009, interval 134.2m to 134.4m (nominally 2.29% Li_2O). Lower image is a mosaic scan of the coloured image above

Next Steps

Drilling operations have recommenced with one RC drill rig and one diamond core rig remobilized to site. The current drill program will encompass up to 6000m of combined RC and DD core drilling on the Burmeister pegmatites with assay results to be reported on an ongoing basis.

Infill soil sampling will commence next week and is expected to take 3 – 4 weeks to complete, providing increased density of data over Jaegermeister and on extensional targets to the north and south of the current soil sampling database.

The approvals process for first drilling on the Jaegermeister lithium soil anomaly will continue with flora and fauna and aboriginal heritage surveys scheduled for Q1 2024.

Other Exploration Activities at Lake Johnston

Downhole TEM has been conducted on the nickel sulphide holes previously drilled and this data is currently under analysis for offhole conductors.

Appendix 1

Table B – Drill Hole Collar Table RC & DD (RCD)

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting GDA94 (m)	Northing GDA94 (m)	RL (mASL)	EOH (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Precollar ID	Precollar Depth
TGRCD0024	RCD	284,246.00	6,400,051.00	378.22	300.50	49.0	-60.6	TGRC0024	120
TGRC0026	RC	283,841.00	6,400,736.00	379.40	300.00	46.0	-59.8		
TGRC0028	RC	284,134.00	6,400,204.00	375.10	264.00	52.5	-59.5		
TGRC0029	RC	284,209.00	6,399,759.00	379.41	300.00	50.6	-59.5		

Table C – Full Assay Results & Lithology

Hole ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Drill Type	Li_2O%	Lithology
TGRC0026	100.000	101.000	RC	0.61	Peg/Mafic
TGRC0026	101.000	102.000	RC	1.36	Pegmatite
TGRC0026	102.000	103.000	RC	1.49	Pegmatite
TGRC0026	103.000	104.000	RC	0.19	Mafic
TGRC0026	132.000	133.000	RC	0.04	Mafic
TGRC0026	133.000	134.000	RC	0.05	Mafic
TGRC0026	134.000	135.000	RC	0.05	Mafic
TGRC0026	135.000	136.000	RC	0.03	Mafic
TGRC0026	136.000	137.000	RC	0.01	Mafic
TGRC0026	137.000	138.000	RC	0.01	Mafic
TGRC0026	138.000	139.000	RC	0.02	Mafic
TGRC0026	139.000	140.000	RC	0.03	Mafic
TGRC0028	40.000	41.000	RC	0.09	Mafic
TGRC0028	41.000	42.000	RC	0.13	Mafic
TGRC0028	42.000	43.000	RC	0.04	Mafic
TGRC0028	43.000	44.000	RC	0.06	Mafic
TGRC0028	144.000	145.000	RC	0.12	Mafic
TGRC0028	145.000	146.000	RC	0.05	Mafic
TGRC0028	146.000	147.000	RC	0.53	Pegmatite
TGRC0028	147.000	148.000	RC	0.63	Pegmatite
TGRC0028	148.000	149.000	RC	0.49	Pegmatite
TGRC0028	149.000	150.000	RC	0.22	Mafic
TGRC0028	150.000	151.000	RC	0.11	Mafic
TGRC0028	151.000	152.000	RC	0.10	Mafic
TGRC0028	204.000	205.000	RC	0.09	Mafic
TGRC0028	205.000	206.000	RC	0.14	Mafic
TGRC0028	206.000	207.000	RC	0.07	Mafic
TGRC0028	207.000	208.000	RC	0.03	Mafic
TGRC0028	208.000	209.000	RC	0.04	Mafic
TGRC0028	209.000	210.000	RC	0.56	Peg/Mafic
TGRC0028	210.000	211.000	RC	1.40	Pegmatite
TGRC0028	211.000	212.000	RC	1.29	Pegmatite
TGRC0028	212.000	213.000	RC	0.27	Pegmatite
TGRC0028	213.000	214.000	RC	1.23	Pegmatite
TGRC0028	214.000	215.000	RC	0.19	Mafic
TGRC0028	215.000	216.000	RC	0.13	Mafic

Table C – Continued

Hole ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Drill Type	Li_2O%	Lithology
TGRC0029	88.000	89.000	RC	0.95	Peg/Mafic
TGRC0029	89.000	90.000	RC	0.20	Mafic
TGRC0029	90.000	91.000	RC	0.04	Mafic
TGRC0029	91.000	92.000	RC	0.04	Mafic
TGRC0029	128.000	129.000	RC	0.04	Mafic
TGRC0029	129.000	130.000	RC	0.05	Mafic
TGRC0029	130.000	131.000	RC	0.74	Pegmatite
TGRC0029	131.000	132.000	RC	1.23	Pegmatite
TGRC0029	132.000	133.000	RC	1.43	Pegmatite
TGRC0029	133.000	134.000	RC	0.27	Mafic
TGRC0029	134.000	135.000	RC	0.07	Mafic
TGRC0029	135.000	136.000	RC	0.06	Mafic
TGRC0029	156.000	157.000	RC	0.04	Mafic
TGRC0029	157.000	158.000	RC	0.04	Mafic
TGRC0029	158.000	159.000	RC	0.05	Mafic
TGRC0029	159.000	160.000	RC	0.03	Mafic
TGRC0029	200.000	201.000	RC	0.06	Mafic
TGRC0029	201.000	202.000	RC	0.70	Pegmatite
TGRC0029	202.000	203.000	RC	1.23	Pegmatite
TGRC0029	203.000	204.000	RC	1.89	Pegmatite
TGRC0029	204.000	205.000	RC	1.00	Pegmatite
TGRC0029	205.000	206.000	RC	0.19	Mafic
TGRC0029	206.000	207.000	RC	0.13	Mafic
TGRC0029	207.000	208.000	RC	0.07	Mafic

Table C – Continued

Hole ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Drill Type	Li_2O%	Lithology
TGRCD0024	4.000	5.000	RC	0.04	Mafic
TGRCD0024	5.000	6.000	RC	0.02	Mafic
TGRCD0024	6.000	7.000	RC	0.02	Mafic
TGRCD0024	7.000	8.000	RC	0.03	Mafic
TGRCD0024	56.000	57.000	RC	0.16	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	57.000	58.000	RC	0.12	Mafic
TGRCD0024	58.000	59.000	RC	0.01	Mafic
TGRCD0024	59.000	60.000	RC	0.03	Mafic
TGRCD0024	170.000	170.800	DD	0.09	Mafic
TGRCD0024	170.800	171.600	DD	0.15	Mafic
TGRCD0024	171.600	172.300	DD	0.64	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	172.300	173.200	DD	0.49	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	173.200	174.200	DD	1.32	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	174.200	175.200	DD	1.80	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	175.200	176.000	DD	0.20	Mafic
TGRCD0024	176.000	177.000	DD	0.16	Mafic
TGRCD0024	200.600	201.500	DD	0.18	Mafic
TGRCD0024	201.500	202.400	DD	0.29	Mafic
TGRCD0024	202.400	202.800	DD	0.34	Mafic
TGRCD0024	202.800	203.700	DD	0.21	Peg/Mafic
TGRCD0024	203.700	204.500	DD	1.80	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	204.500	205.500	DD	1.94	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	205.500	206.500	DD	1.93	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	206.500	207.500	DD	1.22	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	207.500	208.500	DD	2.34	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	208.500	209.500	DD	2.02	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	209.500	210.500	DD	1.21	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	210.500	211.500	DD	1.53	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	211.500	212.500	DD	1.90	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	212.500	213.500	DD	1.98	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	213.500	214.500	DD	1.34	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	214.500	215.000	DD	0.75	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	215.000	215.600	DD	0.93	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	215.600	216.200	DD	2.14	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	216.200	217.000	DD	2.26	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	217.000	218.000	DD	1.80	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	218.000	218.700	DD	2.65	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	218.700	219.100	DD	1.10	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	219.100	220.000	DD	1.58	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	220.000	220.800	DD	1.18	Pegmatite
TGRCD0024	220.800	221.500	DD	0.34	Peg/Mafic
TGRCD0024	221.500	222.200	DD	0.15	Mafic
TGRCD0024	222.200	223.200	DD	0.11	Mafic
TGRCD0024	223.200	223.450	DD	0.09	Mafic
TGRCD0024	223.450	224.000	DD	0.07	Mafic
TGRCD0024	224.000	225.000	DD	0.08	Mafic

About TG Metals

TG Metals is an ASX listed company focused on exploring for lithium, nickel and gold at its wholly owned Lake Johnston Project in the stable jurisdiction of Western Australia. The Lake Johnston Project, Figure 7, hosts the Burmeister high grade lithium discovery and several surrounding lithium prospects.

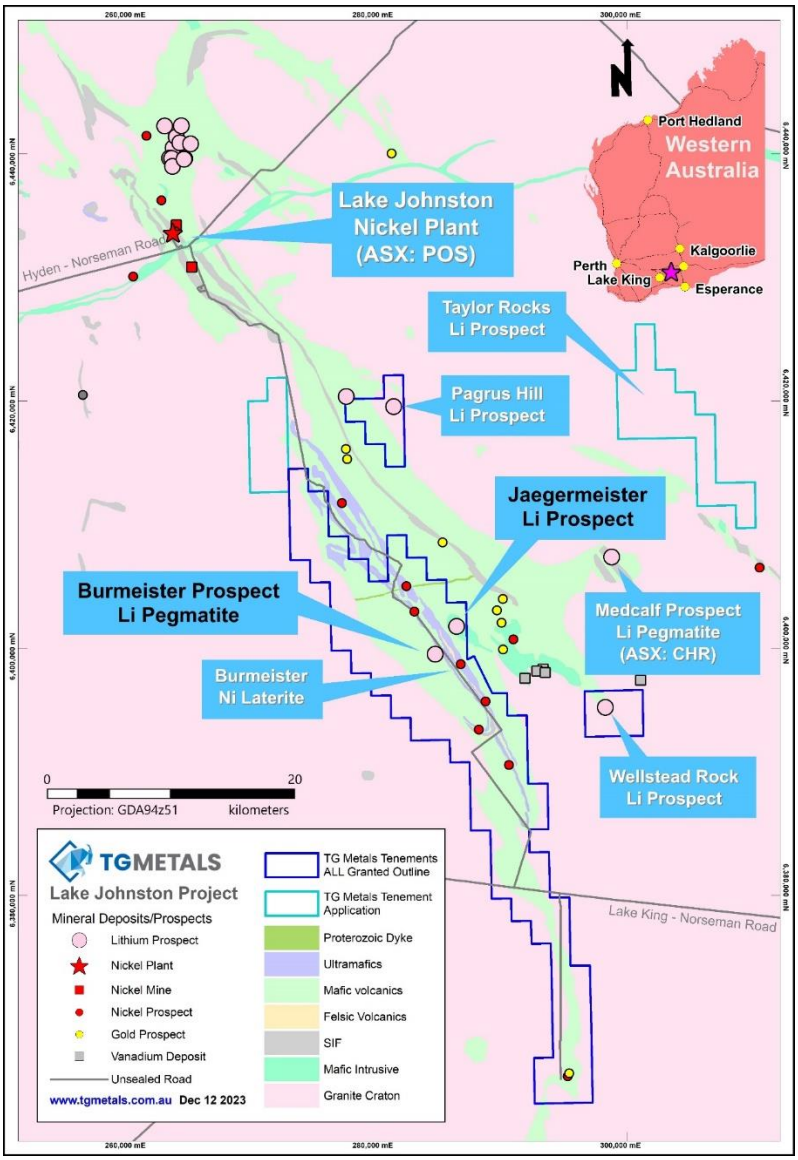

Figure 7 – Lake Johnston Project Location. Simplified Geology with prospect locations Datum: AMG Zone 51 (GDA94).

Authorised for release by TG Metals Board of Directors.

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Cautionary Statement – Visual Estimates

This announcement contains references to visual results and visual estimates of mineralization. The Company draws attention to 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.

Competent Person Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, exploration strategy, exploration targets, geology, drilling and mineralisation is based on information compiled by Mr David Selfe who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Selfe has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Selfe has consented to the inclusion in this presentation of matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain statements that may constitute “forward looking statements”. Such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual values, results, performance achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as “expect(s)”, “feel(s)”, “believe(s)”, “will”, “may”, “anticipate(s)” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company’s prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

The Company believes that it has a reasonable basis for making the forward-looking Statements in the presentation based on the information contained in this and previous ASX announcements.

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this ASX release, and the Company confirms that, to the best of its knowledge, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration results in this release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	Reverse Circulation (RC) drill cuttings were bagged and labelled every metre. One calico sample per metre was collected. Only metre interval samples that were logged as 'pegmatite' were analysed for lithium mineralisation. Diamond Drill (DD) Core (HQ diameter) logged as pegmatite was sampled at intervals predetermined by the Exploration Manager based on spodumene content and obvious mineralogical changes within the logged pegmatite. TGRCD0024 was cut and only quarter core was submitted for assay. Core sample from TGRCD009 (Diamond tail of TGRC009 and half core) was selected for mineralogy analysis using micro-XRF and Advanced Mineral Identification Classification Services (AMICS) conducted by Portable Spectral Services Pty Ltd (PSS).
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	RC samples logged as pegmatite were assayed at per metre interval drilled and submitted to Jinning Laboratories Pty Ltd (Jinning Laboratories). Sample blanks (yellow sand) were inserted at every 50th sample interval. TG Metals Limited purchased 2 x Lithium Standards from Geostats and placed in the sequence every 25th sample interval. Duplicate RC sampling will be completed once the assay results have been received. The duplicate samples will be selected based on grade range and cover the areas of mineralisation. These samples will be split from the remainder of the drill cutting (the contents of the green bag) using a three-tier riffle splitter and the calico duplicate sample will be sent to Jinning Laboratories for assay.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Diamond Drilling intervals logged as pegmatite were submitted to Jinning Laboratories. TG Metals Limited inserted sample blanks and Lithium standards following the QA/QC procedure (detailed above for RC samples). Jinning Laboratories included and reported their own lithium standards, blanks and pulp replicates at rates compliant to industry standards. Portable Spectral Services calibrated the Bruker T4 Tornado Plus as per the operating procedure and following industry standards. All key classified minerals identified using the Advanced Mineral Identification Classification Software (AMICS) were confirmed using Raman spectrometry and the PSS LCT pegmatite library.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	Certified Laboratory assays – Jinning Laboratories Pty Ltd. Mineralogical assessment using a Bruker M4 Tornado Plus and AMICS by Portable Spectral Services Pty Ltd who are experts in spectral technology.
	• *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.*	The RC rig used was fitted with a cone splitter (industry standard) from which a representative 3kg sample of the drilling interval was collected directly from the rig. The driller's offsider attached the calico sample bag to the chute designed to collect a 3kg sample for assay, while the remainder of the drill material was collected and placed in a labelled green bag (with hole id and sample interval). The calico bag/sample logged as pegmatite was submitted for assay to Jinning Laboratories, Maddington. Diamond Drill Core (HQ 3) was placed into trays, logged at the core yard and dispatched to Perth to be cut. All Points Sampling Pty Ltd cut the core in half at 30 degrees from the marked orientation line and at the intervals provided by the exploration manager into labelled calico samples to be dispatched to Jinning Laboratories for assay.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All RC and DD samples at Jinning Laboratories were sorted, dried and pulverized to less than 75 microns. All samples were analysed using Sodium Peroxide Fusion analytical process where 0.25g of sample was fused in a furnace (~650 deg) with Sodium Peroxide in a nickel crucible. The melt is dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid and the solution analysed. This process provides complete dissolution of minerals including silicates and volatile can be lost at high fusion temperatures.
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).*	Samples for assay were obtained from a RC and DD rig owned and operated by Raglan Drilling Pty Ltd The reverse circulation drilling process involved a harden metal drill bit that fractures rock driven by a drilling mechanism in the form of a pneumatic reciprocating piston, referred as a 'hammer'. The hammer is used to recover compressed rock samples that have been forced through the rig. Air is pumped through the annulus (a ring-shaped structure) of the rod, the pressure differential generates a reverse circulation, causing the samples to ascend to the inner tube. The drill cuttings (rock sample) reach the top of the rig and delivered to the cyclone through a hose. Drill cuttings will flow through the cyclone via a cone splitter and fall through shoots specifically sized to collect sample splits. TG Metals Limited requested that only one calico bag be collected per drilling interval and the remainder of the drill cutting collected and placed in the green labelled bag. The calico bags were labelled with a unique sample id. Only the calico/samples logged as pegmatite were collected and dispatched to Jinning Laboratories. The diamond drill process is a type of core drilling in which a rotary drill and a diamond drill bit cut the rock to deliver a core sample. The HQ core is removed from the rod and placed in a labelled core tray with depth markers and orientation line marked on the core. The DD rig is fitted with a digital tool to assist the driller to ensure the line is correctly

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		marked on the core. The driller is also experienced to determine core orientation in the event of the tool failing to operate. The trays were transported to a core yard for logging and later cutting in half to be submitted for assay. The RC holes and Diamond hole TGRCD0022 were angled 60 degrees toward 50 degrees azimuth. The orientation was determined based on the previous drilling to intersect the shallowly westerly dipping pegmatite. DD tail for TGRC0009 was angled 60 degrees toward 230 degrees azimuth. Holes were planned to 220m and were extended at the discretion of the supervising geologist/exploration manager. Some holes were terminated earlier due to water and will be considered for DD tails/re-entry during the next phase of drilling. RC drilling is considered an appropriate method for drilling fresh rock. It is a proven technique whereby a reliable, cost-effective representative sample can be obtained for assay. Rock chips (drill cuttings) can be used to identify lithology geology units. Diamond drilling is also an appropriate method for drilling fresh rock and can penetrate rock at greater depths than a RC rig. DD can overcome groundwater and will produce a core sample of the rock unit drilled. The diamond core was orientated at the rig using electronic tools and labelled when placed in the labelled tray. The orientation line was marked using a paint pen and marker blocks clearly labelled with depth. The geologist used the Ezy Logger tool to determine structural orientations in the core.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	RC samples were collected directly from the rig passing through the cyclone and industry standard fitted cone splitter. A labelled calico bag was attached to a shoot at the base of the cyclone and splitter to collect a 12% split of the metre interval (drill cutting) to achieve a 3kg representative sample for assay. The remainder of the drill cutting

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		(metre interval) was placed in labelled 600 x 900 mm green bag, lain on the ground in order of depth (drilled interval) with the calico bag tied securely and placed on top of the green bag. The supervising geologist recorded sample id to corresponding metre interval in the field on the geological log sheet. This data was entered into a spreadsheet and uploaded into Micromine mining software. The volume of RC drill cuttings and DD core recovered was visually checked by the supervising geologist and driller to ensure consistent relative volumes were obtained for each metre interval. The estimated value (recovery) was recorded on the geological log sheet.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	Sample recoveries were consistent during the RC drill program and when groundwater was encountered the RC drillers were able to manage the air pressure to ensure a dry and full sample return. Holes were also terminated if groundwater hindered the rig and driller's ability to suppress water return, which in turn would affect sample recovery and yield a wet/damp sample. These holes will be revisited during the new round of drilling for DD tails. Recovery of DD core was generally 100%, only minor loss when geological fractures were encountered and altered friable intervals. These intervals were minor and were recorded accurately in the geological log.
	• *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.*	An industry standard cone splitter was fitted to the base of the cyclone of the RC rig with shoots configured to collect a 3kg representative sample for assay and remainder collected in labelled green bag. Cone splitters are widely used as literature and studies (AusIMM publication) found to provide the best split in terms of particle size distribution, with no apparent size bias. RC drilling method was selected as appropriate being able to penetrate fresh rock and for generating a suitable sample for assay. RC rigs are

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		designed to drill fresh rock using a significant amount of air pressure to move sample/drill cutting up the rod into the splitter. The importance of maintaining air pressure is imperative to achieving consistent sample return for the interval drilled. Samples were collected every metre interval (m) using markers on the 6m rod and a digital tool fitted on the rig. Competent drilling staff maintained consistent air pressure at rod changes resulting in no obvious and significant reduction in sample recoveries that can commonly occur. No groundwater was encountered which too can hinder air pressure and reduce sample return/recovery. No grade bias or poor sample recovery was observed with DD core samples.
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.*	A portion of the RC drill cutting of the metre interval was placed into a chip tray for geological logging and for future reference. Clay intervals were not sieved, however any rock/hard material were sieved for identification. TG Metals Limited geological logging system recognises fresh rock vs regolith and is both qualitative and quantitative. Industry and geological standards were followed recording every detail observed. Every metre drilled was collected and logged. Chip trays were used to store the intervals. Diamond core trays store the core and half core cut (sampled component) for future reference.
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.*	Diamond core (HQ) was cut in half 30 degrees from the orientation line for assay and the remaining half core placed back in the core tray for future metallurgical test work and mineralogical assessment. Every RC metre drilled was collected and a calico sample for assay and the remainder of the drill cutting (interval) was retained in industry standard green bags. The calico sample was obtained directly from the chute at the bottom of the cone splitter. This sample was approx. 12%

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		of the total interval drilled and up to 3kg in weight (no less than 2kg)
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	Splitting of sample was done directly off the RC rig using a fitted cone spiltter attached to bottom of the cyclone. The sample weight was checked to ensure 2-3kg representative sample was collected for the drilling interval (m). The DD core was cut in half, 30 degrees from the orientation line.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	The splitter was checked and cleaned at rod changes (6m) to ensure no sample build up had occurred. All sample return from the metre interval was captured (calico and green bag). As previously mentioned the cone splitter is proven to provide a representative sample with less bias.
	• *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.*	Duplicate sampling will be completed after initial assay results are received. Sample duplicates will cover intervals of mineralisation to ensure a desired of grade bins are achieved for QAQC checks, statistics and grade variability.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Sample size was considered appropriate for the lithology.
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.*	Jinning Laboratories is a Certified Analytical Laboratory. Samples analysed for multielement (lithium suite) were fused in a furnace (~ 650 ºC) with sodium peroxide in a zirconia or nickel crucible. The melt was dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid and the solution analysed. This process provides complete dissolution of most minerals, including silicates. Volatile elements were lost at the high fusion temperatures. Micro-XRF and AMICS is a rapid non-destructive technique that is used to obtain qualitative and quantitative geochemical data at high spatial resolution. As a result, the ½ core has been returned to TG Metals and placed back in the core tray for future reference.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	North seeking downhole Gyro was used to obtain hole drift orientation. The tool was calibrated as per operating procedure. Downhole data was recorded every 5m and provided to TG Metals Limited in digital format to be uploaded into the Micromine database by the supervising geologist. Portable Spectral Services provided a detailed report to TG Metals Limited detailing instrument and scanning parameters.
	• *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.*	TG Metals Limited inserted sand blank at every 50th sample and lithium standards at 25th interval for samples submitted. Jinning Laboratory included their own lithium standards, blanks and replicates at rates compliant to industry standards. These were reported and uploaded into TG Metals Limited micromine database to be referred and used for internal QA/QC reporting.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant assay intersections were determined by the presence of spodumene by Dr Hua Li and by Portable Spectral Services via micro-XRF using AMICS.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	TGRC0022 was drilled and later twinned by diamond hole TGRCD0024. Assay results between the two holes were comparatively close given the difference in sample intervals.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	All primary logging and assaying data was recorded on a MS Excel worksheet (geological log) and loaded into Micromine for validation. Data is retained as a flat table in the Micromine Database. The original MS Excel spreadsheet have been retained. Micromine and server backups are completed weekly.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	All reported assay data was imported into the TG Metals Limited Micromine Database. Only a minor adjustment was made to reported lithium. Jinning Laboratories measure and report lithium as ppm and TG Metals Limited have converted to report as the oxide Li_2O%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	The location of each hole, as drilled, was recorded at the collar at ground level with a Garmin Montana 750i Handheld GPS. Accuracy is +/- 3m. Satellite coverage was checked every recording to ensure accuracy.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	The field datum used was MGA_GDA94, Zone 51. All maps in this report are referenced to GDA94 when merged with Geophysics data.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Regional Topographic Control was captured using an airborne imagery and LIDAR survey conducted by TG Metals in early 2023. Z level (rL) was projected to this surface and updated in the TG Metals Limited collar file. GPS z level is only used outside of this surface.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill spacing was a nominal 50m across strike and between 100m - 200m along strike. The RC drilling campaign was a follow up from the first pass discovery grid and DD tail to intersect projected pegmatite at depth. Drill hole locations were chosen to test surface lithium index soil anomalies and projected pegmatite intercepts.
	• *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.*	The current spacing is not sufficient for a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE), but will allow expansion into a minimum 100m x 50m pattern which will be considered sufficient for a MRE.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Intervals logged as 'not pegmatite' were 4m composite sampled. These results are not significant for reporting. Only the pegmatite intercepts completed for this campaign were assayed per metre interval.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The pattern was rotated to ensure the long axis (200m) was along strike, while the short axis (100-50m) was across strike of the targeted mafic/pegmatite areas.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	• *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.*	Drilling was done using angled holes on an expected shallow dipping orientated style of mineralisation. No sampling bias was assumed.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Calico bags were placed for each interval on top of the tied green bag containing the remainder of the drill cutting. A total of 5 calico bags were collected and placed into white polyweave at the end of drilling, and securely cable tied closed. Each polyweave bag was then collected and placed into Bulka Bag on a TG Metals Limited owned tandem trailer. The trailer and samples were driven direct from the drill site to the lab by a TG Metals Limited staff member. The diamond core was transported to a core yard for storage and to the core cutting facility in Perth. Cut core was placed into labelled calico bags and transported to Jinning Laboratories by a TG Metals Limited staff member.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Standards and blanks were cross checked against expected values to look for variances of greater than 2 standard deviations.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement	• *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 reported areas were located on exploration tenement E63/1997, 100% owned and operated by TG Metals Limited. This area is under ILUA legislation, and the claimants are the Ndadju people whom TG Metals has a Heritage Protection Agreement in place. The area is also within PNR 84, a proposed nature reserve since 1982. At the time of reporting there are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area other than those listed, and TG Metals Limited tenements are in good standing.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration in the area previously concentrated on nickel and gold by Maggie Hays Nickel, Lionore International, Norilsk and White Cliff Nickel. Black Resources Pty Ltd commenced desktop assessments on potential lithium target areas however no ground testing had been completed.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The deposit type sought is to be Lithium-Cesium-Tantalum (LCT) spodumene bearing pegmatite. LCT mineralised pegmatites within the Yilgarn Craton are commonly low lying intrusives in ultramafic/mafic greenstone sequences of upper greenschist/amphibolite metamorphic facies.
Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: easting and northing of the drillhole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length.*	Refer to tables and maps in the body text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated*	None used. All assays reported as received.
	• *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 aggregation should be shown in detail.*	Aggregate intervals for significant intercepts may include 1m intervals of lower grade material than the cutoff where that interval is bounded top and bottom by higher grade material above cutoff grade. The overall weighted average grade does not drop below the cutoff grade.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	None used.
Relationship Between Widths and Intercept Widths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	The initial RC exploration drilling tested the soil anomalies and based orientation on regional geological/structural trends. Subsequent drilling phases orientated holes to ensure 'true widths' of pegmatite are intercepted.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Map of the processed data is provided in the body text.
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.*	Reporting used a grade cutoff of 0.5% Li_2O for significant mineralisation. Results below this, unless in an extension into a "low Grade zone" are not reported.

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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.*	No historical drilling was available, only non-disturbing ground exploration – open file GSWA regional geophysics and surface soil geochemistry (lithium index completed by TG Metals Limited)
Further Work	• *The Nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large scale step-out drilling).*	Step out drilling from the RC holes drilled will occur in several phases at TG Metals Limited lithium prospect, Burmeister. This will ensure that most drilling is centered around significant mineralisation avoiding 'waste drilling'. RC drilling is considered to be effective for locating and defining LCT pegmatite mineralization. Diamond tails/holes to be completed where groundwater is intercepted and the RC is unable to control water with the air booster. Diamond drilling will be used for determining structural orientations; specific gravity (SG) for MRE and mining scoping studies, mineralogical assessment and metallurgical testwork.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Map of the processed data is provided in the body text.