ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
RELEASED 6 SEPTEMBER 2024

TGMETALS

Drilling continues to deliver high grade Lithium mineralisation at Burmeister

Highlights

- **Assays received from the latest Burmeister infill drilling**
- **The Burmeister pegmatites continue to demonstrate consistent high grade and continuity**
- **Mineralisation remains open to the west and north**
- **Continued drilling expected to increase the lithium endowment at Burmeister**
- **Metallurgical testwork approaching final phases**

TG Metals Limited (**TG Metals** or the **Company**) (ASX:TG6) is pleased to provide results from extension and infill drilling activities at the Burmeister deposit, within the Lake Johnston Li-Ni-Au Project in Western Australia.

Lithium Drilling

Assay results from reverse circulation (RC) drilling at the Burmeister lithium deposit and the last hole drilled at the Jaegermeister prospect have been received for 28 drillholes for a total of 4,722m. Multiple intersections of spodumene bearing pegmatites with high Li_2O grades and widths up to 14 metres were confirmed (Figure 1 and Table A).

Highlighted results for Burmeister (provided in detail in Table A) include -

- **8.0m @ 1.92% Li_2O from 106.0m**
  - including 2.0m @ 2.32**%** Li_2O from 111.0m
- **9.0m @ 1.38% Li_2O from 117.0m**
- **9.0m @ 1.44% Li_2O from 164.0m <u>and</u> 14.0m @ 1.55% Li_2O from 240.0m (same hole)**

TG Metals CEO, Mr. David Selfe stated;

"Burmeister continues to deliver consistent lithium spodumene mineralisation with high grades and widths similar to those received in previous drilling. Burmeister is progressing towards its first resource whilst we are assessing our new Jaegermeister discovery for size potential. Every new round of drilling increases our confidence that TG Metals has the premier lithium deposits in the Lake Johnston greenstone belt and the most prospective tenements for further lithium exploration potential. We are seeing thickening of the pegmatites towards a north-westerly direction at both Burmeister and Jaegermeister which underpins our confidence that the current Exploration Target can be exceeded with further drilling."

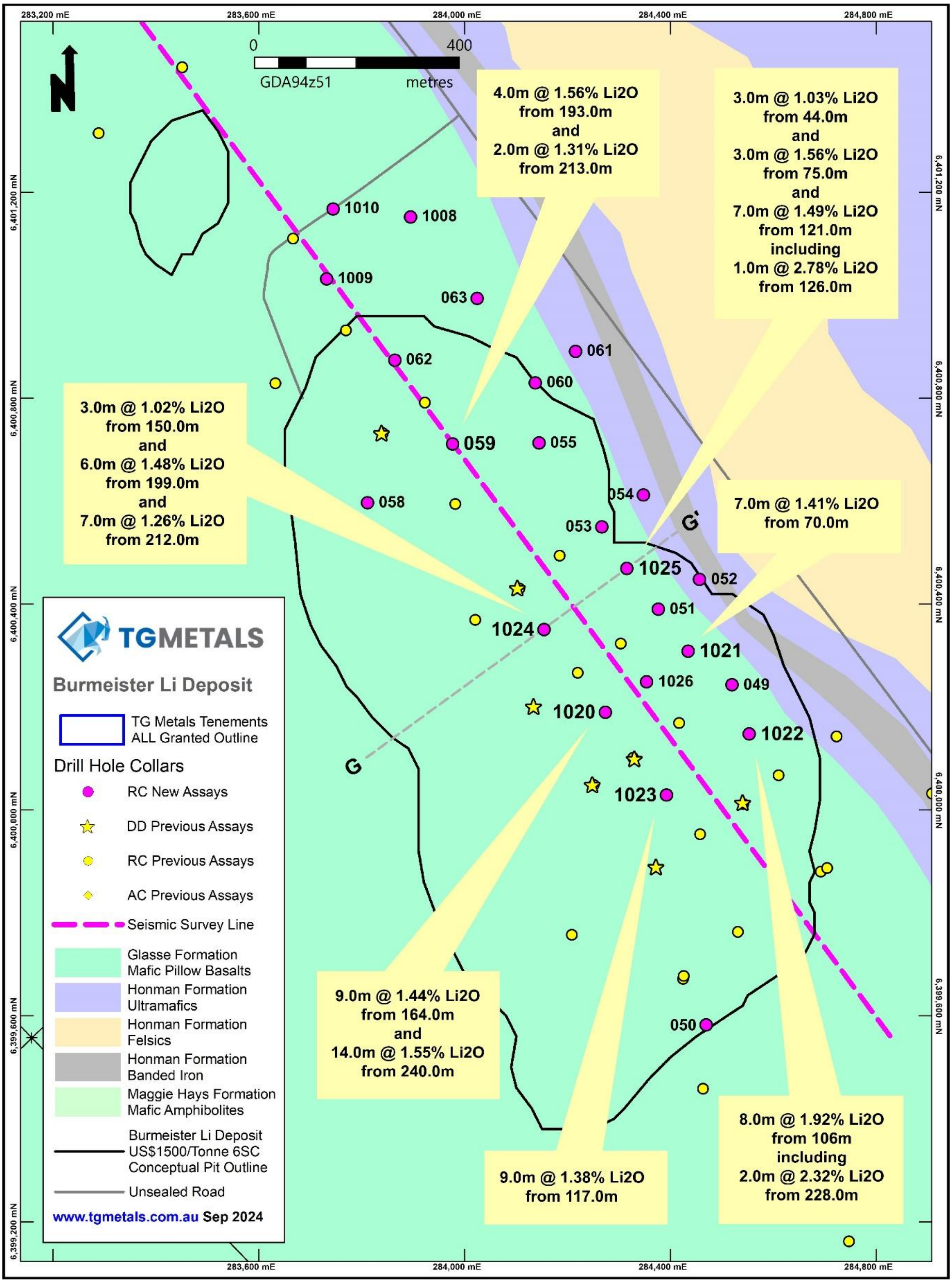

Figure 1 – Burmeister lithium pegmatite RC drilling showing lithium pegmatite intercepts. Datum: AMG Zone 51 (GDA94).

TGMETALS

Table A – Significant Burmeister RC drilling pegmatite intercepts >0.4% Li_2O, downhole widths are approximate to true widths. >0.4% Li_2O <1% Li_2O Green, >1% Li_2O <2% Li_2O Yellow, >2% Li_2O Red

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Li_2O %
TGRC0051	46	48	**2.0**	1.26
	49	50	**1.0**	1.09
TGRC0059	193	197	**4.0**	1.56
	213	215	**2.0**	1.31
	228	230	**2.0**	**0.91**
TGRC1022	106	114	**8.0**	1.92
Including	111	113	2.0	**2.32**
TGRC1023	37	40	**3.0**	0.79
	117	126	**9.0**	1.38
TGRC1024	48	50	**2.0**	0.80
	150	153	**3.0**	1.02
	199	205	**6.0**	1.48
	212	219	**7.0**	1.26
TGRC1025	44	47	**3.0**	1.03
	57	58	**1.0**	0.54
	69	71	**2.0**	0.71
	75	78	**3.0**	1.56
	121	128	**7.0**	1.49
Including	126	127	1.0	**2.78**
	138	140	**2.0**	1.01
TGRC1026	74	78	**4.0**	0.86
	154	156	**2.0**	0.98
	162	164	**2.0**	1.37
	184	186	**2.0**	1.68
TGRC1020	164	173	**9.0**	1.44
	240	254	**14.0**	1.55
TGRC1021	70	77	**7.0**	1.41
	165	166	**1.0**	0.84

Pegmatite Intercepts

This RC drill program infilled previous drilling on the Burmeister deposit (Figure 1) and assays were also received for the final drillhole on Jaegermeister (Figure 2).

As part of the infill drilling program, the eastern side of Burmeister was drill tested into the mafic/ultramafic contact. Consequently, the ultramafic unit appears to inhibit pegmatite mineralisation on the eastern side of Burmeister. This has aided in defining the eastern boundary of the system and further infill drilling will be extended to the West which is not bound by that lithology barrier. Infill drilling was not completed in the southern part of Burmeister in this round as winter rains and wet surface ground conditions were not conducive to truck mounted drill rigs and the size of the program was not suitable for track mounted rigs. The infill will recommence in this area when weather conditions allow. It was also discovered that there is active groundwater recharge as a result of these seasonal rains, which has limited the depth of drilling in some holes encountering excessive groundwater earlier than anticipated. Where full depth was not reached by this RC drilling, RC re-entry or diamond core tails will be required in a future campaign. Despite the weather challenges, very good progress was made with 27 drillholes completed.

Pegmatites were generally intersected where they were planned which demonstrates the consistency and continuity of the Burmeister pegmatites. Figure 3 also shows the depth potential which was tested with drillhole TGRC1024. This drillhole intersected 4 pegmatites, all lithium mineralised, with the deepest interval extending high grade below the previously generated (May 2024) conceptual pit shell (for SC6 = USD1500/tonne). The drilling completed increases the confidence that the upper estimate of the previously reported Exploration Target of 15.6Mt to 20.1Mt @ 0.97 to 1.19% Li_2O (ASX announcement 1 May 2024) will be achievable and likely exceeded.

The final drillhole at Jaegermeister, TGRC1015, intercepted 2 mineralised pegmatites at 106m to 108m (2m @ 0.87%Li_2O) and 120m to 124m (4m @ 0.80%Li_2O). The pegmatite depths are consistent with the previous drilling at Jaegermeister, confirming thinning towards the east which is in keeping with the trend of thickening to the north-west seen at both Burmeister and Jaegermeister. Development of drilling programs to test these extensions is underway. From the drilling completed to date, Jaegermeister has a size potential similar, if not larger, than Burmeister.

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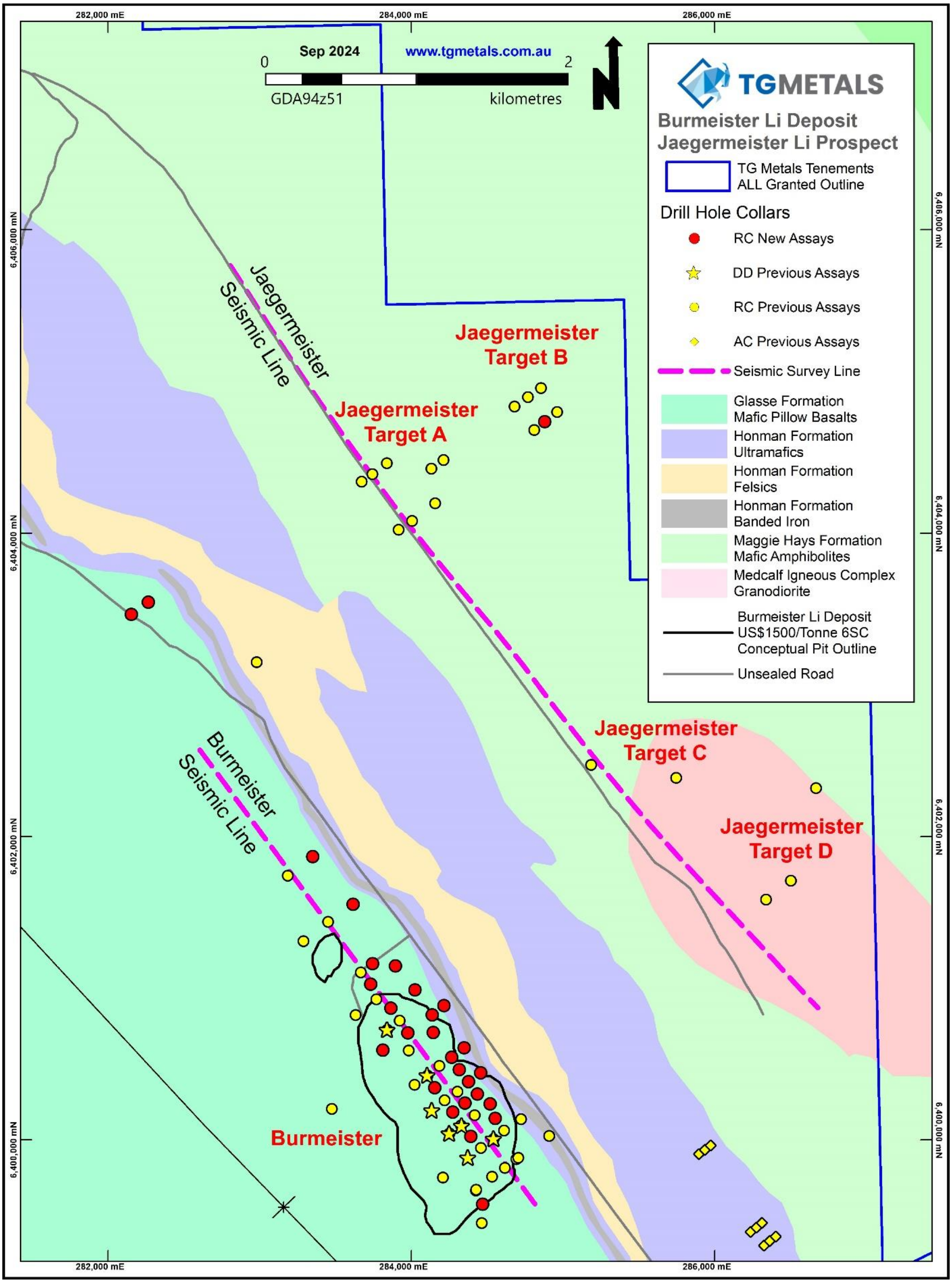

Figure 2 –Completed drilling program including Jaegermeister RC drillholes and Burmeister RC drillholes (assays pending).

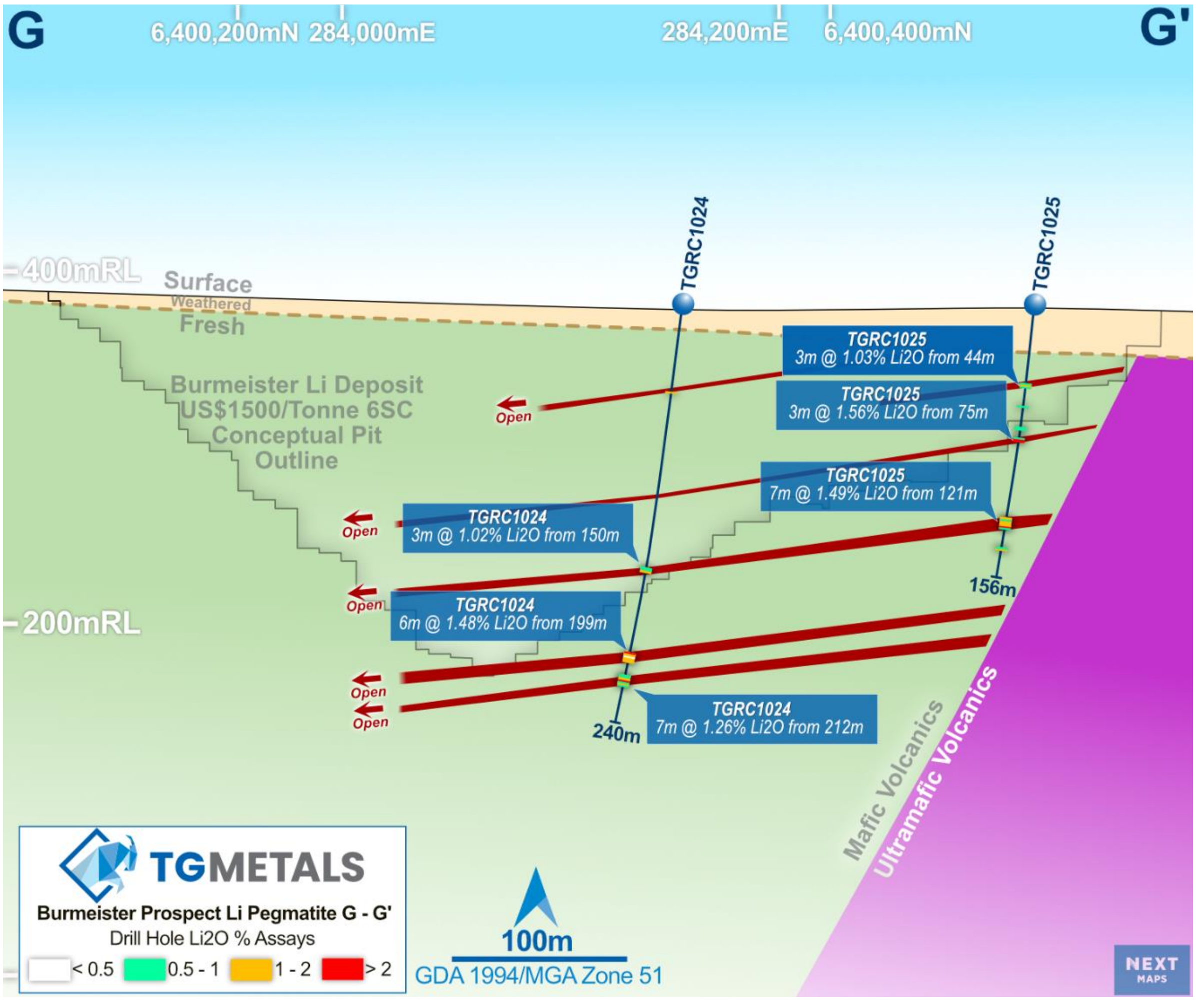

Figure 3 –Cross section G-G' showing lithium pegmatite intercepts in drillholes at Burmeister. The conceptual pit outline is based on previous drilling, received up until 1 May 2024.

Seismic Interpretation

As detailed in ASX announcement 9 August 2024, seismic field data was acquired for two traverse lines over the Burmeister and Jaegermeister trends. The recent drilling at Burmeister demonstrates the seismic data reinforcing the modelled straight and planar emplacement style for the Burmeister pegmatites but has been limited in depth extension detection by the eastern mafic-ultramafic contact which truncates the pegmatites at its boundary and is a strong reflector of seismic waves. Whilst this only affects depths far beyond current drilling, this is also where seismic is most effective at detection. It has proven a useful tool for target generation for potential pegmatites at depth and is a useful guide to interpretations in the Lake Johnston area. However, it has been less effective at Burmeister in identifying previously undrilled pegmatites than at Jaegermeister, which is more unconstrained in terms of lithological contacts.

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Next Steps

Drilling at Lake Johnston remains suspended due to seasonal wet weather. The priority area for Burmeister infill drilling is the southern section, which remains rain affected. Drilling will resume when conditions allow.

Further flora and fauna surveys will be conducted in late October and November over the Burmeister deposit and adjacent areas to prepare for resource development.

Reconnaissance field works are continuing on regional tenements as weather conditions allow with the aim of assessing all of the Lake Johnston tenure for further lithium pegmatites.

Metallurgical sighter testwork is progressing and scheduled to be completed late September early October. A draft technical report summarising the testwork results will be completed late October.

Composite samples for metallurgical testwork were prepared from drill core. The sighter testwork included the application of ore sorting technology, use of dense media separation ("DMS") and flotation technology. De-sliming and magnetic separation were included in the sighter testwork scope of work.

The testwork program was based on a research and development (R&D) approach to explore the amenability of the mineralised pegmatite to various metallurgical processes and technologies based on a conceptual hard rock mining lithium flowsheet.

The Company plans to prepare a detailed R&D report based on the results. To progress the flowsheet and technology development, further testwork and engineering will be considered.

Appendix 1

Table B – Drill hole collar table Burmeister RC drillholes (*Jaegermeister drillhole)

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting GDA94 (m)	Northing GDA94 (m)	RL (mASL)	EOH (m)	Azimuth	Dip
TGRC0049	RC	284519.000	6400246.000	366.276	165.00	48.34	-60.00
TGRC0050	RC	284469.000	6399585.000	372.620	50.00	57.16	-83.09
TGRC0051	RC	284376.000	6400393.000	363.787	150.00	44.28	-59.98
TGRC0052	RC	284456.000	6400451.000	362.291	120.00	49.99	-59.51
TGRC0053	RC	284266.000	6400553.000	361.282	120.00	48.33	-60.85
TGRC0054	RC	284347.000	6400615.000	358.271	120.00	54.18	-61.09
TGRC0055	RC	284144.000	6400716.000	363.086	150.00	51.46	-59.65
TGRC0056	RC	283615.000	6401562.000	374.303	199.00	54.50	-60.15
TGRC0057	RC	283349.000	6401876.000	360.000	150.00	54.50	-60.15
TGRC0058	RC	283811.000	6400600.000	378.923	280.00	60.56	-85.00
TGRC0059	RC	283976.000	6400714.000	370.560	240.00	229.46	-84.66
TGRC0060	RC	284137.000	6400833.000	360.742	150.00	236.56	-84.52
TGRC0061	RC	284215.000	6400894.000	357.865	120.00	241.86	-84.63
TGRC0062	RC	283864.000	6400877.000	375.996	200.00	239.97	-84.70
TGRC0063	RC	284024.000	6400997.000	365.244	150.00	232.63	-85.36
TGRC0064	RC	282266.000	6403553.000	346.740	168.00	49.89	-60.90
TGRC0065	RC	282153.600	6403473.000	350.613	150.00	49.29	-60.27
TGRC1008	RC	283894.535	6401155.352	364.428	150.00	236.00	-83.50
TGRC1009	RC	283731.307	6401034.784	379.563	162.00	242.00	-85.00
TGRC1010	RC	283743.880	6401170.848	375.869	150.00	54.00	-60.00
TGRC1015*	RC	284879.000	6404743.000	379.268	198.00	23.23	-82.68
TGRC1020	RC	284272.940	6400192.450	372.280	270.00	228.82	-84.37
TGRC1021	RC	284433.710	6400311.420	365.570	180.00	237.25	-83.33
TGRC1022	RC	284552.670	6400150.640	368.610	130.00	43.04	-83.71
TGRC1023	RC	284391.900	6400031.670	377.429	200.00	62.10	-83.85
TGRC1024	RC	284153.980	6400353.220	368.759	240.00	233.69	-83.26
TGRC1025	RC	284314.750	6400472.180	362.147	156.00	241.36	-83.63
TGRC1026	RC	284353.300	6400251.880	369.012	204.00	233.50	-85.00

Table C – Full RC assay results & lithology (NSI = no significant interval, Abd = abandoned)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Li_2O %	Lithology
TGRC1020	0	236		NSI	Mafic
TGRC1020	236	240	4.0	0.41	Pegmatite
TGRC1020	255	259		0.11	Mafic
TGRC1020	259	263		0.06	Mafic
TGRC1020	263	266		0.04	Mafic
TGRC1020	266	270		0.07	Mafic
TGRC1021	0	4		0.073	Mafic
TGRC1021	4	8		0.007	Mafic
TGRC1021	8	12		0.004	Mafic
TGRC1021	12	16		0.005	Mafic
TGRC1021	16	20		0.004	Mafic
TGRC1021	20	24		0.007	Mafic
TGRC1021	24	28		0.015	Mafic
TGRC1021	28	32		0.012	Mafic
TGRC1021	32	36		0.012	Mafic
TGRC1021	36	40		0.014	Mafic
TGRC1021	40	44		0.025	Mafic
TGRC1021	44	48		0.026	Mafic
TGRC1021	48	52		0.030	Mafic
TGRC1021	52	56		0.016	Mafic
TGRC1021	56	60		0.014	Mafic
TGRC1021	80	84		0.026	Mafic
TGRC1021	84	88		0.035	Mafic
TGRC1021	88	92	4.0	0.82	Mafic/Pegmatite
TGRC1021	92	96		0.050	Mafic
TGRC1021	96	100		0.039	Mafic
TGRC1021	100	104		0.027	Mafic
TGRC1021	104	108		0.022	Mafic
TGRC1021	108	112		0.015	Mafic
TGRC1021	112	116		0.025	Mafic
TGRC1021	116	120		0.025	Mafic
TGRC1021	120	124		0.024	Mafic
TGRC1021	124	128		0.040	Mafic
TGRC1021	128	132		0.025	Mafic
TGRC1021	132	136		0.020	Mafic
TGRC1021	136	140		0.014	Mafic
TGRC1021	140	144		0.018	Mafic
TGRC1021	144	148		0.015	Mafic
TGRC1021	148	152		0.027	Mafic
TGRC1021	152	156		0.037	Mafic
TGRC1021	156	160	4.0	0.61	Mafic/Pegmatite
TGRC1021	174	178	4.0	0.52	Mafic/Pegmatite
TGRC1021	178	180		0.075	
TGRC0049	0	165		NSI	Eastern Contact
TGRC0050	0	50		NSI	Abd water

Table C – Continued

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Li_2O %	Lithology
TGRC0051	4	5		0.012	Laterite
TGRC0051	5	6		0.033	Pegmatite
TGRC0051	6	7		0.005	Regolith
TGRC0051	7	8		0.003	Regolith
TGRC0051	24	25		0.007	Mafic
TGRC0051	25	26		0.011	Mafic
TGRC0051	26	27		0.011	Mafic
TGRC0051	27	28		0.012	Mafic
TGRC0051	28	29		0.013	Mafic
TGRC0051	29	30		0.010	Mafic
TGRC0051	30	31		0.021	Mafic
TGRC0051	31	32		0.024	Mafic
TGRC0051	32	33		0.040	Mafic
TGRC0051	33	34		0.016	Mafic
TGRC0051	34	35		0.044	Mafic
TGRC0051	35	36		0.021	Mafic
TGRC0051	36	37		0.009	Mafic
TGRC0051	37	38		0.017	Mafic
TGRC0051	38	39		0.012	Mafic
TGRC0051	39	40		0.014	Mafic
TGRC0051	40	41		0.018	Mafic
TGRC0051	41	42		0.020	Mafic
TGRC0051	42	43		0.023	Mafic
TGRC0051	43	44		0.025	Mafic
TGRC0051	44	45		0.025	Mafic
TGRC0051	45	46		0.026	Mafic
TGRC0051	46	47	1.0	0.98	Pegmatite
TGRC0051	47	48	1.0	1.54	Pegmatite
TGRC0051	48	49		0.251	Pegmatite
TGRC0051	49	50	1.0	1.09	Pegmatite
TGRC0051	50	51		0.045	Mafic
TGRC0051	51	52		0.047	Mafic
TGRC0051	52	53		0.030	Mafic
TGRC0051	53	54		0.029	Mafic
TGRC0051	54	55		0.022	Mafic
TGRC0051	55	56		0.014	Mafic
TGRC0051	88	89		0.007	Ultramafic
TGRC0051	89	90		0.017	Ultramafic
TGRC0051	90	91		0.012	Ultramafic
TGRC0051	91	92		0.007	Quartz
TGRC0051	92	93		0.003	Quartz
TGRC0051	93	94		0.012	Quartz
TGRC0051	94	95		0.045	Quartz
TGRC0051	95	96		0.069	Ultramafic

Table C – Continued

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Li_2O %	Lithology
TGRC0052	0	120		NSI	Abd water
TGRC0053	0	120		NSI	Abd water
TGRC0054	0	120		NSI	Abd water
TGRC0055	0	150		NSI	Eastern Contact
TGRC0056	0	199		NSI	Abd water
TGRC0057	52	53		0.172	Mafic
TGRC0057	53	54		0.216	Mafic
TGRC0057	54	55	1.0	0.41	Pegmatite
TGRC0057	55	56	1.0	0.46	Pegmatite
TGRC0057	56	57		0.380	Mafic
TGRC0057	57	58		0.234	Mafic
TGRC0057	58	59		0.156	Mafic
TGRC0057	59	60		0.038	Mafic
TGRC0058	0	280		NSI	
TGRC0059	192	193		0.132	Ultramafic
TGRC0059	193	194	1.0	1.59	Pegmatite
TGRC0059	194	195	1.0	1.62	Pegmatite
TGRC0059	195	196	1.0	1.87	Pegmatite
TGRC0059	196	197	1.0	1.14	Pegmatite
TGRC0059	197	198		0.267	Ultramafic
TGRC0059	198	199		0.098	Ultramafic
TGRC0059	199	200		0.078	Ultramafic
TGRC0059	212	213		0.093	Ultramafic
TGRC0059	213	214	1.0	1.14	Pegmatite
TGRC0059	214	215	1.0	1.49	Pegmatite
TGRC0059	215	216		0.202	Peg/Ultramafic
TGRC0059	216	217		0.051	Ultramafic
TGRC0059	217	218		0.047	Ultramafic
TGRC0059	218	219		0.059	Ultramafic
TGRC0059	219	220		0.047	Ultramafic
TGRC0059	224	225		0.055	Ultramafic
TGRC0059	225	226		0.057	Ultramafic
TGRC0059	226	227		0.067	Ultramafic
TGRC0059	227	228		0.124	Ultramafic/Peg
TGRC0059	228	229	1.0	1.31	Pegmatite
TGRC0059	229	230	1.0	0.52	Peg/Ultramafic
TGRC0059	230	231		0.123	Ultramafic
TGRC0059	231	232		0.074	Ultramafic
TGRC0060	0	150		NSI	Eastern Contact
TGRC0061	0	120		NSI	Abd water
TGRC0062	0	200		NSI	Northern Margin
TGRC0063	0	150		NSI	Eastern Contact
TGRC0064	0	168		NSI	Northern Most
TGRC0065	0	150		NSI	Northern Most
TGRC1008	0	150		NSI	Eastern Contact
TGRC1009	0	162		NSI	Outside Northern
TGRC1010	0	150		NSI	Outside Northern

Table C – Continued

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Li_2O %	Lithology
TGRC1022	104	105		0.039	Mafic
TGRC1022	105	106		0.147	Mafic
TGRC1022	106	107	1.0	1.64	Pegmatite
TGRC1022	107	108	1.0	**2.58**	Pegmatite
TGRC1022	108	109	1.0	1.56	Pegmatite
TGRC1022	109	110	1.0	1.79	Pegmatite
TGRC1022	110	111	1.0	1.82	Pegmatite
TGRC1022	111	112	1.0	**2.25**	Pegmatite
TGRC1022	112	113	1.0	**2.38**	Pegmatite
TGRC1022	113	114	1.0	1.35	Pegmatite
TGRC1022	114	115		0.084	Mafic
TGRC1022	115	116		0.140	Mafic
TGRC1023	12	13		0.035	Mafic
TGRC1023	13	14		0.040	Mafic
TGRC1023	14	15		0.036	Mafic
TGRC1023	15	16		0.038	Felsic
TGRC1023	16	17		0.060	Felsic
TGRC1023	17	18		0.062	Felsic
TGRC1023	18	19		0.077	Mafic
TGRC1023	19	20		0.073	Mafic
TGRC1023	20	21		0.072	Mafic
TGRC1023	21	22		0.053	Mafic
TGRC1023	22	23		0.053	Mafic
TGRC1023	23	24		0.048	Mafic
TGRC1023	32	33		0.066	Mafic
TGRC1023	33	34		0.088	Mafic
TGRC1023	34	35		0.075	Mafic
TGRC1023	35	36		0.075	Mafic
TGRC1023	36	37		0.362	Peg/Mafic
TGRC1023	37	38	1.0	0.74	Pegmatite
TGRC1023	38	39	1.0	1.05	Pegmatite
TGRC1023	39	40	1.0	0.59	Pegmatite
TGRC1023	40	41		0.145	Mafic
TGRC1023	41	42		0.099	Mafic
TGRC1023	42	43		0.118	Mafic
TGRC1023	43	44	1.0	0.44	Mafic/Pegmatite
TGRC1023	44	45		0.187	Mafic
TGRC1023	45	46		0.119	Mafic
TGRC1023	46	47		0.111	Mafic
TGRC1023	47	48		0.064	Mafic
TGRC1023	116	117		0.070	Mafic
TGRC1023	117	118	1.0	0.85	Pegmatite
TGRC1023	118	119	1.0	1.58	Pegmatite
TGRC1023	119	120	1.0	1.59	Pegmatite
TGRC1023	120	121	1.0	1.64	Pegmatite
TGRC1023	121	122	1.0	1.92	Pegmatite
TGRC1023	122	123	1.0	1.31	Pegmatite
TGRC1023	123	124	1.0	1.16	Pegmatite
TGRC1023	124	125	1.0	1.21	Pegmatite
TGRC1023	125	126	1.0	1.18	Pegmatite

Table C – Continued

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Li_2O %	Lithology
TGRC1024	44	45		0.040	
TGRC1024	45	46		0.044	
TGRC1024	46	47		0.046	
TGRC1024	47	48		0.048	Mafic/Pegmatite
TGRC1024	48	49	1.0	0.43	Pegmatite
TGRC1024	49	50	1.0	1.18	Pegmatite/Mafic
TGRC1024	50	51		0.110	Mafic
TGRC1024	51	52		0.107	Mafic
TGRC1024	92	93		0.053	Mafic
TGRC1024	93	94		0.063	Mafic/Pegmatite
TGRC1024	94	95		0.072	Mafic
TGRC1024	95	96		0.055	Mafic
TGRC1024	108	109		0.130	Mafic/Pegmatite
TGRC1024	109	110		0.086	Mafic/Pegmatite
TGRC1024	110	111		0.136	Mafic
TGRC1024	111	112		0.094	Mafic
TGRC1024	148	149		0.068	Mafic
TGRC1024	149	150		0.073	Mafic
TGRC1024	150	151	1.0	0.53	Pegmatite
TGRC1024	151	152	1.0	0.94	Pegmatite
TGRC1024	152	153	1.0	1.58	Pegmatite
TGRC1024	153	154		0.139	Pegmatite/Mafic
TGRC1024	154	155		0.141	Mafic
TGRC1024	155	156		0.125	Mafic
TGRC1024	196	197		0.097	Mafic
TGRC1024	197	198		0.075	Mafic
TGRC1024	198	199		0.139	Mafic/Pegmatite
TGRC1024	199	200	1.0	**2.26**	Pegmatite
TGRC1024	200	201	1.0	1.22	Pegmatite
TGRC1024	201	202		0.161	Mafic/Pegmatite
TGRC1024	202	203	1.0	1.43	Pegmatite
TGRC1024	203	204	1.0	1.90	Pegmatite
TGRC1024	204	205	1.0	1.92	Pegmatite
TGRC1024	205	206		0.327	Mafic/Pegmatite
TGRC1024	206	207		0.124	Mafic
TGRC1024	207	208		0.105	Mafic
TGRC1024	208	209		0.117	Mafic
TGRC1024	209	210		0.089	Mafic
TGRC1024	210	211		0.090	Mafic
TGRC1024	211	212		0.095	Mafic
TGRC1024	212	213	1.0	0.70	Pegmatite/Mafic
TGRC1024	213	214	1.0	1.50	Pegmatite
TGRC1024	214	215	1.0	1.50	Pegmatite
TGRC1024	215	216	1.0	**2.22**	Pegmatite
TGRC1024	216	217	1.0	0.92	Pegmatite
TGRC1024	217	218	1.0	1.38	Pegmatite
TGRC1024	218	219	1.0	0.58	Pegmatite
TGRC1024	219	220		0.397	Pegmatite
TGRC1024	220	221		0.336	Mafic/Pegmatite
TGRC1024	221	222		0.114	Mafic
TGRC1024	222	223		0.061	Mafic
TGRC1024	223	224		0.060	Mafic

Table C – Continued

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Li_2O %	Lithology
TGRC1025	40	41		0.026	Mafic
TGRC1025	41	42		0.023	Mafic
TGRC1025	42	43		0.035	Mafic
TGRC1025	43	44		0.037	Pegmatite/Mafic
TGRC1025	44	45	1.0	0.65	Pegmatite
TGRC1025	45	46	1.0	1.62	Pegmatite
TGRC1025	46	47	1.0	0.81	Pegmatite
TGRC1025	47	48		0.117	Mafic
TGRC1025	48	49		0.089	Mafic
TGRC1025	49	50		0.064	Mafic
TGRC1025	50	51		0.057	Mafic
TGRC1025	51	52		0.050	Mafic
TGRC1025	52	53		0.056	Mafic
TGRC1025	53	54		0.060	Mafic
TGRC1025	54	55		0.063	Mafic
TGRC1025	55	56		0.053	Mafic
TGRC1025	56	57		0.056	Mafic/Pegmatite
TGRC1025	57	58	1.0	0.54	Pegmatite/Mafic
TGRC1025	58	59		0.105	Mafic
TGRC1025	59	60		0.056	Mafic
TGRC1025	68	69		0.088	Mafic
TGRC1025	69	70	1.0	0.75	Pegmatite
TGRC1025	70	71	1.0	0.68	Pegmatite/Mafic
TGRC1025	71	72		0.185	Mafic
TGRC1025	72	73		0.119	Mafic
TGRC1025	73	74		0.191	Mafic
TGRC1025	74	75		0.097	Mafic
TGRC1025	75	76	1.0	0.66	Pegmatite
TGRC1025	76	77	1.0	**2.00**	Pegmatite
TGRC1025	77	78	1.0	**2.02**	Pegmatite
TGRC1025	78	79		0.300	Mafic
TGRC1025	79	80		0.113	Mafic
TGRC1025	120	121		0.123	Mafic/Pegmatite
TGRC1025	121	122	1.0	1.06	Pegmatite
TGRC1025	122	123	1.0	0.88	Pegmatite
TGRC1025	123	124	1.0	1.81	Pegmatite
TGRC1025	124	125	1.0	1.44	Pegmatite
TGRC1025	125	126	1.0	1.93	Pegmatite
TGRC1025	126	127	1.0	**2.78**	Pegmatite
TGRC1025	127	128	1.0	0.57	Pegmatite
TGRC1025	128	129		0.118	Mafic
TGRC1025	129	130		0.084	Mafic
TGRC1025	130	131		0.073	Mafic
TGRC1025	131	132		0.094	Mafic
TGRC1025	136	137		0.061	Mafic
TGRC1025	137	138		0.140	Mafic
TGRC1025	138	139	1.0	0.76	Pegmatite
TGRC1025	139	140	1.0	1.26	Pegmatite
TGRC1025	140	141		0.353	Mafic/Pegmatite
TGRC1025	141	142		0.222	Mafic
TGRC1025	142	143		0.103	Mafic
TGRC1025	143	144		0.076	Mafic

Table C – Continued

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Li_2O %	Lithology
TGRC1026	68	69		0.040	Mafic
TGRC1026	69	70		0.043	Mafic
TGRC1026	70	71		0.036	Mafic
TGRC1026	71	72		0.047	Mafic
TGRC1026	72	73		0.140	Pegmatite
TGRC1026	73	74		0.035	Pegmatite
TGRC1026	74	75	1.0	0.53	Pegmatite
TGRC1026	75	76		0.367	Pegmatite
TGRC1026	76	77	1.0	1.98	Pegmatite
TGRC1026	77	78	1.0	0.55	Pegmatite
TGRC1026	78	79		0.089	Mafic
TGRC1026	79	80		0.053	Mafic
TGRC1026	152	153		0.040	Mafic
TGRC1026	153	154		0.042	Mafic
TGRC1026	154	155	1.0	0.46	Pegmatite
TGRC1026	155	156	1.0	1.50	Pegmatite
TGRC1026	156	157		0.075	Mafic
TGRC1026	157	158		0.050	Mafic
TGRC1026	158	159		0.051	Mafic
TGRC1026	159	160		0.046	Mafic
TGRC1026	160	161		0.056	Mafic
TGRC1026	161	162		0.061	Mafic
TGRC1026	162	163	1.0	1.22	Pegmatite
TGRC1026	163	164	1.0	1.52	Pegmatite
TGRC1026	164	165		0.210	Pegmatite
TGRC1026	165	166		0.143	Mafic/Pegmatite
TGRC1026	166	167		0.132	Mafic
TGRC1026	167	168		0.082	Mafic
TGRC1026	168	169		0.052	Mafic
TGRC1026	169	170		0.065	Mafic
TGRC1026	178	179		0.041	Mafic
TGRC1026	179	180		0.045	Mafic
TGRC1026	180	181		0.080	Mafic
TGRC1026	181	182		0.063	Mafic
TGRC1026	182	183		0.074	Mafic
TGRC1026	183	184		0.198	Pegmatite/Mafic
TGRC1026	184	185	1.0	1.76	Pegmatite
TGRC1026	185	186	1.0	1.59	Pegmatite
TGRC1026	186	187		0.170	Mafic
TGRC1026	187	188		0.232	Mafic
TGRC1026	188	189		0.039	Mafic
TGRC1026	189	190		0.044	Mafic

TGMETALS

Table C – Continued

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Li_2O %	Lithology
TGRC1015	12	13		0.009	Regolith
TGRC1015	13	14		0.006	Quartz
TGRC1015	14	15		0.004	Quartz
TGRC1015	15	16		0.016	Mafic
TGRC1015	16	17		0.046	Mafic
TGRC1015	17	18		0.038	Mafic
TGRC1015	18	19		0.060	Mafic
TGRC1015	19	20		0.051	Mafic
TGRC1015	20	21		0.056	Mafic
TGRC1015	21	22		0.054	Mafic
TGRC1015	22	23		0.054	Mafic
TGRC1015	23	24		0.048	Mafic
TGRC1015	52	53		0.159	Mafic
TGRC1015	53	54		0.079	Mafic
TGRC1015	54	55		0.066	Mafic
TGRC1015	55	56		0.088	Mafic
TGRC1015	56	57		0.119	Mafic
TGRC1015	57	58		0.061	Mafic
TGRC1015	58	59		0.070	Mafic
TGRC1015	59	60		0.072	Mafic
TGRC1015	100	101		0.080	Mafic
TGRC1015	101	102		0.068	Mafic
TGRC1015	102	103		0.272	Mafic/Pegmatite
TGRC1015	103	104		0.124	Mafic
TGRC1015	104	105		0.232	Mafic
TGRC1015	105	106		0.086	Pegmatite/Mafic
TGRC1015	106	107	1.0	0.73	Pegmatite
TGRC1015	107	108	1.0	1.02	Pegmatite
TGRC1015	108	109		0.172	Pegmatite/Mafic
TGRC1015	109	110		0.091	Mafic
TGRC1015	110	111		0.145	Mafic
TGRC1015	111	112		0.101	Mafic
TGRC1015	112	113		0.118	Mafic
TGRC1015	113	114		0.091	Mafic
TGRC1015	114	115		0.138	Mafic
TGRC1015	115	116		0.151	Mafic
TGRC1015	116	117		0.136	Mafic
TGRC1015	117	118		0.116	Mafic
TGRC1015	118	119		0.118	Mafic
TGRC1015	119	120		0.127	Mafic
TGRC1015	120	121	1.0	0.41	Pegmatite
TGRC1015	121	122		0.201	Mafic
TGRC1015	122	123	1.0	1.57	Pegmatite
TGRC1015	123	124	1.0	1.00	Pegmatite
TGRC1015	124	125		0.143	Mafic
TGRC1015	125	126		0.074	Mafic
TGRC1015	126	127		0.070	Mafic
TGRC1015	127	128		0.068	Mafic
TGRC1015	136	137		0.079	Mafic
TGRC1015	137	138		0.101	Mafic
TGRC1015	138	139		0.081	Mafic
TGRC1015	139	140		0.117	Mafic
TGRC1015	140	141		0.093	Mafic
TGRC1015	141	142		0.142	Mafic
TGRC1015	142	143		0.116	Mafic
TGRC1015	143	144		0.141	Mafic
TGRC1015	148	149		0.070	Mafic
TGRC1015	149	150		0.081	Mafic
TGRC1015	150	151		0.043	Mafic
TGRC1015	151	152		0.090	Mafic

TGMETALS

Table C – Continued

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Li_2O %	Lithology
TGRC1020	20	21		0.027	Regolith
TGRC1020	21	22		0.026	Regolith
TGRC1020	22	23		0.027	Regolith
TGRC1020	23	24		0.045	Felsic
TGRC1020	24	25		0.038	Felsic
TGRC1020	25	26		0.044	Felsic
TGRC1020	26	27		0.074	Mafic
TGRC1020	27	28		0.068	Mafic
TGRC1020	28	29		0.094	Mafic
TGRC1020	29	30		0.135	Mafic/Pegmatite
TGRC1020	30	31		0.074	Mafic
TGRC1020	31	32		0.059	Mafic
TGRC1020	32	33		0.056	Mafic
TGRC1020	33	34		0.073	Mafic
TGRC1020	34	35		0.088	Mafic
TGRC1020	35	36		0.058	Mafic
TGRC1020	76	77		0.044	Mafic
TGRC1020	77	78		0.040	Felsic
TGRC1020	78	79		0.062	Felsic
TGRC1020	79	80		0.097	Felsic
TGRC1020	160	161		0.106	Mafic
TGRC1020	161	162		0.117	Mafic
TGRC1020	162	163		0.100	Mafic
TGRC1020	163	164		0.112	Mafic/Pegmatite
TGRC1020	164	165	1.0	0.70	Pegmatite
TGRC1020	165	166	1.0	1.37	Pegmatite
TGRC1020	166	167	1.0	1.56	Pegmatite
TGRC1020	167	168	1.0	1.39	Pegmatite
TGRC1020	168	169	1.0	1.86	Pegmatite
TGRC1020	169	170	1.0	1.52	Pegmatite
TGRC1020	170	171	1.0	1.82	Pegmatite
TGRC1020	171	172	1.0	1.16	Pegmatite
TGRC1020	172	173	1.0	1.56	Pegmatite
TGRC1020	173	174		0.310	Pegmatite/Mafic
TGRC1020	174	175		0.188	Mafic
TGRC1020	175	176		0.100	Mafic
TGRC1020	176	177		0.082	Mafic
TGRC1020	177	178		0.059	Mafic
TGRC1020	178	179		0.076	Mafic
TGRC1020	179	180		0.051	Mafic
TGRC1020	180	181		0.066	Mafic
TGRC1020	181	182		0.340	Mafic/Pegmatite
TGRC1020	182	183		0.103	Mafic
TGRC1020	183	184		0.088	Mafic
TGRC1020	240	241	1.0	1.15	Pegmatite
TGRC1020	241	242	1.0	1.36	Pegmatite
TGRC1020	242	243	1.0	1.54	Pegmatite
TGRC1020	243	244	1.0	2.16	Pegmatite
TGRC1020	244	245	1.0	1.38	Pegmatite
TGRC1020	245	246	1.0	2.12	Pegmatite
TGRC1020	246	247	1.0	1.59	Pegmatite
TGRC1020	247	248	1.0	1.47	Pegmatite
TGRC1020	248	249	1.0	1.55	Pegmatite
TGRC1020	249	250	1.0	1.90	Pegmatite
TGRC1020	250	251	1.0	1.33	Pegmatite
TGRC1020	251	252	1.0	1.46	Pegmatite
TGRC1020	252	253	1.0	2.15	Pegmatite
TGRC1020	253	254	1.0	0.56	Pegmatite/Mafic
TGRC1020	254	255		0.269	Mafic

Table C – Continued

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Li_2O %	Lithology
TGRC1021	60	61		0.028	Mafic
TGRC1021	61	62		0.026	Mafic
TGRC1021	62	63		0.025	Mafic
TGRC1021	63	64		0.029	Mafic
TGRC1021	64	65		0.029	Mafic
TGRC1021	65	66		0.028	Mafic
TGRC1021	66	67		0.041	Mafic
TGRC1021	67	68		0.060	Mafic
TGRC1021	68	69		0.054	Mafic
TGRC1021	69	70		0.052	Mafic
TGRC1021	70	71	1.0	1.78	Pegmatite
TGRC1021	71	72	1.0	1.88	Pegmatite
TGRC1021	72	73	1.0	**2.00**	Pegmatite
TGRC1021	73	74	1.0	0.94	Pegmatite
TGRC1021	74	75	1.0	1.44	Pegmatite
TGRC1021	75	76	1.0	1.22	Pegmatite
TGRC1021	76	77	1.0	0.61	Pegmatite/Mafic
TGRC1021	77	78		0.168	Mafic
TGRC1021	78	79		0.081	Mafic
TGRC1021	79	80		0.052	Mafic
TGRC1021	160	161		0.090	Mafic
TGRC1021	161	162		0.085	Mafic
TGRC1021	162	163		0.079	Mafic
TGRC1021	163	164		0.091	Mafic
TGRC1021	164	165		0.298	Mafic
TGRC1021	165	166	1.0	0.84	Pegmatite
TGRC1021	166	167		0.152	Pegmatite
TGRC1021	167	168		0.114	Pegmatite
TGRC1021	168	169		0.069	Mafic
TGRC1021	169	170		0.048	Mafic
TGRC1021	170	171		0.031	Mafic
TGRC1021	171	172		0.030	Mafic
TGRC1021	172	173		0.049	Mafic
TGRC1021	173	174		0.045	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 4, hosts the Burmeister high grade lithium deposit, Jaegermeister lithium pegmatites and several surrounding lithium prospects. Burmeister is in proximity to four lithium processing plants and undeveloped deposits.

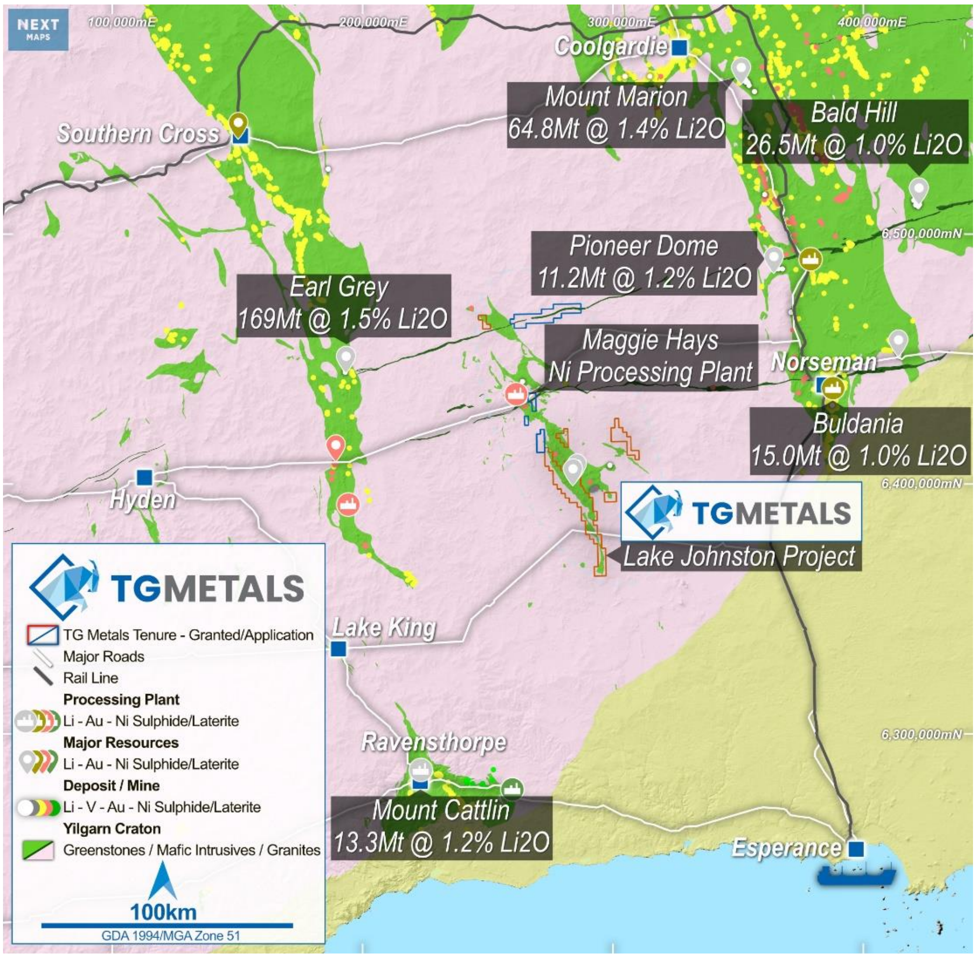

Figure 4 – Lake Johnston Project Location. Simplified Geology with regional lithium deposit locations Datum: AMG Zone 51 (GDA94).

Authorised for release by TG Metals Board of Directors.

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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 for assay were collected in labelled calicos directly off the cone splitter at every metre interval. The remainder of the drill cutting was collected and placed in a labelled green plastic bag. Only metre interval samples logged as 'pegmatite' were analysed for lithium mineralisation. The intervals logged as 'mafic/ultramafic' were later composite sampled (4m interval) in the field. These samples were submitted to the lab for assay (low priority).
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	Calico samples (representative of the meter interval drilled) logged as pegmatite were submitted for assay to Jinning Laboratories Pty Ltd (Jinning Laboratories). Sample blanks of bought yellow sand were inserted at every 50th sample interval. TG Metals Limited purchased 4 x lithium standards from Geostats Pty Ltd which were placed in the sequence at every 25th sample interval. Duplicate RC sampling will be completed once assay results have been received. These samples will be selected based on grade range to cover the areas of mineralisation. Duplicate RC samples will be split from the remainder of the drill cutting (the contents of the green bag) and the calico duplicate sample to be sent to Jinning Laboratories for assay. Jinning Laboratories included and reported their own lithium standards, blanks and pulp duplicates at rates compliant to industry standards.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	Certified Laboratory assays – Jinning Laboratories Pty Ltd
	• *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*	The RC rig used was fitted with a cone splitter (industry standard) from which a representative 2-3kg sample of the drilling interval was collected directly from the rig via a chute. The remainder of the drill material for the metre interval was collected and placed in a labelled green bag (with hole id and sample interval).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	All RC samples submitted to the laboratory listed in Table C of the report were sorted, dried, and pulverized to less than 75 microns. All samples were analysed using Sodium Peroxide Fusion and ICP-OES analytical process where 0.25g of sample was fused in a furnace (~650 deg) with Sodium Peroxide in a nickel crucible. The melt was dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid and the solution analysed. This process provides complete dissolution of minerals including silicates. It should be noted that volatiles 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).*	All samples for assay were obtained from a RC Rig owned and operated by Raglan Drilling Pty Ltd (Raglan).
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	RC samples were collected directly from the RC rig passing through the cyclone and industry standard fitted cone splitter. A labelled calico bag was attached to a chute at the base of the cyclone and splitter to collect a 12% split of the metre interval (drill cutting) to achieve a 2-3kg representative sample for assay. The remainder of the drill cutting (metre interval) was collected in labelled 600 x 900 mm green bag, placed on the ground in order of depth (drilled interval). The volume of RC drill cuttings 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 as good, moderate or poor. Poor recoveries were immediately dealt with in the field with the supervising geologist and driller to remedy.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	Sample recoveries recorded were consistent and 'good' (representative of the drilling interval) during the RC drill program. Damp/Wet and poor sample return was encountered at depths where significant water was intersected. Raglan experienced drillers were able to manage water with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		auxiliary air pressure and holes were terminated if the driller was unable to suppress excessive water in the sample and/or water return filled the sump.
	• *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 have found to provide the best split in terms of particle size distribution, with no apparent size bias.
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 in regolith were not sieved, however any remnant rock/hard material were sieved and washed for identification. TG Metals Limited geological logging system recognizes: • Recognises fresh rock vs regolith. • Is both qualitative and quantitative. • Industry and geological standards were followed recording every detail observed. • Every interval (m) drilled was logged. • 20m interval Chip trays were labelled and used to store a small representative sample 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.*	N/A Every RC metre drilled was collected via a cone splitter fitted to the RC drill rig. A calico sample of approx. 12% of the drilling metre interval was obtained directly from the cone splitter. The remainder of the drill cutting was collected and placed directly in a labelled industry standard green bag.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	Splitting of RC sample was done directly off the RC rig using an industry standard fitted cone splitter attached to bottom of the cyclone. The sample weight was checked by the supervising geologist to ensure 2-3kg representative sample was collected for the drilling interval (m).
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	The cone splitter was checked and cleaned after every metre drilled to ensure no sample build up had occurred. All sample return from the metre interval was collected directly into the calico and green bag.
	• *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 have been received. Sample duplicates will be selected to cover intervals of mineralisation to ensure adequate grade bins are achieved for QAQC checks, statistics and grade variability. These samples will be split in the field using the contents of collected drilling interval retained in the green bag.
	• *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 21 multielement Sodium Peroxide Fusion and ICP-OES analytical process were fused in a furnace (~ 650 ºC) with sodium peroxide in a 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. Jinning Laboratories recommended this analytical process for lithium mineralisation based on internal studies and external academic research.
	• *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 TG Metals database by the supervising geologist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 a sand blank at every 50th sample and lithium standards (purchased from Geostats Pty Ltd) at every 25th interval for samples dispatched for assay. Jinning Laboratory included their own lithium standards, blanks and replicates at rates compliant to industry standards. These were reported and uploaded into TG Metals database to include in TG Metals Limited QA/QC reporting.
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.*	Significant assay intersections were determined by the presence logged (visual) spodumene and >1.0% Li ppm assay results. No twinned holes were drilled during the RC program. All primary geological logging was recorded in the field on paper and later entered into an Excel spreadsheet. Assay data was reported and emailed in MS Excel format. Survey data, collar pick up and downhole survey also emailed and provided in MS Excel format. All these files were loaded into TG Metals Limited Micromine database for validation. Any errors were investigated and fixed prior to reporting. Data is retained as a flat table in the Micromine Database. The original MS Excel spreadsheets have been retained and saved on TG Metals server. Micromine and server backups are completed weekly. All reported assay data was imported into the TG Metals Limited Micromine Database. No adjustments were made to the data.
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.*	Drilling: 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. Downhole surveys were completed by Raglan using downhole Gyro at every 5m to record any deviations post drilling. The digital data obtained has been uploaded into TG Metals Micromine Database.

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	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	The field datum used was MGA_GDA94, Zone 51. All maps in this report are referenced to GDA94 when merged with Geophysics data. Regional Topographic Control was captured using an airborne imagery and LIDAR survey conducted by TG Metals in April 2023. Z level (rL) was projected to this surface and reported in the collar file. GPS measured z levels are only used outside of this surface.
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.*	The drill spacing was a nominal 50m across strike and between 100m - 200m along strike. The current spacing is not sufficient for a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) Intervals logged as 'mafic/ultramafic' were 4m composite sampled. The assay results are pending.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The 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. Drill hole orientation of the reported RC holes are listed in Table B of the report. Infill RC holes at Burmeister were orientated to follow previous drill campaign orientation,) while RC holes drilled at Jaegermeister were drilled 80-85 degrees. The inclination is a requirement for the use of a downhole imaging tool to map any in-situ structures and orientation – to be completed. No sampling bias was assumed.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Calico bags were placed for each metre interval on top of the labelled green bag containing the remainder of the drill cutting. Samples were collected by an experienced field assistant referring to sample sheet prepared by the supervising geologist. Calicos were checked and re-tied

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		as required before placing in a labelled polyweave (not exceeding 5 calicos per polyweave). Each polyweave bag was cable tied 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.
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 drilling and results 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.
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 hosted in ultramafic/mafic greenstone sequences of upper greenschist/amphibolite

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	None used. All assays reported as received. 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 and the overall weighted average grade does not drop below the cutoff grade. 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 drill orientation on regional geological/structural trends.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	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.
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 completed by TG Metals Limited in 2023 (regional) and 2024 (infill),
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,* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Infill drilling at 100m x 100m at Burmeister and Regional exploration targeting LCT pegmatites. Map of the processed data is provided in the body text.