ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RELEASED 5 JUNE 2025

Van Uden Gold Project MRE Conversion

Highlights

- **Previous 2004 JORC compliant Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) converted to 2012 JORC compliant MRE**
- **MRE constrained by pit shell, confirming 2.5km continuous strike length with total reportable resources at 6.35Mt @ 1.15 g/t Au for 227,140 oz**
- **Anticipated growth in MRE driven by untested extensions and new targets**
- **Mining studies progressing on stockpiles and in-pit resources**
- **Proximal to toll treatment facilities**

TG Metals Limited (**TG Metals** or the **Company**) (ASX:TG6) is pleased to release the 2012 JORC compliant MRE for the Van Uden Gold Project (**Van Uden Gold** or the **Project**) in WA.

TG Metals CEO, Mr. David Selfe stated;

"Updating the MRE to JORC 2012 compliance is a key milestone for the Van Uden Project. It is a foundation for the commencement of the mining studies as we rapidly progress Van Uden towards production, as well as a guide for future infill and extensional drilling. The new MRE is an in-pit resource and we are confident of delivering future MRE growth from the drilling of numerous targets identified outside the resource.

The drilling of the existing stockpiles, which are not included in this MRE, is progressing well and we look forward to providing results as they come to hand."

Mineral Resource Estimate for the Van Uden Gold Deposit - May 2025									
Material	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (Oz)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (Oz)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (Oz)
Laterite	234,000	0.9	6,940	525,000	0.7	11,800	759,000	0.76	18,740
Oxide	867,000	0.7	34,200	1,141,000	1.0	38,200	2,008,000	0.87	72,400
Transitional	291,000	1.1	10,700	770,000	1.1	26,500	1,061,000	1.10	37,200
Fresh	318,000	1.6	16,500	2,207,000	1.2	82,300	2,525,000	1.25	98,800
Total	**1,710,000**	**1.0**	**68,340**	**4,643,000**	**1.2**	**158,800**	**6,353,000**	**1.15**	**227,140**

Table 1: MRE – Van Uden Gold Deposit

The Mineral Resources statement conforms to the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) 2012 Edition. All tonnages are dry metric tonnes. It has been reported at a cut-off grade of 0.35 g/t Au by area within a A$5,000/oz Au optimised pit shell based on mining parameters and operating costs typical for Australian open pit extraction deposits of a similar scale and geology. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding of appropriate significant figures.

The resources comply with the Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction

(RPEEE), a key principle in mineral resource reporting that requires the qualified person to demonstrate that a mineral deposit has the potential to be economically extracted in the future.

By applying the appropriate RPEEE the JORC 2012-compliant MRE will facilitate a smooth transition to the anticipated update to the JORC Code expected by the end of 2025.

Van Uden Gold Deposit Discussion

The updated MRE shows the Van Uden gold deposit to be continuous for at least 2.5km. Figure 1 below is an isometric view of the Van Uden deposit looking north. Of note is that the optimised pit shell takes in the majority of the modelled mineralisation. Everything outside of this shell is unclassified and not reported, however does present target areas for further infill drilling to bring those areas up to JORC 2012 compliance standard. In addition, all mineralisation on the down dip eastern side remains open.

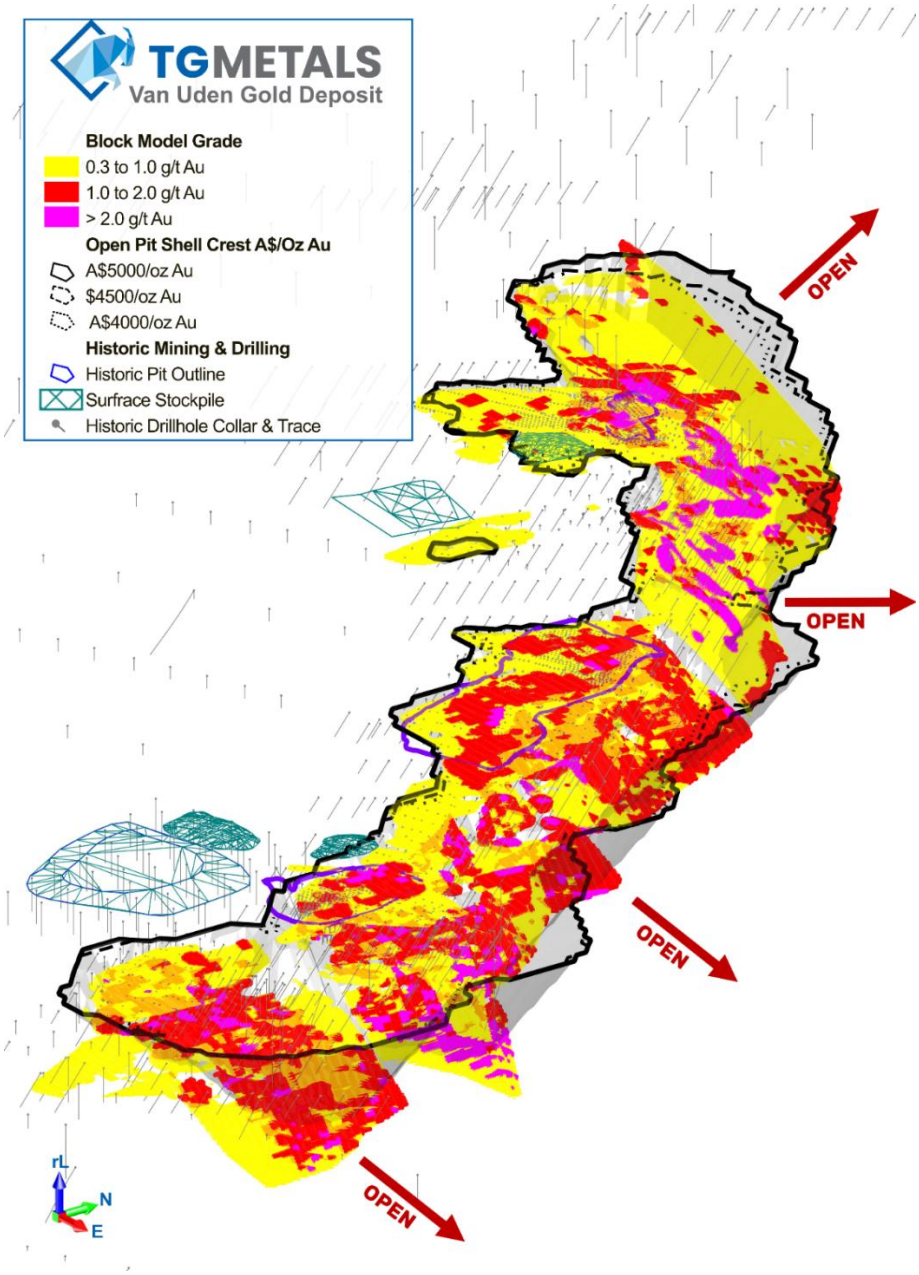

Figure 1 – Isometric view looking north of the Van Uden block model and optimised shells

The recent drilling which was reported on 5th May 2025 in the Tasman Pit area extended the modelled mineralisation to beyond 150m vertical depth. It is clear from the cross section through the historic Tasman pit, Figure 2 below, that the optimised pit has further potential to take in greater depths with deeper drilling.

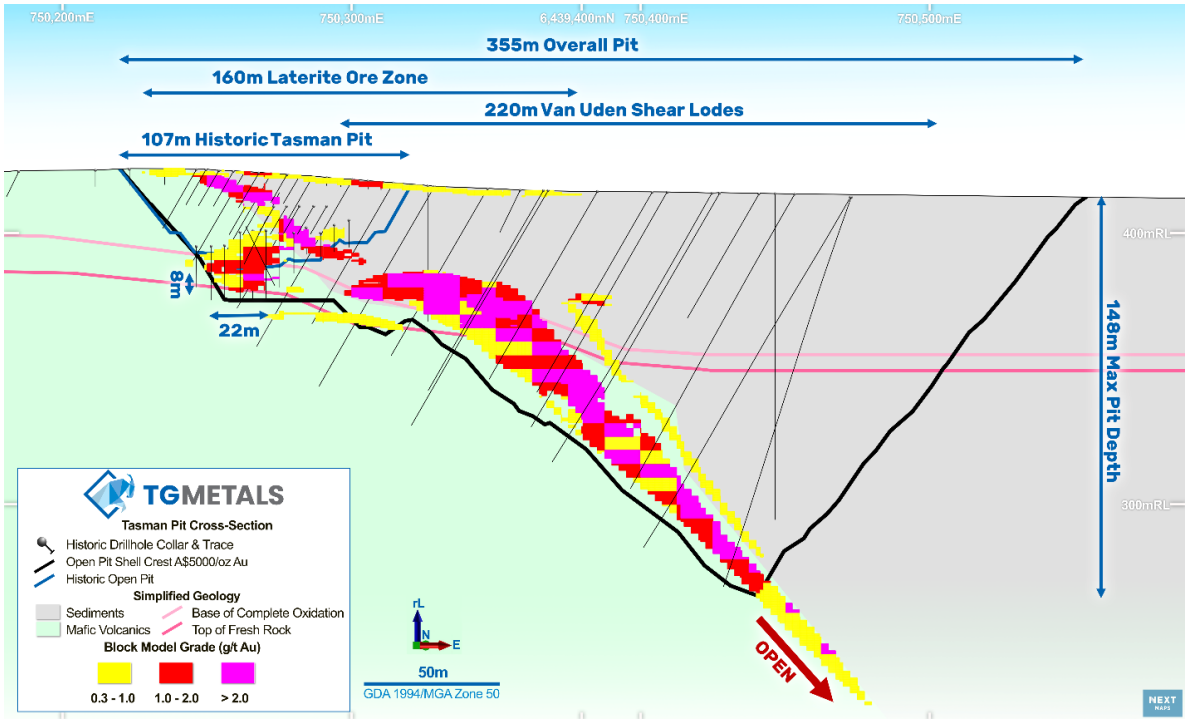

Figure 2 – Cross Section of the Van Uden block model and optimised shells through Tasman Pit

A cross section through the historical Dieman pit highlights the extensive laterite available in the MRE, Figure 3 below. This surface and near surface opportunity will be examined over the coming months for treatment options.

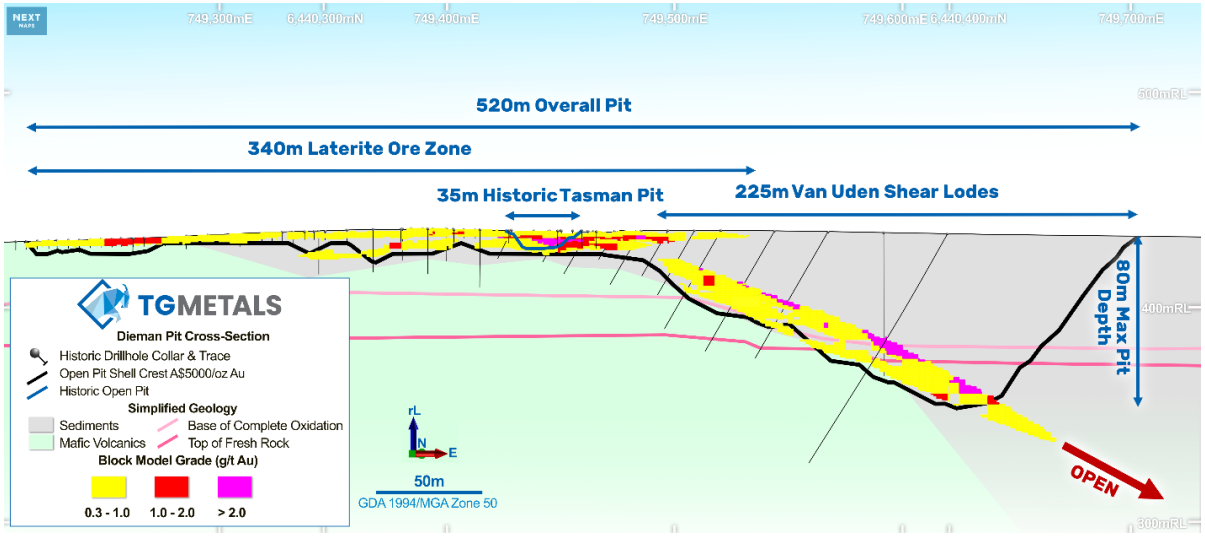

Figure 3 – Cross Section of the Van Uden block model and optimised shells through Dieman Pit

Van Uden Gold Deposit JORC Code 2012 Supporting Information

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Van Uden Project area is located within the Forrestania portion of the Southern Cross-Forrestania Greenstone Belt. This is a north-north-westerly trending crustal domain that extends for over 300 km, from Carterton in the north to Hatters Hill in the south (Harvey 2001). The Southern Cross Belt is considered to incorporate the greenstone rocks adjacent, and to the north of, the Intrusive Parker Dome. The Forrestania Greenstone Belt is considered to comprise the remainder of the Greenstones to the south of the Parker Dome.

The Forrestania Greenstone Belt contains two distinct geological packages; a younger mafic-ultramafic suite intercalated with a sequence of immature clastic sediments ("Package 1"), and an older mafic-ultramafic sequence ("Package 2"). Both packages are regionally folded into a north-plunging synform with steep west, and shallow east dipping limbs (Harvey 2001). This fold pattern produces three regionally recognisable zones; these being the Eastern, Central and Western Domains.

The Basal rocks of the "Eastern Domain" comprise a thick sequence of tholeiitic basalts with minor high-Mg basalt flows and exhalative sediment interflow horizons. These are overlain by the 600m thick "Bounty Sequence" comprising a lower komatiitic high MgO olivine mesocumulate, an upper komatiitic low MgO pyroxenite with locally developed gabbroic differentiates and intercalated BIFs, and all overlain by high MgO basalts.

The Basal rocks of the "Western Domain" comprise a relatively thin sequence of clastic to arenaceous metasedimants. They are overlain by a thick ultramafic sequence comprising a lower komatiitic high MgO olivine orthocumulate, and an upper komatiitic low MgO pyroxenite with locally developed gabbroic differentiates and intercalated interflow sediments. These are overlain by a thick sequence of high MgO basalts with associated interflow sediments.

Thus both the Eastern and Western Domains are essentially similar in composition and genetically related.

Between these two related Domains is the stratigraphically upper sequence of +1000m thick pelitic sediments of the Central Domain. These sediments form the top of the Forrestania Belt Sequence of greenstones and are dominantly pelitic and psammitic schists with minor iron rich garnet bearing units, thin BIF lenses and bands of graphitic/carbonaceous schists. Outcrops of these sediments is sparse and forms low quartz scree covered rises. Local intense laterization, especially at the Domain contacts, has allowed the formation of hardcap plateaus that appear as distinct topographic highs and "ridgelines".

Major shear zones are recorded within the Forrestania Belt and separate the three domains. The Mt Holland Shear defines the Central and Eastern Domain's contact. Likewise, the Van Uden Shear separates the Central and Western Domains. These converge in the southern part of the Greenstone Belt roughly halfway between the Flying Fox mine and the Cosmic Boy Mine and effectively pinch out the Central Domain. Additional shear zones are recorded as both parallel and cross-cutting stratigraphy dominantly orientated north south; and north north-west to south south-east (Harvey 2001).

The Forrestania Greenstone Belt was metamorphosed to amphibolite grade facies under static conditions with preservation of primary textures and structures. Localised zones of annealed (retrograde) greenschist facies are seen in some areas. The belt is enclosed by ovoid syngenetic granite-gneiss complexes, and their emplacement has folded the rocks

along anticlinal/synclinal axis that trend NNW. Some E-W compression is seen on the belt margins adjacent to the ovoid granitic complexes due to emplacement "ballooning". Numerous roughly east-west striking Proterozoic dolerite dykes cross-cut the north trending granite-greenstones) (Harvey 2001). These are concentrated into a regular grouped spacing of approximately 1.2km. They have a spatial association with gold mineralisation, but postdate the main gold mineralisation timing, and may represent the major crustal features that created these Mesothermal fluid pathways.

The Van Uden gold deposit covers a 2.5 km long section of the 54 km long Van Uden Shear Zone. This shear zone is host to other notable nearby gold deposits including Teddy Bear to the north and Bad Bat East to the south. The shear dips to the East at between 40 to 50 degrees.

Mineralisation

At Van Uden, gold mineralisation occurs in six historic localities now incorporated into a continuous single zone. These localities from north to south are Dieman (pit) Heems, Kirk, Piglet, Tasman (pit) and Zeeman. The intrusive Binneringie Dolerite crosscuts the greenstone belt north of the Dieman area, see Figure 4 below.

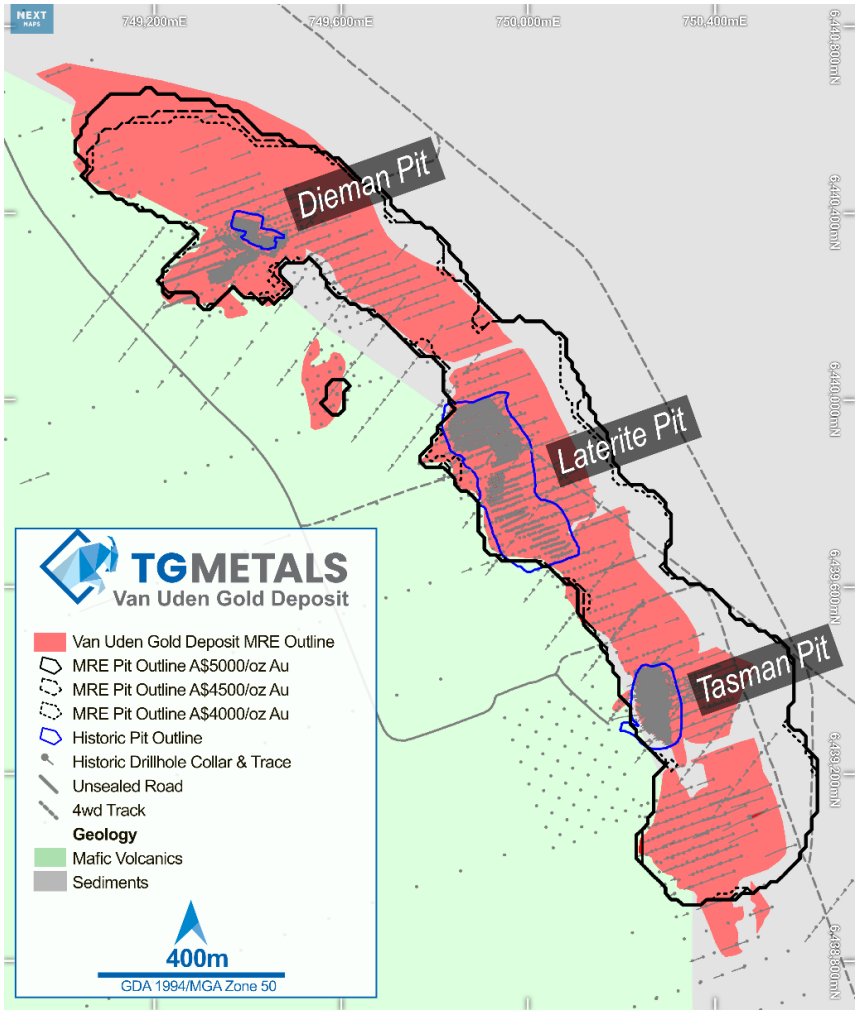

Figure 4 – Van Uden deposit model and optimised shells

Mineralisation occurs at or peripheral to the Van Uden Shear, in both Mafic/Ultramafic rocks of the Western Domain and finer grained metasediments of the Central Domain. Horizontal faulting with 20-30m of sinistral offset is developed near surface and is especially evident in the southern and northern parts of the Van Uden gold deposit. This flat faulting has allowed for open space development along the Van Uden Shear and hosts the thickest zones of gold mineralisation. Laterite development is strongest over the top of the flat zones where they occur near current topographic surface, see Figure 5 below.

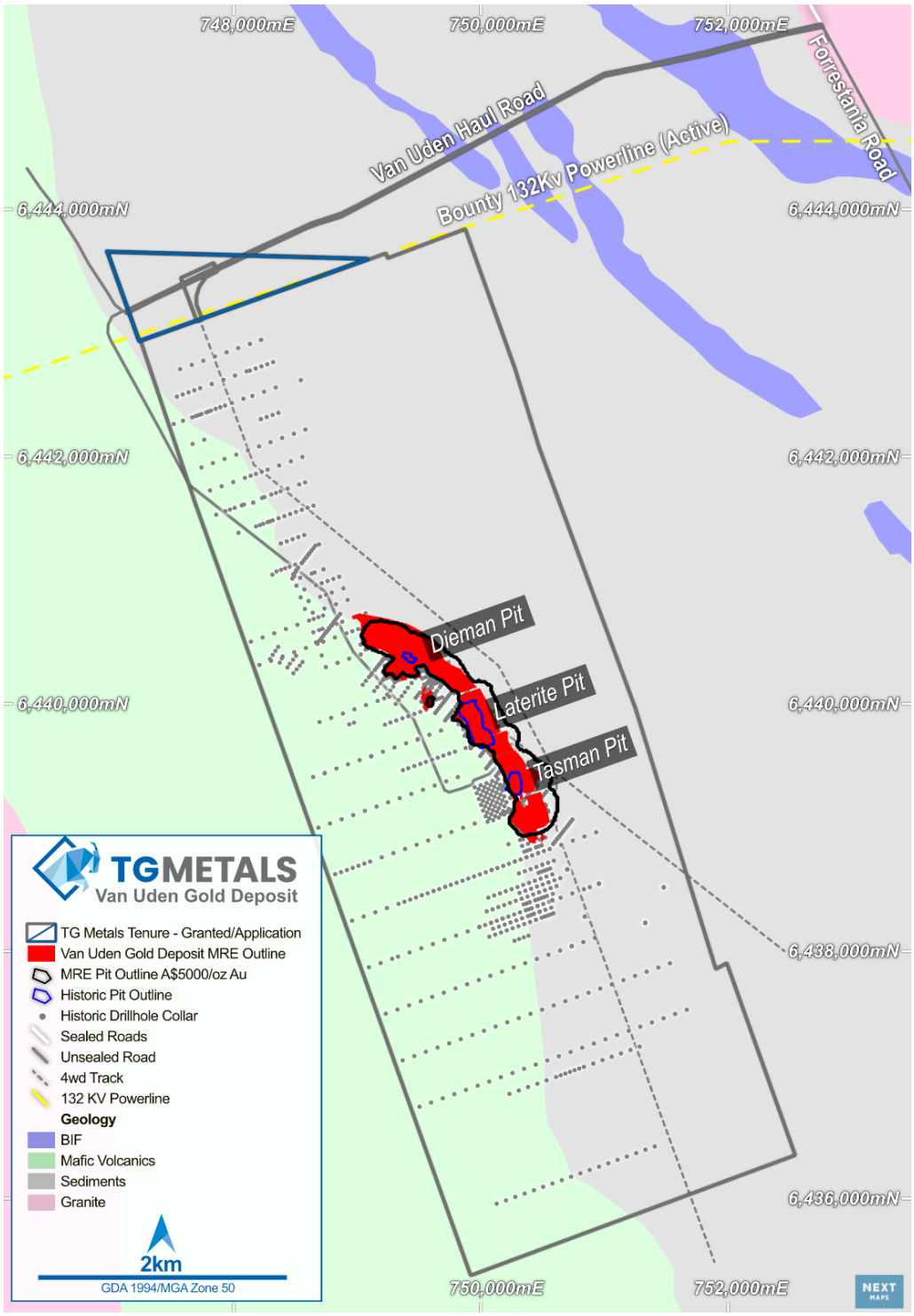

Figure 5 – Van Uden deposit model and optimised shells on regional geology

Three styles of gold mineralisation are recognised at Van Uden:

a) Primary gold-sulphide mineralisation within quartz veining and associated alteration within sediments of the Central Domain and Mafics of the Western Domain.

b) Secondary oxide and transitional mineralisation with a very thin zone of gold depletion seen in the pallid zone.

c) Laterite mineralisation within residual pisolite rich gravels with minor induration of ferricrete (and to a lesser degree calcrete).

Additionally, four structural styles to mineralisation in both Primary and Secondary settings are identified:

1. Van Uden Shear “Feeder Zone” style, which can be high grade and mostly between 2m to 5 m thick
2. Flat Fault Zone style, which can be between 2 m to 20 m thick.
3. Open space sigmoidal dilation mineralisation developed above and below the Van Uden Shear/Flat fault interface, and thickest with the sediments of the Central Domain and dips to the east.
4. Brecciated dilation zone mineralisation seen in the Tasman Pit area, developed west of the Van Uden and dips to the west.

Logging and Sampling

Previous exploration parties have carried out a number of drilling programs and two small pits have been excavated previously.

Historical exploration has been completed by Reynolds Australia, PacMin Mining Corporation, Convergent Minerals, Viceroy Australia Pty Ltd, Forrestania Gold NL, Sons of Gwalia Limited, St Barbara Mines Limited, Montague Resources Australia Pty Ltd, Kidman Resources Limited, Tianye SXO Gold Mining Pty Ltd, and MH Gold Ltd.

All data has been obtained from WAMEX Open File reports.

- Database included 4,829 drillholes, which comprises of:
  - 1,321m of diamond drilling (DD);
  - 50,620m of reverse circulation drilling (RC);
  - 709m of aircore drilling (AC);
  - 39,690m of rotary air blast drilling (RAB); and
  - 3010m of BH “Unspecified Type”.
- Data point locations:
  - Drill collars were surveyed with DGPS where available.
  - Local grid systems were converted to MGA Zone 50.
  - RL data sourced from topographic surveys.

- Subsampling and sample preparation is as follows:
  - 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.

Interpretation And Wireframing

Weathering surfaces and the limits of mineralisation shapes were provided by TG Metals. These were imported to Leapfrog and applied in geological models that could be applied to the estimate.

All drillholes have been used to determine the interpretation shapes.

Weathering/oxidation surfaces have been created at the base of the oxide zone and the base of the transitional zone using the supplied drillhole database, using explicit wireframing in Micromine software.

Mineralisation shapes were provided by TG Metals exploration manager Trevor Saul using explicit wireframing in Micromine. The supplied wireframes were interpretated to the extents of the mineralisation resulting in zones of internal lower grade and barren material. Mining Plus used statistical analysis to determine appropriate cutoffs to generate internal sub-domains to separate the barren/low grade and mineralised zones for estimation.

Nominally, a 0.3 g/t cut off was selected for the lower grade / waste material cutoff, and grades between 0.7 and 0.9 g/t were used to delineate the high grade material. Indicator interpolants in Leapfrog Geo software v2024.1 were used to create the internal wireframes to separate the barren material out from the supplied lode wireframes.

Resource Estimation

A Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) has been undertaken on gold in the Van Uden mineralisation domain 132 in order to determine the optimal block size and estimation parameters for the block model and estimation. Domain 132 was chosen based on being the largest domain with the most samples available.

A range of block sizes have been tested, with the 12.5 m x 12.5 m x 5 m block size returning the best result indicated by the optimal kriging efficiency, slope of regression and negative weights. Other factors such as drill spacing is also considered where the closer spaced drilling influences block sizes such as 10 x 10 m, which shows better results but is not indicative of the majority of the project area.

Following block size determination, a review of the number of informing samples was completed. The kriging efficiency and slopes of regression flatten off at around 20 samples with no real material change going higher. The percentage of negative weights also increases significantly around 20 samples so this was chosen as the maximum number of samples.

Search ellipse distances have been tested at varying multiples and divisions of the variogram range to determine the optimal search ellipse size.

The search size of 150 m x 45 m x 6 m (the variogram ranges) has been selected as the search radii 132 with search passes increased by 0.5x, 1x and 2x for passes 1, 2 and 3, with decreasing numbers of required and maximum samples. This search ellipse size has also been selected based on consideration of the predominant drill spacing of 25 m x 25 m to approximately 50 m x 50 m.

Block Modelling Estimation

The parent block size selected approximates half the dominant drill spacing within the deposit and has been sub-celled to account for the variable thicknesses of the mineralised lodes. Sub-blocking to 2.5 m by 2.5 m by 0.625 m has been utilised in order to accurately represent the wireframe volumes.

The estimation has been completed using ordinary kriging at the parent block scale for the mineralisation zones, so that all sub-blocks within a parent block have the same grade. While all drill data was utilised to generate the interpretation wireframes, RAB, Blasthole and Air Core drillholes have been omitted for estimation due to potential contamination and quality issues.

The wireframes have been utilised to code the estimation domain (ESTDOM), weathering state (REGOLITH) and mined status (MINED) into the block model.

Depletion for Mining

The block model has been depleted for mining, since the Tasman and Dieman deposits have both been previously mined. In-situ blocks have been coded as mined=0. Areas of the block model that have been mined or have waste dumps created, have been coded.

Previous mining has reported production of 136 Kt @ 2.54 g/t for 11,100 Ounces of gold at an unknown mining cutoff. The current model reports slightly lower contained mineralisation at 154 Kt @ 2.14 g/t for 10,700 Ounces of gold at a 1.2 g/t mining cutoff. The CP considers 1.2 g/t an appropriate cutoff for the mining method (small open pits), and the gold price and mining costs of the time period of 1999 to 2000.

Resource Classification

Classification of the Van Uden MRE has been completed in accordance with the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves” (the JORC Code as prepared by the Joint Ore Reserve Committee of the AusIMM, AIG and MCA and updated in December 2012, (JORC., 2012)). All classifications and terminologies have been adhered to. All directions and recommendations have been followed, in keeping with the spirit of the code.

The categories of Mineral Resource as outlined by the code are as follows;

- Measured - Tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a high level of confidence.
- Indicated - Tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a reasonable level of confidence.
- Inferred - Tonnage, grade, and mineral content can be estimated with a reduced level of confidence.

The resource classification has been applied to the MRE based on the drillhole data spacing, grade and geological continuity, and data integrity. The resource has been classified on the following basis;

- There are no Measured Mineral Resources for the Van Uden Deposits.
- The Indicated Mineral Resource classification has been applied to those parts of each lode where the drill intercept spacing approximates 10 m x 10 m to 20 m x 20 m, Slope of Regression is nominally about 0.7, and is estimated on the first or second interpolation pass. The majority of the domains containing Indicated Resources are located within close proximity to the grade control drilling completed prior to 2000.
- Inferred Mineral Resources have been defined by a nominal drill spacing of 20 m x 20 m or less, a Slope of Regression nominally 0.4 or higher, and have generally been populated on the second or third interpolation. Many of the dip and strike extensions for each lode have been classified as Inferred Mineral Resources.
- Zones outside of the inferred criteria including zones further away than 60 metres from existing drillholes and have Slope of Regression less than 0.4 have been left unclassified.

Reasonable Prospect of Eventual Economic Extraction

In order to report a Mineral Resource that has Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE), an open-pit optimisation has been undertaken using Whittle mining software by applying price and cost assumptions.

A Contract Operator and Toll Treat scenario has been selected for the optimisation. A pitshell has been generated in Whittle which has been used to report the Mineral Resource.

All blocks within the optimised pitshell have been coded by applying the shell to the RPEEE field in the model.

About The Van Uden Gold Project

The Van Uden Gold Project consists of four granted mining leases, three granted exploration licences two miscellaneous licences (for haul roads) and two exploration licences that TG Metals has applied for in its own right (100%), one has been granted, see Figure 6 below. 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 6 – Location Map Van Uden Gold Project tenements

About TG Metals

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

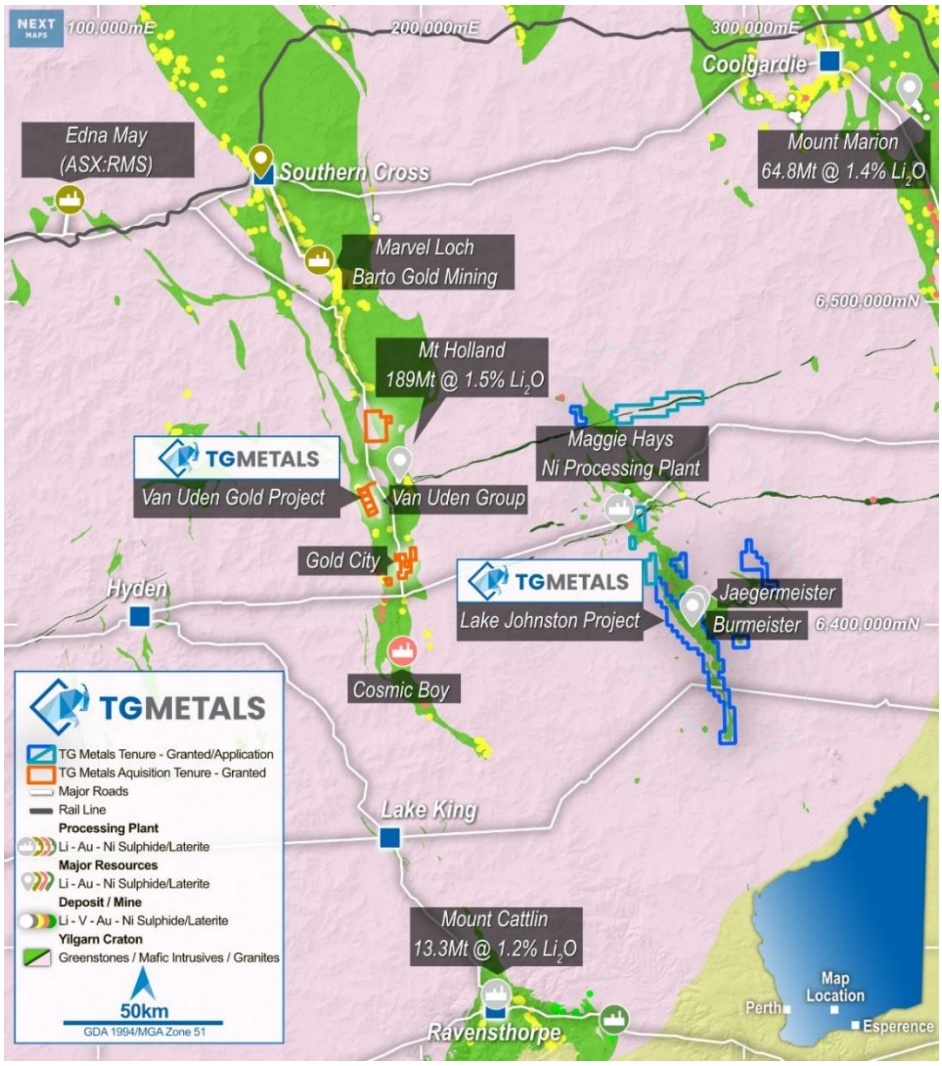

Figure 7 – Location Map showing TG Metals' Van Uden Gold Project (red) and Lake Johnston Lithium projects (blue)

Authorised for release by TG Metals Board of Directors.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimate Report has been compiled by Mr Matthew Karl. Mr Karl is an employee of Mining Plus Pty Ltd and has acted as an independent consultant on the report titled "MP13744 TG Metals Ltd – Van Uden - JORC Mineral Resource Estimate Report – May 2025". Mr Karl is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has sufficient experience with the style of mineralisation, deposit type under consideration and to the activities undertaken 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 (The JORC Code). Mr Karl consents to the inclusion in this report of the contained technical information relating the Mineral Resource Estimation in the form and context in which it appears.

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 provided in 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.* • *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.*	• Recovery was logged, particularly for diamond drilling. • RC samples were weighed to ensure consistency. • Some RAB intervals showed sample loss due to weathering effects. • Relationships between recovery and grade were not evident.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill holes were geologically logged. • Geotechnical data was recorded where applicable (DD logs) • Logging included alteration, lithology, mineralisation, and structure (DD logs only) • Logging was completed at sufficient detail to support interpretation and resource modelling purposes. •
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. • The sample sizes were considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of intersections, and the sampling methodology for the primary element.
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 QAQC procedures were provided or published in WAMEX reports. • Field duplicates, Lab check assays were recorded in reports. • Review of QAQC results demonstrate an acceptable level of accuracy and precision appropriate to the classification applied to the estimate.
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 was not completed at this time due to core being stored off site. • No assay data adjustments were made to the original data. • No Historical data storage protocols were available for data sourced from historic WAMEX open file reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drill collars were surveyed with DGPS where available. • Local grid systems were converted to MGA Zone 50. • RL data sourced from topographic surveys.
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 geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling was oriented perpendicular to mineralsation. • Some drill deviations occurred at the discretion of the supervising geologist. • The orientation of the drilling relative to the lodes has not introduced any sampling bias.
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 aside from the audits conducted during Resource Estimation (section 3 of this table)
		• 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 are included in the data.

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 Gold Pty Ltd (A wholly owned subsidiary of TG Metals Limited) has acquired 80% ownership of the mining and exploration tenements from Montague Resources Australia Pty Ltd. The remaining 20% is still retained by Barto Gold Mining Pty Ltd. The tenements acquired include E77/1535, E77/1582, E77/1361, M77/523, M77/478, M77/477 and M77/522, located in Western Australia. • Additionally, TG Gold Pty Ltd has acquired 100% ownership of the miscellaneous licences L77/271 and L77/299, located in Western Australia. • The tenements are designated under the prospect names Van Uden, Gold City, and Split Rocks East. All tenements are granted and 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 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.
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. • At Van Uden there is 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:*	• No new exploration results are being reported. • Historic drillhole results have not been provided and were reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	in detail in Appendix 1 of TG6 ASX Announcement dated, 6 March 2025 'Acquisition of Advanced WA Gold Project'. The exclusion of this information in this announcement does not detract from the understanding of this report.
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.*	• No new exploration results are being reported. This report relates to Mineral Resources only. • No metal equivalent values have been reported.
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').*	• No exploration or drilling results are contained within this announcement. • All intercepts reported as downhole lengths, true widths unknown. • Drilling has been oriented as optimally as possible given the orientations of the mineralised domains.
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 of this announcement.
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.*	• No new exploration results are included in this report. This report relates to Mineral Resources only.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Historic work has been used to assist with the mineralisation interpretation including: ○ Airborne geophysics and soil geochemistry conducted. ○ Petrographic and metallurgical data.
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.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, 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.*	• TG Gold Pty Ltd geological data is stored in Micromine. The database is hosted centrally and managed by staff. • Drillhole collar point have been validated against topographic surface. • Additional visual checks on section and plan views were used for verification combined with other validation routines. • High level validation of the drilling database was conducted prior to this resource estimate including, but not limited to, overlapping intervals, duplicate downhole surveys, hole collar location errors, checking missing or unusual assay values, intervals past end of hole and missing intervals. • Data was reviewed for errors on loading into Leapfrog software.
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 Van Uden Project was visited by Mining Plus Principal Geology Consultant Matthew Karl on the 29th of April 2025. No drilling was being undertaken at the time, but Matthew was able to observe historical drill sites, and the previously mined areas of Dieman and Tasman for exposed geology and exposed mineralisation in pit walls.
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.*	• Gold mineralised drill hole intercepts were geologically interpreted into a consistent sequence of ~16 sub-parallel, shallowly east dipping, fairly close named layer intervals. • All interpretation was performed on ~90 vertical cross-sections oriented at 070°. Section spacing was either 12.5 m, 25 m, or 50 m. • Gold mineralisation was generally differentiated from non-mineralised material. • Mineralisation was initially based on intervals averaging >~0.1 g/t gold. Intervals were interpreted to be contiguous, and therefore occasionally included low grade internal waste intervals (<0.1 g/t).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Internal waste and high-grade sub-domains were generated using numeric interpolants within Leapfrog Geo. Lower cutoffs were nominally applied at 0.3 g/t for low grade/waste zones and 0.9 g/t for higher grade zones. Wireframes were limited to approximately 500 m3 with excluded zones being captured in the lower grade shells. • Individual vertical layer widths generally varied from ~1.0m (the smallest down 0-hole sample length) up to ~10-15m. • Vertical spacing between individual layers varied from 0m up to ~20m (notwithstanding the generally constant total width of the mineralised system at ~20-30m). • The intervals of each layer were correlated from section to section and identified by name. • The interpretation was based on a system with an average strike direction of 350° and a 20-30° dip towards 070°. • Except where lodes petered out along strike or up and down dip all layers in an area were interpreted in all holes on a section (so that layers would not be "missing" on a section where crosscutting holes showed no mineralisation). • Most layer interpretations and correlations were obvious. Occasionally intervals were split between two layers. Missing intervals were usually positioned where low grade mineralisation occurred. • No alternate interpretations were considered as the model developed is considered to represent the best fit for the current geological understanding. • It is the opinion of the Competent Person that there is sufficient information available from the drilling to build a reliable geological interpretation that has appropriate confidence for the classification of the mineral resource.
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.*	• Mineralisation occurs along NW-trending Van Uden shear zone. • Vertical extents vary based on oxidation depth. • In plan view, the shape of the mineralised deposits form a long N

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		striking rectangle ~2.0 km long N/S and 1.8 km E/W. • Actual strike length is ~2.4 km ~340°, and cross-dip width averages ~500 m. • In cross-section, the lodes cover a maximum vertical extent of ~100m and remain open at depth. • In cross-section the maximum cumulative width of mineralised layers and intervening waste is ~40-50m in places.
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 by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Estimation of gold grade has been completed using Ordinary Kriging (OK) in all domains in Leapfrog Edge software. • The lode wireframes have been used to define the domain codes used for estimation. The drillholes have been flagged with the domain code and composited using the domain code to segregate the data. Hard boundaries have been used at all domain boundaries for the grade estimations with the exception of a fourth pass for the low-grade domains. • Compositing has been undertaken in Leapfrog to 1 m with a merge tolerance of 0.3m with the residual distributed equally. • The influence of extreme gold assays has been reduced by top-cutting across 5 selected domains. The top-cut thresholds have been determined using a combination of histograms, log-probability and mean-variance plots. Top-cuts have been reviewed and applied to the composites on a domain-by-domain basis. • Outlier restrictions using the clamping option in Leapfrog Edge has been used where outliers were observed but CV values were considered benign on 14 domains. • Variography has been determined within Supervisor v9.1 software on domains using top-cut grade values where required. Where there is insufficient data to generate meaningful variograms, variograms have been grouped or borrowed from other similar domains. • The drillhole data spacing ranges from less than 10 m spacing to greater than to 50 m. • The block model parent block size is 12.5 m (X) by 12.5 m (Y) by 5 m (Z) and sub-blocks down to 1.25 m (X) by 1.25 m (Y) by 0.625 m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		(Z), with the sub-blocks estimated at the scale of the parent block. The block size is considered appropriate for the drillhole spacing throughout the deposit.
		• Grade estimation has been completed in four estimation passes with the requirements for filling blocks in each pass summarised as:
		  ○ Pass 1 estimations have been undertaken using a minimum of 12 and a maximum of 24 composites into a search ellipsoid with dimensions equal to one half of the variogram of the most continuous domain within the deposit Bulletin and Lennon deposits. Rotations have been applied on a domain-by-domain basis taken from the wireframe orientation and variogram.
		  ○ Pass 2 estimations have been undertaken using a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 24 composites into a search ellipsoid with dimensions equal to twice the first pass.
		  ○ Pass 3 estimations have been undertaken using a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 24 composites into a search ellipsoid equal to the twice the second pass.
		  ○ Pass 4 estimations have been undertaken using a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 10 composites into a search ellipsoid equal to the five times the first pass to infill the model. Soft boundaries have been used and outlier restrictions applied as required.
		  ○ Variable search orientations were applied to all domain estimators based on the Van Uden shear interpretation.
		• The Mineral Resource estimate has been validated using visual validation tools, mean grade comparisons between the block model and composite grade means, and swath plots comparing the composite grades and block model grades by Northing, Easting and RL.
		• No selective mining units are assumed in this estimate.
		• No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of any by-products.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td><td>• Tonnages estimated on a dry basis.
• No moisture calculations or assumptions were made in the modelling or estimation process.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>• The indicative cut-off grade of 0.35 g/t Au for the mineral resource estimation is determined by the assumption that mining at Van Uden will be a series of small to mid-sized open pit operations.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</td><td>• The assumption has been made that with the geometry and shallow nature of the mineralisation, mining is likely to be undertaken as an open pit technique.
• No minimum width is applied to the resource. Minimum widths are assessed and applied using Whittle and Mining Shape Optimiser software during the Reserve estimation process.
• It is assumed that planned dilution is factored into the process at the stage of Reserve estimation and stope design planning.
• For the assumption of reasonable prospect of mining the following parameters have been selected for the generation of an optimisation shell;
<table>
<tr><th>Parameter</th><th>Scenario</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>Gold Price (AUD/oz)</td><td>$5,000</td><td>Based on forward guidance, current spot prices above $AUD 5,000, and the immediacy of planned mining $5,000 is considered appropriate.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Cost (AUD/t mined)</td><td>$2.14</td><td>Calculated from A$/bcm cost ($5.89) advised by TG Metals</td></tr>
<tr><td>Processing Cost (AUD/t ore)</td><td>$50.00</td><td>Advised by TG Metals</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical Recovery (%)</td><td>92%</td><td>Advised by TG Metals</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Dilution (%)</td><td>10%</td><td>Reflects good selectivity, given geometry</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining Recovery (%)</td><td>95%</td><td>Assumes high ore selectivity and controlled mining methods.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Royalties (% of revenue)</td><td>4.50% total</td><td>Includes Third Party Royalties ($25.00/oz)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Overall Slope Angles (OSA)</td><td>45°, 55°</td><td>Based on the competent nature of host rocks. No geotechnical studies complete at this stage.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)</td><td>0.37 g/t</td><td>Calculated based on above cost structure and gold price. Ensures economic recoverability at assumed parameters.</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• A metallurgical recovery of 92% has been assumed for the purposes of RPEEE. • This assumption is supported by metallurgical testwork reported in historic WAMEX reports.
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 or assumptions have been applied. Mining Plus is not aware of any environmental or social issues that might impact the future development of the project.

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 estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*
		• Considerable historical density data was available for the Mt Holland area in general, but it is not known if specific density data exists for the immediate Van Uden area.
		• Historical bulk density testwork was carried out during mining undertaken by Reynolds Mining in 1993, and Forrestania Mines in 2000. 21 grab samples were selected by TG Metals to validate the previous bulk density assigned values.
		• Density was set for zones based on regolith and lithology including:
		  ○ Laterite zones – Welded & 3.1 t/m3 and unwelded & 2.4 t/m3.
		  ○ Oxide – 2.20 and 1.90 t/m3 for Mafic and Sedimentary lithologies respectively,
		  ○ Transitional – 2.5 and 2.10 t/m3 for Mafic and Sedimentary lithologies respectively,
		  ○ Fresh – 2.80 and 2.70 t/m3 for Mafic and Sedimentary lithologies respectively below the transitional zone.
		• Density values were set in the reporting block model for use during Resource reporting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie 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.*	• The resource classification has been applied to the MRE based on the drilling data spacing, grade and geological continuity, and data integrity. • No portions of the Van Uden Mineral Resource have been classified as Measured Resource, • The mineralisation for Van Uden that has been estimated in the first or second pass with a slope of regression nominally above 0.7 or an average sample distance of less than 20 m has been classified as Indicated Mineral Resource. The majority of the domains which contain Indicated Resources are located within close proximity to the previous grade control drilling prior to year 2000. • Inferred Mineral Resources have been defined by a nominal drill spacing of 20 m x 20 m or less, a Slope of Regression nominally 0.4 or higher, and have generally been populated on the second or third interpolation. Many of the dip and strike extensions for each lode have been classified as Inferred Mineral Resources • Zones outside of the Inferred criteria including zones further away than 60 metres from existing drillholes and have Slope of Regression less than 0.4 have been left unclassified. • The classification takes into account the relative contributions of geological and data quality, and confidence, as well as grade confidence and continuity. • The classification reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• This Mineral Resource estimate for the Van Uden deposit has not been audited by an external party.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate 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 relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). • The statement relates to a local estimate of tonnes and grade within optimised pit shells at a cut-off of 0.35g/t Au. • Production figures available confirm the MRE accuracy at the time of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resources as reported are considered global estimates, with additional infill drilling, re-logging and re-interpretation of the geology, alteration and mineralisation required to increase the local scale confidence in the Mineral Resource Estimate.