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ASX Release
15 January 2026

ASX:TLG

Talga identifies high-grade Gallium and Critical Elements at Aero Project in Sweden

Battery materials company Talga Group Ltd ("**Talga**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to provide an exploration update from its 100% owned Aero Project ("Aero" or "Project") in Sweden, where recent rock chip sampling programs, field mapping and evaluation have confirmed evidence of high-grade gallium and other critical elements.

Highlights

- High-grade gallium at Aero Project from reconnaissance surface rock samples over 8km strike, plus associated anomalous concentrations of caesium, niobium, tantalum, yttrium and scandium. Highlight assay results include:
  - Sample BD00033: **296ppm Ga_2O_3**
  - Sample A26450: **820ppm Cs_2O**
  - Sample A26217: **1,010ppm Nb_2O_5**, **595ppm Ta_2O_5** and **186ppm Y_2O_3**
  - Sample A26365: **313ppm Sc_2O_3**
- Re-evaluation of the project with an Exploration Information System tool, part of an EU-funded, global collaboration, indicates further zones yet to be field checked and sampled.
- The critical metal results build on previous lithium and pegmatite discoveries at Aero, with grades of up to 1.9% Li_2O within the 270km² project area.
- Further sampling and field mapping is planned for the summer season and results will determine and prioritise targets for drilling.

Talga Group CEO, Martin Phillips, commented: *"These results at Aero demonstrate the prospectivity of Talga's strategic mineral portfolio in Sweden at a time of global technology metal demand growth. We aim to engage strategic partners, including government-related bodies in the US and EU, to advance the project while maintaining focus on the Company's core battery graphite anode business."*

***Figure 1**: Pegmatite outcrops at Talga's Aero Project, Sweden.*

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Exploration at Aero Project

The Aero Project covers an area of 270km² located 20km southeast of Gällivare, a major mining hub in Sweden's Norrbotten region which benefits from established infrastructure including roads, rail, power, and proximity to mining services (Figure 2). Previous exploration activity at Aero has identified lithium oxide over a 50km total strike with surface sample grades of up to 1.9% Li_2O (ASX:TLG 29/8/2023).

Talga has recently completed field mapping and geochemical rock outcrop sampling and re-evaluated the project via the application of the Exploration Information System (EIS) digital tool. This tool is the result of an EU-funded, international and collaborative project between geological surveys, universities and industry companies across the world, in which Talga took part as a test user. The EIS project led to the creation of a machine-learning predictive tool which was used by Talga to model the mineral prospectivity map (MPM) for mineralised pegmatites over Aero (Figure 4). The Company plans on refining and updating this model as exploration activities progress and new data is made available.

The surface rock exposures have returned high-grade and anomalous concentrations of gallium, rare earth elements (REEs) including yttrium, and other critical minerals and elements, statistically exceeding bulk crustal abundances (defined by Rudnick and Gao 2014[1]). Compared to global deposits, these results are considered significant for such first pass exploration. Host rocks are predominantly pegmatites with some grano-diorites. All analyte data was provided in elemental form and converted to oxide equivalents using standard industry factors (James Cook University – Advanced Analytical Centre[2]) see Tables 1-2 and Figure 3 below.

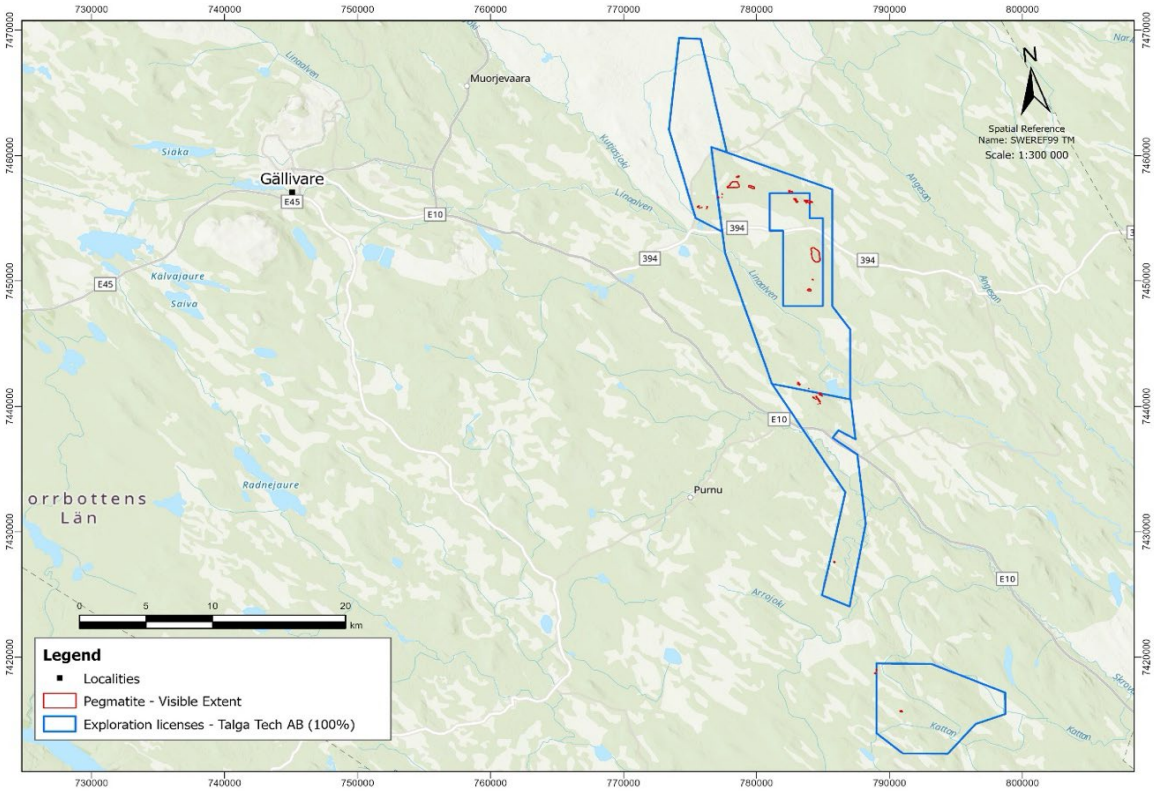

***Figure 2**: Aero Project – location map showing mapped pegmatites to date.*

[1] *"Composition of the Continental Crust" Rudnick, R.L & Gow, S., in Treatise on Geochemistry 2nd Ed, edited by Holland H.D and Turekian KK Elsevier, Oxford (2014)*

[2] *JCU Advanced Analytical Centre, https://www.jcu.edu.au/advanced-analytical-centre (2026)*

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This suite of critical minerals and elements is increasingly gaining importance in global supply chains as governments such as the US, UK, Japan, Europe, South Korea, Australia and Canada collaborate to build strategic reserves. Gallium and caesium are used in semiconductors which drive advanced telecommunications amongst other applications. Niobium, scandium, tantalum and yttrium are often used in alloys for lightweight applications vital in the aerospace, defence and automotive industries. Yttrium is also used in lasers.

Table 1: *Conversion of select anomalous oxide values from Aero rock chip samples.*

Sample	SWEREF99 TM		Element	Element	Oxide	Oxide
	Easting	Northing		ppm	ppm	
BD00033	784204	7450116	Gallium	220	296	Ga_2O_3
A26450	784326	7451830	Caesium	773	820	Cs_2O
A26217	784302	7451967	Niobium	706	1010	Nb_2O_5
			Tantalum	487	595	Ta_2O_5
			Yttrium (REE)	147	186	Y_2O_3
A26365	777578	7457526	Scandium (REE)	204	313	Sc_2O_3

Figure 3 *Selected rock sample locations (Ga>50ppm), displaying Ga_2O_3 values*

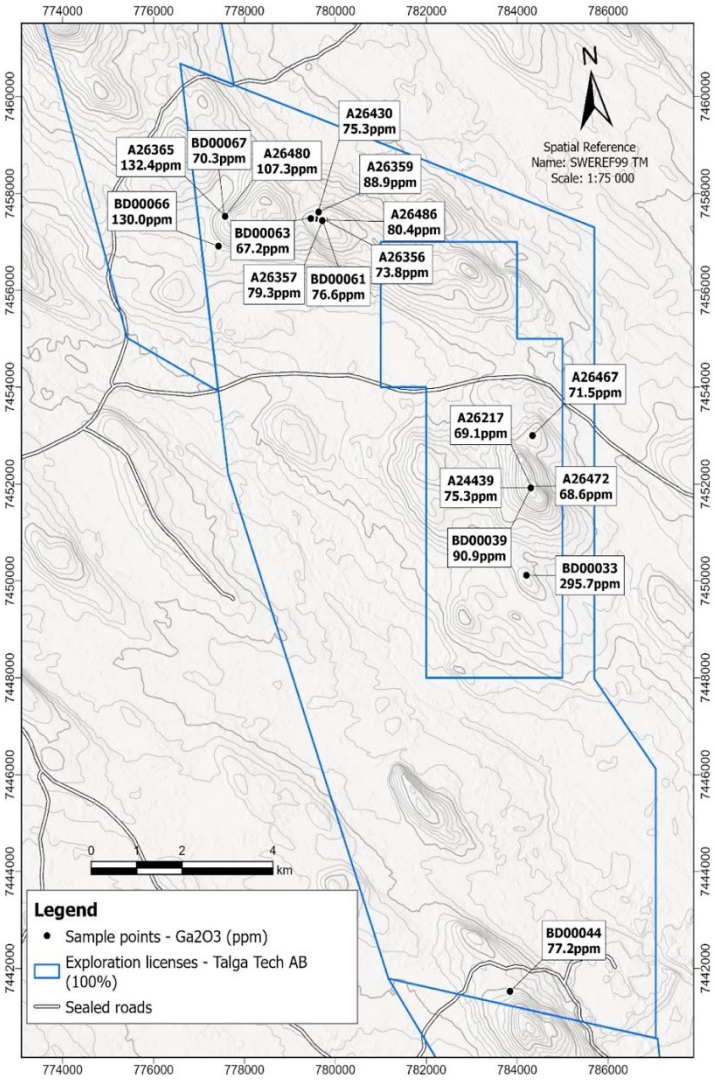

Figure 4 *Aero Project pegmatite prospectivity model map*

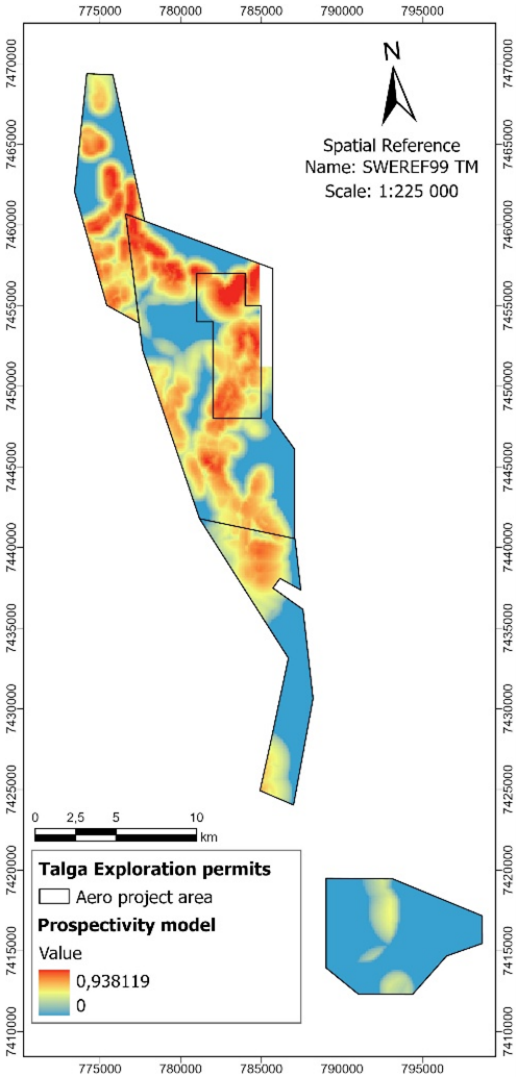

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Table 2: *Assay results of all Aero Project rock chip samples with >50ppm Ga.*

SAMPLE	SWEREF99 TM		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	Easting	Northing	Cs_2O	Ga_2O_3	Nb_2O_5	Sc_2O_3	Ta_2O_5	Y_2O_3
A24439	784296	7451923	531.2	75.3	77.1	151.4	53.5	3.2
A26467	784338	7453003	45.6	71.5	106.4	NA	72.2	46.0
A26472	784304	7451958	261.9	68.6	166.7	NA	96.2	32.3
A26480	777577	7457531	82.9	107.3	150.9	NA	54.3	33.5
A26486	779809	7457453	14.3	80.4	102.9	NA	25.5	21.7
A26217	784302	7451967	179.7	69.1	1009.9	NA	594.7	186.0
A26430	779587	7457489	19.3	75.3	132.3	NA	29.1	21.7
BD00033	784204	7450116	43.8	295.7	559.3	267.6	70.8	0.1
BD00039	784299	7451921	246.0	90.9	301.8	36.5	359	23.9
BD00044	783844	7441525	11.7	77.2	313.3	51.8	188.7	54.0
BD00061	779731	7457424	6.6	76.6	160.2	64.0	34.3	33.1
BD00063	779459	7457482	30.5	67.2	103.4	159.5	29.3	39.9
BD00066	777431	7456913	11.5	130.0	383.4	104.9	81.0	24.6
BD00067	777555	7457536	19.1	70.3	0.0	179.5	467.7	26.5
A26356	779768	7457454	15.0	73.8	82.4	30.8	14.7	12.1
A26357	779717	7457440	16.7	79.3	76.1	69.9	14.1	30.6
A26359	779634	7457620	7.1	88.9	135.9	308.3	13.1	4.8
A26365	777578	7457526	88.6	132.4	289.0	312.9	43.8	34.9

Notes:

The assay results have been converted into oxides using the following stochiometric conversion factors: Cs_2O 1.0602, Ga_2O_3 1.3442, Nb_2O_5 1.4305, Sc_2O_3 1.5338, Ta_2O_5 1.2211, Y_2O_3 1.2699

Refer to JORC Table Sections 1 and 2 for assaying and sampling details

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Next Steps

Talga considers the potential of Aero to be greater than previously recognised in light of recent results and looks forward to evaluating the gallium and critical mineral potential of Aero further, initially with additional geochemical, metallurgical and petrographic studies.

The Company is also pursuing US and EU funding opportunities, including applications under DOE critical minerals programs and EU CRMA strategic project calls, to accelerate development. In parallel, Talga is engaging with major strategic partners for joint ventures or divestment, targeting global players in mining, technology, and defence sectors, as well as other government-related bodies. This approach aims to allow Talga to unlock Aero's value while prioritising the Company's core graphite battery anode business.

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors of Talga Group Ltd.

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About Talga

Talga Group Ltd (ASX:TLG / OTCQX:TLGRF) is a global leader in producing high-power, sustainable battery anode and advanced graphitic materials. Our capabilities include proprietary graphite purification, shaping and coating technologies, ensuring secure and low-emission Li-ion battery anode supply chains and new-energy materials. Talga's products and technologies solve battery manufacturing challenges such as supply vulnerabilities, performance limitations and recyclability, thereby accelerating the shift to more secure critical mineral product manufacturing. Website: www.talgagroup.com

Forward-Looking Statements & Disclaimer

Statements in this document regarding the Company's business or proposed business, which are not historical facts, are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, such as estimates and statements that describe the Company's future plans, objectives or goals, including words to the effect that the Company or management expects a stated condition or result to occur. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which the Company operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Since forward-looking statements address future events and conditions, by their very nature, they involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual results in each case could differ materially from those currently anticipated in such statements. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

No forward-looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by a number of factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside the Company's control. There can be no assurance that the plans of the directors and management of Talga will proceed as currently expected or will ultimately be successful.

The Company does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions or conclusions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of the Company's directors, employees, advisors, or agents, nor any other person, accepts any liability for any loss arising from the use of the information contained in this announcement.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates to the exploration results and the exploration target is based on information compiled by Albert Thamm. Mr Thamm is a consultant to the Company and a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Membership No.203217). Mr Thamm has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been undertaken 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 (JORC Code). Mr Thamm consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The Information in this announcement that relates to prior exploration results for the Aero Project extracted from ASX announcements available to view on the Company's website at www.talgagroup.com. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the exploration results included in the relevant original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person and Qualified Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the relevant original market announcements.

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JORC Code 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Samples in this report are surface rock chips collected from various pegmatite outcrops and historic gem diggings/dumps. Given the nature of pegmatites having variable grain size and mineralogy, samples are taken to be representative but sample bias may have been introduced in coarse mineralisation. The rock samples collected were between 0.5kg and 3kg in weight.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	N/A as no drilling completed to date.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	N/A as no drilling completed to date.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically*	A short geological description of each sample

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	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.*	was taken at the time of collection. The descriptions are qualitative: lithology, alteration, mineralisation etc. All samples are photographed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	No field sub-sampling techniques were employed. Samples were hammered off outcrop and mullock dump material using a rock hammer. Sample size varied but averaged 1-2kg. The samples are considered point samples (up to 1m^2) and may be biased towards mineralised samples. The size of the samples is considered appropriate for this type of work. No field duplicates were taken. The sample preparation for all samples followed industry best practice and was undertaken by ALS Global in Malå or Piteå. The samples were dried and pulverised to produce a sub-sample for analysis. Sample preparation involved oven drying, coarse crushing, followed by total pulverisation LM2 grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing 75 microns.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	All rock samples were assayed via ICPMS methods with 25 rock samples assayed using a four-acid digest, multi-element suite (48 elements) with ICPMS finish. The acids used were hydrofluoric, nitric, hydrochloric and perchloric with the method approaching near total digest for most elements. Two rock samples (A26450-51) were assayed using a sodium peroxide fusion with hydrochloric acid and ICP-MS instrumentation. The analytical methods are considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation. No geophysical tools or handheld instruments were utilised in the preparation of this release. Lab repeat or duplicate analysis for samples showed that the precision of samples were within acceptable limits.
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.*	No independent third-party assaying or sampling has been undertaken at this stage. Results have been reviewed internally by the Company's Exploration Manager, Geologist and external consultant Mr Albert Thamm and no issues have been identified. Sampling data was captured digitally and is stored on the Company's data server.

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	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Laboratory data is also stored on the Company's data server. No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report. Any results reported as oxides were converted using standard stochiometric conversion factors.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	A Garmin handheld GPS unit with an accuracy of +/- 5m was used to locate each sample. Sample locations use the Swedish Coordinate System 'SWEREF99 TM' grid.
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.*	Samples were taken at non-regular intervals according to observations made at the time in the field. No grade continuity is implied. No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Samples were taken according to observations made at the time in the field. No known sample bias as a consequence of *orientation-based* sampling has been identified. Samples with coarse mineralisation may be preferentially sampled so some sample bias may be introduced.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were collected and transported to the laboratory by Tom Kearney, Talga's Exploration Manager.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been completed to date. Results have been reviewed internally by the Company's Exploration Manager, Geologist and external consultant Mr Albert Thamm and no issues have been identified.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Aero Project (formerly Aitik East Project) comprises exploration licences Suorravaara nr 3, nr 5, nr 6, nr 7 and Nilivaara nr 1 owned 100% by the Company's 100% owned Swedish subsidiary, Talga Tech AB. The licences are located 30km east from the regional town of Gällivare. The licences are located in an open area of forested land utilised seasonally by the logging industry and Sami reindeer herders of the Gällivare municipality. The licences are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The SGU noted lithium mineralisation in 1940's but reported no grades. Historic rock chip sampling for copper was completed by Boliden and SGU, and Talga has conducted EM surveys and rock sampling since 2017. Several areas of minor excavations by prospectors for gem tourmalines are found in the pegmatites and have been visited by gemmologists/collectors. There is no known prior technical exploration for lithium prior to Talga.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Aero Project lies within the Paleoproterozoic volcanic rocks of the Fennoscandian Shield. At Aero lithium mineralisation is hosted within tourmaline-bearing (elbaite) pegmatites intruded as sills, sheets and dikes into the volcanic and granitoid basement rocks. The deposit style appears analogous to the Li-Cs-Ta pegmatite model but geological evaluation by Talga is ongoing.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the*	N/A. No drill hole data is in this report. Surface rock sampling information is included within the body of this report.

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	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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 aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No aggregations applied. No metal equivalents applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	N/A as no drilling completed to date.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures in the body of 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.*	The Company believes that the ASX announcement is a balanced report with all material results and information available to date.
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.*	Everything meaningful and material at this stage is disclosed and no other significant geological data has been reviewed to date.
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*	Talga has conducted a summer exploration program for the Aero Project including geochemical sampling, data review and field mapping of pegmatites. Further sampling and field mapping is planned and results will be synthesised to determine and prioritise targets

	future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	for drilling with the goal to delineate significant concentrations of lithium minerals.

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