ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RELEASED 12 DECEMBER 2023

TGMETALS

High Grade Lithium Hits Continue at Lake Johnston

Highlights

- **Further high grade lithium mineralisation intersected at Burmeister**
- **Best drill interval returning 19m @ 1.52% Li_2O (TGRC0022)**
- **Best assay result to date of 2.88% Li_2O, with multiple results above 2% Li_2O**
- **Strike of mineralisation extended to 1400m and remains open**
- **Multiple interpreted flat-lying pegmatites intersected with aggregate thickness in one drillhole of 26m @ 1.53% Li_2O (TGRC0022)**
- **Results identify a thickening of the Burmeister pegmatites and potentially linking mineralisation to the large untested Jaegermeister lithium geochemical anomaly**
- **Additional drilling assay results expected in coming weeks**
- **Drilling for Phase three planned for recommencement in January 2024**

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

Lithium Drilling

Phase Two drilling of the Burmeister lithium discovery within the Lake Johnson Project has continued to intersect spodumene bearing pegmatites with high grades of up to 2.88% Li_2O. Better results (provided in detail in Table A and Table C) include -

- **19m @ 1.52% Li_2O from 206m**
    - including 2m @ 2.53% Li_2O from 209m[1] and 2m @ 2.36% Li_2O from 217m
- **4.05m @ 1.74% Li_2O from 132.5m (Diamond Core Tail on TGRC0009)**
    - including 0.95m @ 2.29% Li_2O from 133.6m

[1] Includes highest individual grade of 1m @ 2.88% Li_2O

TG Metals CEO, Mr. David Selfe stated;

"The high grade lithium results keep coming at Burmeister and show that we are starting to build up an understanding of this highly mineralised system. These new results will assist our targeting of thicker pegmatites and the main body of mineralisation. Our extensional drilling to the north-west of the initial discovery holes indicates thicker pegmatite intervals displaying the consistent mineralisation which is a feature of the Burmeister pegmatites.

The current drilling results have grown the strike of known main zone mineralisation to 1,400 metres and it remains open in all directions.

Further results of the current drilling program are due in the next few weeks and we look forward to the recommencement of drilling in January 2024."

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

Hole ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Intercept (m)	Li_2O%	Drill Type
TGRC0014	44.00	50.00	**6.0**	1.19	RC
Including	44.00	47.00	3.0	1.34	RC
TGRC0017	247.00	252.00	**5.0**	1.17	RC
Including	248.00	251.00	3.0	1.36	RC
TGRC0018	36.00	40.00	**4.0**	1.22	RC
Including	38.00	40.00	2.0	1.39	RC
TGRC0022	173.00	177.00	**4.0**	1.15	RC
Including	174.00	176.00	2.0	1.49	RC
TGRC0022	206.00	225.00	**19.0**	1.52	RC
Including	209.00	211.00	2.0	2.53	RC
Including	217.00	219.00	2.0	2.36	RC
Including	221.00	222.00	1.0	2.20	RC
TGRC0022	248.00	251.00	**3.0**	2.13	RC
TGRC0023	242.00	245.00	**3.0**	1.28	RC
TGRC0025	182.00	186.00	**4.0**	1.27	RC
TGRCD0009	132.50	136.55	**4.05**	1.74	DD
Including	133.60	134.55	0.95	2.29	DD
Including	134.95	135.20	0.25	2.23	DD

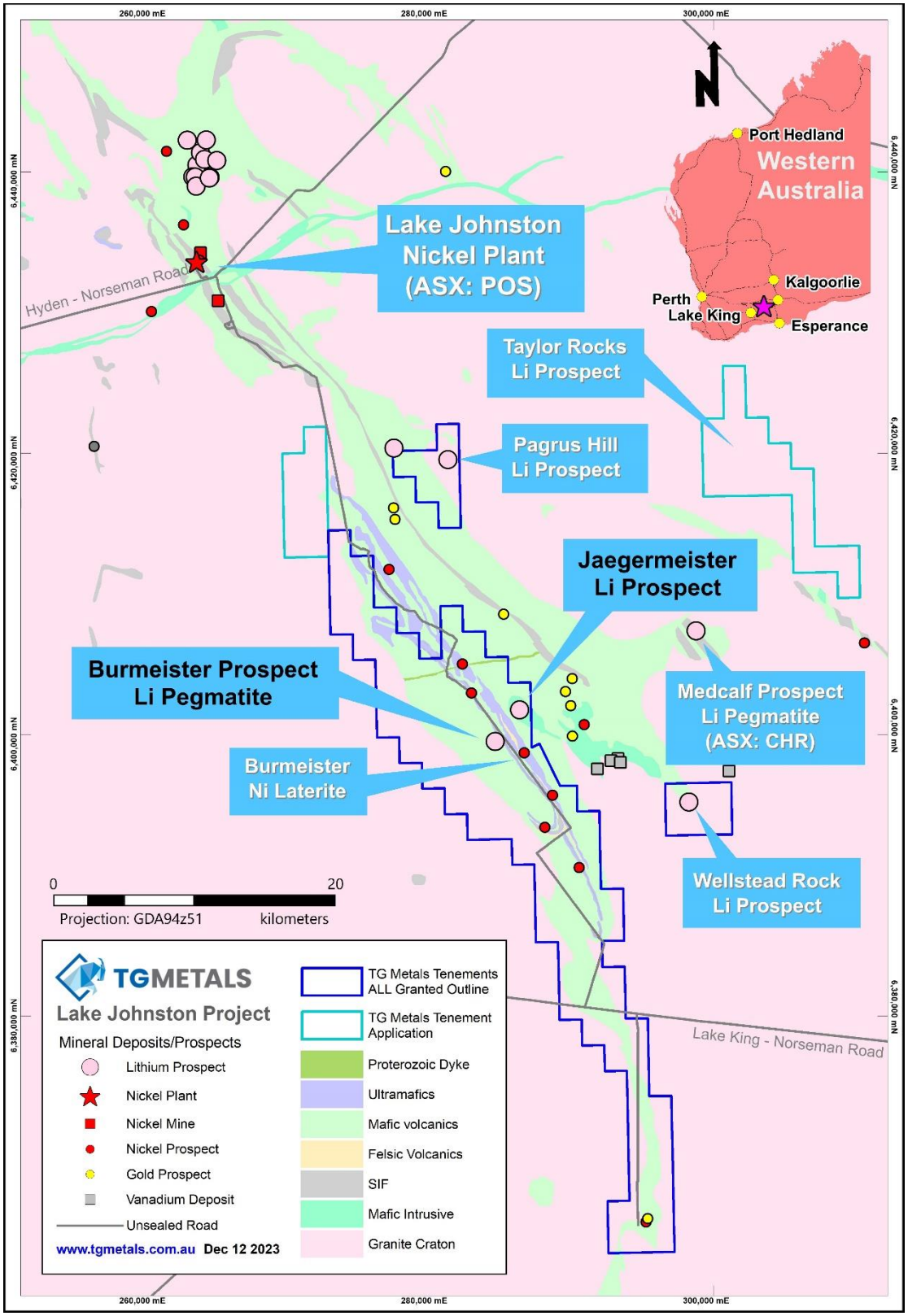

Figure 1 – Simplified Geology with prospect locations Datum: AMG Zone 51 (GDA94).

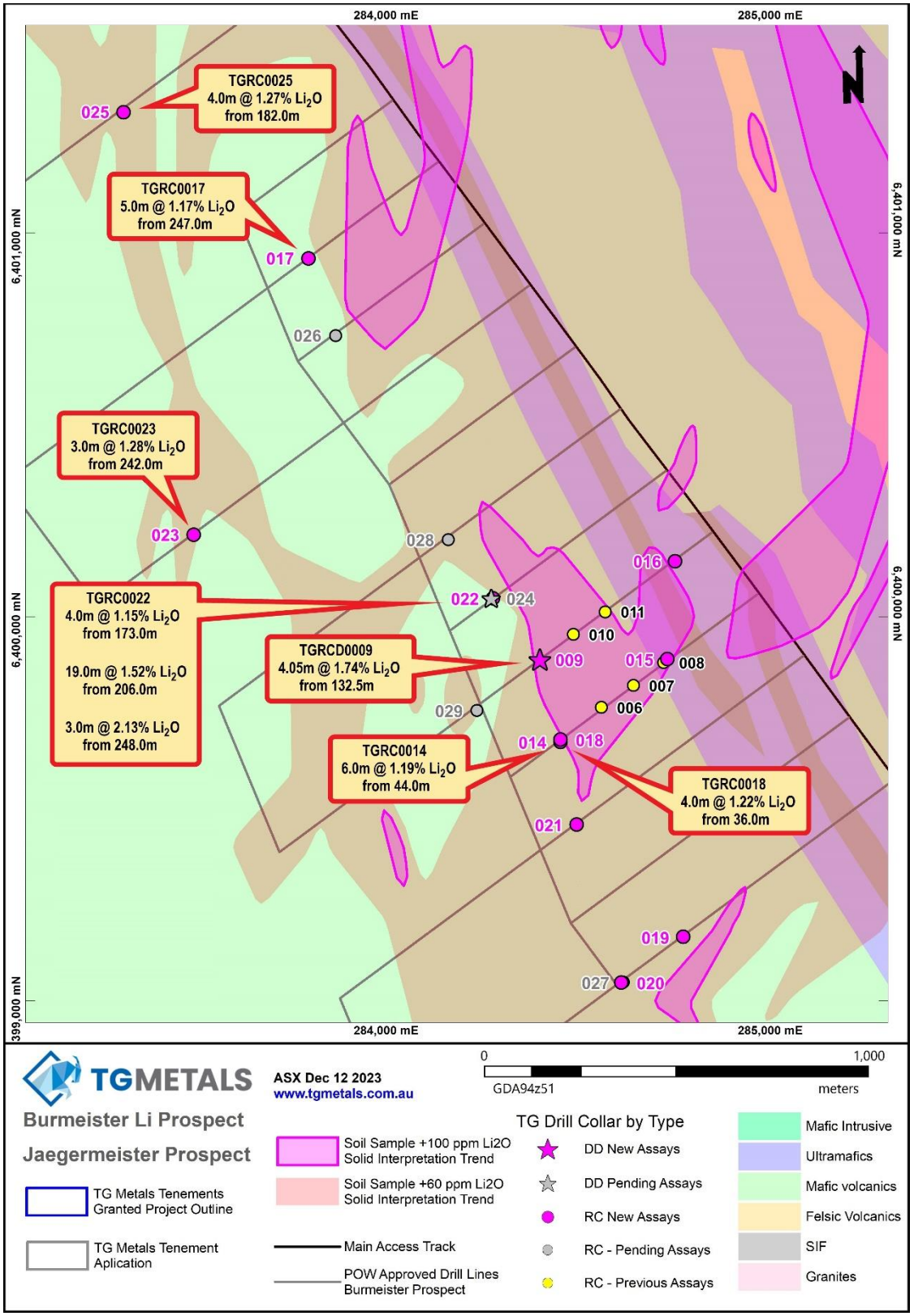

Figure 2 – Burmeister lithium pegmatite drilling showing 60ppm LiO_2 soil grade contour with RC and diamond drilling, major structures and simplified geology Datum: AMG Zone 51 (GDA94).

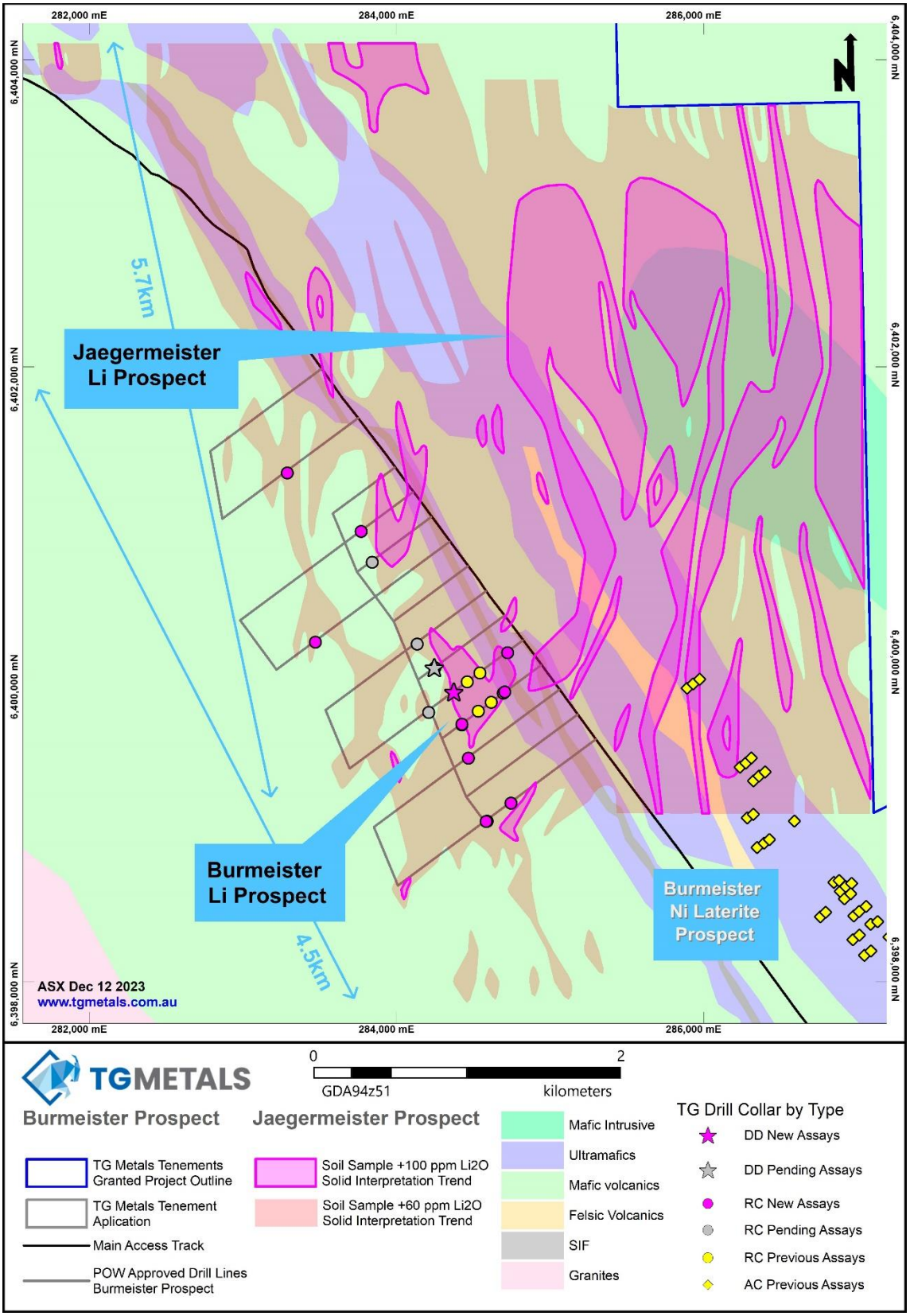

Figure 3 – Burmeister lithium pegmatite drilling showing 60ppm LiO_2 soil grade contour with RC, AC and DD drill locations, Jaegermeister soil anomaly, major structures and simplified geology Datum: AMG Zone 51 (GDA94).

Pegmatite Intercepts

The Phase Two RC drilling and DD (diamond drill core) tail program was designed to test dip and extensions of the discovery holes (ASX announcement 30 October 2023) within the Burmeister lithium soil anomaly, now 2.6km in strike length and remaining open to the north and south. Pegmatite was intersected along the entire length of the soil anomaly tested to date.

Sixteen RC holes and two DD tails were completed. The maximum drill depth was 304m (Figures 2,3, 4 and 5).

Multiple stacked, shallow-dipping pegmatites are interpreted from the drilling. A significantly thicker pegmatite was intersected in RC hole TGRC0022 with three mineralised pegmatites intercepted in this one hole providing an aggregate intersection of 26m @ 1.53% Li_2O, including the thickest single pegmatite intercept drilled to date of 19m @ 1.52% Li_2O.

Lithium grades are consistently high regardless of the width of the pegmatite, with spodumene crystals observed aligned in a linear habit (drill core from TGRCD0009).

Based on favourable visual observations from TGRC0022, this RC hole was twinned with a DD hole, shown in Figure 4 cross section. The core from this DD hole has been transported to Perth for cutting and assaying with results expected in the next few weeks. DD hole TGRCD0009 is an extension of the RC drillhole TGRC0009 from the Phase One drilling and successfully intercepted the pegmatite below the previous RC hole termination depth. This extends the mineralised pegmatite to the west and confirms its shallow west dipping orientation.

The Phase Two drilling program has successfully defined the mineralised pegmatite continuity along strike to the north and down dip to the west. Further drill testing in Phase Three is required to test up dip of the thick intercept in hole TGRC0022 and along strike to the north for further width.

Two RC drillholes tested the western-most soil anomaly and both returned mineralised pegmatite intercepts. TGRC00023 with 3m @ 1.28%Li2O from 242m depth and TGRC00025 with 4m @ 1.27% from 182m depth. Both will require follow up drilling up dip in Phase Three. The western soil anomaly is untested to the south for a further 1.5km. Drill testing this zone will be determined following infill testing of the northern zone.

Further RC drill samples from Phase Two are pending assay from pegmatite intercepts. These results are expected in the coming weeks and will complete the Phase Two drilling program.

Onsite works are being wrapped up for the Christmas break, with rigs to be demobilised for bushfire safety and then remobilsed back to site early in January 2024.

Phase Three drilling will be designed to define the pegmatite formations and to test up and down dip of the thicker intercepts, which are a vector to the potential source of the mineralisation. It will also include infill drilling within the 1400m of strike on the main zone trend to determine the continuity of pegmatites along this strike. More diamond core tails are also planned to provide samples for metallurgical and mineralogical test work in Q1 2024.

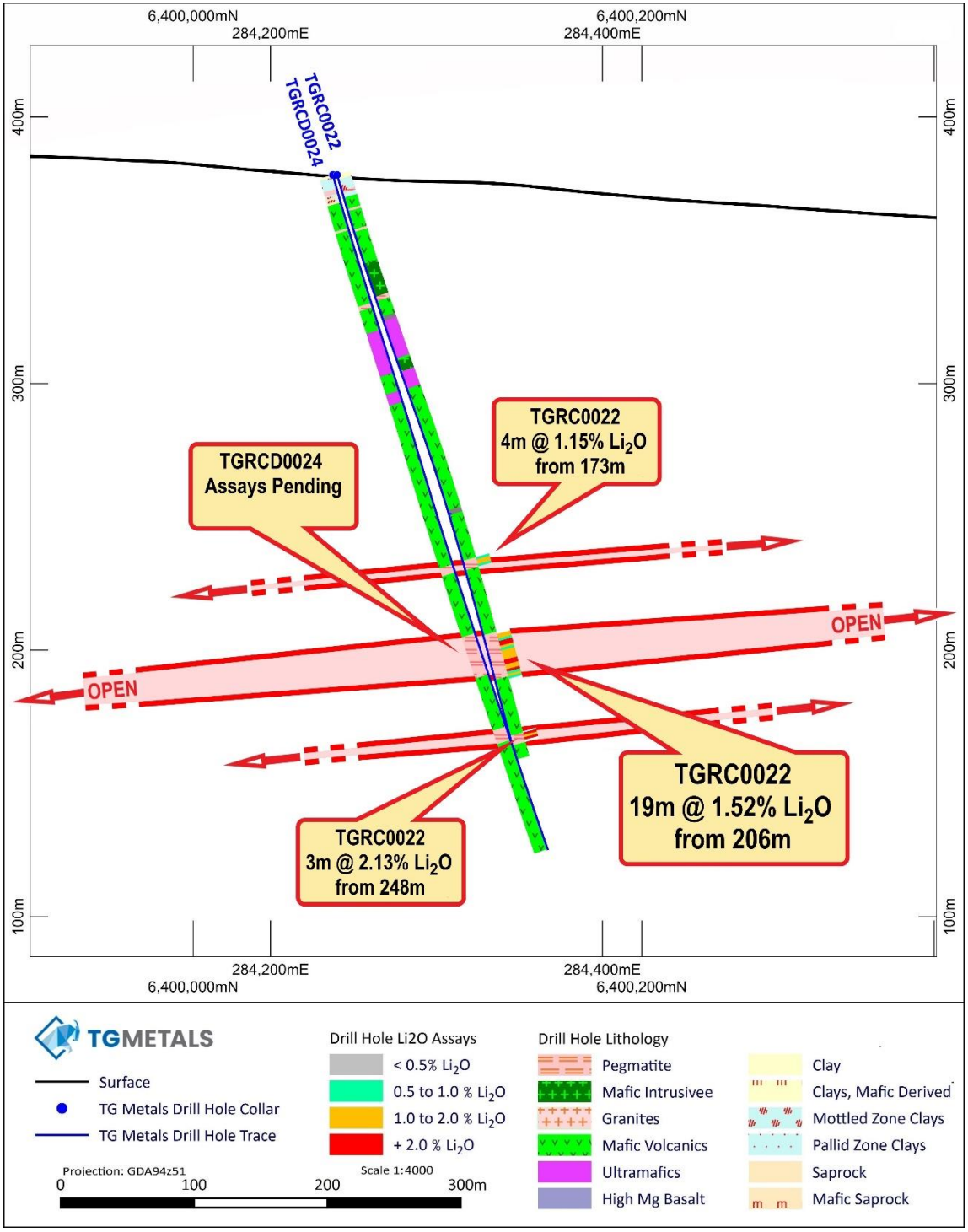

Figure 4 –Cross section TGRC0022 to TGRCD0024 showing lithium pegmatite intercepts in RC and twinned DD holes.

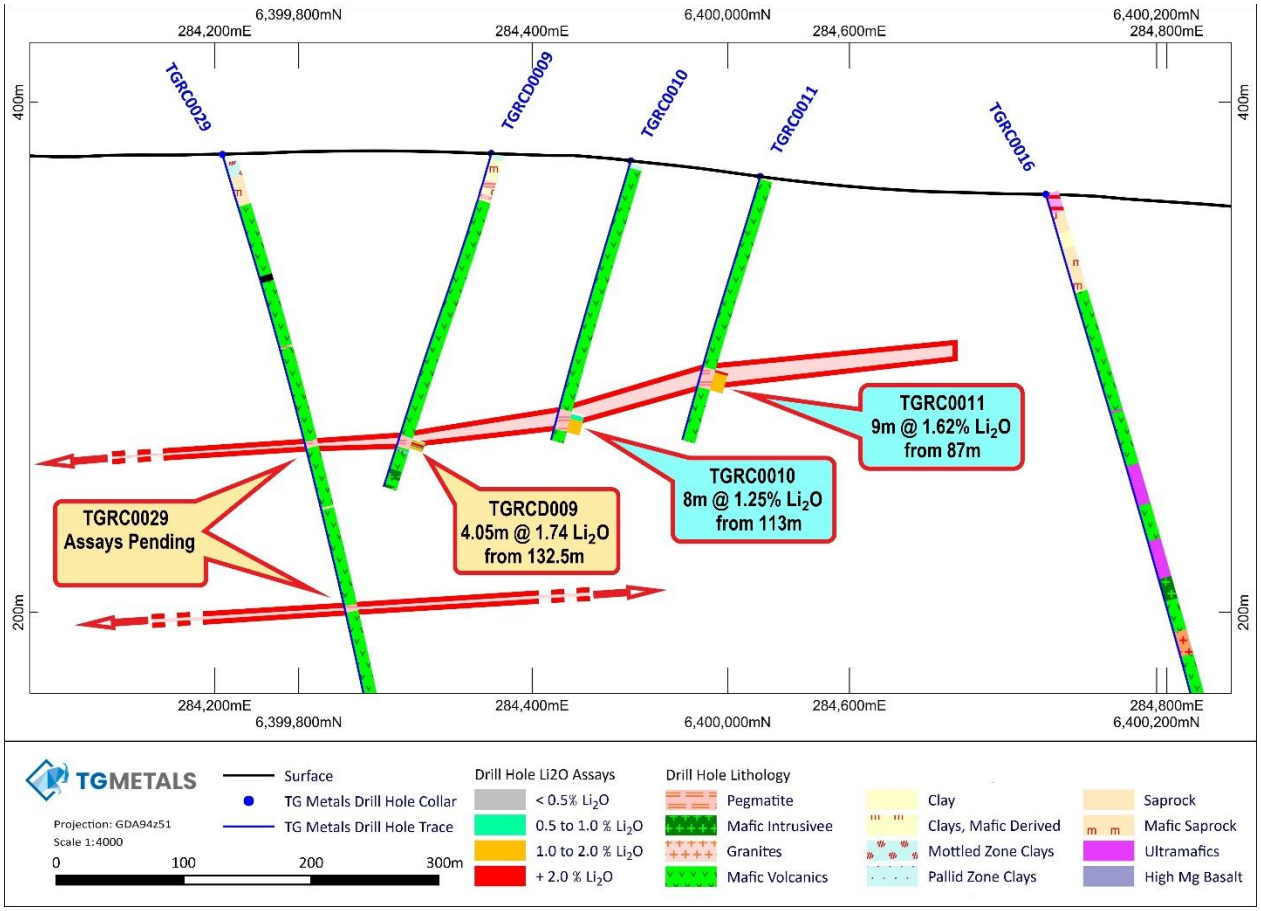

Figure 5 – Cross section TGRC0029 to TGRC0016 showing lithium pegmatite intercepts

Next Steps

Phase Two drilling has been completed for the year with the final DD hole core relocated to Perth for cutting and assaying. Results for this hole and other pending RC drill holes are expected in the coming weeks.

Drilling operations will then resume early in January 2024 (Phase Three) and will concentrate on further defining the thickest intercepts to date and following deeper pegmatite intercepts up dip. This information will continue to build the geological model of pegmatite emplacement and guide future exploration.

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

Further infill soil sampling is also planned to commence in the next two weeks on the Jaegermeister prospect and extensional lithium targets to the south and north of Burmeister.

Other Exploration Activities at Lake Johnston

Downhole TEM crew will mobilise to site to complete downhole surveying on nickel sulphide holes previously drilled in the next 2 weeks.

Appendix 1

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

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting GDA94 (m)	Northing GDA94 (m)	RL (mASL)	EOH (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Precollar ID	Precollar Depth
TGRCD0009	RCD	284,372.91	6,399,891.85	379.81	156.30	221.0	-60.0	TGRC0009	132
TGRC0014	RC	284,426.00	6,399,677.00	376.98	150.00	47.3	-59.6		
TGRC0015	RC	284,704.00	6,399,892.66	361.00	300.00	41.9	-61.5		
TGRC0016	RC	284,724.00	6,400,148.00	363.80	300.00	48.7	-59.4		
TGRC0017	RC	283,770.00	6,400,937.00	379.95	304.00	49.0	-59.8		
TGRC0018	RC	284,426.00	6,399,683.00	377.00	90.00	360.0	-90.0		
TGRC0019	RC	284,745.30	6,399,169.10	368.11	300.00	46.4	-59.7		
TGRC0020	RC	284,584.50	6,399,050.20	372.73	312.00	49.8	-59.5		
TGRC0021	RC	284,468.40	6,399,461.80	371.63	300.00	49.4	-59.8		
TGRC0022	RC	284,250.10	6,400,050.80	378.22	258.00	50.3	-59.8		
TGRC0023	RC	283,471.50	6,400,217.00	383.85	300.00	57.8	-59.5		
TGRCD0024	RCD	284,246.00	6,400,051.00	378.22	300.50	49.0	-60.6	TGRC0024	120
TGRC0025	RC	283,289.00	6,401,318.00	362.18	216.00	53.6	-60.0		
TGRC0026	RC	283,841.00	6,400,736.00	379.40	300.00	46.0	-59.8		
TGRC0027	RC	284,590.00	6,399,051.00	372.56	72.00	360.0	-90.0		
TGRC0028	RC	284,134.00	6,400,204.00	375.10	264.00	52.5	-59.5		
TGRC0029	RC	284,209.00	6,399,759.00	379.41	300.00	50.6	-59.5		

Table C – Full Assay Results & Lithology – NSI = No significant lithium assay intercept

Hole ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Drill Type	Li_2O%	Lithology	Comments
TGRC0014	40.000	43.000	RC	NSI	Mafic	
TGRC0014	43.000	44.000	RC	0.48	Peg/Mafic	
TGRC0014	44.000	45.000	RC	1.23	Pegmatite	
TGRC0014	45.000	46.000	RC	1.22	Pegmatite	
TGRC0014	46.000	47.000	RC	1.56	Pegmatite	
TGRC0014	47.000	48.000	RC	0.96	Pegmatite	
TGRC0014	48.000	49.000	RC	1.30	Pegmatite	
TGRC0014	49.000	50.000	RC	0.87	Pegmatite	
TGRC0014	50.000	51.000	RC	0.36	Peg/Mafic	
TGRC0014	51.000	52.000	RC	0.17	Mafic	
TGRC0015	0.000	300.000	RC	NSI	Mafic/UM	
TGRC0016	0.000	300.000	RC	NSI	Mafic/UM	
TGRC0017	20.000	21.000	RC	0.05		
TGRC0017	21.000	22.000	RC	0.03		
TGRC0017	22.000	23.000	RC	0.02		
TGRC0017	23.000	24.000	RC	0.05		
TGRC0017	244.000	246.000	RC	NSI	Mafic	
TGRC0017	246.000	247.000	RC	0.26	Peg/Mafic	
TGRC0017	247.000	248.000	RC	0.97	Pegmatite	
TGRC0017	248.000	249.000	RC	1.63	Pegmatite	
TGRC0017	249.000	250.000	RC	1.11	Pegmatite	
TGRC0017	250.000	251.000	RC	1.36	Pegmatite	
TGRC0017	251.000	252.000	RC	0.79	Pegmatite	
TGRC0018	0.000	36.000	RC	NSI	Mafic	
TGRC0018	36.000	37.000	RC	1.11	Pegmatite	
TGRC0018	37.000	38.000	RC	0.98	Pegmatite	
TGRC0018	38.000	39.000	RC	1.66	Pegmatite	
TGRC0018	39.000	40.000	RC	1.12	Pegmatite	
TGRC0018	40.000	48.000	RC	NSI	Mafic	
TGRC0019	0.000	300.000	RC	NSI	Mafic/UM	
TGRC0020	0.000	34.000	RC	NSI	Mafic	Abandoned
TGRC0021	240.000	244.000	RC	NSI	Mafic	
TGRC0022	8.000	16.000	RC	NSI	Mafic/ Thin Peg	
TGRC0022	24.000	28.000	RC	NSI	Mafic/ Thin Peg	
TGRC0022	52.000	56.000	RC	NSI	Mafic/ Thin Peg	
TGRC0022	124.000	140.000	RC	NSI	Mafic	
TGRC0022	148.000	156.000	RC	NSI	Mafic	
TGRC0022	172.000	173.000	RC	0.07	Mafic	
TGRC0022	173.000	174.000	RC	0.77	Pegmatite	
TGRC0022	174.000	175.000	RC	1.75	Pegmatite	
TGRC0022	175.000	176.000	RC	1.23	Pegmatite	
TGRC0022	176.000	177.000	RC	0.85	Pegmatite	
TGRC0022	177.000	178.000	RC	0.29	Mafic	
TGRC0022	178.000	179.000	RC	0.22	Mafic	
TGRC0022	179.000	180.000	RC	0.13	Mafic	

Table C – Continued

Hole ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Drill Type	Li_2O%	Lithology	Comments
TGRC0022	204.000	205.000	RC	0.11	Mafic	
TGRC0022	205.000	206.000	RC	0.37	Mafic/Peg	
TGRC0022	206.000	207.000	RC	1.04	Pegmatite	
TGRC0022	207.000	208.000	RC	1.58	Pegmatite	
TGRC0022	208.000	209.000	RC	0.78	Pegmatite	
TGRC0022	209.000	210.000	RC	2.18	Pegmatite	
TGRC0022	210.000	211.000	RC	2.88	Pegmatite	
TGRC0022	211.000	212.000	RC	1.27	Pegmatite	
TGRC0022	212.000	213.000	RC	0.88	Pegmatite	
TGRC0022	213.000	214.000	RC	1.59	Pegmatite	
TGRC0022	214.000	215.000	RC	1.52	Pegmatite	
TGRC0022	215.000	216.000	RC	1.72	Pegmatite	
TGRC0022	216.000	217.000	RC	1.39	Pegmatite	
TGRC0022	217.000	218.000	RC	2.06	Pegmatite	
TGRC0022	218.000	219.000	RC	2.65	Pegmatite	
TGRC0022	219.000	220.000	RC	1.54	Pegmatite	
TGRC0022	220.000	221.000	RC	1.09	Pegmatite	
TGRC0022	221.000	222.000	RC	2.20	Pegmatite	
TGRC0022	222.000	223.000	RC	0.83	Pegmatite	
TGRC0022	223.000	224.000	RC	1.03	Peg/Mafic	
TGRC0022	224.000	225.000	RC	0.70	Peg/Mafic	
TGRC0022	225.000	228.000	RC	NSI	Mafic	
TGRC0022	244.000	248.000	RC	NSI	Mafic	
TGRC0022	248.000	249.000	RC	2.34	Pegmatite	
TGRC0022	249.000	250.000	RC	1.90	Pegmatite	
TGRC0022	250.000	251.000	RC	2.15	Pegmatite	
TGRC0022	251.000	252.000	RC	0.29	Peg/Mafic	
TGRC0023	240.000	241.000	RC	0.06	Mafic	
TGRC0023	241.000	242.000	RC	0.17	Mafic	
TGRC0023	242.000	243.000	RC	0.87	Pegmatite	
TGRC0023	243.000	244.000	RC	1.73	Pegmatite	
TGRC0023	244.000	245.000	RC	1.23	Pegmatite	
TGRC0023	245.000	248.000	RC	NSI	Mafic	
TGRC0024	0.000	300.500	RCD	Pending		

Table C – Continued

Hole ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Drill Type	Li_2O%	Lithology	Comments
TGRC0025	148.000	149.000	RC	0.09	Mafic	
TGRC0025	149.000	150.000	RC	0.46	Pegmatite	
TGRC0025	150.000	151.000	RC	0.20	Mafic	
TGRC0025	151.000	152.000	RC	0.18	Mafic	
TGRC0025	176.000	177.000	RC	0.11	Mafic	
TGRC0025	177.000	178.000	RC	0.10	Mafic	
TGRC0025	178.000	179.000	RC	0.13	Mafic	
TGRC0025	179.000	180.000	RC	0.50	Pegmatite	
TGRC0025	180.000	181.000	RC	0.65	Pegmatite	
TGRC0025	181.000	182.000	RC	0.17	Mafic	
TGRC0025	182.000	183.000	RC	0.88	Pegmatite	
TGRC0025	183.000	184.000	RC	1.69	Pegmatite	
TGRC0025	184.000	185.000	RC	1.27	Pegmatite	
TGRC0025	185.000	186.000	RC	1.25	Pegmatite	
TGRC0025	186.000	187.000	RC	0.07	Mafic	
TGRC0025	187.000	188.000	RC	0.06	Mafic	
TGRC0026	0.000	300.000	RC	Pending		
TGRC0027	0.000	72.000	RC	Pending		
TGRC0028	0.000	264.000	RC	Pending		
TGRC0029	0.000	300.000	RC	Pending		
TGRCD0009	12.000	20.000	RC	NSI	Mafic	
TGRCD0009	112.000	128.000	RC	NSI	Mafic	
TGRCD0009	132.000	132.500	DD	0.04	Mafic	
TGRCD0009	132.500	132.800	DD	0.98	Pegmatite	
TGRCD0009	132.800	133.600	DD	1.79	Pegmatite	
TGRCD0009	133.600	134.550	DD	2.29	Pegmatite	
TGRCD0009	134.550	134.950	DD	0.91	Pegmatite	
TGRCD0009	134.950	135.200	DD	2.23	Pegmatite	
TGRCD0009	135.200	136.150	DD	1.85	Pegmatite	
TGRCD0009	136.150	136.300	DD	0.81	Pegmatite	
TGRCD0009	136.300	136.550	DD	1.37	Pegmatite	
TGRCD0009	136.550	156.300	DD	NSI	Mafic	
TGRCD0024	4.000	60.000	RC	NSI	Mafic	Precollar

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 6, boasts proximity to current and past producing nickel mines, processing plants and geochemical and geophysical targets for immediate exploration.

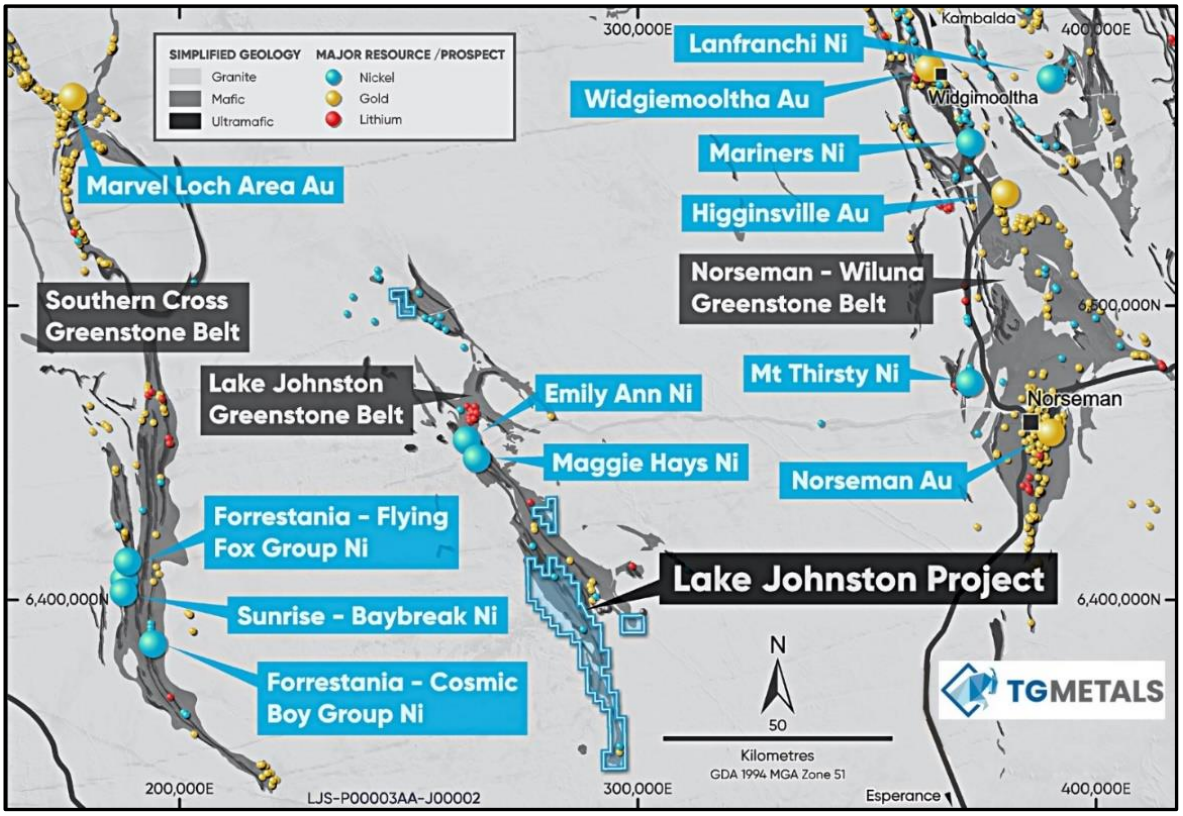

Figure 6 – Lake Johnston Project Location

Authorised for release by TG Metals Board of Directors.

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Cautionary Statement – Visual Estimates

This announcement contains references to visual results and visual estimates of mineralization. The Company draws attention to uncertainty in reporting visual results. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Competent Person Statement

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

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

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

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Reverse Circulation (RC) drill cuttings were bagged and labelled every metre. One calico sample per metre was collected. Only metre interval samples that were logged as 'pegmatite' were analysed for lithium mineralisation. Diamond Drill (DD) Core (HQ diameter) logged as pegmatite was cut in half and sampled at intervals predetermined by the Exploration Manager based on spodumene content and obvious mineralogical changes within the logged pegmatite.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	RC samples logged as pegmatite were assayed at per metre interval drilled and submitted to Jinning Laboratories Pty Ltd (Jinning Laboratories). Sample blanks (yellow sand) were inserted at every 50th sample interval. TG Metals Limited purchased 2 x Lithium Standards from Geostats and placed in the sequence every 25th sample interval. Duplicate RC sampling will be completed once the assay results have been received. These samples will be selected based on grade range and cover the areas of mineralisation. Duplicate RC samples will be split from the remainder of the drill cutting (the contents of the green bag) using a three-tier riffle splitter and the calico duplicate sample will be sent to Jinning Laboratories for assay. Diamond Drilling intervals logged as pegmatite were submitted to Jinning Laboratories. TG Metals Limited inserted a Geostats Pty Ltd Lithium Standard within the Diamond Core assayed. Jinning Laboratories included and reported their own lithium standards, blanks and pulp duplicates at rates compliant to industry standards.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 a cone splitter (industry standard) from which a representative 3kg sample of the drilling interval was collected directly from the rig. The driller's offsider attached the calico sample bag to the chute designed to collect a 3kg sample for assay, while the remainder of the drill material was collected and placed in a labelled green bag (with hole id and sample interval). The calico bag/sample was submitted for assay to Jinning Laboratories, Maddington. Diamond Drill Core was placed into trays, logged and shipped to Perth to be cut. All Points Sampling Pty Ltd cut the core in half at 30 degrees from the marked orientation line and at the intervals provided by the exploration manager into labelled calico samples to be dispatched to Jinning Laboratories for assay. All RC and DD Samples were sorted, dried and pulverized to less than 75 microns. RC holes TCRC0014, TGRC0017, TGRC0018 were analysed using the Mixed Acid Digest ICP-OES analytical process where 5 gram pulverised sample was taken and fused in a furnace (~ 650ºC) with Sodium Peroxide using a zirconia crucible. The melt was then dissolved in dilute Hydrochloric acid and the solution analysed. This process provides complete dissolution of most minerals including silicates. Volatile elements are lost at the high fusion temperatures. TGRC0022, TGRC0023, TGRC0025 and TGRCD0009 were analysed using Sodium Peroxide Fusion analytical process where 0.25g of sample was fused in a furnace (~650 deg) with Sodium Peroxide in a nickel crucible. The melt is dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid and the solution analysed. This process provides complete dissolution of minerals including silicates and volatile can be lost at high fusion temperatures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Samples for assay were obtained from a RC and DD rig owned and operated by Raglan Drilling Pty Ltd The reverse circulation drilling process involved a harden metal drill bit that fractures rock driven by a drilling mechanism in the form of a pneumatic reciprocating piston, referred as a 'hammer'. The hammer is used to recover compressed rock samples that have been forced through the rig. Air is pumped through the annulus (a ring-shaped structure) of the rod, the pressure differential generates a reverse circulation, causing the samples to ascend to the inner tube. The drill cuttings (rock sample) reach the top of the rig and delivered to the cyclone through a hose. Drill cuttings will flow through the cyclone via a cone splitter and fall through shoots specifically sized to collect sample splits. TG Metals Limited requested that only one calico bag be collected per drilling interval and the remainder of the drill cutting collected and placed in the green labelled bag. The calico bags were labelled with a unique sample id. Only the calico/samples logged as pegmatite were collected and dispatched to Jinning Laboratories. The diamond drill process is a type of core drilling in which a rotary drill and a diamond drill bit cut the rock to deliver a core sample. The HQ core is removed from the rod and placed in a labelled core tray with depth markers and orientation line marked on the core. The DD rig is fitted with a digital tool to assist the driller to ensure the line is correctly marked on the core. The driller is also experienced to determine core orientation in the event of the tool failing to operate. The trays were transported to a core yard for logging and later cutting in half to be submitted for assay. The RC holes were angled 60 degrees toward 50 degrees azimuth. The orientation was determined based on the previous drilling to intersect the shallowly westerly dipping pegmatite. DD tail for TGRC0009 was angled 60 degrees toward 230 degrees azimuth. Holes were planned to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		220m and were extended at the discretion of the supervising geologist/exploration manager. Some holes were terminated earlier due to water and will be considered for DD tails/re-entry during the next phase of drilling. RC drilling is considered an appropriate method for drilling fresh rock. It is a proven technique whereby a reliable, cost-effective representative sample can be obtained for assay. Rock chips (drill cuttings) can be used to identify lithology geology units. Diamond drilling is also an appropriate method for drilling fresh rock and can penetrate rock at greater depths than a RC rig. DD can overcome groundwater and will produce a core sample of the rock unit drilled. The diamond core was orientated at the rig using electronic tools and labelled when placed in the trays. Diamond core was placed into the labelled core tray and orientated with marker blocks and paint pen defining an orientation line. The geologist used the Ezy Logger tool to determine structural orientations in the core.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	RC samples were collected directly from the rig passing through the cyclone and industry standard fitted cone splitter. A labelled calico bag was attached to a shoot at the base of the cyclone and splitter to collect a 12% split of the metre interval (drill cutting) to achieve a 3kg representative sample for assay. The remainder of the drill cutting (metre interval) was placed in labelled 600 x 900 mm green bag, lain on the ground in order of depth (drilled interval) with the calico bag tied securely and placed on top of the green bag. The supervising geologist recorded sample id to corresponding metre interval in the field on the geological log sheet. This data was entered into a spreadsheet and uploaded into Micromine mining software. The volume of RC drill cuttings and DD core recovered was visually checked by the supervising geologist and driller to ensure consistent relative volumes were obtained for each metre interval. The estimated value (recovery) was recorded on the geological log sheet.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	Sample recoveries were consistent during the RC drill program and when groundwater was encountered the RC drillers were able to manage the air pressure to ensure a dry and full sample return. Holes were also terminated if groundwater hindered the rig and driller's ability to suppress water return, which in turn would affect sample recovery and yield a wet/damp sample. These holes will be revisited during phase 3 for DD tails. Recovery of DD core was generally 100%, only minor loss when geological fractures were encountered and altered friable intervals. These intervals were minor and recorded accurately in the geological log.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	An industry standard cone splitter was fitted to the base of the cyclone of the RC rig with shoots configured to collect a 3kg representative sample for assay and remainder collected in labelled green bag. Cone splitters are widely used as literature and studies (AusIMM publication) found to provide the best split in terms of particle size distribution, with no apparent size bias. RC drilling method was selected as appropriate being able to penetrate fresh rock and for generating a suitable sample for assay. RC rigs are designed to drill fresh rock using a significant amount of air pressure to move sample/drill cutting up the rod into the splitter. The importance of maintaining air pressure is imperative to achieving consistent sample return for the interval drilled. Samples were collected every metre interval (m) using markers on the 6m rods. Competent drilling staff maintained consistent air pressure at rod changes resulting in no obvious and significant reduction in sample recoveries that can commonly occur. No groundwater was encountered which too can hinder air pressure and reduce sample return/recovery. No grade bias or sample recovery observed with DD core samples.

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. Clay intervals were not sieved, however any rock/hard material were sieved for identification. TG Metals Limited geological logging system recognises fresh rock vs regolith and is both qualitative and quantitative Industry and geological standards were followed. Every metre drilled was collected and logged. Chip trays were used to store the intervals. Diamond core trays store the core and half core cut (sampled component) for future reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *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.*	Diamond core (HQ) was cut in half 30 degrees from the orientation line for assay and the remaining half core placed back in the core tray for future metallurgical test work and mineralogical assessment. Every RC metre drilled was collected and a calico sample for assay and the remainder of the drill cutting (interval) was retained in industry standard green bags. The calico sample was obtained directly from the chute at the bottom of the cone splitter. This sample was approx. 12% of the total interval drilled and up to 3kg in weight (no less than 2kg) Splitting of sample was done directly off the RC rig using a fitted cone spiltter attached to bottom of the cyclone. The sample weight was checked to ensure 2-3kg representative sample was collected for the drilling interval (m). The DD core was cut in half, 30 degrees from the orientation line. The 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). As previously mentioned the cone splitter is proven to provide a representative sample with less bias.

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.*	Duplicate sampling will be completed after initial assay results are received. Sample duplicates will cover intervals of mineralisation to ensure a desired of grade bins are achieved for QAQC checks, statistics and grade variability.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Sample size was considered appropriate for the lithology.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Jinning Laboratories is a Certified Analytical Laboratory. Samples analysed for multielement (lithium suite) were fused in a furnace (~ 650 ºC) with sodium peroxide in a zirconia or nickel crucible. The melt was dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid and the solution analysed. This process provides complete dissolution of most minerals, including silicates. Volatile elements were lost at the high fusion temperatures.
	• *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 downloaded and uploaded into the Micromine 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.*	A sand blank was inserted at every 50th sample. Lithium Jinning Laboratory included their own lithium standards, blanks and replicates at rates compliant to industry standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant assay intersections were determined by the presence of spodumene by Dr Hua Li
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	TGRC0022 was drilled and later twinned by diamond hole TGRD0024 (assays pending).
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	All primary logging and assaying data was recorded on a MS Excel worksheet (geological log) and loaded into Micromine for validation. Data is retained as a flat table in the Micromine Database. The original

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		MS Excel spreadsheet have been retained. Micromine and server backups are completed weekly.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	All reported assay data was imported into the TG Metals Limited Micromine Database. Only a minor adjustment was made to reported lithium. Jinning Laboratories measure and report lithium as ppm and TG Metals Limited have converted to report as the oxide $Li_20\%$.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	The location of each hole, as drilled, was recorded at the collar at ground level with a Garmin Montana 750i Handheld GPS. Accuracy is +/- 3m. Satellite coverage was checked every recording to ensure accuracy.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	The field datum used was MGA_GDA94, Zone 51. All maps in this report are referenced to GDA94 when merged with Geophysics data.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Regional Topographic Control was captured using an airborne imagery and LIDAR survey conducted by TG Metals in early 2023. Z level (aka rL) was projected to this surface and updated in the TG Metals Limited collar file. GPS z level is only used outside of this surface.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill spacing was a nominal 50m across strike and between 100m - 200m along strike. The RC drilling campaign was a follow up from the first pass discovery grid and DD tail to intersect projected pegmatite at depth. Drill hole locations were chosen to test surface lithium index soil anomalies and projected pegmatite intercepts.
	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	The current spacing is not sufficient for a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE), but will allow expansion into a minimum 200m x 100m pattern which will be considered sufficient for a MRE.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Intervals logged as 'not pegmatite' were composite sampled. These results are pending and not yet reported. Only the pegmatite intercepts

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		completed for this campaign were assayed per metre interval.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The pattern was rotated to ensure the long axis (200m) was along strike, while the short axis (100-50m) was across strike of the targeted mafic/pegmatite areas. Drilling was done using angled holes on an expected shallow dipping orientated style of mineralisation. No sampling bias was assumed.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Calico bags were placed for each interval on top of the tied green bag containing the remainder of the drill cutting. A total of 5 calico bags were collected and placed into white polyweave at the end of drilling, and securely cable tied closed. Each polyweave bag was then collected and placed into Bulka Bag on a TG Metals Limited owned tandem trailer. The trailer and samples were driven direct from the drill site to the lab by a TG Metals Limited staff member. The diamond core was transported to a core yard for storage, to the core cutting facility and to Jinning Laboratories by a TG Metals Limited staff member.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Standards and blanks were cross checked against expected values to look for variances of greater than 2 standard deviations.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites,*	The reported areas were located on exploration tenement E63/1997, 100% owned and operated by TG Metals Limited. This area is under ILUA legislation, and the claimants are the Ndadju people whom TG

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	wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	Metals has a Heritage Protection Agreement in place. The area is also within PNR 84, a proposed nature reserve since 1982.
	• *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 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 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 mineralisation.*	The deposit type sought is to be Lithium-Cesium-Tantalum (LCT) spodumene bearing pegmatite. LCT mineralised pegmatites within the Yilgarn Craton are commonly low lying intrusives in ultramafic/mafic greenstone sequences of amphibolite metamorphic grade.
Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: easting and northing of the drillhole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length.*	Refer to tables and maps in the body text.
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated*	None used. All assays reported as received.
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregation should be shown in detail.*	Aggregate intervals for significant intercepts may include 1m intervals of lower grade material than the cutoff where that interval is bounded top and bottom by higher grade material above cutoff grade and the overall weighted average grade does not drop below the cutoff grade

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	None used.
Relationship Between Widths and Intercept Widths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	The program was a second pass to test the intersected pegmatite and drill test lithium index soil anomalies defined. This region lacked historical drilling/data and there are no recorded or visible rock outcrops. All assessments are based on surface soil sampling and open file Geological Survey of WA (GSWA) geophysical surveys.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Map of the processed data is provided in the body text.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reporting used a grade cutoff of 0.5% Li_2O for significant mineralisation. Results below this, unless in an extension into a "low Grade zone" are not reported.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No historical drilling was available, only non-disturbing ground exploration – open file GSWA regional geophysics and surface soil geochemistry (lithium index completed by TG Metals Limited)
Further Work	• *The Nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large scale step-out drilling).*	Step out drilling from the RC holes drilled will occur in several phases at TG Metals Limited lithium prospect, Burmeister. This will ensure that most drilling is centered around significant mineralisation avoiding 'waste drilling'. RC drilling is considered to be effective for locating and defining LCT pegmatite mineralisation, no geochemical or geophysical techniques

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		are suitable. Diamond tails/holes will be considered when TG Metals Limited commences MRE for ore charatertisation (including waste) and to determine specific gravity (SG) for MRE and mining scoping studies.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Map of the processed data is provided in the body text.