ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RELEASED 18 AUGUST 2026

TGMETALS

Maiden Lithium Resource lays foundation for first production at Lake Johnston

Highlights

- High-grade **Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate** ("MRE") of **6.7Mt at 1.2% Li_2O** delivered at Burmeister targeting **Direct Shipping Ore** ("DSO") market
- An additional **11Mt to 14.5Mt at 0.9% Li_2O to 1.2% Li_2O** in pit Exploration Target(1) defined, illustrating significant resource growth potential for Burmeister and will be targeted for resource definition drilling in Q3 2026
- DSO market resurgence in 2026 **-** low capex startup option examined at Lake Johnston Lithium Project
- Metallurgical testwork confirms potential for ~1.5% Li_2O DSO spodumene product via simple ore sorting processing methods
- **Mining Lease application for Burmeister Deposit submitted and progressing**
- Upcoming core drilling to provide DSO samples for potential offtakers

Lake Johnston Lithium Project Highlights

- Strategically located in proximity to three operating lithium mines and to the Esperance Port
- Burmeister is the largest known lithium (spodumene) deposit within the belt and is comparable in scale to regional peers
- Burmeister's clean spodumene mineralogy generates a pure, high-grade spodumene concentrate
- Significant exploration upside exists within the Lake Johnston Project – evidenced by the discovery of the nearby Jaegermeister lithium deposit

(1) The Exploration Target quantity and grade is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Target is based on the Company's resource definition drilling undertaken since discovery in October 2023. The current drill hole density (spacing between holes) at Burmeister is not considered sufficient to determine a Mineral Resource.

TG Metals Limited (**TG Metals** or the **Company**) (ASX:TG6), is pleased to announce a Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for the Burmeister spodumene lithium deposit (Table 1) within the Lake Johnston Project, Western Australia.

This MRE is focused on material suitable for Direct Shipping Ore ("DSO"). DSO refers to spodumene-rich pegmatite of sufficient grade and quality to support direct export and sale, without the need for on-site beneficiation beyond basic crushing and screening. Upgrade via ore sorting has been demonstrated should it be required in the future.

Maiden Burmeister Mineral Resource

Class	Li_2O Cutoff %	Tonnes Millions	Li_2O %	Rb ppm	Ta ppm	Fe %	MgO %
Inferred	0.40	6.71	1.18	3,668	104	1.32	1.02

Table 1 – Burmeister Resource August 2026

Notes:

- MRE is reported above a Li_2O cut-off grade of 0.40% within an optimised pit shell using appropriate mining and processing costs, recoveries, concentrate payabilities and revenue values
- Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves - further detailed economic studies and additional modifying factors are required
- The MRE was classified following the guidelines presented in JORC Code 2012
- Totals may not add up due to rounding

TG Metals CEO, Mr David Selfe, stated: "*This is an excellent maiden Mineral Resource at our 100%-owned Lake Johnston Lithium Project and provides a strong foundation for the initial development of the Burmeister deposit.*

The current resource has been defined with a focus on potential DSO material to support early development. At a grade of approximately 1.2% Li_2O, before ore sorting, Burmeister is considered to be well within current DSO specifications for comparable deposits in Western Australia.

Burmeister is well suited to an initial DSO operation, with a low strip-ratio and low levels of deleterious elements supported by its distinctive spodumene-dominant mineralogy. Lake Johnston is strategically located and within trucking distance to the Port of Esperance.

We continue to engage with interested third parties to progress Burmeister towards first production. Important early workstreams are also advancing, including the Mining Lease application and water exploration activities required to support future development.

The TG Metals team is confident that further infill drilling can convert the current Exploration Target into additional Mineral Resources."

Exploration Target Statement

The Company has also updated the Exploration Target estimate (Table 2) for the Burmeister Lithium deposit within the Lake Johnston Project, Western Australia. The Exploration Target is in addition to the Resource defined in Table 1, composed of the pegmatite domains that are not classified as Inferred and have been estimated with the available drill hole data.

Tonnes Range Low	Tonnes Range High	Li_2O Range Low (%)	Li_2O Range High (%)
11 million	14.5 million	0.90	1.20

Table 2 – Exploration Target Range at 0.4% Li_2O cutoff

The Exploration Target quantity and grade is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target is based on the Company's resource definition drilling undertaken since discovery in October 2023. The current drill hole density for some areas within the drill defined Burmeister deposit are not considered sufficient to determine a Mineral Resource.

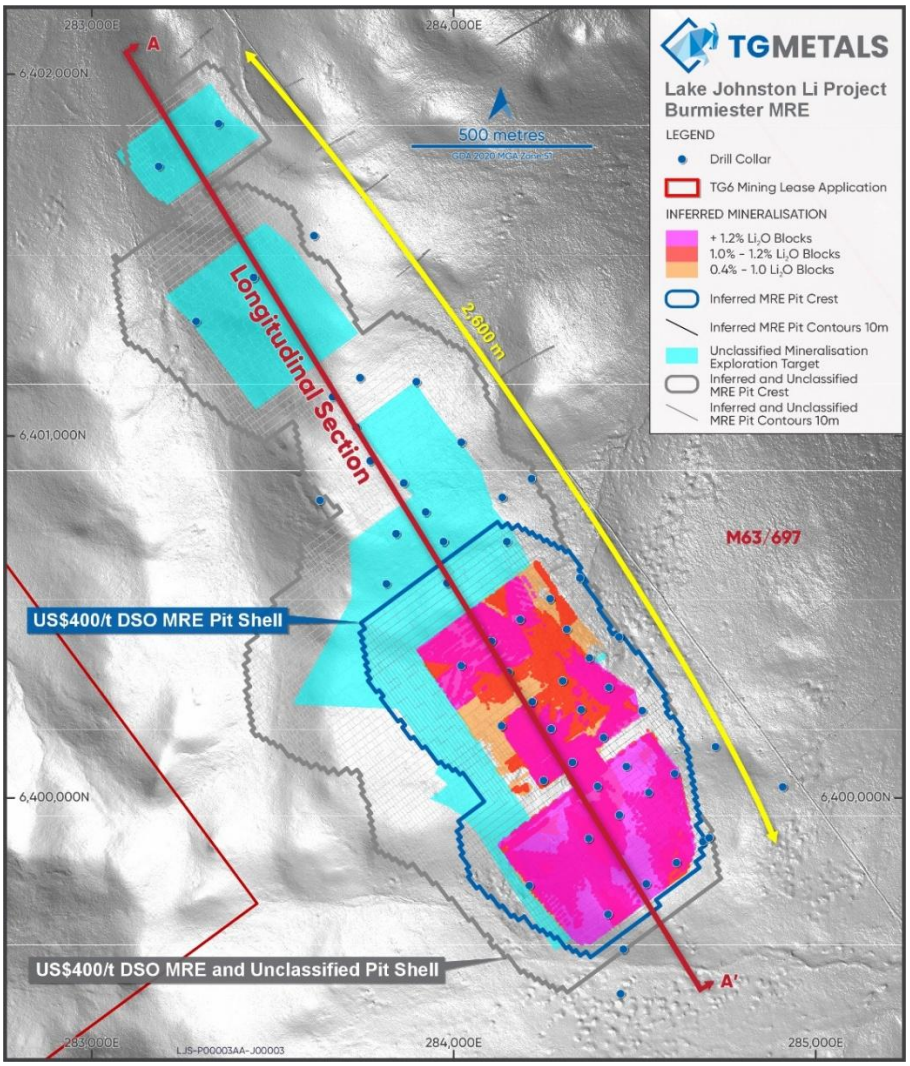

Figure 1 – Plan view of interpreted lithium pegmatites with conceptual DSO pit shell

Resource Model Estimation Methodology

Block Model Interpolation

Estimation of lithium, tantalum and rubidium grades used an Ordinary Kriging estimation methodology using Micromine 2026.5 software.

A dynamic search technique was used in the estimation of the pegmatites, which allows the search strategy to follow local variations in the dip, strike and pitch of the mineralisation. A three-pass search strategy was used, with search radii and sample numbers as shown below. The first pass generally informed areas with relatively close spaced drilling.

Table 3-1 Search and Estimation Parameters

Search Ellipses				
Pass	Radius	Axis 1 Factor	Axis 2 Factor	Axis 3 Factor
1	1	200	100	3
2	1	500	250	4
3	1	1000	500	5

Samples		Sectors			Holes		
Min Samples Total	Max Samples Total	Max Samples per Sector	Min Sectors Filled	Min Samples to Fill Sector	Min Holes	Min Samples per Hole	Max Samples per Hole
4	12	12	1	4	2	2	3
1	12	12	1	1	1	1	3
1	12	12	1	1	1	1	3

Block Model Validation

The estimation process was validated by comparing global block grades with the average composite grades, visual checks comparing block grades with raw assay data and swathe plots. All methods showed good correlation between drill hole data and block model.

Drill Hole Section Comparison

Sections and plans have been visually inspected to compare block model values with the assay data. There is generally a good correspondence with respect to location of mineralised drill hole data and high-grade block model zones. Example sections and a plan are shown below.

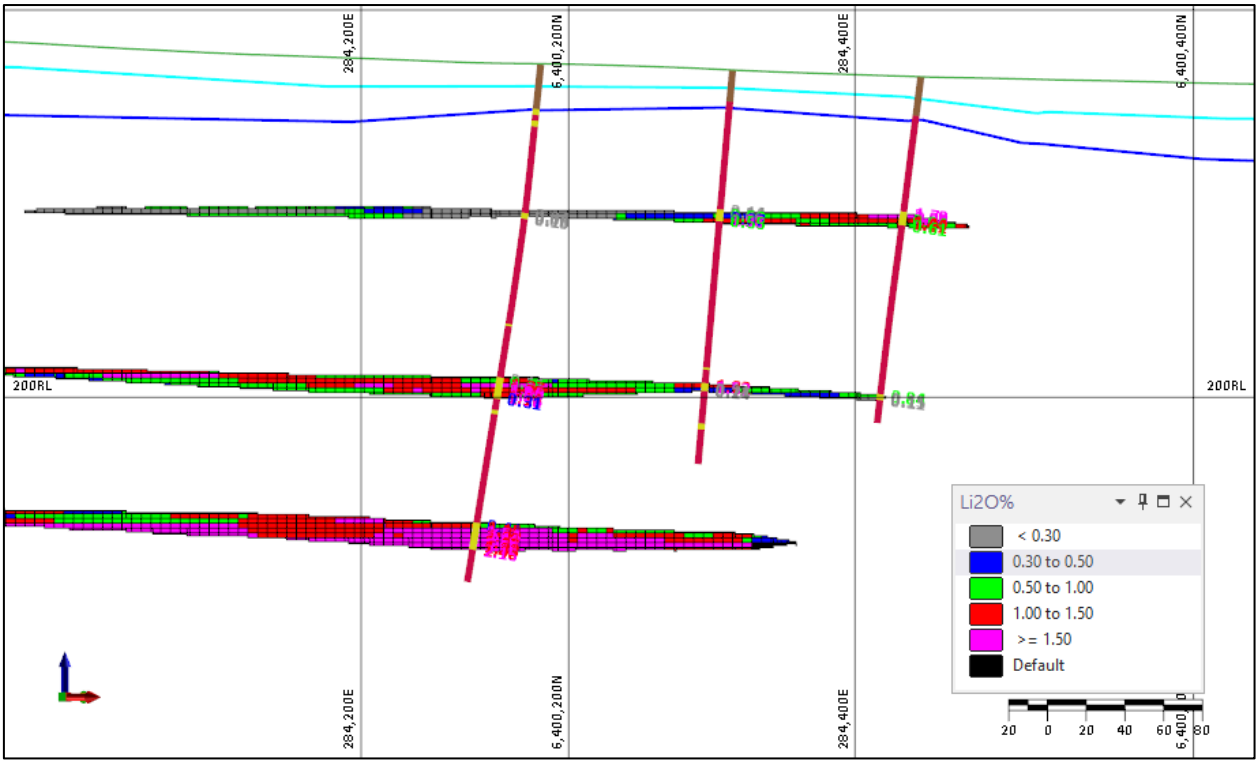

Figure 2-1 Typical Cross Section Model vs Data (Looking North West)

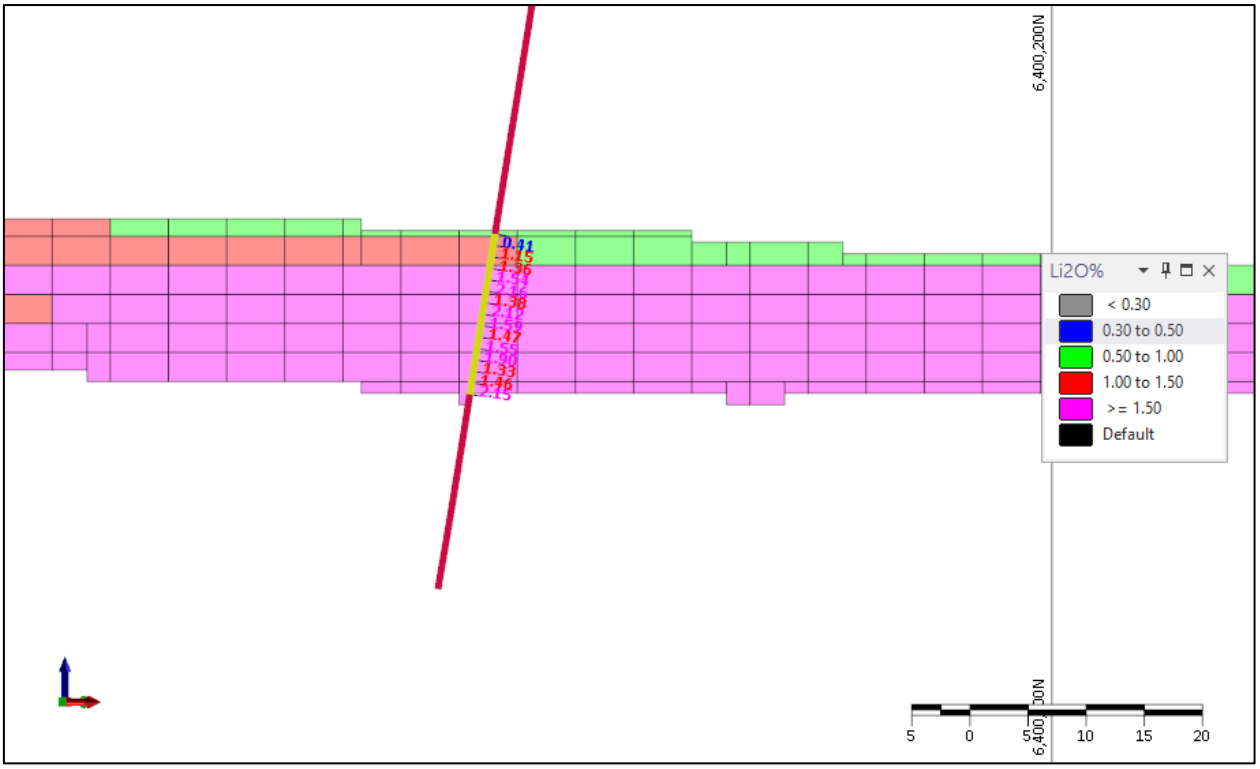

Figure 2-2 Typical Detailed Cross Section Model vs Data (Looking West)

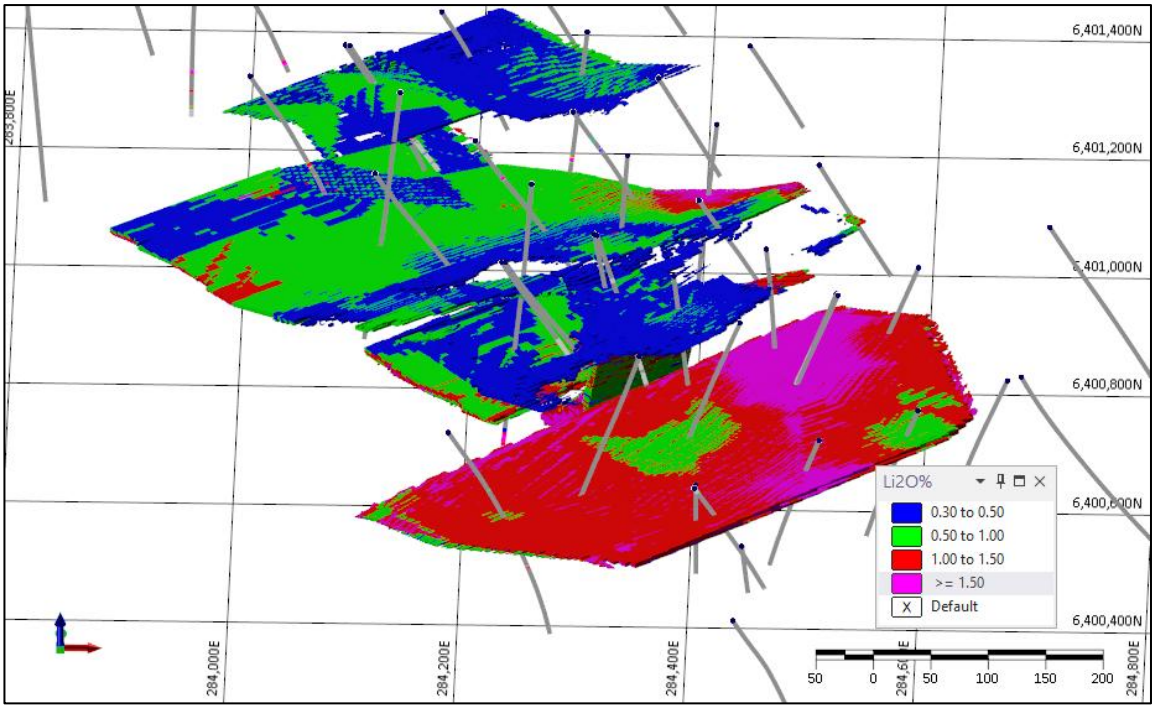

Figure 2-3 3D Distribution of Li_2O% in Inferred Block Model

Swathe Plot Validation

Swathe plots were generated for the pegmatite domains centred on the main section lines. There is generally good correlation between composite data and the block model.

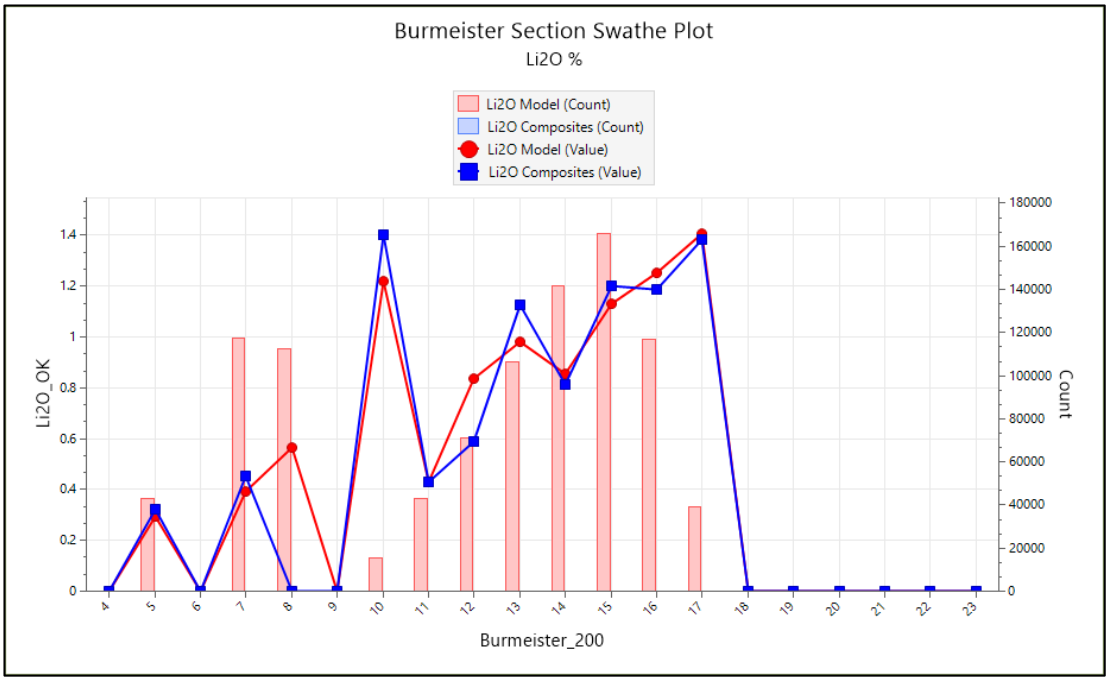

Figure 2-4 Section Swathe Plot

Model vs Composites by Domain

Block model vs composite grades have been calculated for each pegmatite domain

Unclassified blocks are generally sparsely informed by data and have been excluded. The mean block grade vs the mean data grade is tabulated below. There is generally good agreement, with most block grades being marginally lower than the corresponding composite grade. Where there are larger differences, it is due to the small number composites in the domain (also associated with low tonnages).

Table 4-1 Composite vs Block Grade by Domain

Pegmatite	Composite	Model	Volume
D15_07	**0.64**	**0.67**	**2,283,860**
D40_01	**1.36**	**1.33**	**1,338,379**
D15_13B	**1.48**	**1.46**	**1,088,243**
D15_13A	**0.99**	**0.99**	**898,945**
D15_09	**0.37**	**0.36**	**294,784**
D15_06	1.32	1.31	1,098,550
D15_15	1.37	1.40	804,919
D15_04	0.27	0.23	755,399
D15_03	0.63	0.71	672,031
D15_02	0.17	0.17	522,629
D15_05	0.95	0.85	274,211
D15_01	0.32	0.29	189,032
D15_10	0.52	0.46	144,747
D15_14	1.06	1.09	122,865
D15_11	0.49	0.60	77,756
D15_12	1.22	1.28	69,966
D15_08	0.91	0.91	64,425
Red = Inferred			
Blue = Unclassified			

Resource Classification

The Mineral Resource has been classified in the Inferred category, in accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). A range of criteria has been considered in determining this classification including:

- Geological continuity;
- Data quality;
- Drill hole spacing;
- Modelling technique;
- Estimation properties including search strategy, number of informing data and average distance of data from blocks.

The resource classification methodology incorporated a number of parameters derived from the kriging algorithms in combination with drill hole spacing and continuity and size of mineralised domains.

Geological Continuity

Geological continuity is understood with reasonable confidence. The classification reflects this level of confidence.

Data Quality

Resource classification is based on information and data provided from the TG Metals database. Descriptions of drilling techniques, survey, sampling/sample preparation, analytical techniques and database management/validation provided by indicate that data collection and management is well within industry standards. Widenbar considers that the database represents an accurate record of the drilling undertaken at the project.

Drilling Spacing

Drill hole location plots have been used to ensure that local drill spacing conforms to the minimum expected for the resource classification. Inferred material is confined to areas where drill spacing is generally <=100m. Areas of wider spacing are unclassified and not reported as part of the Mineral Resource.

Modelling Technique

The resource model was generated using an Ordinary Kriging interpolation method, with a multi-pass search approach (see Section 9 for details).

The search pass used, the number of samples used, the kriging variance and the average distance of samples from each block, were all stored in the block model. In general the kriging variance, search pass and average distance are all broadly correlated with a combination of drill hole spacing and domain thickness. The above parameters were used as a guide in combination with drill spacing to arrive at a final resource classification.

Final Classification

Five of the pegmatite domains are considered to have enough data to be classified in the Inferred category as defined by the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). They are:

- D15_07
- D15_09
- D15_13A
- D15_13B
- D40_01

These pegmatites and the associated drill hole data are illustrated below.

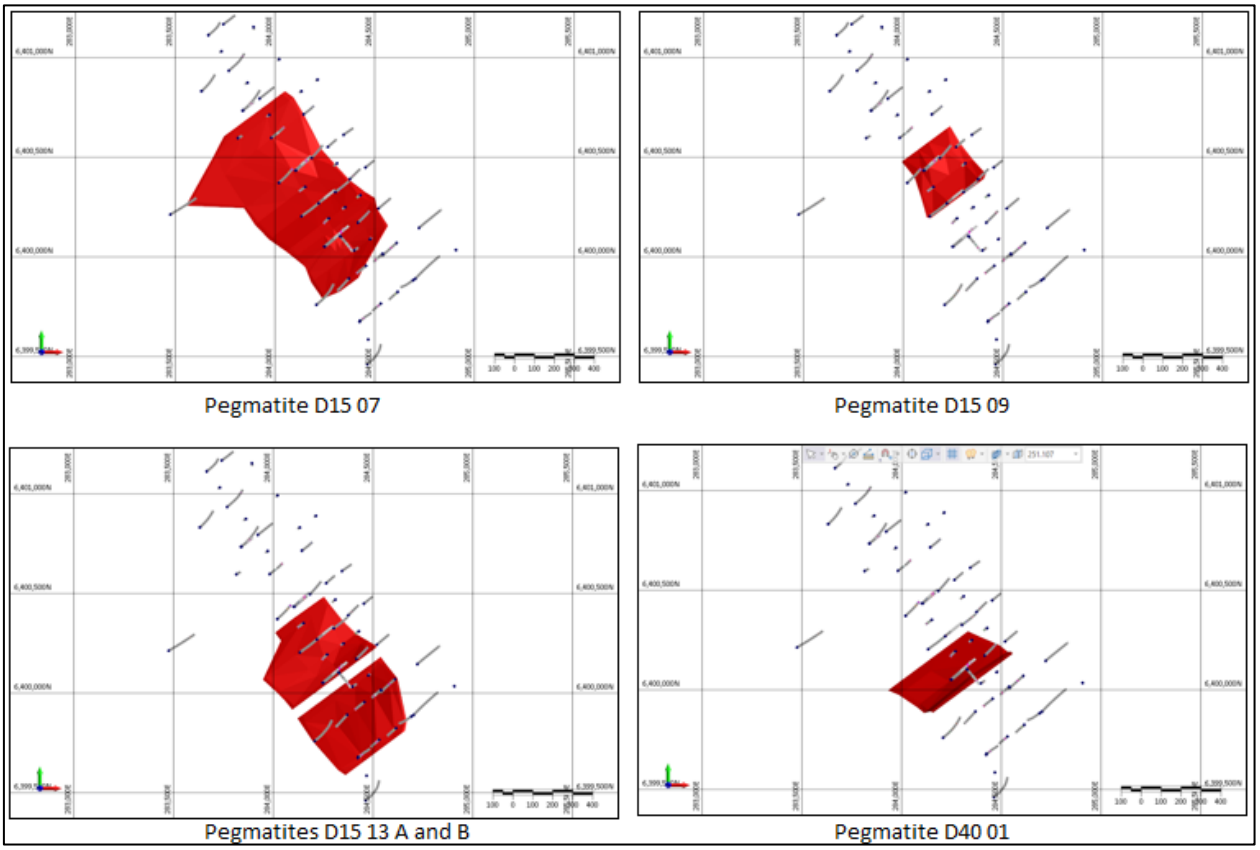

Figure 3-5 Inferred Pegmatites

The other pegmatite bodies have insufficient drill data intercepts to be classified as Inferred, and form the basis of the Exploration Target.

Resource Estimates

Current Resource Estimates

To address the issue of Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE), the Burmeister Mineral Resource has been constrained by an optimised pit shell.

Initial flotation testwork on the fines material, combined with HLS testwork, shows overall lithium recovery of 75.5% to 80.2% to produce quality spodumene concentrates low in impurities. Combined concentrate grades range from 5.28% to 5.74% Li_2O, complimenting previous testwork with HLS/DMS-only concentrate grades of up to 6.31% Li_2O.

An initial assumption was made that ore could be processed and shipped as DSO (Direct Shipping Ore) using a price of US$ 400/tonne. Following good results from metallurgical testwork, an alternate assumption producing a 6% spodumene concentrate with a price of US$ 2,000/tonne was also tested. The two optimisations used Inferred material only and produced almost identical results.

The Burmeister Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate has been constrained by the optimal pit shell and reported at a 0.40% Li_2O cutoff.

Table 5-2 Burmeister Open Pit Inferred Mineral Resource July 2025 at 0.4% Li_2O Cutoff

Class	Li_2O Cutoff %	Tonnes Millions	Li_2O %	Li %	Rb ppm	Ta ppm	Fe %	MgO %
Inferred	0.40	6.71	1.18	0.55	3,668	104	1.32	1.02

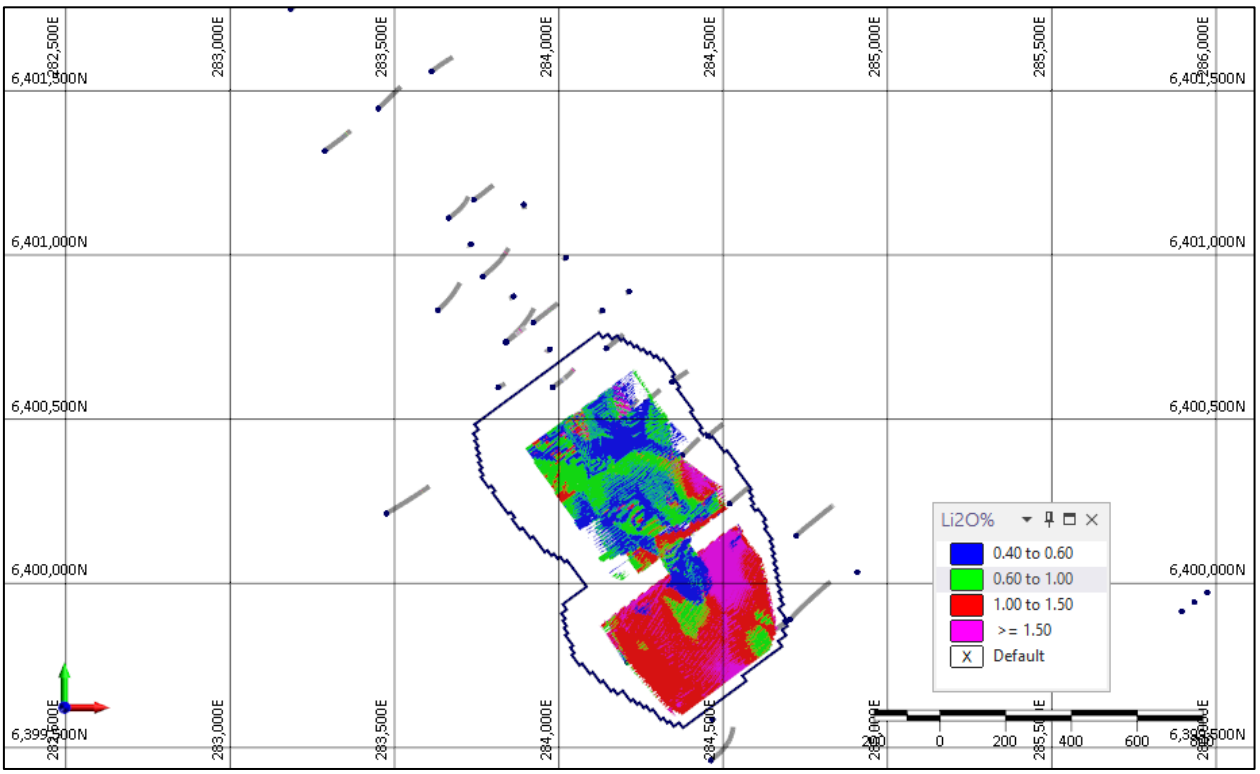

Figure 4-6 Optimised Pit Shell and Inferred Mineral Resource

Grade Tonnage Curve and Detailed Resource

The Burmeister Resource is presented in a detailed table, and as a grade tonnage curve below.

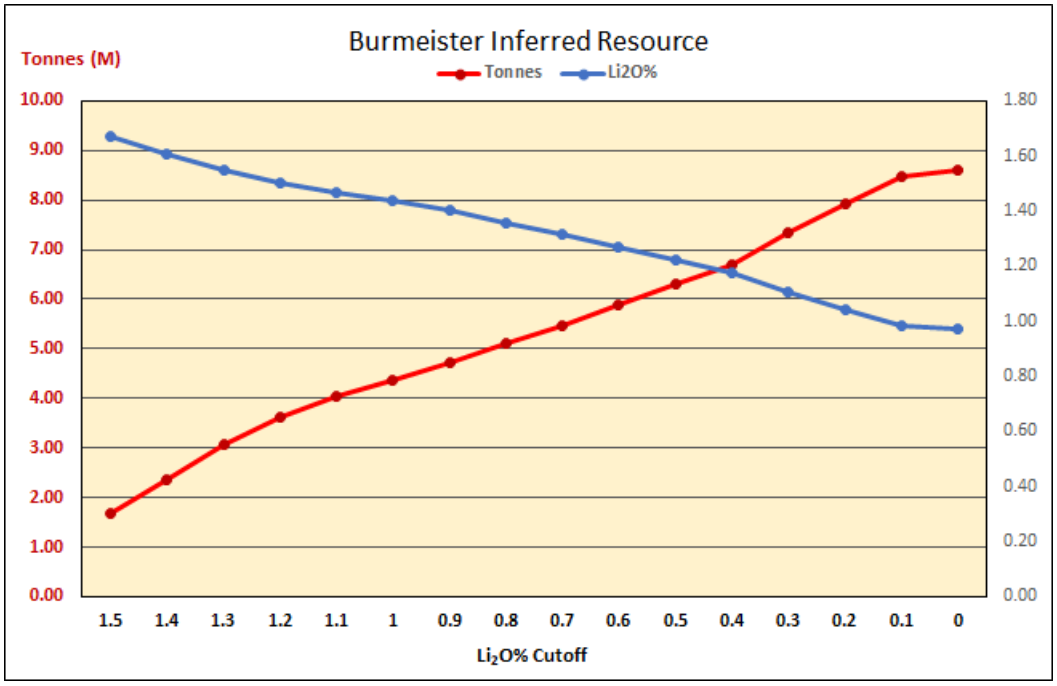

Figure 4-7 Burmeister Resource Grade Tonnage Curve

Table 5-3 Burmeister Detailed Inferred Resource

Class	Li_2O Cutoff %	Tonnes Millions	Li_2O %	Li %	Rb ppm	Ta ppm	Fe %	MgO %
Inferred	1.50	1.69	1.67	0.78	4,039	103	0.67	0.26
Inferred	1.40	2.37	1.61	0.75	4,043	104	0.68	0.28
Inferred	1.30	3.06	1.55	0.72	4,032	105	0.70	0.31
Inferred	1.20	3.63	1.50	0.70	4,014	105	0.74	0.36
Inferred	1.10	4.04	1.47	0.68	4,013	106	0.77	0.40
Inferred	1.00	4.37	1.44	0.67	3,994	106	0.80	0.44
Inferred	0.90	4.71	1.40	0.65	3,952	105	0.86	0.50
Inferred	0.80	5.10	1.36	0.63	3,886	105	0.97	0.60
Inferred	0.70	5.48	1.32	0.61	3,826	105	1.04	0.68
Inferred	0.60	5.89	1.27	0.59	3,768	104	1.13	0.78
Inferred	0.50	6.30	1.22	0.57	3,719	104	1.22	0.88
Inferred	0.40	6.71	1.18	0.55	3,668	104	1.32	1.02
Inferred	0.30	7.34	1.11	0.51	3,568	102	1.54	1.30
Inferred	0.20	7.94	1.04	0.48	3,491	101	1.67	1.50
Inferred	0.10	8.47	0.98	0.46	3,460	101	1.80	1.71
Inferred	0.00	8.60	0.97	0.45	3,441	101	1.85	1.77

Table 5-4 Burmeister Inferred Resource by Elevation

Elevation		Depth	Li_2O Cutoff	Tonnes	Li_2O	Rb	Ta	Fe	MgO
From	To	(m)	%		%	ppm	ppm	%	%
370	380	5	0.4	1,830	0.45	3,928	107	2.30	2.82
360	370	15	0.4	13,060	0.49	4,128	113	1.95	2.17
350	360	25	0.4	73,010	0.96	4,450	107	1.23	1.10
340	350	35	0.4	227,200	1.25	4,600	106	0.93	0.67
330	340	45	0.4	296,720	1.24	4,508	108	1.03	0.78
320	330	55	0.4	295,260	1.30	4,413	109	0.94	0.54
310	320	65	0.4	444,280	1.13	4,102	108	1.35	1.00
300	310	75	0.4	396,960	1.22	4,082	108	1.39	1.08
290	300	85	0.4	366,590	1.27	4,035	108	1.45	1.20
280	290	95	0.4	347,470	1.29	4,064	108	1.32	1.08
270	280	105	0.4	361,770	1.28	3,980	107	1.31	1.08
260	270	115	0.4	404,940	1.37	3,938	105	1.09	0.86
250	260	125	0.4	446,500	1.30	3,870	106	0.93	0.69
240	250	135	0.4	396,600	1.09	3,688	105	1.21	1.10
230	240	145	0.4	331,950	0.97	3,563	100	1.47	1.19
220	230	155	0.4	332,480	0.98	3,435	101	1.52	1.09
210	220	165	0.4	599,400	1.04	3,079	95	1.78	1.45
200	210	175	0.4	685,400	1.12	2,826	100	1.44	1.05
190	200	185	0.4	506,570	1.11	2,629	99	1.48	1.06
180	190	195	0.4	162,280	1.36	2,921	96	1.13	0.68
170	180	205	0.4	16,010	1.59	3,608	81	0.70	0.23

Comparison with previous estimates

The Burmeister resource has not previously been estimated.

Exploration Target

The pegmatite domains that are not classified as Inferred have been estimated with the available drill hole data, and form the basis of the Exploration Target.

Table 5-5 Burmeister Exploration Target

	Tonnes	Li_2O
	Millions	%
Low	11.0	0.9
High	14.5	1.2

The Exploration Target is exclusive of the Inferred Resource.

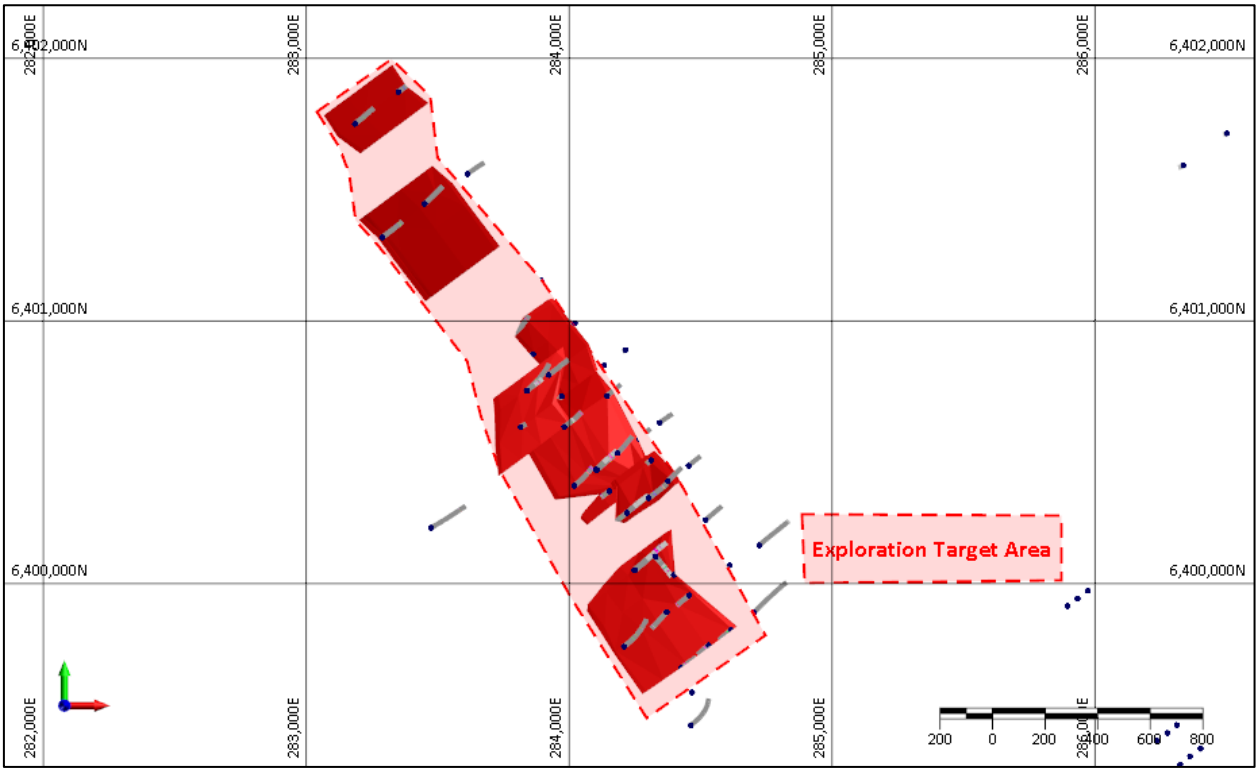

Figure 4-8 Exploration Target Area

Robust Deposit

Examination of the USD$400 DSO conceptual pit shells show the Burmeister mineralisation to be robust and encompassing all modelled mineralisation. This indicates that there is further depth potential to Burmeister which may be accessible by open pit mining methods in the future. **Figure 5** long sections shows the sliced pit shells going to maximum depth on the Burmeister pegmatites. This will be used to further guide the infill drilling and for initial DSO potential mining and haulage studies.

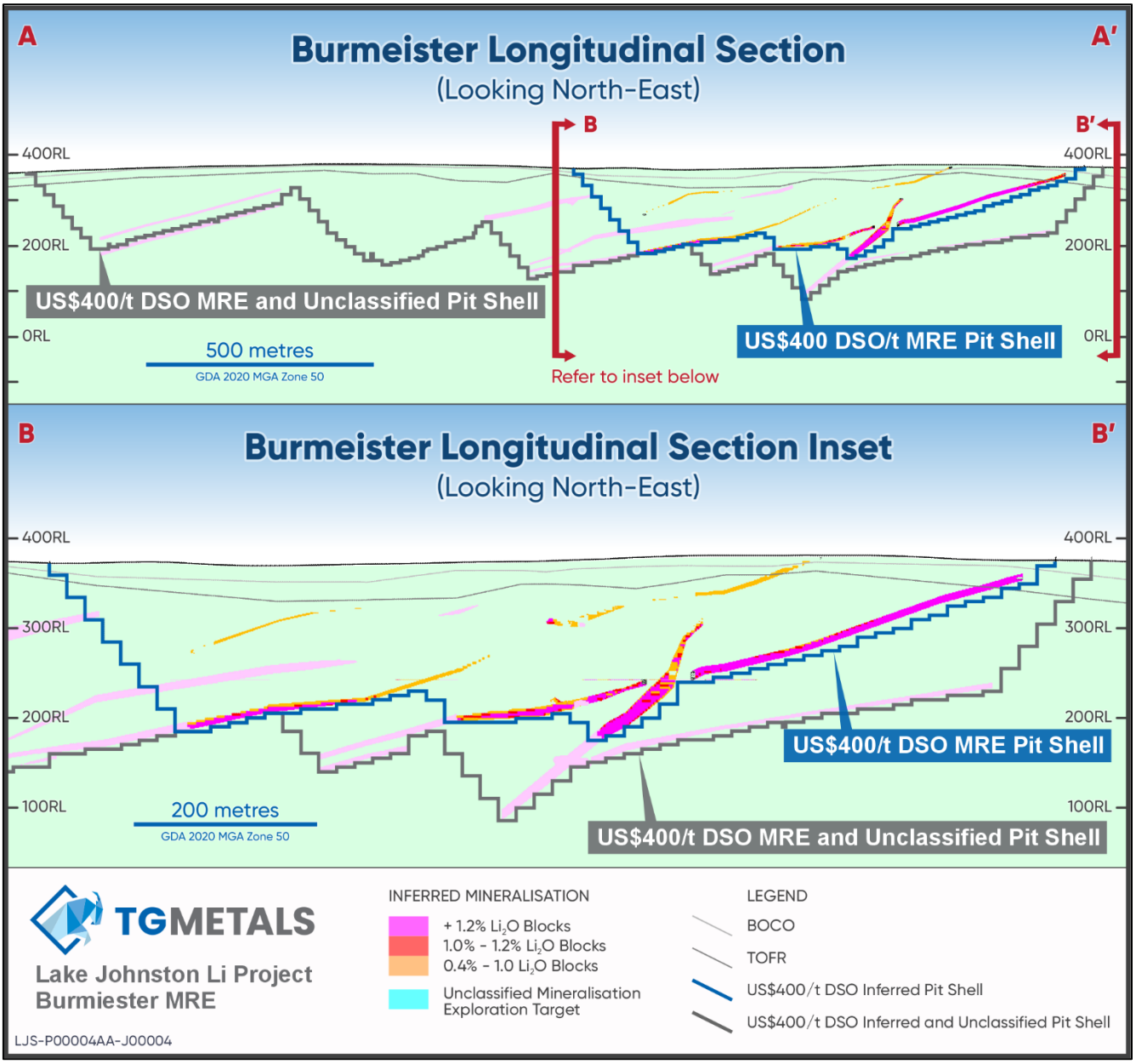

Figure 5 –Long Section views of modelled lithium and conceptual pit shells

Additional Potential Outside Burmeister

The successful discovery methodology used on the Burmeister lithium deposit has been applied to the neighbouring Jaegermeister lithium prospect, where lithium pegmatites have been successfully drilled. **Figure 6** shows the location of the Burmeister deposit and the proximity of Jaegermeister. The Burmeister deposit and the defined Jaegermeister pegmatites priority are all within 4 km of each other and are easily accessible by existing tracks and planned access routes. Programs of Work (POWs) approvals for the infill drilling at Burmeister are in place. The aim of the drilling is to convert modelled Exploration Target mineralisation to Inferred Resource and to increase the confidence of the Burmeister shallow resource to Indicated category. The Company maintains a flexible approach to drilling and has allowed for expansion in each area in the event of the discovery of new lithium mineralisation.

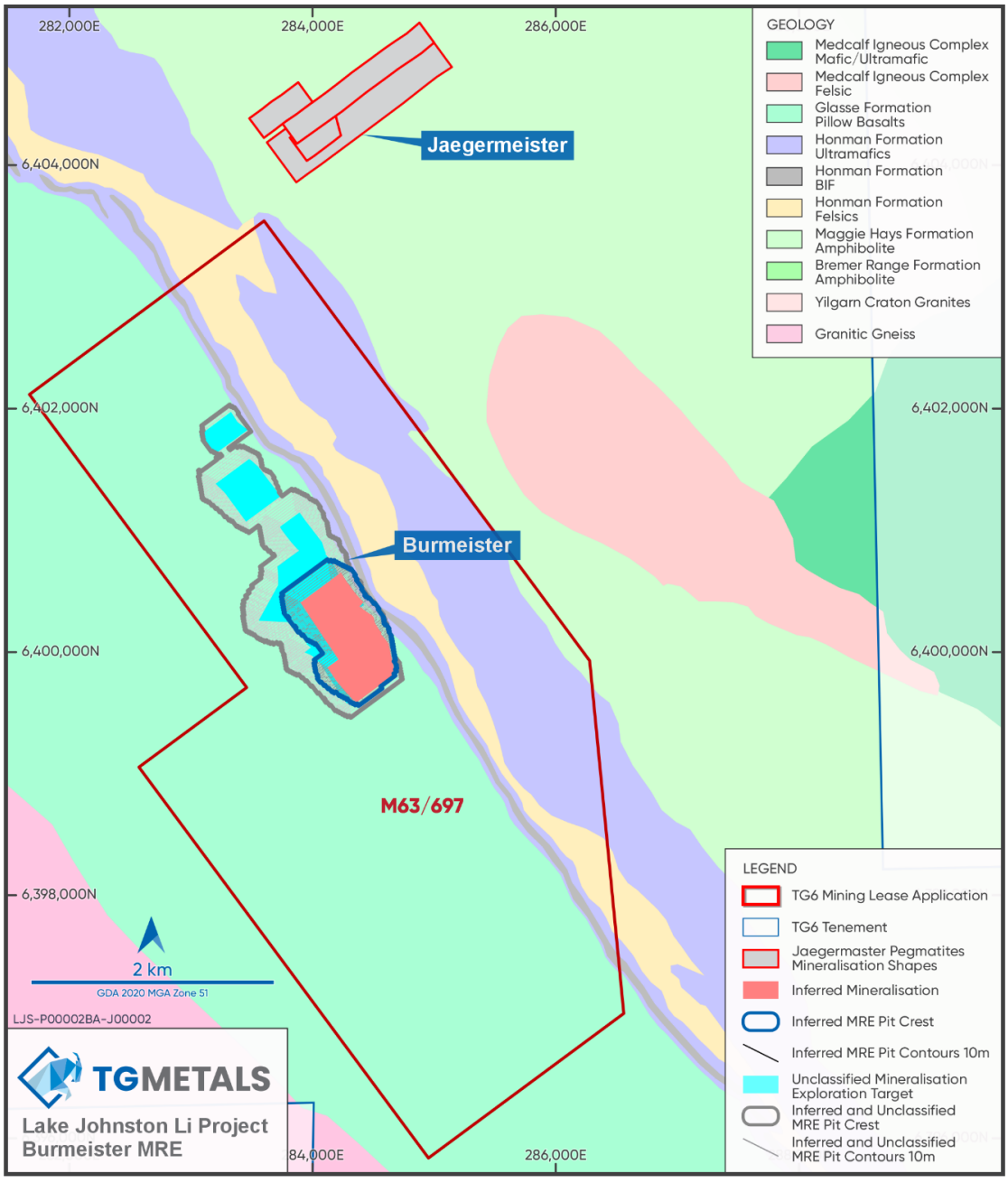

Figure 6 –Plan view of Burmeister resource and pit shells and Jaegermeister drilled envelope

Next Steps

The Company will re-commence drilling at Lake Johnston in Q3 2026 when suitable drilling rigs are sourced.

Further Flora and Fauna and Aboriginal Heritage Surveys will be completed along access routes to enable the efficient transport of material off site.

DSO studies will commence to evaluate near term open pit DSO potential at Burmeister. This work will involve all aspects of establishing an open pit operation at Burmeister including haulage roads offsite, pit design and crushing requirements.

A proportion of drill core to be produced in upcoming drilling programs will be supplied to potential offtake providers for their product evaluations.

About TG Metals

TG Metals is an ASX listed company focused on exploring and developing gold and lithium assets at its wholly owned Lake Johnston Project and 80% owned Van Uden Gold Project in the stable jurisdiction of Western Australia, Figure 7. The Lake Johnston Project 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. The Van Uden Gold Project contains past producing gold mines and is in proximity to operating gold processing Plants.

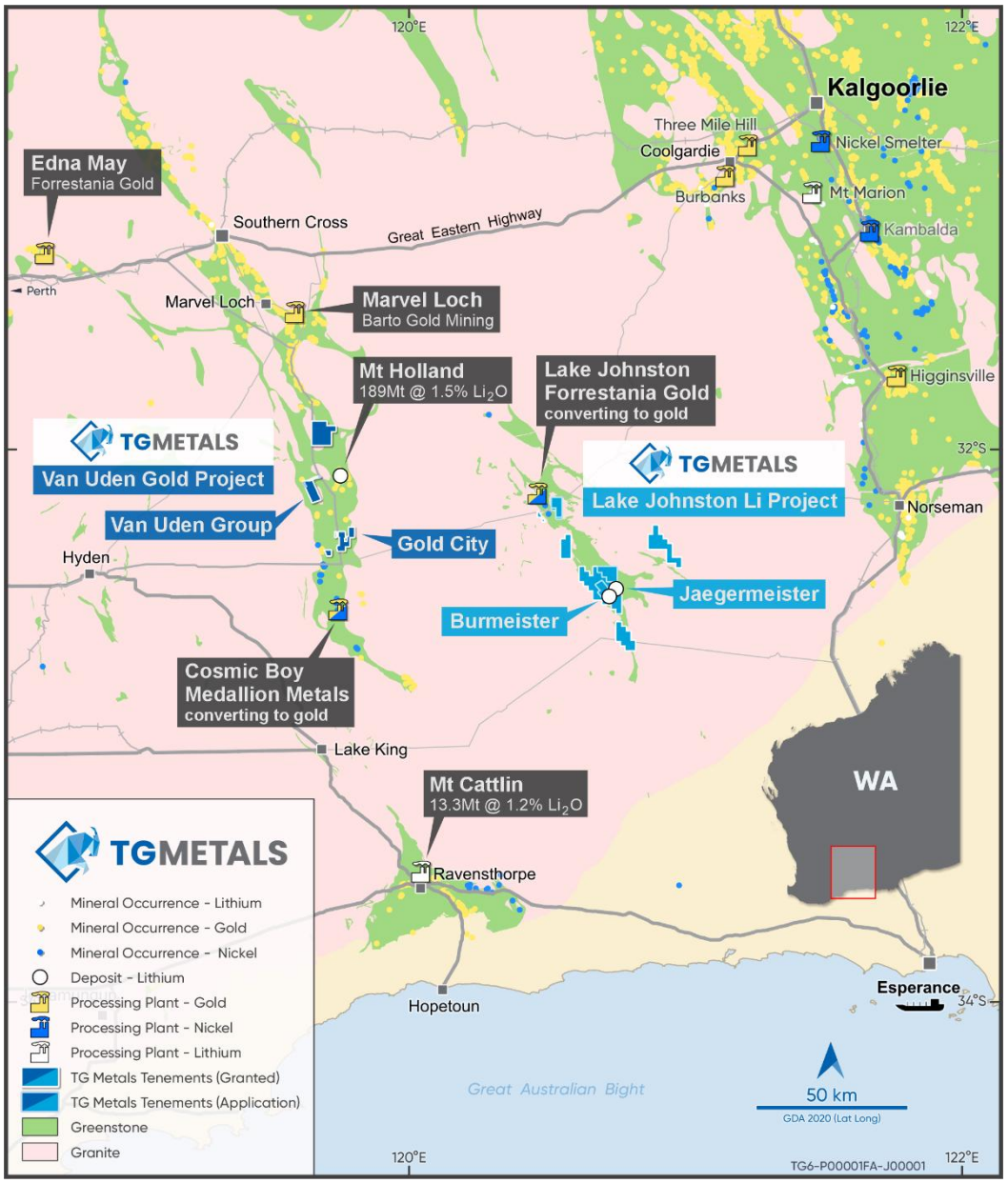

Figure 7 – TG Metals Limited Projects

Authorised for release by TG Metals Board of Directors.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Lynn Widenbar, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Widenbar is a full-time employee of Widenbar and Associates Pty Ltd. Mr Widenbar has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Widenbar consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, exploration strategy, 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 announcement 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

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) samples were collected directly from the rig passing through the cyclone and an 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 3kg representative sample for assay. The remainder of the drill cutting (metre interval) was collected in a labelled 600 x 900 mm green bag, placed on the ground in order of depth (drilled interval). The calico bag was placed, securely tied on top of the green bag. Only metre interval samples that were logged as 'pegmatite' were analysed for lithium mineralisation. The metre intervals logged as 'mafic/ultramafic' were later composite sampled (4m interval) in the field. A representative composite sample was obtained using a polythene spear directly into the drill cutting stored in the green bags of the 4m interval and placed in a pre-numbered calico. The sample id was recorded against the interval on the sheet. These samples have been submitted to the lab for assay (low priority). • Diamond Drill (DD) Core (HQ diameter) logged as pegmatite were sampled at intervals pre-determined by the supervising geologist based on spodumene content and obvious mineralogical/crystallisation zonations within the logged pegmatite. Only quarter core was cut onsite at the Windy Hill core yard facility, half and quarter core samples cut at All Points Sampling (APS) Warehouse in Perth. • DD core and RC metre interval samples were sent to Jinning Laboratories for Sodium Peroxide Fusion (Ni-crucibles) ICP-OES/MS 21 Element Scan.

	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• All samples despatched to Jinning Laboratory contained a series of reference samples. This included:
		  • Sample blanks of yellow sand were inserted at every 50th sample interval.
		  • TG Metals Limited purchased 4 x lithium standards from Geostats Pty Ltd and these were placed in the sequence at every 25th sample interval.
		  • Field duplicate RC samples were split from the contents of the green bag (remainder of the drill cutting) after assay results were received. The samples were selected based on grade range to cover only zones of mineralisation. Duplicate RC samples were split using a three-tier riffle splitter and the calico duplicate sample was sent to Jinning Laboratories for assay. Duplicate DD core samples were completed sparingly on the half and quarter core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Diamond drilling was completed over known intervals of pegmatite (twinned holes) to obtain a 'whole rock sample' for metallurgical test-work. • Jinning Laboratories included and reported their own lithium standards, blanks and pulp replicates 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 problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The RC rig used was fitted with an industry standard cone splitter from which a representative approx. 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 (hole id and sample interval).
		• Diamond Drill Core (HQ3) was orientated at the drill rig by the driller who annotated the 'line' with paint marker. The core was placed orientated into labelled trays at the drill site. Trays were transported from the drill site to the core yard at Windy Hill Camp to be logged. Core from:
		  • TGRCD0009, TGRCD0024 and TGRCD0028 were transported to All Points Sampling (APS) facility in Perth to be cut. TGRCD0009 and TGRCD0024 were cut in half approx. 30 degrees from the orientation line and at the marked sample interval. TGRCD0028 was cut and only a quarter core sample was submitted for assay to ensure ample core sample was available for metallurgical testwork. The cut core was placed into pre-numbered calico bags for despatch to Jinning Laboratories.
		  • TGRCD0032 To TGRCD0043 were cut on site at the Windy Hill Camp core yard facility. Core was initially cut in half and the half without the orientation line marking was cut into quarters. Samples were then cut from the quarter core at the pre-determined interval. The sample was bagged into a pre-numbered calico to be despatched to Jinning Laboratories.
		• The sample intervals for core samples were pre-determined by the supervising geologist and based on obvious lithology boundaries or crystallisation zonations within the logged pegmatite rock unit.
		• All 'pegmatite' RC and DD core samples were submitted to Jinning laboratory for 21 multielement analysis using Sodium Peroxide Fusion and ICP-OES analytical technique. All samples were sorted, dried, and pulverized to less than 75 microns in a tungsten mill. 0.25g of the pulverized 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 provided complete dissolution of minerals including silicates. It should be noted that volatiles can be

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		lost at high fusion temperatures. • Bulk density determination was completed on 144 ½ and ¼ core samples submitted for assay from holes TGRCD0009, TGRCD0024, TGRCD0028, TGRCD0033, TGRCD0037. Jinning Laboratories (BD01) determined the bulk density of the core sample by the weight of the sample, divided by the volume of water displaced by the sample when it is submerged. All results were reported against the sample_id and uploaded into the TG Metals Limited Micromine database.
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 Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drill rig owned and operated by Raglan Drilling Pty Ltd. • The reverse circulation drilling process involved a hardened 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 in 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 chutes 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. • 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 inner tube of the drill rod and placed in a labelled core tray with depth and recovery markers (% of core recovered). The diamond core was orientated at the rig using an inbuilt electronic orientation tool indicating the in-situ position of the core. The orientation line was annotated using a paint pen and marker blocks clearly labelled depth intervals. The driller was also experienced in determining core orientation in the event of tool failure. All DD holes were RC pre-collared to a depth determined by the supervising geologist based on interpreted pegmatite intercepts. • RC and DD holes were generally orientated 60 degrees toward 50 degrees azimuth along Program of Work (POW) approved lines. The exceptions were: • TGRC0006-TGRC0011, TGRCD0009. These holes were part of the maiden RC program drilled at 60 degrees toward 230 azimuth;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• TCRC0031 and TGRCD0032 drilled 60 degrees toward 230 to align with the maiden RC program completed in October of 2023; • TGRC0030 was drilled 75 degrees toward 140; • TGRC0034 vertically, to further understand the structural controls on emplacement of the mineralised pegmatite. • TGRCD0033 was drilled 60 degrees toward 140 to obtain additional whole rock pegmatite for metallurgical test work. • All holes were orientated to ensure intercepts were as close as to 'true width'.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• 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. • Sample recoveries were consistent during the RC drill programs and when groundwater was encountered the RC drillers were able to manage the air pressure and flush water to ensure a dry and full sample return. Holes were only 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. • DD core recovered was visually checked by the driller to ensure core was obtained for each metre interval drilled. Any loss or friable core was noted by block markers and addressed with the supervising geologist. Sample recovery and quality were recorded on the geological log.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• An industry standard cone splitter was fitted to the base of the cyclone of the RC rig with a chute 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. • DD core recoveries within the pegmatite were good. All holes were RC pre-collared from surface and diamond tails commenced in fresh competent rock. Raglan drillers were competent, understood the importance of sample recovery and ensured to deliver complete core.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No grade bias or poor sample recovery was observed in the RC and DD core samples of the mineralised pegmatite.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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. Weathered intervals in regolith were not sieved however, any remnant rock/hard material were sieved for identification.
		• Diamond Core was logged as whole core and structural information was obtained using the ezi-logger tool. No mineralised core (pegmatite) has been retained, as the remaining ½ and ¾ core to be used for metallurgical test-work. Photographs of the whole core were taken prior to sampling for future reference.
		• TG Metals Limited geological logging system:
		  • recognises fresh rock vs regolith;
		  • is both qualitative and quantitative;
		  • industry and geological standards were followed recording every detail observed;
		  • every RC metre interval drilled was logged;
		  • DD core was orientated to ensure all structural measurements using the Ezy Logger tool (contacts, deformation orientations) were accurately recorded;
		  • all core intervals were measured against depth markers using a tape measure and recorded in the geological log sheet to the nearest 10mm.
		  • all whole core was photographed for future reference and stored on a secure cloud-based drive.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken*	• Diamond core (HQ) from: • TGRCD0009, TGRCD0024 and TGRCD0028 was transported to All Points Sampling warehouse facility in Perth to be cut. TGRCD0009 and TGRCD0024 were cut in half approx. 30 degrees from the orientation line and at the marked sample interval. TGRCD0028 was cut into quarters and at the marked sample interval. The cut core was placed into pre-numbered calico bags, recorded and despatched to Jinning Laboratories. TG Metals Limited made the decision to only submit quarter core for assay during the drilling program to ensure the required weight of sample for metallurgical test-work was delivered to the laboratory. • TGRCD0032 To TGRCD0043 were cut on site at the Windy Hill Camp core yard facility. Core was initially cut in half and the half without the orientation line marking was cut into quarters. Samples were then cut at the pre-marked interval, bagged into a pre-numbered calico to be despatched to Jinning Laboratories.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• 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 chute of the cone splitter. The remainder of the drill cutting was collected

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and placed directly in a labelled industry standard green bag. All samples were 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.*	• Splitting of RC sample was done directly off the RC rig using an industry standard 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 core cut at APS and on site (Windy Hill) were inspected by the supervising geologist to ensure the intervals were cut at the pre-determined sample intervals before being placed in labelled calico bags to be despatched for assay. • 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 captured (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.*	• TG Metals Limited QA/QC procedure included: sample blanks, assay standards and field sample duplicates. The data was assessed as it was received, and no outlier results or trends have been measured or plotted to indicate any sampling bias. • Duplicate RC samples were completed after initial assay results were received. Sample duplicates were selected to cover only intervals of mineralisation to ensure adequate grade bins were achieved for QAQC checks, statistics, and grade variability assessments. These samples were 3-tiered riffle split in the field using the contents of green bag (drill cuttings for the metre interval drilled). Duplicate sampling of quarter core was kept to a minimum as it became apparent during the drilling program that all the remaining 3/4 core was required for metallurgical test-work.
	• *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. All ‘pegmatite’ RC and DD core samples were submitted to Jinning laboratory for 21 multielement analysis using the Sodium Peroxide Fusion and ICP-OES analytical technique. All samples were sorted, dried, and pulverized to less than 75 microns in a mill. 0.25g of the pulverized 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 provided complete dissolution of minerals including silicates. It should be noted that volatiles can be lost at high fusion temperatures.

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		• Jinning Laboratories recommended Sodium Peroxide Fusion and ICP-OES analytical technique for lithium mineralisation based on internal studies and external academic research. • In addition to Jinning Laboratories recommendation, TG Metals Limited conducted a study comparing assay results reported using Mixed Acid Digest (MADM) vs Sodium Peroxide Fusion (FUS). The samples of the initial RC drilling program conducted over Burmeister for TGRC0006 – TGRC0018 were analysed and reported lithium based on MADM. The pulp samples were re-assayed using FUS. The database has prioritized the FUS re-assays and these results were used in the calculation of the exploration target.
	• *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.
	• *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 at every 25th interval. 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 for 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 logged (visual) spodumene and >1.0% Li ppm assay results.

	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• TG Metals completed twinned drill-holes in 4 different locations:
		  • TGRC0011 with TGRCD0032
		  • TGRC0022 with TGRCD0024
		  • TGRC0035 with TGRCD0043
		  • TGRC0026 with TGRCD0037
		• All showed very good mineralisation continuity and sampling and assaying repeatability.

	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• All primary geological logging was entered into an MS Excel spreadsheet in the field. 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 the raw data files (MS Excel) 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		spreadsheets have also been retained and saved in TG Metals Limited server. 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 for assays received prior to January 2024. Jinning Laboratories measured and reported lithium as Li ppm and TG Metals Limited had to convert to report as the oxide - Li_2O%. No adjustments to reported assay data was required to be made as of January 2024 as Jinning Laboratories commenced reporting Li_2O% in addition to Li ppm.
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. Post drilling DGSP surveys were conducted to an accuracy of 10cm and updated to the collar information.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The field datum used was MGA_GDA94, Zone 51. All maps in this report are referenced to GDA94, Zone 51.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Regional Topographic Control was captured using an airborne imagery and LIDAR survey commissioned by TG Metals in April 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 deposit has been drilled on a relatively wide spaced drilling pattern of approximate 200x200m or more locally. This drill-spacing is considered too widely spaced to reliably define any formal Mineral Resources at this stage.
	• *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.*	• Part of the current drilling is not sufficient for am Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) with the remainder still classified as an Exploration Target.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• RC intervals logged as 'mafic/ultramafic' were 4m composite sampled. The composite sample data was not required for calculating and reporting of the MRE or exploration target.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The pattern was rotated to ensure the long axis (200m) was along strike, while the short axis (100m) was across strike of the targeted pegmatite areas.
	• *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.*	• RC 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 a sample sheet prepared by the supervising geologist. Calicos were checked and re-tied as required before placing into a labelled polyweave (not exceeding 5 calicos per polyweave). Each polyweave bag was cable tied and placed into a 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.
		• TG Metals Limited core sampling procedure was followed by all TG Metals Limited staff and contractors. All sampled core was cut and remaining ½ and ¾ placed back in the tray in sequence. The sample_id's assigned to each sample were recorded in TG Metals Limited Micromine database for the hole and interval (m). Calicos were secured in labelled polyweve bags and a bulka to be despatched to Jinning Laboratories in Perth by a TG Metals Limited personnel.
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. • TG Metals Limited conducted a study comparing assay results reported using Mixed Acid Digest (MADM) vs Sodium Peroxide Fusion (FUS). The samples of the initial RC drilling program conducted over the Burmeister Deposit for TGRC0006 – TGRC0018 were analysed and reported lithium based on MADM. The pulp samples were re-assayed using FUS and used in the calculation of the exploration target.

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 area was located on mining lease application M63/697 within exploration licence E63/1997, 100% owned and operated by TG Battery Metals Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of TG Metals Limited. This area is under NNTT determination and the claimants are the Ngadju 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 Cliffs Nickel. Black Resources Pty Ltd commenced desktop assessments on potential lithium target areas however, no ground truthing had been completed.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Burmeister Spodumene (Li enriched) Pegmatite occurrence is located within the Lake Johnston Greenstone Belt. The Lake Johnston Greenstone Belt (LJGB) is a narrow north-northwest trending belt, approximately 120km in length, located near the southern margin of the Yilgarn Craton, midway between the southern ends of the Norsman-Wiluna and Forrestania-Southern Cross greenstone belts and is interpreted to be geologically similar to the nickel and lithium bearing Southern Cross-Forrestania Greenstone Belt hosting the Earl Grey lithium deposit. The eastern and northern limits of the LJGB are defined by the regional northwest trending Koolyanobbing shear zone. To the west the greenstones are bounded by granitoids and gneissic rocks which extend some 70km to the west to the Forrestania – Southern Cross greenstone belt. To the south, a weak magnetic signature and open file report data suggest continuity of a thin band of mafic rocks towards Lake Tay. To the northwest of the greenstone belt proper, a number of small, isolated remnants of greenstone are contained within the granitoids. • The deposit type is 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All drilling data relating to the Exploration Target has been previously reported in TG6 ASX progress reports from the 30th of October 2023 to 7th March 2024.
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. 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 RC/DD exploration drilling tested the soil anomalies and based 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.*	• Figures and 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 drilling 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	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey*	• No historical drilling was available, only non-disturbing ground exploration – open file GSWA regional geophysics and surface soil geochemistry. Initial lithium index

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration Data	*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.*	soil sampling was completed by TG Metals Limited in November 2022 followed by infill sampling in 2023.
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.*	• An infill drilling program is planned to commence in the September quarter 2026 • Further Diamond drill core will be acquired for testing by potential offtake customers and for mineralogical and, metallurgical testing. • Design work on mine layouts and designs as well as associated infrastructure will also commence this quarter. • Diagrams showing the extensions to mineralisation and location of the Jaegermeister prospect is shown in the body text of the release.

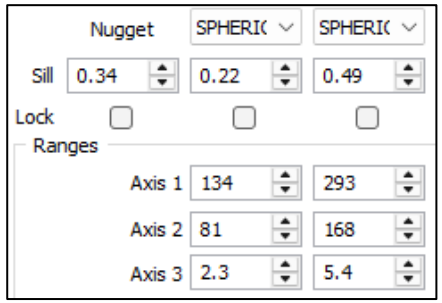
Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources.

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Database Integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*
	• *Data validation procedures used.*
		• The data accessed from an in-house TG Metals drilling database contained a reliable compilation of soil sampling as well as recent Air-Core, RC and Diamond Drilling. The drilling data was considered accurate and reliable incorporating up to date Sampling, Assaying and QA/QC procedures using standard samples and sample repeats.
		• All drill hole data was validated, including:
		  • Checks for duplicate collars
		  • Checks for missing samples
		  • Checks for down hole from-to interval consistency
		  • Checks for overlapping samples
		  • Checks for samples beyond hole depth

Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken, indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person is familiar with the Lake Johnston and Burmeister area and has in the past assessed resource mineralisation for nearby projects and has conducted site visits to some locations in the vicinity of project area. As the Burmeister project area is at an early stage of development, a site visit has not yet been undertaken.
Geological Interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Geological interpretation for the MRE was completed by the TG Metals Exploration Manager. The geological interpretation was based on all drilling information available. The geological continuity of mineralisation is predicable between drill-holes and is observed to be a typical multiple stacked, shallow to relatively moderate dipping pegmatite intrusive that have intruded into a mafic (basalt) host rock. • Whilst mineralisation continuity in the central drilled area appears reliable it is noted the termination positions of these pegmatites still need to be defined by additional close spaced drilling in selected local areas.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The deposit extends for approximately 2,500m along strike and between 300 and 600m across strike. The deposit extends to 280m below the surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine*	• Assay data was composited to 1m prior to estimation • Top cuts were applied to Li, Rb and Ta values on an individual pegmatite domain basis, as detailed ion the body of the report. • A parent size of 5m (East) x 10m (North) x 2.5m (RL) has been used, with sub-celling to 1m x 1m x 0.5m to follow pegmatite boundaries. Sample spacing varies from 100m x 50m to over 200m. The block model is rotated 53.5º to align with the strike of the deposit.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.
The assumptions made regarding recovery of byproducts.
Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).
In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.
Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.
Any assumptions about correlation between variables.
Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.
Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.
The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</td><td>Ordinary Kriging using Micromine 2026.5 software has been used, with the following estimation parameters. 

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Samples</th><th colspan="3">Sectors</th><th colspan="3">Holes</th></tr>
<tr><th>Min Samples Total</th><th>Max Samples Total</th><th>Max Samples per Sector</th><th>Min Sectors Filled</th><th>Min Samples to Fill Sector</th><th>Min Holes</th><th>Min Samples per Hole</th><th>Max Samples per Hole</th></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>3</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td><td>Tonnages are assumed and estimated on a dry tonnage basis.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>Cut-off grades for reporting are derived from preliminary cost/prices assumptions based on typical West Australian lithium deposit; a final cutoff of 0.4% Li2O has been applied.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</td><td>Mining is expected to be by conventional Excavator and truck, using conventional open cut pit design and appropriate grade-control and blasting method.
Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) have been addressed by carrying out Pit Optimisation using mining costs, processing costs and recoveries typical for West Australian lithium deposits.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical</td><td>The broad assumption is that the Burmeister Lithium Pegmatite is very consistent with respect to grade distribution and is observed to be low in contaminants making any mined material suitable for conventional methods of spodumene extraction and concentration.
Metallurgical tests for determination of an optimal treatment method are being conducted by TG Metals Limited. An initial analysis of mineralogy has provided particularly encouraging results showing that spodumene is the dominant mineral in</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>assumptions made.</td><td>the pegmatite itself. Further testwork should provide more definitive metallurgical recovery data.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td><td>• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td>• No environmental factors have been considered for this MRE.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.
• The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.
• Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimate used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</td><td>• A limited set of bulk density measurements were available from the recent exploration Diamond Core drilling. The variability within the major lithologies show low variability. The base of oxidation is not well defined but quite shallow and appears to not impact the lithological characteristics of the Pegmatite and of surrounding mafic host-rocks bulk density results.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Oxide</th><th>Transition</th><th>Fresh</th></tr>
<tr><td>Pegmatite</td><td>1.90</td><td>2.10</td><td>2.70</td></tr>
<tr><td>Glass</td><td>2.30</td><td>2.60</td><td>3.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Honman</td><td>2.50</td><td>2.80</td><td>3.30</td></tr>
</table>
• Further test-work will be required to determine more accurate bulk density levels locally across all mineralisation types.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.
• Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).
• Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person’s view of the deposit.</td><td>• The Mineral Resource has been classified in the Inferred category, in accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). A range of criteria has been considered in determining this classification including:
  • Geological continuity;
  • Data quality;
  • Drill hole spacing;
  • Modelling technique;
  • Estimation properties including search strategy, number of informing data and average distance of data from blocks.
• The Competent Person has considered all relevant factors in the final classification and the results appropriately reflect the Competent Person’s view of the deposit.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of MREs.*	• No audits nor reviews were conducted.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the MRE using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The resource estimate is deemed to be an accurate reflection of both the geological interpretation and tenor of mineralisation within the deposit. • The mineral resource statement relates to a global tonnage and grade estimate. Grade estimates have been made for each block in the block model.