ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RELEASED 5 MAY 2025

TGMETALS

RECENT DRILLING TO EXTEND THE RESOURCE FOR THE VAN UDEN GOLD PROJECT

Highlights

- **Recent historical drilling at the Van Uden Gold Project is expected to add to the existing mineral resource estimate (MRE)**
- **All drill holes completed since 2020 have been resurveyed and incorporated into the updated MRE**
- **This drilling intersected considerable shallow high grade mineralisation and improves continuity**
- **Mineralisation remains open down-dip**
- **The updated MRE expected to be completed by end of May**

TG Metals Limited (**TG Metals** or the **Company**) (ASX:TG6) is pleased to provide updated details on the drilling conducted by the previous operator of the Van Uden Gold Project (**Van Uden Gold** or the **Project**), Montague Resources Australia Pty Ltd (**Montague**).

The drilling is being restated following resurveying of the drill collars by TG Metals with an accuracy sufficient for resource modelling. The updated data is being incorporated into the 2012 JORC compliant resource modelling which is well underway and expected to be completed later in May. Importantly this drilling, which was conducted between 2020 and 2024, tested the down dip continuity of the gold mineralisation, including high grade intercepts that have not been incorporated in resource models. Highlights from this drilling include:

- WVUR011 - **8m** @ **1.64g/t Au** from 56m
- WVUR013 - **14m** @ **2.72g/t Au** from 69m
- WVUR015 - **8m** @ **5.45g/t Au** from 93m
- WVUR016 - **16m** @ **1.48g/t Au** from 69m and **7m** @ **3.68g/t Au** from 99m
- WVUR021 - **6m** @ **2.74g/t Au** from 109m
- WVUR022 - **20m** @ **2.37g/t Au** from 89m
- WVUR023 - **3m** @ **6.54g/t Au** from 81m and **11m** @ **2.29g/t Au** from 87m
- WVUR031 - **17m** @ **5.07g/t Au** from 36m and **7m** @ **1.4g/t Au** from 74m
- WVUR041 - **26m** @ **1.34g/t Au** from 58m

TG Metals CEO, Mr. David Selfe stated;

"This recent drilling confirms the continuity of the gold mineralisation system down dip and along strike at Van Uden. It supports a simple model with continuous gold mineralisation over a 2.5km strike. Based on the significant amount of historical drilling, our team is well advanced with the updated 2012 JORC compliant resource model.

Plans for the drill testing of existing mine stockpiles is also progressing well, with the Company looking to pursue early production opportunities."

Van Uden Re-Surveyed Drillholes

Past RC drilling from the period 2021 to 2024 contained 26 drillholes which were not collar surveyed by DGPS. To define accurate collars, TG Metals field surveyed the drill collars of these 26 holes with DGPS and also conducted check surveys on four holes previously surveyed with DGPS for accuracy comparison. The survey results are presented in Table 1. The re-surveyed drilling within the Van Uden Group is shown in Figure 1 in plan view and in cross section in Figures 2 and 3. Full drill intercept results in Table 2.

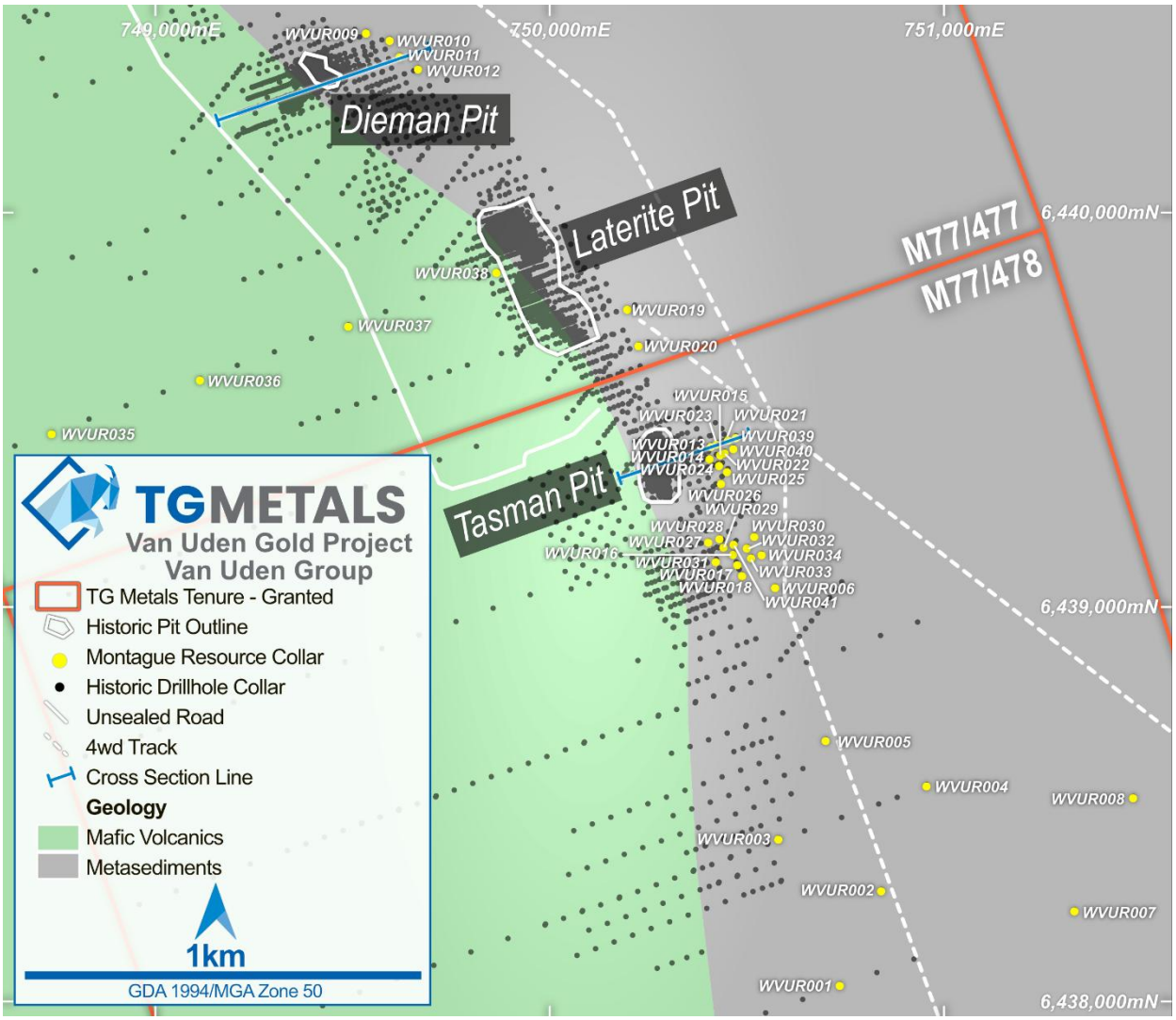

Figure 1 – Resurveyed drillholes (yellow series) and cross section locations at Van Uden Group

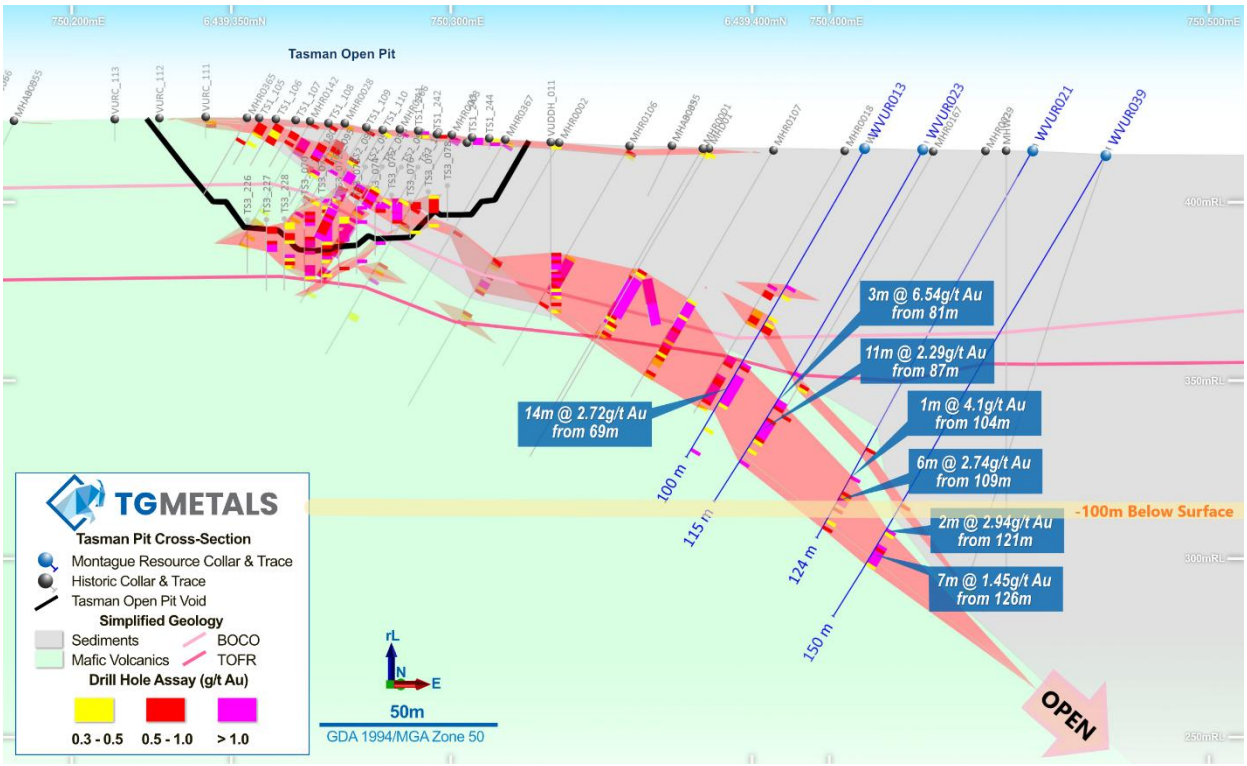

Figure 2 – Cross Section through Tasman Pit, Van Uden Group deposit

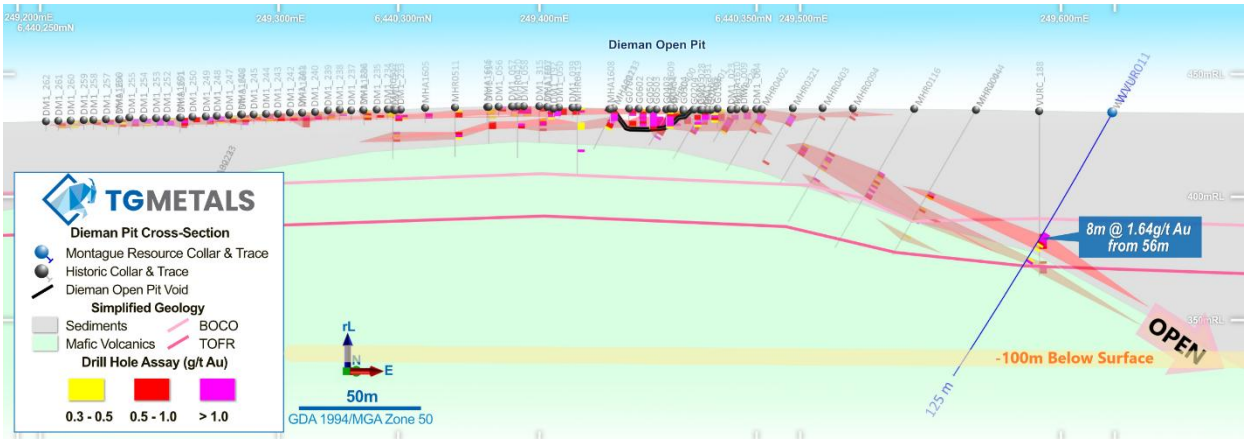

Figure 3 – Cross Section through Dieman Pit, Van Uden Group deposit

Resource Estimate Progress

A JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) to replace the Convergent published JORC 2004 compliant MRE for the Van Uden Group (ASX:CVG 1 March 2013), is well underway with a site visit conducted by the consultant as part of their compliance duties.

Mineralisation interpretation has been completed by TG Metals in-house geology team. This included the recent drilling now resurveyed.

The resource update will also include the surface laterite mineralization, an important gold bearing domain, in its wireframe models. The updated MRE is expected to be completed later in May and will provide the basis for commencement of mining studies.

Past Mining Stockpiles

As reported to the ASX 30 April 2025, a Programme of Work (POW) has been submitted for drilling of the historic past mining stockpiles. The chosen drill method is Sonic drill core (subject to availability) to enable the acquisition of samples suitable for metallurgical as well as analytical analysis. Accurate volume determinations will also be required and aerial LiDAR surveys have been booked. The drilling of the stockpiles is expected to be completed before mid year.

TG Metals has engaged Stephen Miller of Red Rock Engineering Pty Ltd, for the supply of mining engineering expertise as the Company assesses it's early production opportunities.

Table 1 – Resurvey Results

Hole ID	GDA94 Easting DGPS New	GDA94 Northing DGPS New	AHD Height DGPS New	RegEast GDA94 Survey Old	RegNorth GDA94 Survey Old	RegRL Survey Old
WCTR001	759138.91	6416181.29	391.95	759140	6416177	400
WCTR002	759135.83	6416145.44	392.25	759140	6416140	400
WCTR003	759173.45	6416145.61	392.57	759175	6416140	400
WCTR004	759140.72	6416104.46	391.47	759143	6416102	400
WCTR005	759136.23	6416061.77	390.66	759139	6416056	400
WCTR006	759175.56	6416055.91	391.14	759174	6416052	400
WCTR007	759130.42	6416021.35	389.63	759133	6416022	400
WCTR008	759154.27	6416033.08	390.21	759157	6416032	393.77
WCTR009	759154.60	6416116.09	391.87	759154	6416113	391.49
WCTR010	759176.88	6416020.85	390.63	759174	6416017	398.66
WCTR011	759172.94	6416093.32	391.71	759172	6416091	389.50
WVUR001	750742.79	6438041.74	399.86	750736.68	6438043.63	399.54
WVUR002	750846.61	6438289.20	402.21	750841.78	6438283.43	403.34
WVUR003	750582.09	6438412.68	405.86	750580.78	6438414.43	409.68
WVUR004	750960.37	6438545.95	402.38	750956.78	6438549.43	406.09
WVUR005	750711.75	643867.93	405.55	750700.78	6438664.43	409.75
WVUR006	750576.86	6439047.78	409.32	750572.78	6439052.43	414.38
WVUR007	751343.89	6438231.82	402.48	751331.78	6438232.43	402.32
WVUR008	751486.35	6438522.40	401.88	751480.78	6438519.43	402.80
WVUR035	748736.51	6439441.3	410.11	748737.54	6439442.47	409.50
WVUR036	749113.29	6439577.86	412.95	749113.69	6439578.85	412.30
WVUR037	749493.38	6439717.69	420.84	749489.84	6439715.23	420.30
WVUR038	749862.93	6439847.72	426.23	749865.96	6439851.59	426.50
WVUR039	750473.98	6439435.21	413.67	750472.87	6439432.82	413.00
WVUR040	750468.25	6439402.05	413.92	750466.78	6439404.43	413.00
WVUR041	750464.95	6439161.73	411.66	750467.37	6439162.12	411.00
	Check Easting	**Check Northing**	**Check RL**	**DGPS Old**	**DGPS Old**	**DGPS Old**
WVUR010*	749601.94	6440443.38	435.56	749594.85	6440439.80	435.97
WVUR012*	749667.45	6440368.77	433.31	749666.63	6440367.12	433.54
WVUR019*	750199.44	6439757.63	424.20	750197.77	6439758.03	424.39
WVUR020*	750232.14	6439665.61	422.25	750226.14	6439665.59	421.74

***Drill Collars original DGPS (Old) checked with new DGPS (Check) for comparison

Table 2 – Drill Intercepts for reported Montague drillholes >0.5g/t Au

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Grade x Thickness
WVUR001	44	45	1	0.53	0.53
WVUR001	91	92	1	0.32	0.32
WVUR001	104	105	1	0.47	0.47
WVUR001	117	118	1	0.53	0.53
WVUR002	43	44	1	0.75	0.75
WVUR003	36	37	1	0.79	0.79
WVUR003	40	41	1	0.32	0.32
WVUR003	77	78	1	1.55	1.55
WVUR003	104	105	1	1.1	1.1
WVUR006	147	150	3	0.45	1.35
WVUR009	55	59	4	1.38	5.52
WVUR009	62	63	1	0.48	0.48
WVUR009	68	69	1	0.8	0.8
WVUR010	66	73	7	0.74	5.2
WVUR011	56	64	8	1.64	13.14
WVUR011	68	70	2	0.84	1.68
WVUR012	66	68	2	1.01	2.02
WVUR012	71	72	1	2.37	2.37
WVUR012	76	79	3	0.92	2.75
WVUR013	44	45	1	1.0	1.0
WVUR013	47	48	1	0.43	0.43
WVUR013	54	60	6	0.48	2.86
WVUR013	69	83	14	2.72	38.11
WVUR013	90	91	1	0.3	0.3
WVUR013	97	100	3	0.62	1.86
WVUR014	42	45	3	1.2	3.61
WVUR014	50	55	5	0.79	3.93
WVUR014	60	69	9	1.72	15.45
WVUR014	79	82	3	1.42	4.27
WVUR015	80	88	8	1.45	11.61
WVUR015	93	101	8	5.45	43.59
WVUR016	39	40	1	0.59	0.59
WVUR016	62	64	2	4.47	8.94
WVUR016	69	85	16	1.48	23.72
WVUR016	88	89	1	0.32	0.32
WVUR016	93	94	1	0.54	0.54
WVUR016	99	106	7	3.68	25.75
WVUR017	77	93	16	0.89	14.18
WVUR017	95	96	1	0.43	0.43
WVUR017	105	106	1	0.84	0.84
WVUR017	112	119	7	1.64	11.48
WVUR018	42	43	1	0.48	0.48
WVUR018	79	84	5	1.1	5.48
WVUR018	87	88	1	0.58	0.58
WVUR018	95	96	1	0.5	0.5
WVUR018	120	122	2	0.53	1.05
WVUR019	83	89	6	1.09	6.55
WVUR020	72	78	6	0.54	3.26
WVUR021	95	96	1	0.82	0.82
WVUR021	104	105	1	4.1	4.1
WVUR021	109	115	6	2.74	16.44
WVUR021	118	121	3	0.35	1.06
WVUR022	80	81	1	1.1	1.1
WVUR022	89	109	20	2.37	47.34
WVUR023	72	73	1	1.27	1.27
WVUR023	81	84	3	6.54	19.63
WVUR023	87	98	11	2.29	25.21
WVUR023	101	102	1	1.13	1.13
WVUR024	55	58	3	0.88	2.64
WVUR024	92	94	2	1.12	2.24
WVUR025	102	107	5	0.84	4.21
WVUR026	92	94	2	0.99	1.98
WVUR027	41	46	5	0.89	4.47
WVUR027	50	51	1	0.59	0.59
WVUR027	57	61	4	0.29	1.17
WVUR027	64	70	6	0.7	4.22
WVUR028	46	47	1	1.09	1.09
WVUR028	50	53	3	0.55	1.64
WVUR028	56	65	9	0.54	4.86
WVUR028	83	87	4	0.97	3.87
WVUR029	1	2	1	0.31	0.31
WVUR029	37	38	1	0.6	0.6
WVUR029	45	70	25	1.47	36.78
WVUR029	75	77	2	0.71	1.42
WVUR029	88	94	6	1.06	6.36
WVUR030	108	112	4	0.93	3.73
WVUR030	116	130	14	1.04	14.56
WVUR030	135	136	1	0.54	0.54
WVUR030	142	150	8	0.78	6.24
WVUR031	36	53	17	5.07	86.18
WVUR031	57	61	4	0.29	1.17
WVUR031	65	69	4	0.56	2.22
WVUR031	74	81	7	1.4	9.79
WVUR032	40	41	1	0.48	0.48
WVUR032	97	100	3	0.62	1.85
WVUR032	103	114	11	2.58	28.34
WVUR032	123	124	1	0.5	0.5
WVUR032	132	135	3	1.93	5.78
WVUR034	133	142	9	1.72	15.48
WVUR039	113	114	1	0.57	0.57
WVUR039	121	123	2	2.94	5.88
WVUR039	126	133	7	1.45	10.14
WVUR040	54	55	1	0.78	0.78
WVUR040	78	79	1	2.51	2.51
WVUR040	96	97	1	0.36	0.36
WVUR040	102	109	7	0.87	6.09
WVUR040	115	123	8	3.72	29.76
WVUR040	126	127	1	2.45	2.45
WVUR041	40	42	2	0.5	0.99
WVUR041	58	84	26	1.34	34.77
WVUR041	89	92	3	0.5	1.51
WVUR041	96	108	12	0.66	7.95

Van Uden Gold Project Description

The Project is located on the Forrestania Greenstone Belt, 90km east-northeast of Hyden and 120km south of Southern Cross. It is close to the Marvel Loch (producing) and Westonia - Edna May (care & maintenance) gold processing Plants and is 130km from the Company's established Burmeister lithium deposit at the Lake Johnston Project.

Van Uden Gold consists of four granted mining leases, four granted exploration licences, one exploration licence application and two miscellaneous licences (for haul roads). The Project lies to the west of the Mt Holland lithium mine, south of the operating Marvel Loch gold Plant, and southeast of the Edna May gold Plant.

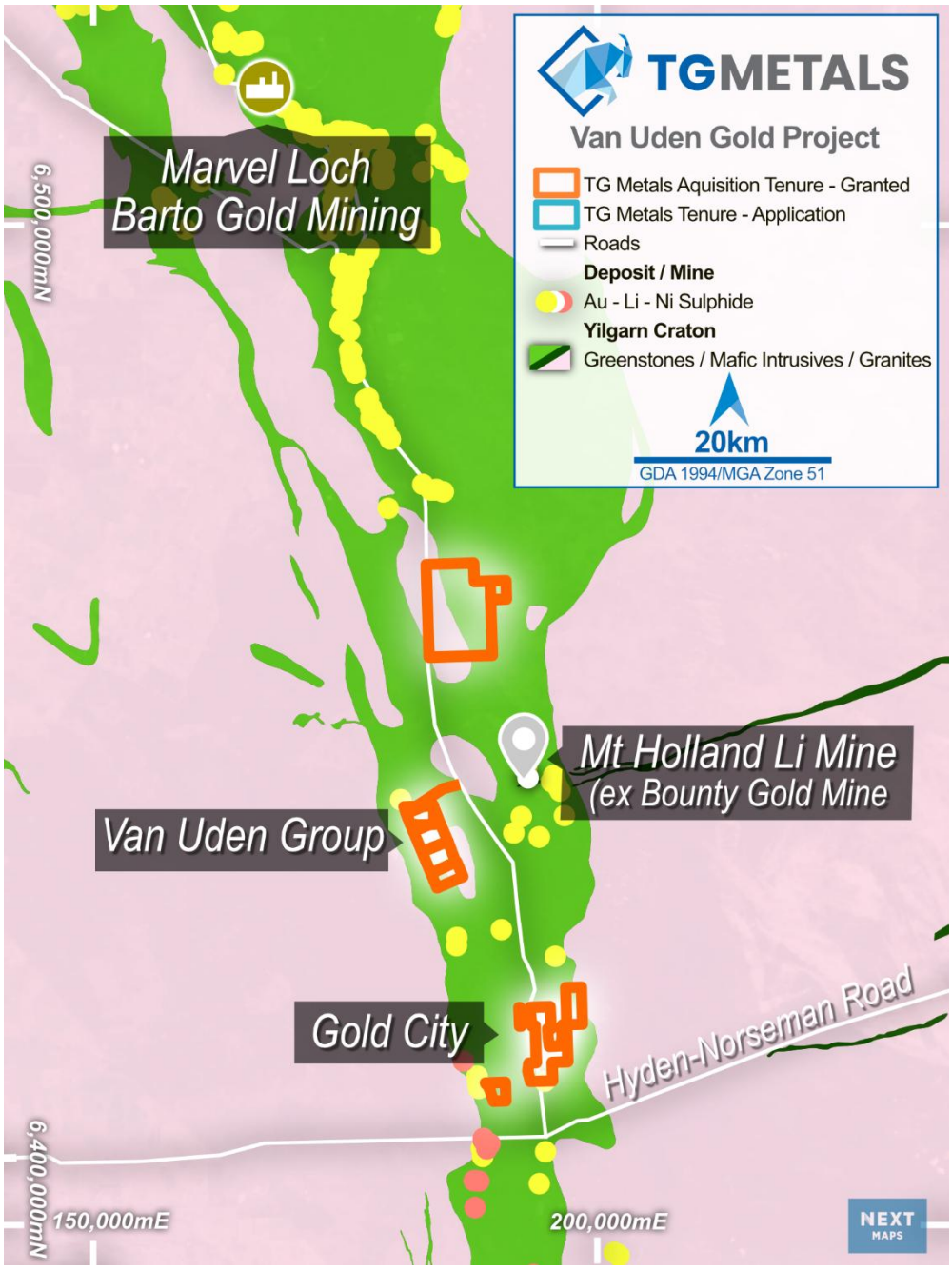

Figure 4 – Location Map showing TG Metals' Van Uden Gold Project

About TG Metals

TG Metals is an ASX listed company focused on exploring and developing gold and lithium assets at its wholly owned Lake Johnston Project and 80% owned Van Uden Gold Project in the stable jurisdiction of Western Australia. The Lake Johnston Project hosts the Burmeister high grade lithium deposit, Jaegermeister lithium pegmatites and several surrounding lithium prospects. Burmeister is in proximity to four lithium processing plants and undeveloped deposits. The Van Uden Gold Project contains past producing gold mines and is in proximity to operating gold processing Plants.

Authorised for release by TG Metals Board of Directors.

Contact
Mr David Selfe
Chief Executive Officer
Email: info@tgmetals.com.au

Investor Relations
Evy Litopoulous
ResolveIR
Email: evy@resolveir.com

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 and an employee of TG Metals Limited. 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 report of matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Selfe considers that the information in this announcement is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the Van Uden Gold Project.

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 in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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 historical drilling programs consisted of Rotary Air Blast (RAB), Air Core (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC), and Diamond Drilling (DD). • WAMEX Open File Reports A035288, A059401, A059832, A061839, A067423, A072918, A079996, A093378, A095101, A097549, A110467 & A113837 detail the historical data and sampling techniques. • RC and DD drill samples were collected at 1m intervals, while RAB were composite sampled at 5m intervals. Resampling at 1m was initiated if anomalous values were detected in the composite interval. • Samples were dispatched to ALS laboratories or Yilgarn Assay Laboratory for Fire Assay (gold) and ICP-MS (multi-element analysis. • The sampling was considered industry standard for gold exploration, ensuring representivity. Laboratory check samples were extracted from WAMEX reports.

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).*	• Drill types:
		  ○ RC drilling with face-sampling bits.
		  ○ DD drilling with HQ and NQ core.
		  ○ RAB drilling with open-hole hammer.
		• Drill inclinations and depths vary by project area, with inclinations typically -60° to vertical.

Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Recovery was logged, particularly for diamond drilling. • RC samples were weighed to ensure consistency.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Some RAB intervals showed sample loss due to weathering effects.
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.*	• All drill holes were geologically logged. • Geotechnical data was recorded where applicable (DD logs) • Logging included alteration, lithology, mineralisation, and structure (DD logs only)
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC samples were split using a riffle splitter. • DD samples sawn in half, with one half sent for analysis. • Samples dispatched to ALS or Yilgarn Assay Laboratory were split and pulverized to <75µm prior to analysis. • No record of duplicate sampling in some historical reports.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Fire assay detection limit of 0.01 ppm Au**.** • ALS Laboratory and Yilgarn Assay Laboratory were used for assay work. • No explicit QA/QC procedures were provided or published in WAMEX reports. • Field Duplicates, Lab Checks were recorded in reports and captured in the database. • The contract surveyor (Down Under Surveyors) established the survey station using Auspos from Geoscience Australia with a check for height accuracy on Benchmark HH274. A detailed report was provided to TG Gold Pty Ltd.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No interference or
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No dedicated twin holes were recorded. • Independent verification not consistently reported. • Assay data adjustments were not reported.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Original Survey Data - drill collars surveyed by DGPS where available were recorded in the database. RL data sourced from topographic surveys. • All collar coordinates were converted to MGA 94, Zone 50. • Re-surveyed collars and drill collars without survey data (refer to Table 1 – body text) were measured and recorded using 'single-man survey equipment'. An Ashtech GNSS receivers 1 was set up at the base station position and roving receiver to pick up collar locations. The Survey method was Post Processed Kinematic. The base station (the survey point – Star Iron Picket) was established using Auspos from Geoscience Australia with a check for height accuracy on Benchmark HH274. A detailed report was provided to TG Gold Pty Ltd. • The new-collar data has been appended to the database, whilst the re-surveyed collar locations were checked and original DGPS survey data coordinates were considered accurate and not replaced.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill spacing varied by project area. • RC drilling was planned and drilled on a 25m x 25m grid for resource estimation**.** Infill 12.5m x 25m were drilled as required. • Sample compositing representing 5m interval was applied in the initial RAB programs.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *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*	• Drilling was oriented perpendicular to mineralsation. • Some drill deviations occurred at the discretion of the supervising geologist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were stored securely before transport to laboratories. • There was no record of tampering or loss.

Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal audits completed on the data.
		• Internal data reviews performed by project geologists.
		• Database included 4,829 drillholes, which comprised of:
		  ○ 1,321m of DD;
		  ○ 50,620m of RC;
		  ○ 709m of AC;
		  ○ 39,690m of RAB; and
		  ○ 3010m of BH “Unspecified Type”
		  ○ A total of 79,197 samples were included in the database.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• TG Metals has an 80% ownership in the mining and exploration tenements from Montague Resources Australia Pty Ltd, with the remaining 20% retained by Barto Gold Mining Pty Ltd. These tenements include E77/1535, E77/1582, E77/1361, M77/523, M77/478, M77/477 and M77/522, all located in Western Australia. • Additionally, TG Metals has acquired 100% ownership of the miscellaneous licence L77/299 and is acquiring 100% ownership of the miscellaneous licences L77/271. TG Metals has also applied for and been granted tenement E77/3272 and has applied for tenement E77/3285.The tenements are designated under the prospect names Van Uden, Gold City, and Split Rocks East. All tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration by Reynolds Australia, PacMin Mining Corporation, Convergent Minerals, Viceroy Australia Pty Ltd, Forrestania Gold NL, Sons of Gwalia Limited, St Barbara Mines

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Limited, Montague Resources Australia Pty Ltd, Kidman Resources Limited, Tianye SXO Gold Mining Pty Ltd, and MH Gold Ltd. • Data has been obtained from WAMEX Open File reports and provided by Montague Resources as part of the Sales and Purchase Agreement.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Hosted within the Southern Cross-Forrestania Greenstone Belt**.** • Gold mineralisation is structurally controlled**,** occurring along shear zones and in quartz veins**.** • The geological structure had previously been interpreted as a shallowly eastward dipping system associated with a generally NNW striking contact zone. • Van Uden Resource Statement (2013) indicates primary and secondary mineralisation**.**
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Relevant tables have been included in within the body text.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Composite sampling (5m RAB, 4m RC) with 1m re-sampling if a gold anomaly was recorded. • No weighted averaging or top-cutting was applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Reported as downhole lengths, true widths unknown.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Maps, diagrams and sections included 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.*	• All results included; no selective reporting.
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.*	• Airborne geophysics and soil geochemistry conducted. • Petrographic and metallurgical data in some reports.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Test mine stockpiles for mineralisation. • Undertake confirmation drilling through known resources. • Test mineralised trends taking into consideration current market conditions.