ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RELEASED 8 MAY 2023

TGMETALS

Exploration Update at Lake Johnston in WA

Highlights

- **Aboriginal Heritage Surveys for upcoming drilling programs completed**
- **LCT Pegmatite confirmed in historical drillhole**
- **Infill and extensional soil sampling planned**
- **Gravity survey being finalised**
- **LIDAR survey data capture complete**
- **Final works in progress for drilling POW approvals**

TG Metals Limited (**TG Metals** or the **Company**) (ASX:TG6), is pleased to provide this update on exploration activities at the Lake Johnston Ni-Li-Au Project, located south of the Maggie Hays-Emily Anne nickel sulphide mining centre. Figure 1 shows the project location and prospects map.

Heritage Surveys

Heritage surveys have been completed for the upcoming aircore drilling on the Bremer-Burmeister nickel laterite deposit and reverse circulation (RC) drilling on the nickel sulphide targets Cathkin South, LJC137, Highfield and MG Syncline. The surveys were undertaken by senior members of the Ngadju Native Title Aboriginal Corporation with archaeological and ethnographic assistance from JCHMC Pty Ltd. The purpose of the survey was site avoidance within specific program work areas. The survey identified buffer zones which are not anticipated to alter planned drilling locations.

The surveys have cleared drilling sites for multiple phases of drilling, which will be systematically assessed for follow-up drilling as visual and assay results are returned.

LCT Pegmatite

An initial interrogation of historical drilling for pegmatite occurrence resulted in historical diamond drillhole LJPD0093 containing a logged pegmatite intercept in the upper RC precollar at 21m – 25m downhole. The RC precollar samples remained at the drillhole collar and were able to be re-sampled in the field. These samples revealed that the pegmatite has the right geochemical signature for a lithium, cesium, tantalum (LCT) pegmatite. Figure 2 shows the location of LJPD0093 relative to the lithium soil anomalies and Table 1 shows the assay results from the re-sampling. In particular, there is strong elevation in rubidium (Rb) within the identified pegmatite which is typical for LCT pegmatites. The lithium (Li) values, whilst elevated in the pegmatite, are affected by the weathering profile leaching effect, fresh rock pegmatite has yet to be intercepted and tested. Higher lithium values are anticipated in fresh rock pegmatite.

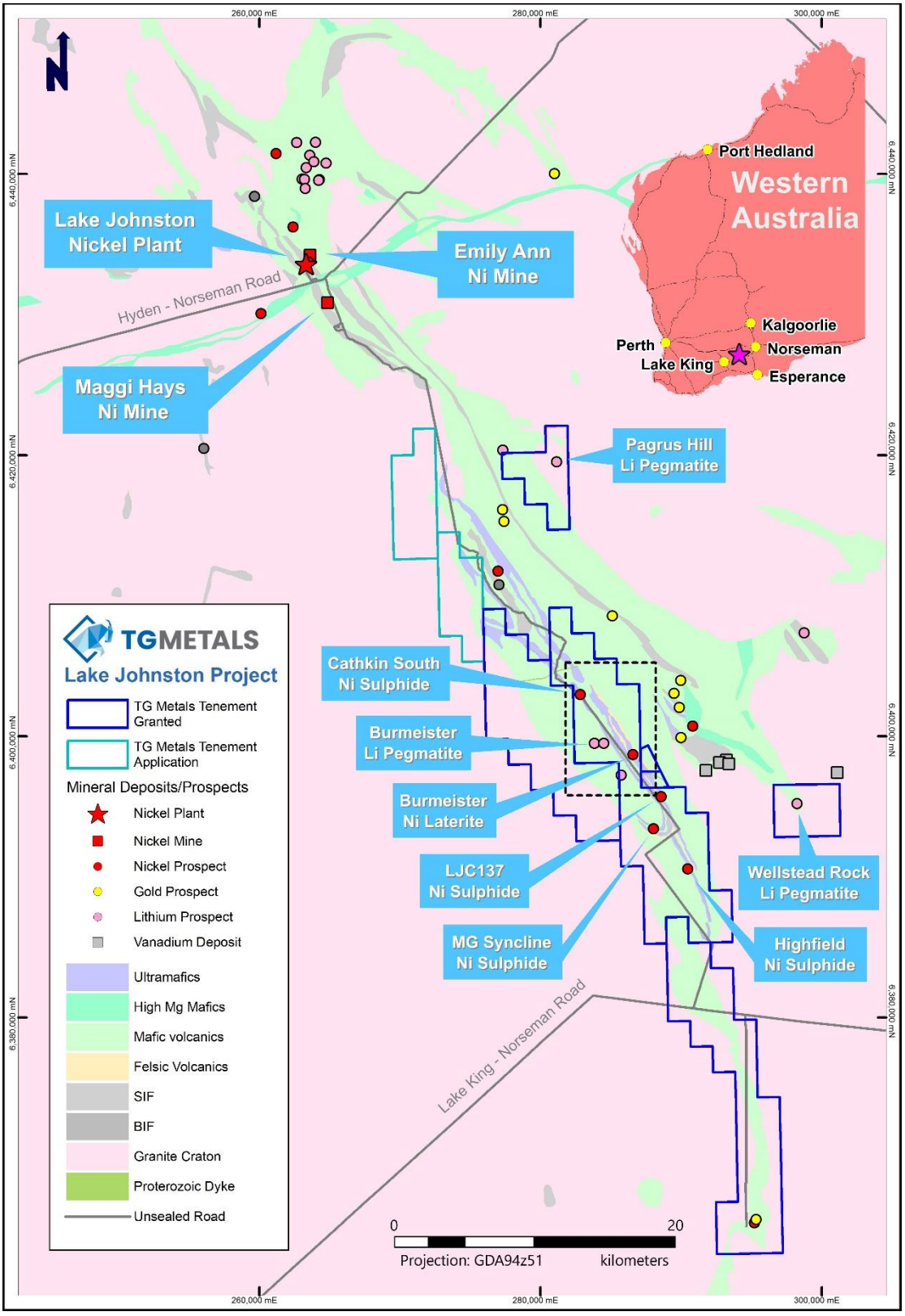

Figure 1 – Simplified Geology with prospect locations Datum: AMG Zone 51 (GDA94) Wellstead Rock, Pagrus Hill

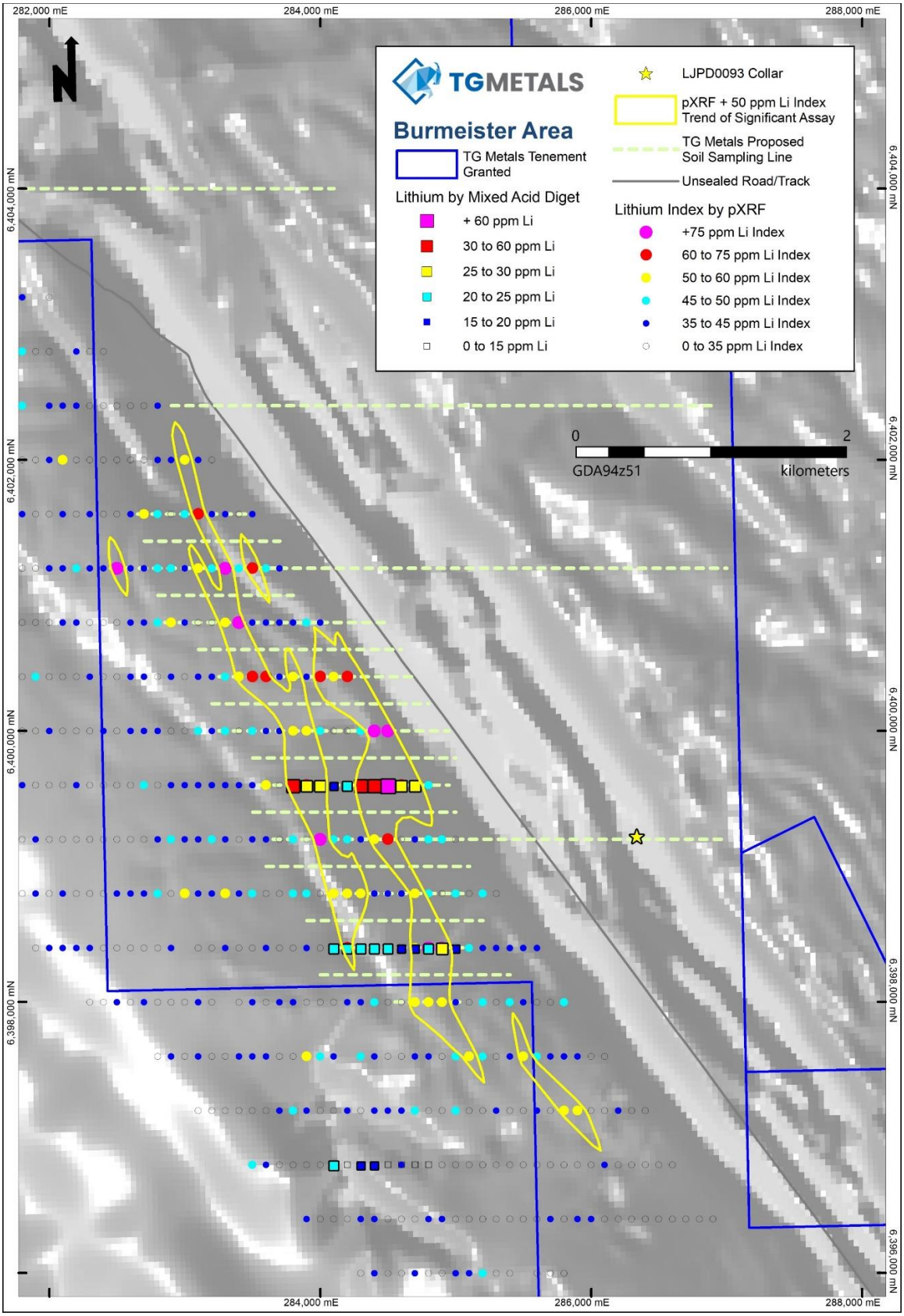

Figure 2 – Soil resamples and location of LJPD0093 over greyscale magnetics Datum: AMG Zone 51 (GDA94)

From	To	Lithology	Sample	Cr	Fe	K	Mg	Ce	Cs	Cu MS	Nb	Rb	Sn	Sr	Ta	W	Li
Metres	Metres		UNITS	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
20	21	UM	TGRC0001	900	6.98	0.03	13	3.4	1	18	2.5	15.8	1	2.5	0.8	1.5	35.5
21	22	Peg	TGRC0002	20	0.93	5.81	0.39	2.5	98.4	6	6	3570	2	8.5	6	0.5	72.5
22	23	Peg	TGRC0003	50	1.07	3.66	0.58	1.9	109	30	34.5	2790	12	9	52.6	1.5	299
23	24	MiPeg	TGRC0004	190	1.88	1.86	0.63	1.5	41	68	34.5	1240	23	5	23.6	1.5	279
24	25	Peg	TGRC0005	170	1.67	0.56	3.36	3.3	26.6	54	82.5	457	17	4.5	36.9	1.5	265
25	26	UM	TGRC0006	1450	7.58	0.03	16.1	2.6	1.1	14	5	14.4	1	5	0.9	2	20
26	27	UM	TGRC0007	1350	8.11	0.01	14.8	2	1.3	11	2.5	7.6	1	2.5	0.3	1.5	18
27	28	UM	TGRC0008	1130	7.46	0.04	4.18	1.6	0.9	10	1	24.4	1	2.5	0.2	1.5	15.5
28	29	UM	TGRC0009	1250	8.28	0.05	5.62	1.8	1.9	9	1	37.6	-1	2.5	0.7	1	24
29	30	UM	TGRC0010	1250	8.42	0.02	5.2	2.6	0.8	10	1	9.6	-1	5	0.3	1	22
30	31	UM	TGRC0011	1150	7.72	0.02	5.73	2.1	0.8	8	1	8.6	1	8	0.5	1	23
31	32	UM	TGRC0012	1080	6.43	0.02	3.41	1.3	0.5	7	0.5	6.2	-1	9	0.2	1	20.5
32	33	UM	TGRC0013	1250	7.89	0.16	2.49	8.8	0.6	11	1.5	8.2	-1	31.5	0.2	1	22
33	34	UM	TGRC0014	1340	7.52	0.04	6.23	2.8	0.7	9	1	10.4	-1	12	0.5	1	21
34	35	UM	TGRC0015	1240	7.3	0.08	5.35	4.3	0.5	10	0.5	5.6	-1	15	0.2	1	18.5
35	36	UM	TGRC0016	730	5.28	0.01	13.4	1.3	0.3	6	-0.5	3	-1	16	-0.1	1	14.5
36	37	UM	TGRC0017	1090	8.08	0.02	7.01	7.4	0.4	11	1	1.4	-1	33.5	-0.1	1	22
37	38	UM	TGRC0018	960	6.39	0.01	7.71	3	0.3	8	0.5	1	-1	30.5	-0.1	1	20.5
38	39	UM	TGRC0019	830	5.25	-0.01	7.47	1.5	0.3	9	-0.5	0.6	-1	30.5	-0.1	1	16
39	40	UM	TGRC0020	690	4.84	-0.01	7.17	1.3	0.2	10	-0.5	0.6	-1	41	-0.1	1	16.5

Table 1 – Spoil pile resamples of LJPD0093 showing elevated LCT indicator elements. Peg = Pegmatite, UM = Ultramafic.

Soil Sampling

Soil sample check analysis was completed on elevated Lithium Index results as previously reported to the ASX on 4 October 2022. The check analysis used a 4 acid digest and ICP to confirm the previous pXRF Lithium Index results. The check analysis results are shown in Figure 2. Interpreted anomaly source outlines have been generated following the discovery of LCT pegmatite to the east of the soil anomaly. The targets remain large however the Company is narrowing down potential pegmatite orientations hidden under cover ahead of planned drilling of the anomalies. An extensional and infill soil sampling program has been designed to further enhance the source orientation interpretations and to extend east over the pegmatite intercept seen in drillhole LJPD0093 see Figure 3.

In addition to the infill and extensional soil sampling planned over Burmeister, initial multielement soil sampling will be conducted over the distal projects of Lake Percy, Pagrus Hill and Wellstead Rock.

The infill and extensional soil sampling programs are expected to commence over the next few weeks.

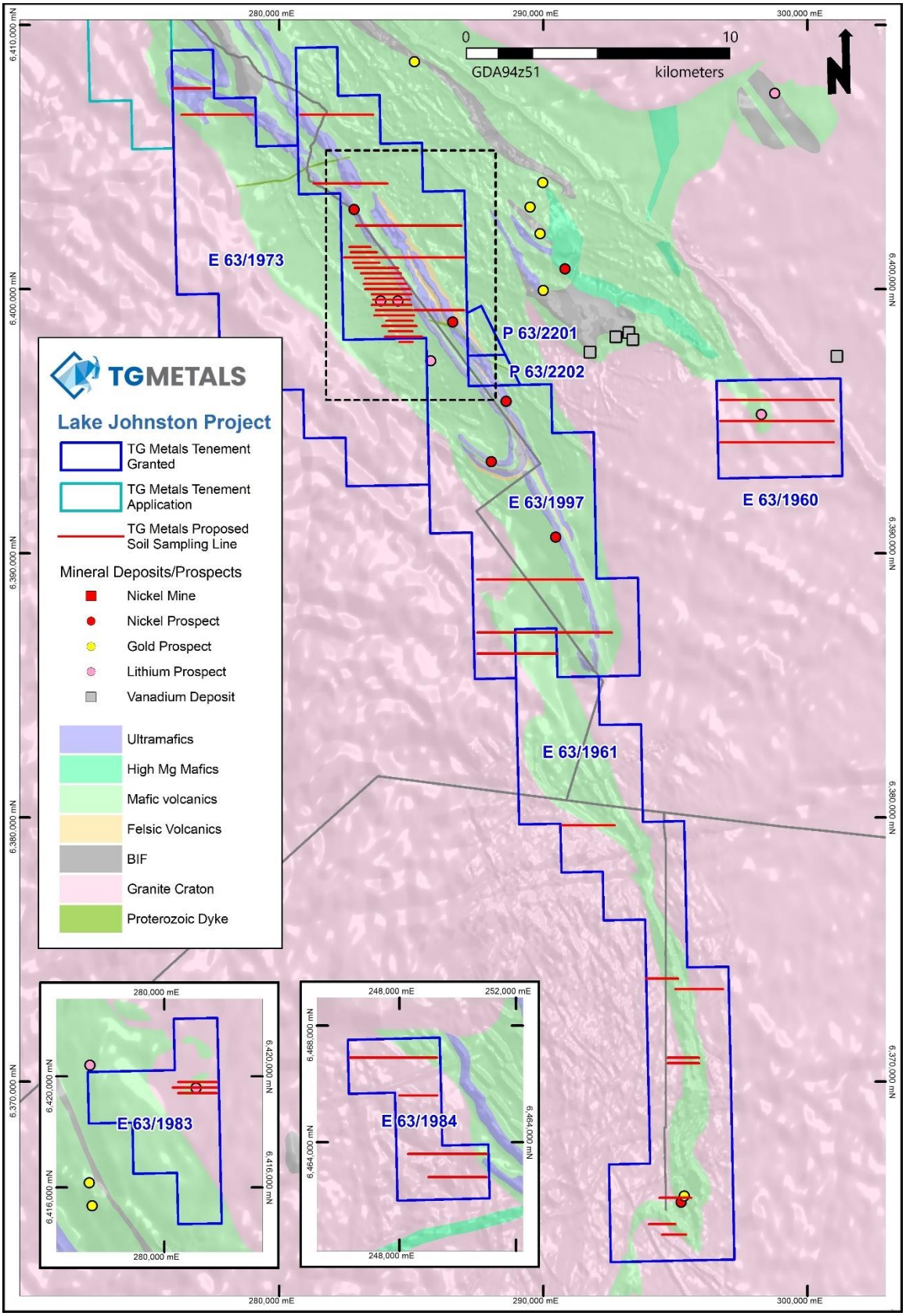

Figure 3 – Planned Soil Sample Infill and Extensional lines over RTP magnetics and simplified geology

Gravity Survey

An initial test using gravity measurements to determine “deep notch weathering” over nickel sulphide targets is currently being planned for the Bremer-Burmeister area. The survey will utilize the LJC137 target as a type example of deep notch weathering where preferential oxidation has occurred where nickel sulphides approach the surface. This will then be applied to areas along the Central Ultramafic (CUU) basal contact where historical nickel soil anomalies exist but surface TEM has been unable to detected conductors, potentially due to deep weathering.

The Gravity surveys are expected to be implemented in early June.

LIDAR

LIDAR imagery has been captured and processed over the Bremer-Burmeister and Lake Tay project areas by the Company’s contractors Rocket Mine. This imagery will allow the Company to identify outcrops for further field examination via the digital terrain model and assist in current and future environmental surveys and field exploration works. The high resolution imagery is vastly superior to commercially available satellite imagery for the area. This new imagery will allow better planning of field exploration activities over the vast tenement area and assist in the Company’s submissions to regulatory authorities. Figure 4 below shows an example of the new imagery obtained creating a detailed digital terrain model (DTM) surface within the Company’s tenement boundaries.

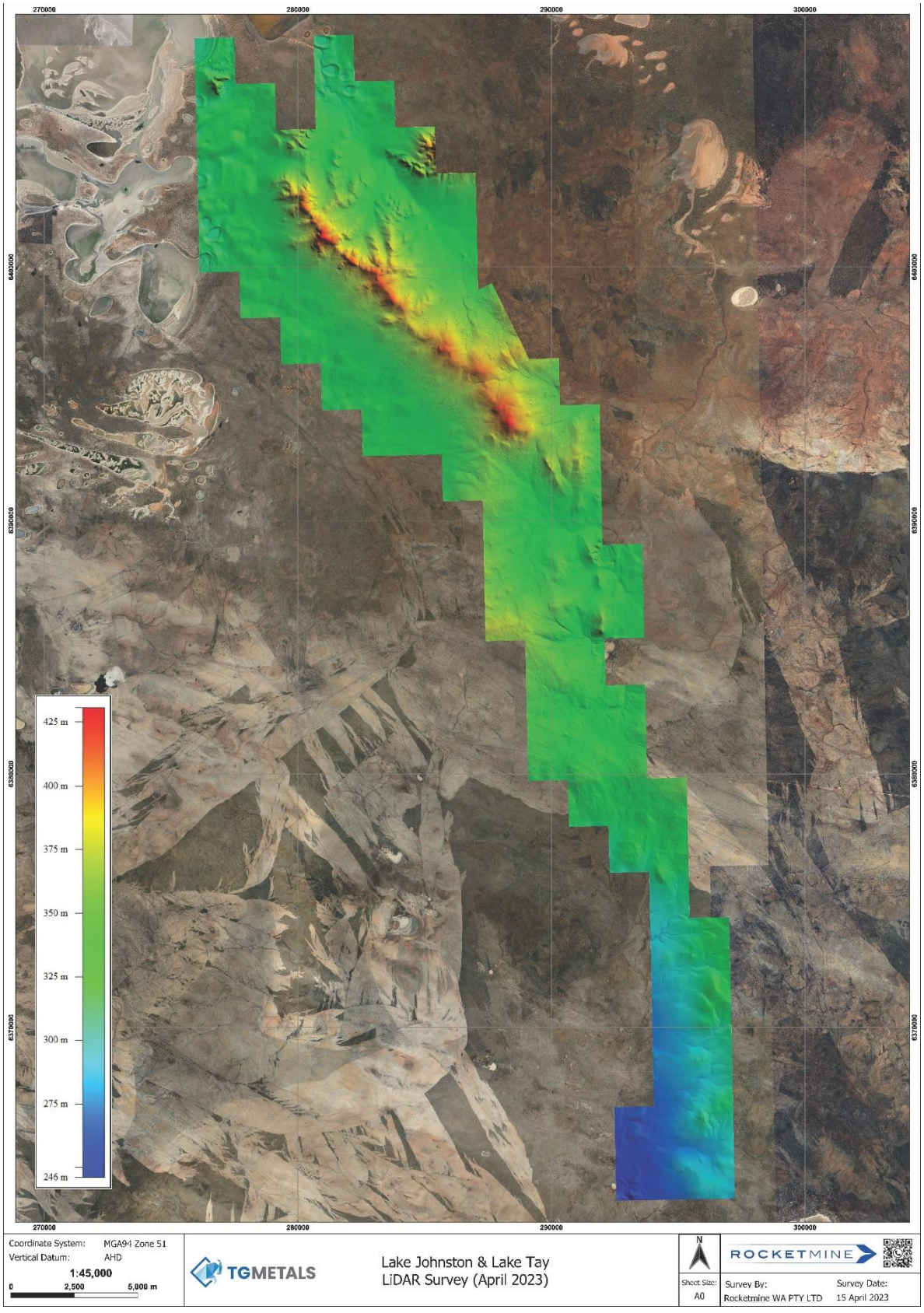

Figure 4 – LIDAR Survey DTM Image

POW Approvals

The Company currently has 2 POWs for drilling activities currently awaiting DMIRS approval. Environmental management plans have been provided and accepted. Whilst a regional flora and fauna survey was conducted earlier in the calendar year, a targeted program specific survey is also required for each drilling area. This targeted survey is now underway and following the completion and reporting of this survey, POW approvals to commence drilling are expected.

The Company is excited to be approaching the date of first drilling on both the Bremer Nickel Laterite, targeting high grade zones of mineralization and the nickel sulphide targets defined by our deep TEM program completed in January (ASX 19 January 2023). Preparations are well advanced with field crews, supplies and drilling contractors engaged.

TG Metals CEO, Mr. David Selfe stated; *"We eagerly await the commencement of our first drilling programs on our combined sulphide and laterite oxide targets. The confirmation of LCT pegmatite existence adjacent to our nickel targets is also a huge boost to potential for spodumene bearing pegmatites within our previously defined lithium soil anomaly areas. We are gathering new data all the time to enhance our exploration success and look forward to updating investors with commencement of drilling as soon as final permitting is received, we are ready to mobilise immediately on final approval."*

Historical Data

Historical drilling mentioned this release relates to the drilling conducted by past explorers previously reported in TG Metals Limited ASX release 10 November 2022 and diamond drill core which targeted nickel sulphide anomalies with and without prior historical geophysics.

Table A – Collar Information for Historical drillhole LJPD0093

HoleID	EASTING GDA94z51	NORTHING GDA94z51	RL	Type	Hole Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Precoll Depth	Tenement
LJPD0093	286,335	6,399,230	330	RC/DD	292	-60.0	53.5	73.7	E63/1997

Table B – Location and Assay Information for Re-Assayed Soil Samples

East	North	Sample	Ca %	K %	Mg %	Ce ppm	Cs ppm	Nb ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Li ppm	Rb/Sr 3AD	Rb/Sr*Cs 3AD	Rb/Sr pXRF	Rb/Sr*Cs pXRF
284700	6399600	BS0522	7.9	0.81	1.71	31.2	20.2	4.5	73	2	255	1.1	27.5	1.5	30.7	0.4	13.3
284600	6399600	BS0523	0.36	0.4	0.19	26.2	5	8.5	38.4	3	38	10.3	25.5	1.0	5.1	1.2	20.3
284500	6399600	BS0524	1.26	0.98	0.73	31.1	16.6	7	121	4	79.5	4	60	1.0	16.8	1.6	106.5
284400	6399600	BS0525	0.33	0.55	0.29	34.3	5.5	6.5	45.4	3	44.5	5.3	33	0.9	4.8	1.0	96.0
284300	6399600	BS0526	0.63	0.7	0.59	50	14.4	5.5	60.8	3	60	1.6	32	0.9	13.2	1.1	67.1
284200	6399600	BS0527	0.32	0.54	0.33	42.2	5.6	5.5	40.2	2	46.5	1.8	22.5	1.1	6.2	1.0	16.3
284100	6399600	BS0528	0.3	0.38	0.22	55.1	3.8	5.5	34.8	2	38	0.8	19.5	0.4	1.5	1.0	85.4
284000	6399600	BS0529	0.3	0.53	0.23	42.3	5.6	6.5	51.6	2	46.5	3	27	0.6	3.2	1.0	47.8
283900	6399600	BS0530	8.46	0.73	1.13	29.9	11.4	4.5	70.4	1	178	1.2	26.5	0.5	5.2	0.8	41.1
283800	6399600	BS0531	7.33	0.88	1.2	33.8	31.4	4.5	86.2	2	152	0.6	30.5	0.3	10.5	0.7	25.2
284100	6398400	BS0664	1.4	0.97	1.33	29.1	3.4	4.5	41.8	1	92	0.4	21	0.2	0.6	0.5	47.6
284200	6398400	BS0665	2.88	1.02	1.65	28.3	5	5	50.8	1	152	0.7	21.5	0.1	0.7	0.4	24.0
284300	6398400	BS0666	5.48	1.04	2.8	29.1	5.3	4.5	51.2	1	297	2.1	21.5	0.5	2.7	0.2	2.9
284400	6398400	BS0667	6.31	0.79	2.48	33.3	3.1	4	32	1	244	0.4	22	0.2	0.5	0.2	14.6
284500	6398400	BS0668	4.58	1.11	1.47	33.9	9.6	5	65.6	1	130	0.4	23	0.2	1.7	0.6	23.2
284600	6398400	BS0669	7.9	0.54	2	24.4	9.1	4	43.6	1	266	0.5	18	3.0	27.0	0.2	9.5
284700	6398400	BS0670	6.42	0.79	2.3	26.2	6.9	4	50	2	290	1	17.5	0.8	5.6	0.2	19.0
284800	6398400	BS0671	3.28	1.06	1.34	26.2	42.3	4.5	484	2	163	2	20.5	0.2	9.3	3.5	93.8
284900	6398400	BS0672	6.66	0.76	2.15	23.3	22.5	3.5	202	1	249	0.3	28.5	0.7	16.2	0.9	90.9
285000	6398400	BS0673	6.15	0.66	0.98	23.6	4.6	4	39.2	1	178	0.5	17	0.1	0.4	0.3	4.3
284100	6396800	BS0791	0.66	0.66	0.71	36	1.9	4	34.6	1	48	0.3	24.5	0.7	1.3	0.7	14.0
284200	6396800	BS0792	4.93	0.54	1.74	18.3	1	2.5	18	0.5	227	0.2	10.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.5
284300	6396800	BS0793	0.53	0.92	0.75	46.2	2.1	5	39.6	2	59	0.4	19.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	57.5
284400	6396800	BS0794	4.09	0.8	1.01	24.9	1.6	3.5	32.6	1	115	0.3	15	0.4	0.6	0.3	9.9
284500	6396800	BS0795	8.7	0.53	3.4	17.5	1.2	2.5	23.4	1	391	0.2	11.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.3
284600	6396800	BS0796	1.55	0.84	1.41	23.4	1.8	3.5	32.2	2	91	0.3	14	0.4	0.6	0.4	29.9
284700	6396800	BS0797	5.35	0.56	3.27	22.4	1.5	3	24.2	0.5	209	0.2	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.3
284800	6396800	BS0798	1.64	0.77	1.38	24.6	2	4	29.6	1	83	0.2	12	0.0	0.0	0.4	8.9

About TG Metals

TG Metals is an ASX listed company focused on exploring for nickel, lithium and gold at its wholly owned Lake Johnston Project in the stable jurisdiction of Western Australia. The Lake Johnston Project, Figure 5, boasts proximity to current and past producing nickel mines, processing plants and geochemical and geophysical targets for immediate exploration.

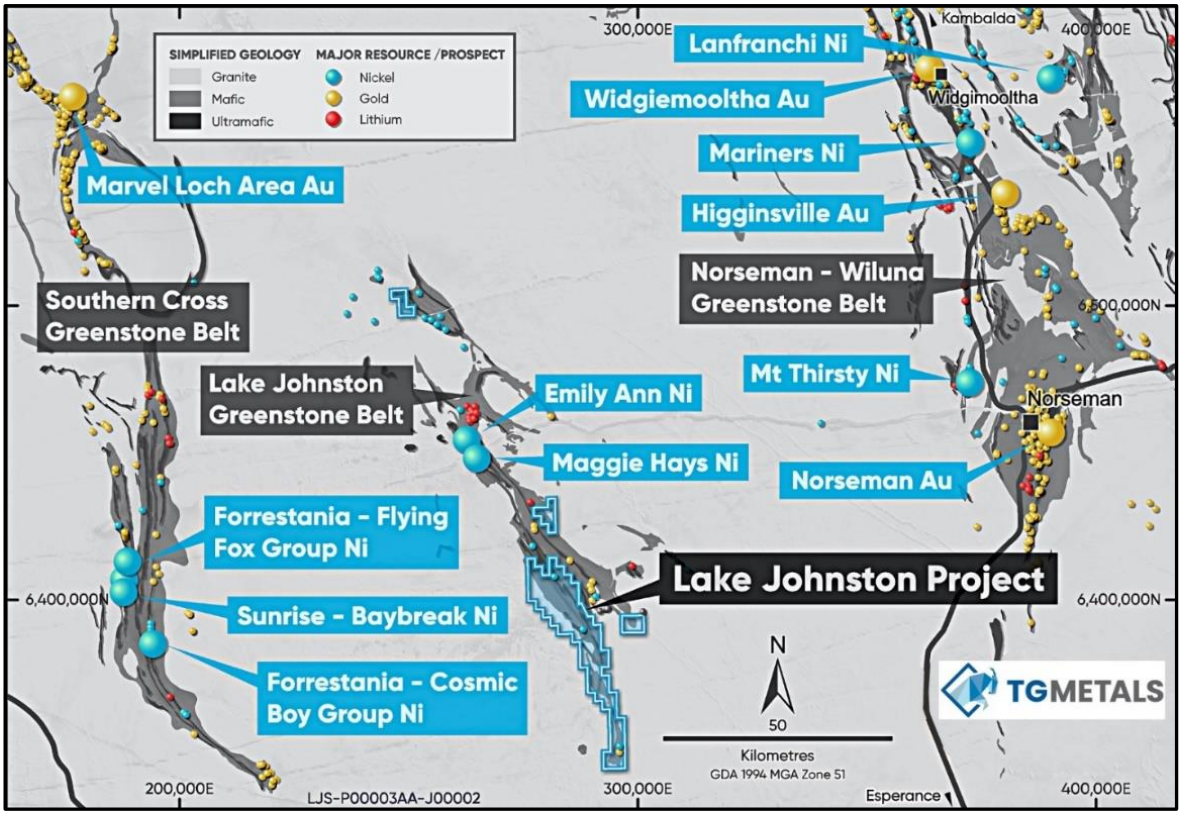

Figure 5 – Lake Johnston Project Location

Authorised for release by TG Metals Board of Directors.

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Competent Person Statement

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

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

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

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Soil samples are collected using a commonly accepted procedure. Samples are taken from a depth of approximately 25cm by spade at a predetermined line and sample spacing. The samples were sieved in the field to 2mm and approximately 1kg of sample collected. The 1kg samples were then air dried and secondary sieved to 80 mesh by mechanical shaker at All Points Sampling Pty Ltd (APS) warehouse in Wangara, WA and a +100g sample retained for submission to the lab. Hole LJPD0093 is a historic DD hole with 70m of RC precollar chips left beside the DD sump. The sample piles were heavily weathered, but the range 20 to 40m was sufficiently coherent to take 1-2 kg samples via a clean sample scoop of the center of the pile.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Soil sample spacing was conducted on a predetermined 400m x 100m grid which is appropriate for this early stage of exploration based on sampling conducted in the region, area experience, sample size collected and methods used. The hole LJPD0093 was historically drilled in its position to test the basal UM/M contact below the depth of weathering
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	No mineralization was directly observed in the soil samples and determination of anomalism is dependent on lab analysis. The sample run for LJPD0093 was based on geology observations of pegmatite intrusion within ultramafic host.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	All samples were sent to Portable Spectral Services Pty Ltd (PSS) in West Perth, WA. The +100g samples were not further prepared prior to analysis in the lab by portable XRF (pXRF). Bureau Veritas Lab was chosen to undertake the multi acid digest analyses for both soil samples and hole LJPD0093.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	No new drilling results are included in this release.
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.	Hole LJPD0093 is a historic Diamond Drill Core (DD) hole with 70m of RC precollar chips left beside the DD sump. The sample piles were heavily weathered, but the range 20 to 40m was sufficiently coherent to take 1-2 kg samples via a clean sample scoop of the center of the pile. Samples taken were deemed sufficient for a multi acid digest analysis. Sample piles are heavily weathered, but coherent and are considered to be representative of the 1m intervals sampled. A sample scoop was used, instead of the usual rifle split, so there may be sample bias.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate	General Landform and sample medium is noted for each sample.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	All observations are qualitative in nature.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Only the interval 20 to 40m of hole LJPD0093 was suitable for sampling. The interval 10 to 60m was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Only RC precollar chips were at the collar.
	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Refer to previous section.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Soil samples are sieved to 2mm in the field and secondary sieved to 80 mesh by mechanical shaker at a controlled sampling station at a Perth warehouse. No further sample preparation is undertaken by the Company prior to lab submission. The final sieve size of 80 mesh is recommended by the laboratory, no crushing nor pulverizing is undertaken on the final sample fraction. A 25g subsample is taken by the lab for analysis. A scoop sample of 1-2kg was taken from the 1m piles for LJPD0093.
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Hand sieved 2mm size fraction field soil samples are mechanically sieved to the final size fraction of 80 mesh retaining +100g of final size fraction material for analysis. No sample splitting is conducted. Standards are inserted by the lab.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	Field duplicate samples taken at a rate of 1:30
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Field sample sizes of +1kg are appropriate for the grain size of material. The sample preparation technique and sample sizes are considered appropriate to the material being sampled. Final sieve size is recommended by the lab for pXRF analysis.
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.	The nature and quality of the assay and laboratory procedures are considered appropriate for these soil samples. The method used by PSS in determining Lithium Index results has been derived from PSS own research and development and is considered an industry leader in soil analysis for lithium minerals by pXRF. Bureau Veritas is an accredited laboratory and the mixed acid digest with ICP OES/MS is an industry standard technique. The digest is near total, but some refractory minerals may not be completely dissolved.
	• 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.	PSS uses Bruker pXRF tools specifically calibrated for the determination of Lithium by proxy element detection. Error analysis is performed in real time and reported in the output.
	• 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.	Field duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1:30 and PSS inserte4d their own standards. External laboratory checks have not been completed at the date of this report. A selection of samples will be sent to a conventional lab for Lithium analysis and comparison to the pXRF lab method.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	The drilling sample interval was selected based on geological observations, and availability of intervals to be sampled.
	• The use of twinned holes.	N/A, only a single RC/DD hole was done, located 200m away from nearest RC holes.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data is recorded using a master Microsoft Office Excel spreadsheet and all location and assay data are compiled in a Microsoft Office Suite. All data is backed up to Cloud storage. All data below detection limit have been entered as half the detection limit to avoid having negative numbers in the database.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assay data is received as % content and is converted to parts per million (ppm) for display and statistical analysis.
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.	All soil sample points were located using handheld GPS with a typical +-2m accuracy. RC/DD collar was still cased and recorded at ground level with handheld GPS with up to 3m accuracy.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	The field datum used is MGA_GDA94, Zone 51. All maps in this report are referenced to GDA94 when merged with Geophysics data.
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control was not captured.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The grid designed for the soil samples was 400m x 100m. This is considered appropriate for a first pass soil sampling campaign.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity	No Mineral Resource nor Ore Reserve estimations have been applied

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing was done.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The limited sample available for the RC/DD hole may have induced some sample bias, and its near 15 years of sitting in the open may have leached Lithium. The drill hole was drilled -60 degrees, the pegmatite vein is considered to be near vertical or steeply dipping. Drill orientation is considered adequate.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples were collected by APS personnel, bagged in the field by APS personnel and delivered to a warehouse in Wangara by APS personnel. APS personnel mechanically sieved the samples further to 80 mesh at the warehouse and captured these samples in paper sachets which were then sealed. These samples were then boxed into lots of 50 samples, sealed and delivered to TG Metals personnel. TG Metals personnel then delivered the boxed samples to the PSS lab in West Perth. To date, no sample shipments have had reported problems and/or a breach in security.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews have been conducted on the data. A select batch of samples was analysed by a conventional lab for Lithium for comparison to the generated Lithium Index results.

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 reported soil sampling program is located on exploration licences E63/1973 and E63/1997. Both are 100% owned by TG metals Limited. This area is under ILUA legislation and the claimants are the Ndadju people whom TG Metals has a Heritage Protection Agreement with. The area is also partially subject to PNR 84, proposed nature reserve.
	• 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.	At the time of reporting there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area other than those listed and the 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 and was conducted by Maggie Hays Nickel, Lionore International, Norilsk and White Cliff Nickel. No recorded lithium exploration has occurred in the subject area in the past
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	The deposit type sought is LCT pegmatites. Archean basement rocks of mafic and ultramafic origin are interpreted to contact intrusive granite to the west. Quaternary aged cover conceals the underlying regolith and basement rocks, no outcrop was observed during sampling.
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	The drill collar was recorded by TG personnel, and the historic drill data was located in WMAEX open file report A73226.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	length.	
Data Aggregation Methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated	None used.
	• 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.	No data aggregation has been applied to the data in this release.
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been used in this data. The Lithium Index Calibration has been developed by PSS through the Australasian Bruker Authorised Application Centre and is available on the Bruker S1 TITAN portable XRF analyser. The Lithium Index Calibration is optimised to detect critical elements present in LCT Pegmatites namely Ga, Rb, Nb, Sn, Cs, Ta and Tl along with elements important to evaluate the fertility of granites, the nature of the host rocks include K, Ca, Cr, Mn, Fe, Ni, Zn,, Zr along with Mg, Al, Si, P, S, V, As, Sr, Mo, Sb, Pb, Bi. Lithium Index calculations are used to select samples for multi acid digest analyses, where Lithium values are determined via an accredited laboratory.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and	• If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The geometry of the pegmatite is assumed to be steeply dipping, and the drill hole intercept is considered to be near true width.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Intercept Widths		
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.	Maps of the Lithium Index results overlain won a magnetic image and the Lithium Index (logarithmic) Ranges with +50ppm grade contours is provided in the body text. Also a table of significant Lithium Index values 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.	Imagery showing the full range of Lithium Index results has been provided in the Heat Map Figure 1. In the body text. The anomalies displayed are not intended to be an indication of Lithium ore grade but are an indicator of potential for lithium bearing rocks beneath the surface cover.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No historical exploration for Lithium has been conducted over the soil sampled area. As this is the initial phase of lithium exploration no other exploration data for Lithium is available.
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.	Drilling is planned to test the defined anomalies presented at surface to determine if lithium bearing pegmatites exist below the Quaternary cover in the soil sampled area. The Company will engage with stakeholders to apply for programs of work involving air-core and RC drilling. The figure 2 shows the Lithium soil anomalies and the areas of interest to test for lithium bearing pegmatites beneath the cover.