ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RELEASED 1 MAY 2024

TGMETALS

Burmeister Lithium Potential Defined

Company targets stand-alone operation at Lake Johnston

- **Exploration Target defines significant Australian hard rock lithium deposit for Burmeister**
- **Size, grade and geometry of deposit provides for a stand-alone mining and processing opportunity**
- **Burmeister is the first of several high tenor lithium soil anomalies to be drill tested at Lake Johnston**
- **Drilling to recommence in May with testing of new target areas and resource definition**

Exploration Target Statement

TG Metals Limited (**TG Metals** or the **Company**) (ASX:TG6), is pleased to announce independent consultants Hyland Geological and Mining Consultants (**HGMC**) have completed an Exploration Target (**Target**) estimate (**Table 1**) for the Burmeister Lithium deposit within the Lake Johnston Project, Western Australia.

Tonnes Range Low	Tonnes Range High	Li_2O Range Low (%)	Li_2O Range High (%)
15.6 million	20.1 million	0.97	1.19

Table 1 – 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 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 CEO, Mr. David Selfe stated; "*The work done by our external consultants based on existing drilling has delivered a high quality, robust Exploration Target at Burmeister. It is shaping up to be a potential top 10 hard rock lithium deposit in Australia. Burmeister is a standout for various reasons, one being the distinctive mineralogy of the pegmatites, which have a consistent lithium grade and spodumene content. It is our view that this will be born-out in our first metallurgical results, which are expected later in the current quarter. The conceptual pit optimization work tends towards taking in all the currently defined mineralisation which opens the scope for drilling for extensions down dip.*"

The drilling defining the Burmeister pegmatites has been modelled within grade envelopes and aggregated to determine the total Exploration Target ranges as per **Table 1** above.

The cutoff grade of 0.4% Li_2O was determined as the lowest grade assayed within all pegmatite intercepts, including RC drilling intervals, which crossed pegmatite-basalt boundaries. This captures all the lithium mineralisation within the pegmatite hosts which is predominantly spodumene.

The Company believes this Exploration Target is of a high quality and provides an achievable goal for further resource definition drilling. Preliminary examinations indicate that infill drilling will likely only require a 100m x 100m spacing to achieve an inferred resource. Next pass drilling will target this infill spacing.

The size of the Target and the results of "Conceptual Pit Optimisations" (details provided within this announcement) provide support for the Company's strategy to develop a stand-alone lithium mining and processing operation at Lake Johnston. The deposit remains open at depth and at the limit of the conceptual pit shells, 290m depth for the USD$1500 shell and 340m depth for the USD$2500 shell, offering further opportunities at depth for deposit extensions.

Further studies including metallurgical testwork and mining assessments are required to confirm the validity and economics of a custom processing Plant suitable for the Burmeister ore.

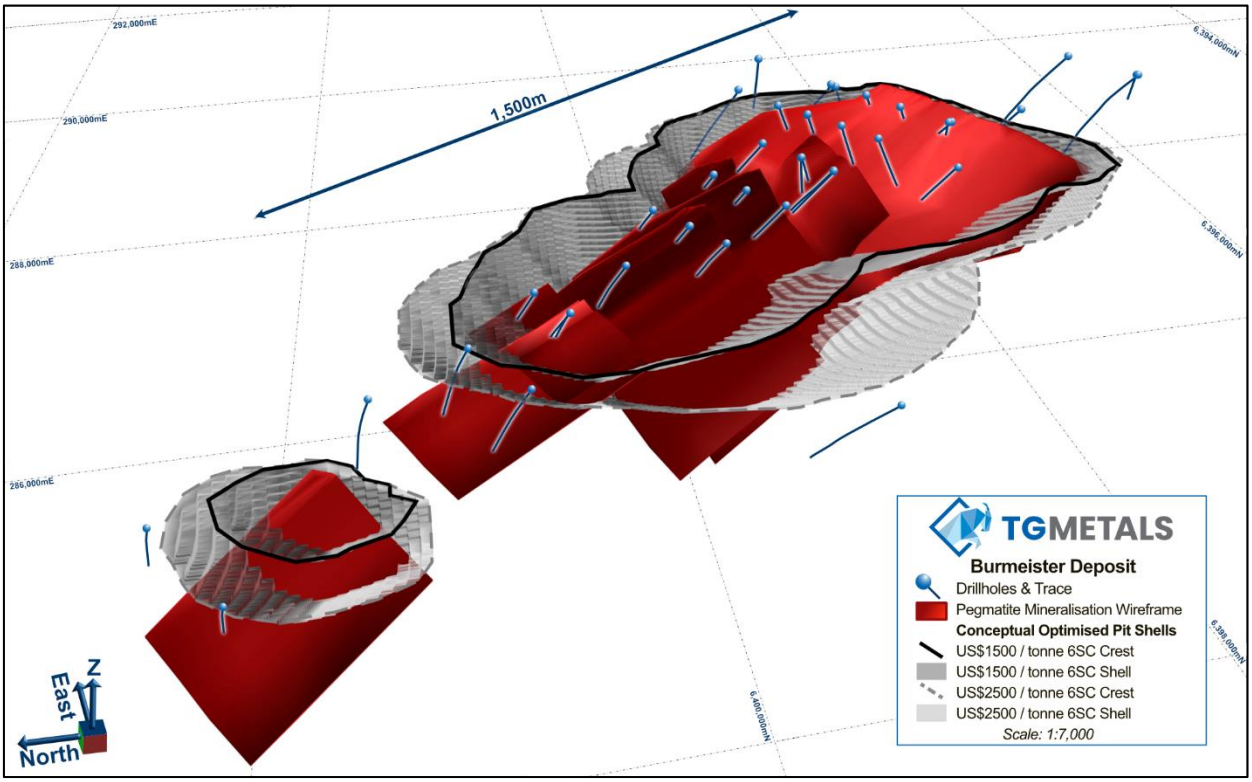

Figure 1 – Isometric view of interpreted lithium pegmatites with conceptual optimised pit shells

Burmeister Exploration Target Statement Estimation Method

The Burmeister lithium deposit was discovered by TG Metals in October 2023 (ASX announcement 30 October 2023). The deposit was initially identified by targeted soil sampling for lithium and associated LCT (lithium, caesium, tantalum) pegmatite elements. No previous historical lithium exploration had been conducted in the Burmeister deposit area. The drilling completed to date, and used in the determination of the Exploration Target, comprises 34 Reverse Circulation (RC) drillholes and 7 RC pre-collars for 7,755m, as well as 7 diamond core holes for 730.6m.

The deposit has been drilled on a relatively wide spaced drilling pattern of approximately 200m x 200m and 200m x 100m. This drill-spacing is considered too widely spaced to reliably define any formal Mineral Resources at this stage.

Bulk density determinations were completed on the pegmatite core intercepts and averaged 2.7 t/m^3, with a bulk density of 3.0 applied to the surrounding mafic host rock. Further test work will be required to determine more accurate bulk density across all mineralisation types.

Of the holes drilled, four were twinned (RC and core) which provided valuable data on the variability of the mineralisation showing very good mineralisation continuity and sampling and assaying repeatability.

All available drilling data has been used to build a 'precursor' mineralisation model by delineation of polygons on a sectional basis to guide Exploration Target estimation.

To help estimate the Exploration Target, the pegmatites were wireframed using mining/exploration software and a preliminary 3D block model created to estimate both the tonnages and grade.

These wireframes were only extended (extrapolated) one average section spacing from the last drill-hole 'point of observation'.

The set of wireframes were sub-divided into four (4) main areas or 'swarms' of pegmatite intrusive mineralisation, based on location and associated orientation geometry (see Figures 1 and 2).

Sample data was composited to one (1) metre down-hole intervals initially based on the Lithium (Li_2O) assay item, also incorporating the Al, Ca, Fe & K elements. Within each of the 4 area domains, spatial statistical analysis of the composites was carried out on the following data items, Li_2O, Al, Ca, Fe & K, to help understand and describe spatial distribution and variability of each element species within the deposit.

The statistical review included standard probability distribution statistical analysis for each element species and for each Area domain separately. This information was used to review localised average grades, composite 'outlier' values and related coefficient of variation prior to carrying out domain based variography analysis.

The domained composites were then subsequently used to model down-hole and longer range between hole semi-variograms models to establish interpolation ranges and relative nugget and sill ratios used for Ordinary Kriging (OK) interpolation of the main element species in the 'precursor' block model.

The Block model was constructed using a 3D array of blocks with dimensions of using 10.0m x 20.0m x 5.0m (E-W, N-S, Bench) block cells coded with the mineralisation wire-frames.

The block model coordinate boundaries (Local Grid System) are:

+ 282,800m E to 285,400m E (260 x 10m blocks)
+ 6,398,800m N to 6,402,000m N (160 x 20m blocks)
+ 40m RL to 400m RL (72 x 5.0m benches)

The OK interpolation method was used for the estimation of the Li_2O, Al, Ca, Fe & K elements using the previously modelled variogram parameters for each element.

All statistical analysis and grade item interpolation runs were restricted and contained within the main

mineralised lithium pegmatite zone wire-frames. No extrapolation of grades outside the mineralisation wire-frames was permitted.

The precursor model was then interrogated to assess the approximate ranges of tonnages and grades present withing the Burmeister Pegmatites. This base assessment information was then further modified using a range of assumptions and modifying factors to arrive at a likely conceptual Exploration Target estimate.

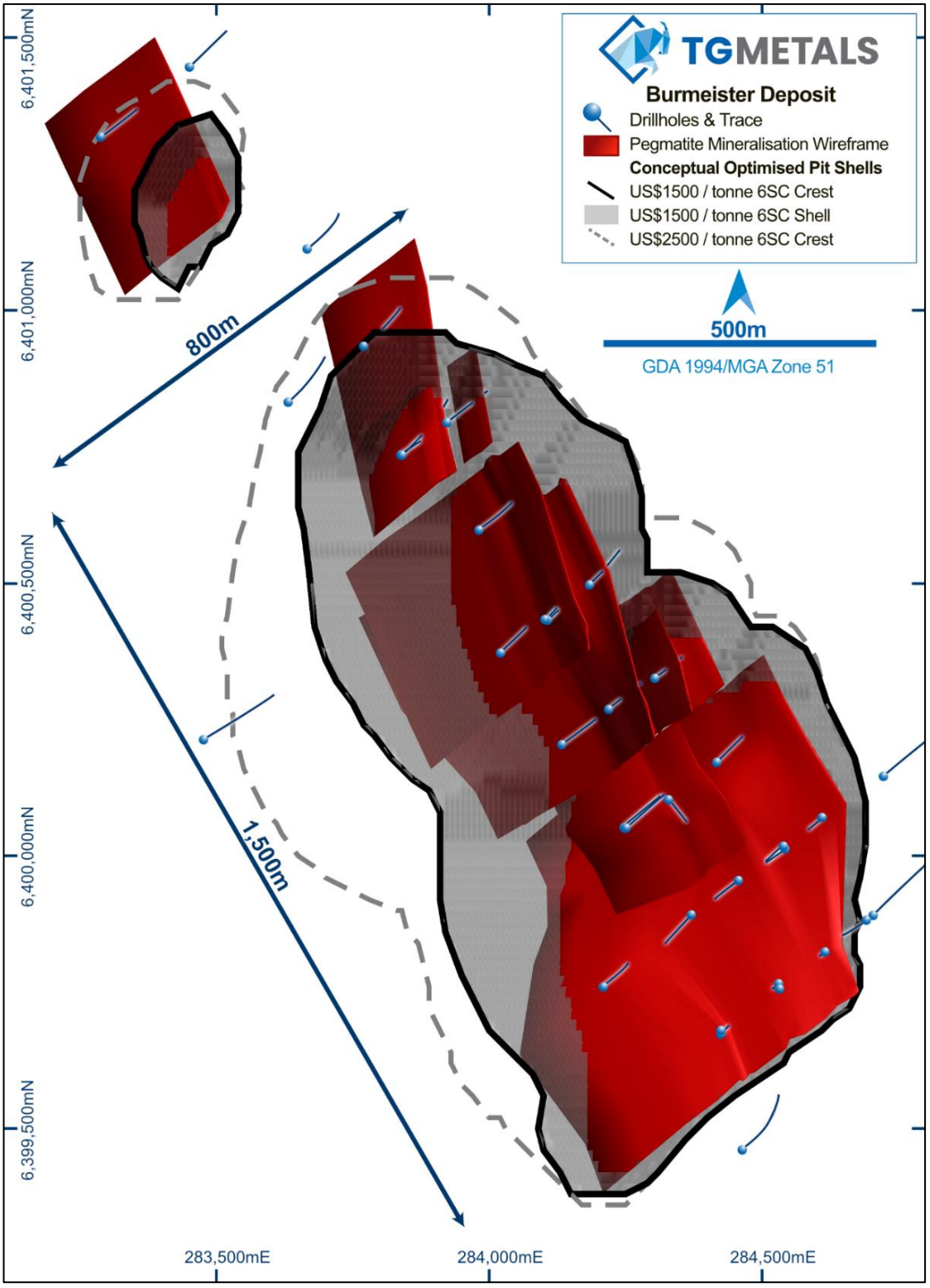

Figure 2 – Plan view of modelled lithium pegmatites with conceptual pit shells and drill traces

Exploration Target Reporting

HGMC has defined an Exploration Target for part of the Burmeister pegmatite mineralisation by examining TG Metals recently acquired drilling information in conjunction with the existing interpretation of mineralisation at Burmeister. This Exploration Target identified is not yet fully drill tested but is known with significant reliability to be categorised as a typical spodumene bearing pegmatite system, which is outlined by sufficient drilling and assayed drilling intercepts.

The Exploration Target derived for the Burmeister pegmatite mineralisation is reported as potential range estimates of tonnages and grades as per the Clause 17 of the JORC Code Guidelines (2012) and is presented in **Table 1**.

Conceptual Pit Optimisation

MineComp consultants were engaged to analyse the model created for the Exploration Target determination for generation of optimised conceptual pit shells to be used as a guide for further infill drilling on Burmeister. The shells also provide confirmation of appropriate mineralisation depth, grade and quality for a future study into the feasibility of Burmeister as a deposit amenable to open pit mining. The pit shells are conceptual in nature and have not been subjected to detailed mine design criteria. For the analysis, Minecomp used the cost parameters applied in the August 2023 published NI43-101 report for the Mt Cattlin Stage 4 Expansion Project (www.allkem.co/projects/mt-cattlin). This was chosen by TG Metals as a close approximation to Burmeister for deposit orientation, depth and relative distance to port (Esperance) for concentration product shipment. A range of shells were generated from a mid-base product pricing of USD$2,000/tonne for SC6 concentrate and a low and high case was selected of USD$1,500 and USD$2,500/tonne for SC6 concentrate to display, see **Figures 2 and 3**. At the USD$1,500/tonne shell the conceptual pit is 1,500m long x 800m wide and 290m deep.

The conceptual pit shells will be used for the refinement of infill drilling and are not intended for determination of economic parameters for the Burmeister deposit. Further work including infill drilling and mining and metallurgical studies are required to determine accurate deposit specific economic parameters.

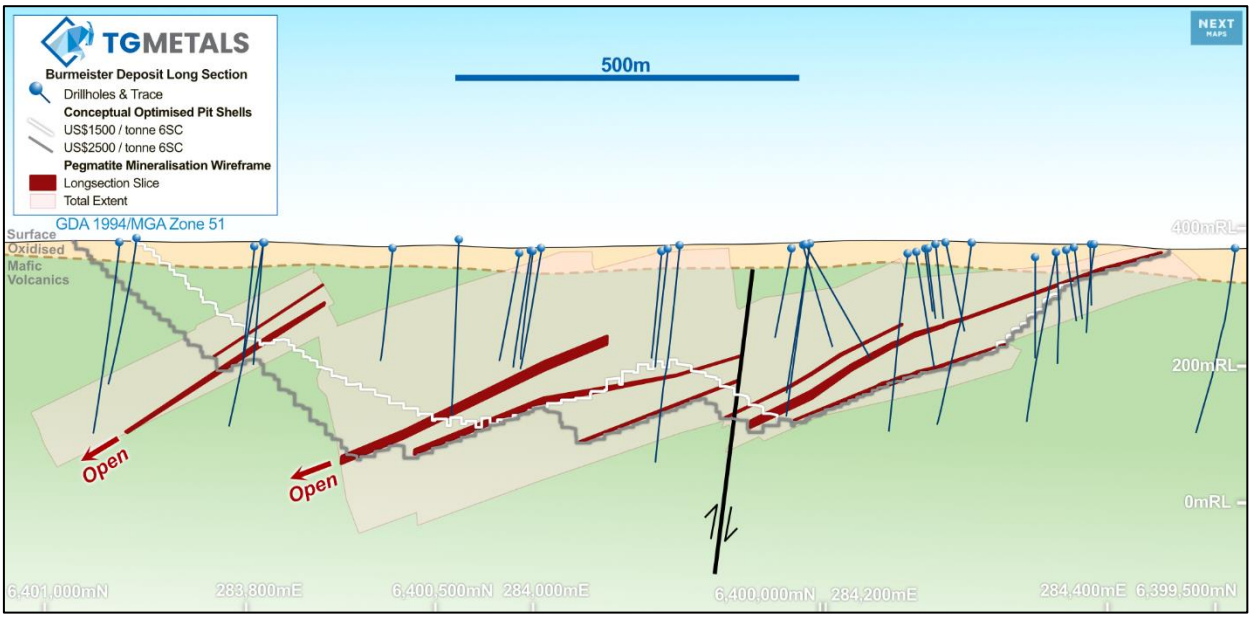

Figure 3 – Long Section view of modelled lithium and conceptual pit shells

Robust Deposit

Examination of the USD$1,500 and USD$2,500/tonne conceptual pit shells show the Burmeister mineralisation to be robust. The shells take in the majority of the mineralisation wire frame model indicating that there is further depth potential to Burmeister which may be accessible by open pit mining methods in the future. **Figure 3** long section shows the sliced pit shells going to maximum depth on the Burmeister pegmatites. This will be used to further guide the infill drilling. With the consistency in grade distribution seen in the modelling infill may only require a 100m x 100m drill spacing to achieve an inferred resource estimation. Close spaced test drilling will determine the required spacing for indicated and measured resource determination.

Additional Potential Outside Burmeister

The successful discovery methodology used on the Burmeister lithium deposit has been applied to the neighbouring Jaegermeister lithium prospect, where four high priority soil targets have been defined. These targets are an order of magnitude larger than the Burmeister soil anomaly signature. **Figure 4** shows the location of the Burmeister deposit and the proximity of the four priority drill targets on Jaegermeister. The Burmeister deposit and the defined Jaegermeister priority anomalies are all within 4km 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 and maiden drilling at Jaegermeister are expected later in May. Priority will be given to drilling Jaegermeister targets whilst the drilling at Burmeister will also be completed as new areas of Jaegermeister are being prepared for drilling. 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.

Next Steps

The Company is working towards drilling re-commencing at Lake Johnston as soon as the requisite approvals are received.

Flora and Fauna and Aboriginal Heritage Surveys have been completed for the Jaegermeister initial drilling and the 100m x 100m infill drilling on Burmeister. As soon as program of work (POW) approvals have been obtained from DEMIRS, a combined drilling program on both Burmeister and Jaegermeister will commence.

A seismic survey has recently been conducted over Burmeister and Jaegermeister. Field data acquisition is complete and data processing has commenced. The results will inform drilling depths to pegmatite intercepts which will refine the Burmeister resource drilling program and allow better targeting for first drilling at Jaegermeister.

Metallurgical testwork on Burmeister diamond drill core samples has commenced at Independent Metallurgical Operations (IMO's) facilities in Perth. The whole process is expected to take up to 18 weeks to complete. The tests involve ore sorting, heavy liquid separation, magnetic separation, flotation and innovative spodumene ore sorting. The aim of the testwork is to determine which concentration methods are best suited to the unique high spodumene mineralogy of the Burmeister ore and the proportions applicable to each technique.

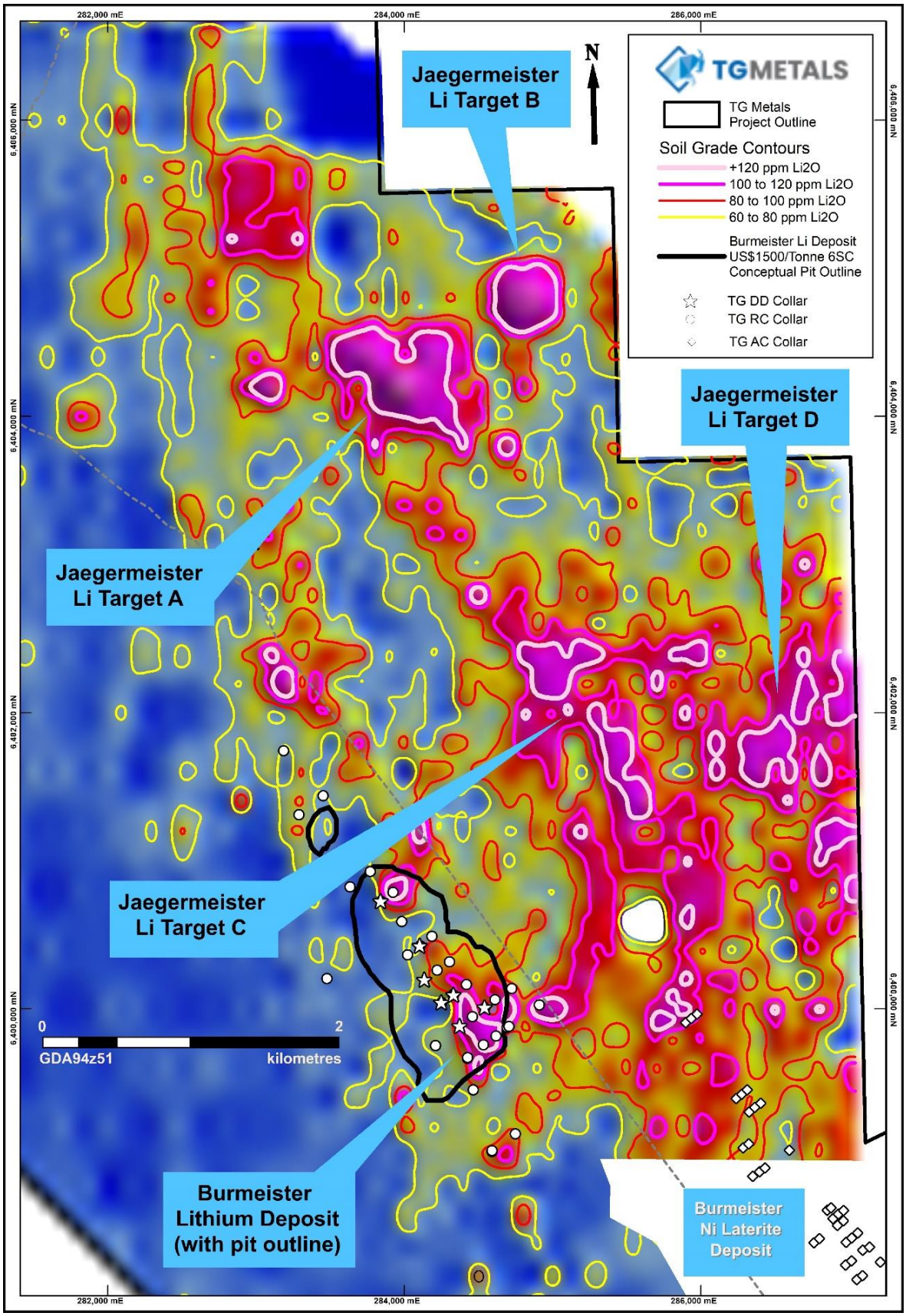

Figure 4 – Burmeister Lithium Deposit and Jaegermeister soil anomalies Datum: Zone 51 (AGD84)

About TG Metals

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

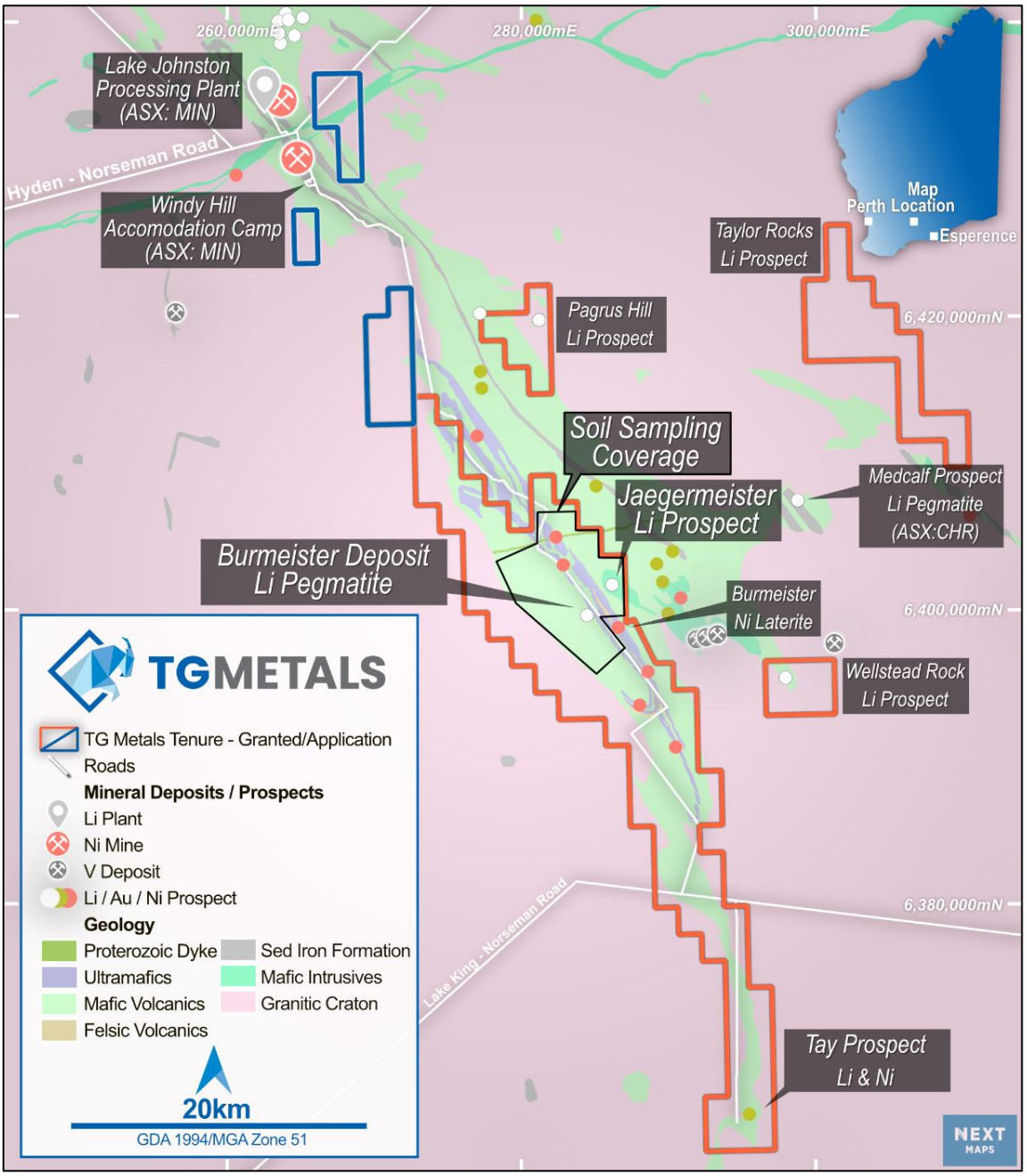

Figure 5 – Lake Johnston Project Location

Authorised for release by TG Metals Board of Directors.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets for the Bremer Range nickel laterite deposits contained within the Lake Johnston Project is based on information compiled by Mr Stephen Hyland who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and who has provided expert guidance on resource modelling and resource estimation. Mr Hyland is a Principal Consultant Geologist at HGMC consultants and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which 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 Hyland consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it 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 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

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. Diamond drilling was completed over known intervals of pegmatite (twinned holes) to obtain a 'whole rock sample' for metallurgical test-work.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 lost at high fusion temperatures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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;
		  • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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 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.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The field datum used was MGA_GDA94, Zone 51. All maps in this report are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	• The current spacing is not sufficient for a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) but will allow expansion into a minimum 100m x 100m pattern which will be considered sufficient for an inferred MRE.
	• *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 exploration target.
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

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		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 exploration tenement E63/1997, 100% owned and operated by TG Metals Limited. This area is under ILUA legislation, and the claimants are the Ndadju people whom TG Metals has a Heritage Protection Agreement in place. The area is also within PNR 84, a proposed nature reserve since 1982. • At the time of reporting there are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area other than those listed, and TG Metals Limited tenements are in good standing.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration in the area previously concentrated on nickel and gold by Maggie Hays Nickel, LionOre International, Norilsk and White 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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 upper greenschist/amphibolite metamorphic facies.
Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: easting and northing of the drillhole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length.*	• 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*	• Figures 1-4 of the processed data is provided in the body text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate sectional views.	
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 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. Initial lithium index 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).*	• Infill resource RC drilling to occur once POW approval is granted over the Burmeister Deposit. The drill holes will be spaced on 100m x 100m pattern to allow for the determination of an Inferred Mineral Resource. • A field seismic geophysical survey over the Burmeister Deposit commenced with intent to assist interpretation of the pegmatite intrusives and target generation. Processing and interpretation is currently being completed by external geophysical consultants. • Diamond tails/holes drilled during the initial exploratory drilling have yielded the required volume of whole rock for metallurgical test-work. The test-work is scheduled to be completed in Q3 2024.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Figures 1-4 of the processed data is provided in the body text.

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. The data is therefore suitable for the purposes of helping with any future mineral resource estimates and for arriving at the currently reported Exploration Target.
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 did not plan, manage or participate in any of the drilling campaigns conducted at the Lake Johnston & Burmeister Project Area. • The Competent Person is familiar with the Lake Johnston and Burmeister area and has

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 Exploration Target Estimation was completed by the Principal Consultant Geologist of HGMC with the assistance of TG Metals Senior Geologist and 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. The Pegmatites have been predictably intercepted by were again intercepted by relatively wide spaced drilling. • The northern part of the currently drilled area shows pegmatites closer to surface. This observation in conjunction with the interpreted orientations of the pegmatite dykes adds to the likely mineablility of the Burmeister mineralised zones particularly in the vicinity of the initial reported soil LCT index anomaly. • 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.*	• A mineral resource has not been estimated for this report. • The Exploration Targets dimensions pertaining to the identified Pegmatite intrusive extend over a strike length of approximately 2100m with a width of approximately 250m and up to 500m in one location. The interpreted depth of the identified Pegmatites mineralisation to date extends from topographic surface down to approximately 400m vertical depth. • The Exploration Target remains open in many locations largely because of the Pegmatite system not yet fully defined by drilling.
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 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.*	• The general modelling techniques used to derive the Exploration Target are described in the body text of this ASX release. • The Burmeister Lithium Pegmatite deposit was first drilled using Reverse Circulation drilling in October 2023. To date TG Metals has 34 Reverse Circulation (RC), 7 RC pre-collars and 7 Diamond Core (DD) drill holes totaling 8,485.6 metres. • Sampling was carried out using 1m sampling intervals. • The dominant assay suite was Lithium (Li), Lithium-Oxide (Li2O), Aluminium (Al), Calcium (Ca), Iron (Fe), Potassium (K), Magnesium (Mg) and Silicon (Si). • All available drilling data has been used to build a 'precursor' mineralisation model by delineation of polygons on a sectional basis to guide Exploration Target estimation. • The sectional interpretation polygon strings were then linked into a full 3D mineralisation wire-frame set.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• The development of wire-frames were tightly controlled and typically not extended (extrapolated) beyond one average section spacing from the last drill-hole 'point of observation'. • In total four (4) main areas or mineralisation were defined and modelled defining the main Pegmatite intrusive groups and associated orientation. • Spatial statistical analysis was carried out on the main assay data items Li2O, Al, Ca, Fe & K. Sample data was composited to one (1) metre down-hole intervals initially based on the Lithium (Li2O) also incorporating the Al, Ca, Fe & K. • Probability distribution statistics were interrogated for each element and each AREA domain to review localized average grades, composite 'outlier' values and related coefficient of variation. • The domained composites were used to model down-hole and longer range between hole semi-variograms models to establish interpolation ranges and relative nugget and sill ratios used for Ordinary Kriging interpolation of the main element species in the 'precursor' block model. • The Block model was constructed using a 3D array of blocks with dimensions of using 10.0 m x 20.0 m x 5.0 m (E-W, N-S, Bench) block cells coded with the mineralisation wire-frames. • The block model coordinate boundaries (Local Grid System) are: + 282,800 m E to 285,400 m E (260 x 10 m blocks) + 6,398,800 m N to 6,402,000 m N (160 x 20 m blocks) + 40 m RL to 400 m RL (72 x 5.0 m benches) • The Ordinary Kriging (OK) interpolation method was used for the estimation of the Li2O, Al, Ca, Fe & K elements using variogram parameters applied separately from the geostatistical analysis of each element. • All statistical analysis and grade item interpolation runs were restricted and contained within the main mineralised lithium zone wire-frames. No extrapolation of grades outside the mineralisation wire-frame was permitted.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are assumed and estimated on a dry tonnage basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Cut-off grades for reporting are derived from commonly used hard rock lithium deposits which have been as low as 0.3%Li_2O. The Burmeister cutoff is set at 0.4% Li_2O which also captures all mineralisation within pegmatite.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *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*	• Conceptual mining would be by conventional Excavator and truck, using conventional open cut pit design and appropriate grade-control and blasting methods being used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *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 assumptions made.*	• 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 the pegmatite itself. This bodes well for simple mineral processing which will be investigated as TG Metals Limited build up core samples for their first round of metallurgical tests which commenced in February 2024.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *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.*	• No environmental factors have been considered for this Exploration Target generation.
Bulk density	• *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.*	• 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. • As such bulk density for this Exploration Target has been estimated from similar style deposits in Western Australia. • A broad 2.7 tonnes / cubic metre has been applied to the Pegmatite zones and a bulk density of 3.0 tonnes / cubic metre applied to the surrounding mafic host rock. Further test-work will be required to determine more accurate bulk density levels locally across all mineralisation types.
Classification	• *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.*	• No mineral resources have been defined in this report. • Whilst TG Metals has prudently carried the drilling of some twinned drill-holes in 3 different locations showing very good mineralisation continuity and sampling and assaying repeatability, it is still the case that the current approximate 200m x 200m and 200m x 100m drill-spacing is too widely spaced to reliably define any Inferred Resources at this stage.

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.*	• No mineral resources were defined in this report.