ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RELEASED 10 NOVEMBER 2022

Exploration Target Statement
Bremer Range Nickel Laterite

- **Historical drilling defines substantial nickel laterite at Bremer Range**
- **High grade areas remain open**
- **Proximity to nearby processing plant**
- **Encouraging pre-processing up-grade (beneficiation) testwork completed by previous operators**
- **Nickel sulphide prospectivity further enhanced**

Exploration Target Statement

TG Metals Limited (**TG Metals** or the **Company**) (ASX:TG6), is pleased to announce the results of a desktop study on past drilling of the nickel laterite deposits at the Bremer Range prospect (**Figure 1**). Consultants HGMC have defined an Exploration Target (**Table A**) from examining past drilling and interpreting untested areas of the ultramafic sequences in the Bremer Range prospect for potential nickel laterite mineralisation.

Exploration Target Cutoff Grades	Tonnes Range Low	Tonnes Range High	Ni Range Low (%)	Ni Range High (%)	Co Range Low (%)	Co Range High (%)
0.3%Ni Cutoff	28 million	32 million	0.41	0.47	0.029	0.034
0.5%Ni	7 million	8 million	0.55	0.65	0.045	0.053

Table A – Exploration Target Ranges at 0.3% Ni and 0.5% Ni cutoffs

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target was derived from actual past drilling which is of variable quality and deficient in some analysis for deleterious elements and the compositing of sample data is not conducive to determining a Mineral Resource of sufficient accuracy. Past drilling did however define five (5) zones of nickel laterite mineralisation. These zones were modelled within defined grade envelopes and aggregated to determine the total Exploration Target ranges as per Table A above.

In its assessment of the nickel-cobalt oxide deposits at Bremer Range, the Company will preferentially be considering third-party processing options as a low capital startup. As an example, Bremer Range is located approximately 130km by road from the Ravensthorpe Nickel Operations (RNO) high pressure acid leach (HPAL) and atmospheric leach (AL) Plant. Should sufficient grades and ore types be defined at Bremer Range, there may be potential to provide supplementary feed to a HPAL/AL Plant.

Pre-processing up-grade beneficiation is an important consideration for low grade deposits and is of particular importance when considering a supply to a processing flowsheet which depends on beneficiation for economic viability. Previous operators of the Bremer Range prospect have conducted dry beneficiation tests on the mineralisation and concluded that upgrade in the order of 50% is possible. However, there is little data on the test methods performed and key parameters such as rejection, sizing and no indication of wet beneficiation upgrade. The company will conduct beneficiation testwork on new drill samples in order to determine these crucial parameters, targeting a wet beneficiated head grade of +1.4%Ni.

TG Metals CEO, Mr. David Selfe stated; "*The Bremer Range nickel laterite deposits provide a great near term development opportunity for TG Metals at the Lake Johnston Project. We look forward to studying the deposits in more detail and leveraging our internal nickel laterite expertise to value add to the nickel oxide potential. With nickel laterite, nickel sulphide and lithium, the Bremer Range prospect is truly showing a unique multifaceted commodity endowment.*"

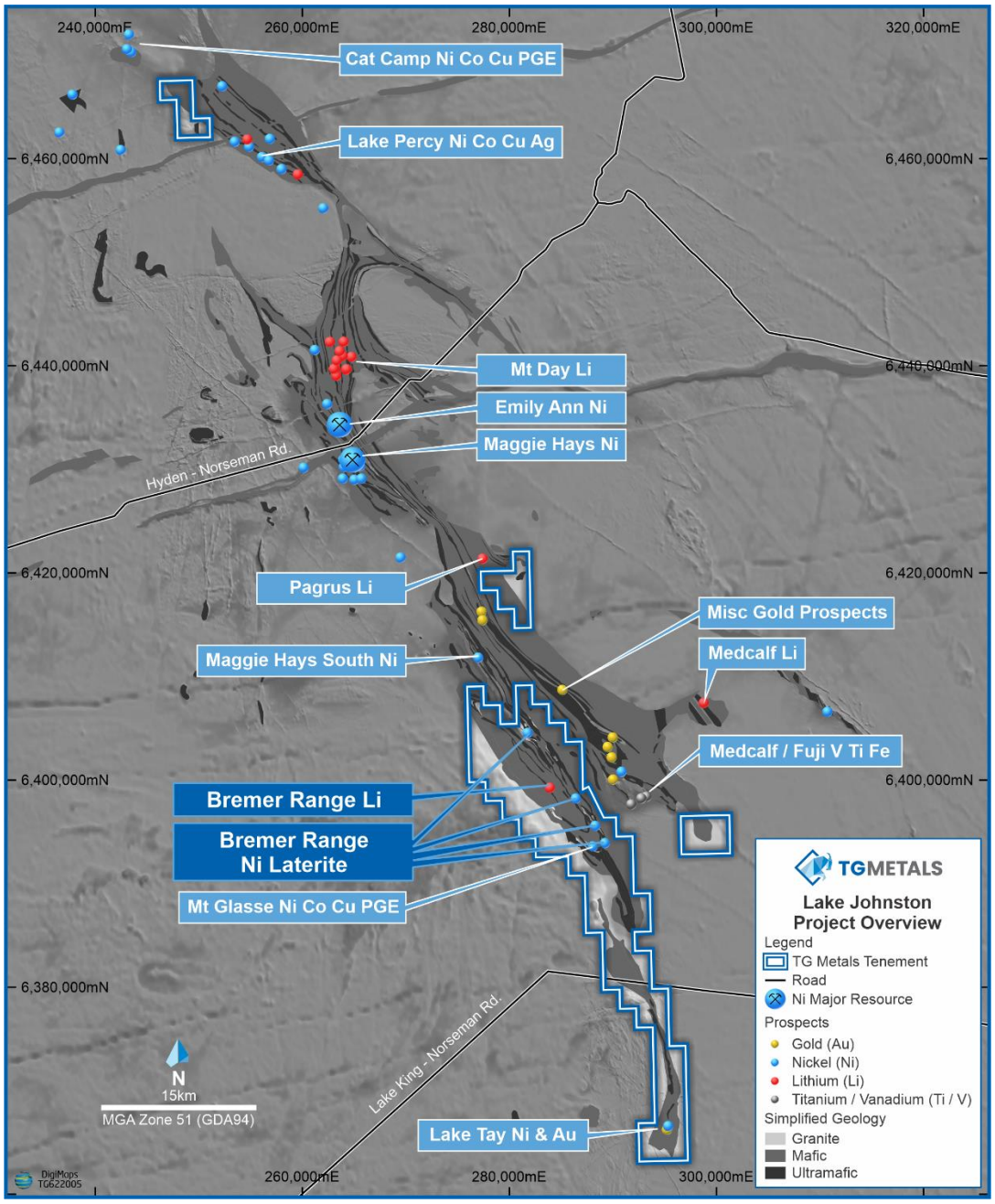


Figure 1 Bremer Range Nickel Laterite and adjacent prospects and deposits

Bremer Range Exploration Target Statement Estimation Method

The Bremer Range nickel laterite deposits were first drilled in the late 1970's and 1980's by Amoco Minerals Australia Company (Amoco) who drilled 550 rotary air blast (RAB) holes totaling 13,150m. The focus of this drilling was not strictly to define nickel laterite resources but to test for geochemical signatures for sulphide nickel mineralisation. As such the dominant assay suite was nickel (Ni), cobalt (Co), copper (Cu) and chromium (Cr). In the mid 1990's further reverse circulation (RC) drilling was carried out by Maggie Hays Nickel, including 1400 drillholes totaling 55,500m. Sampling was variably composited in the field and several holes ended in mineralisation. The base of oxidation is not well defined and no bulk density data is available from the historical exploration. As such bulk density for this Exploration Target has been estimated from similar style deposits in Western Australia.

Mineralisation envelopes were interpreted in section from drill hole data. A nominal 0.2-0.3% Ni edge lower cut-off was initially developed. The mineralisation developed was also locally adjusted to capture and delineate the majority of significant and related copper (Cu), Cobalt (Co), chrome (Cr) and zinc (Zn) mineralisation.

All available drilling data has been used to build the mineralisation models and for guiding Exploration Target estimation.

The sectional interpretation strings were then linked into a full 3D mineralisation wire-frame set**. Figures 2, 3 and 4** show typical sectional interpretations across the deposit zones.

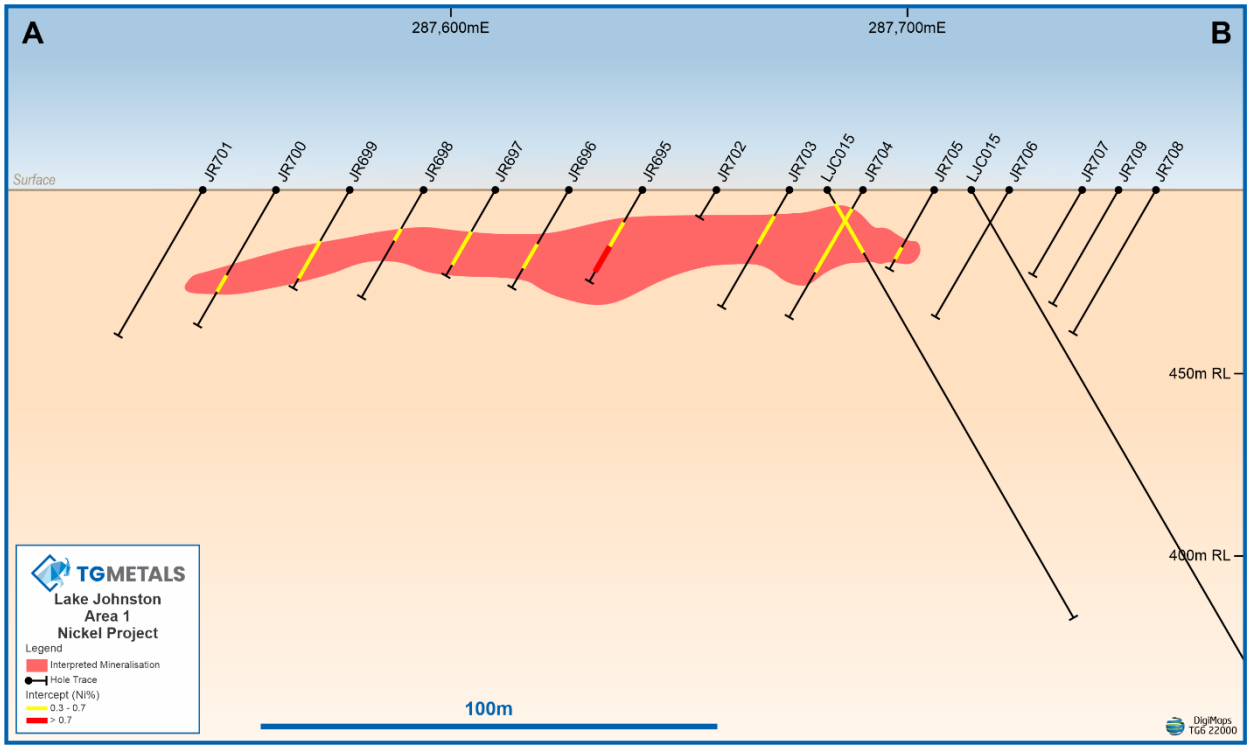


Figure 2 – Cross Section A-B, Deposit Area 1.

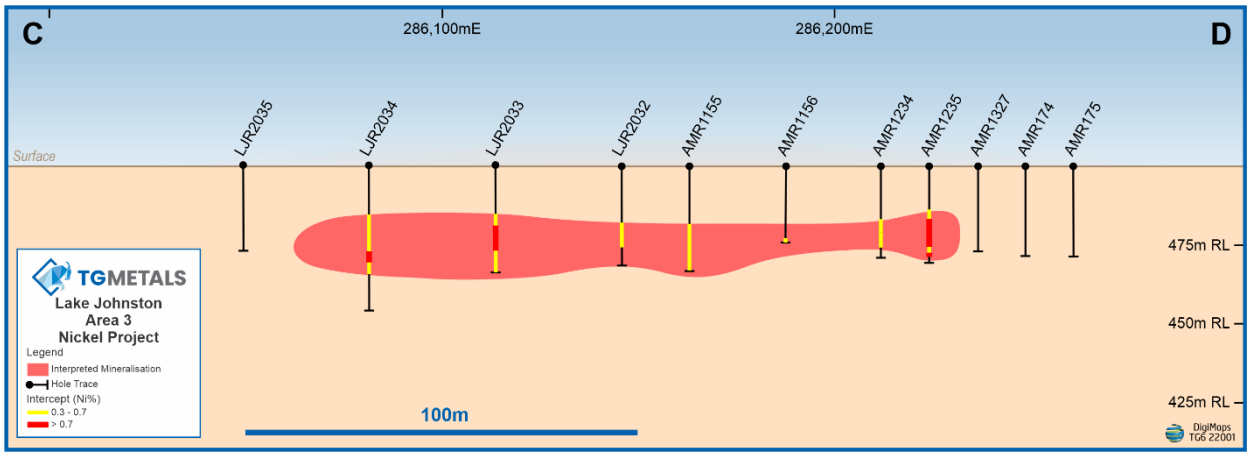


Figure 3 – Cross Section C-D, Deposit Area 3.

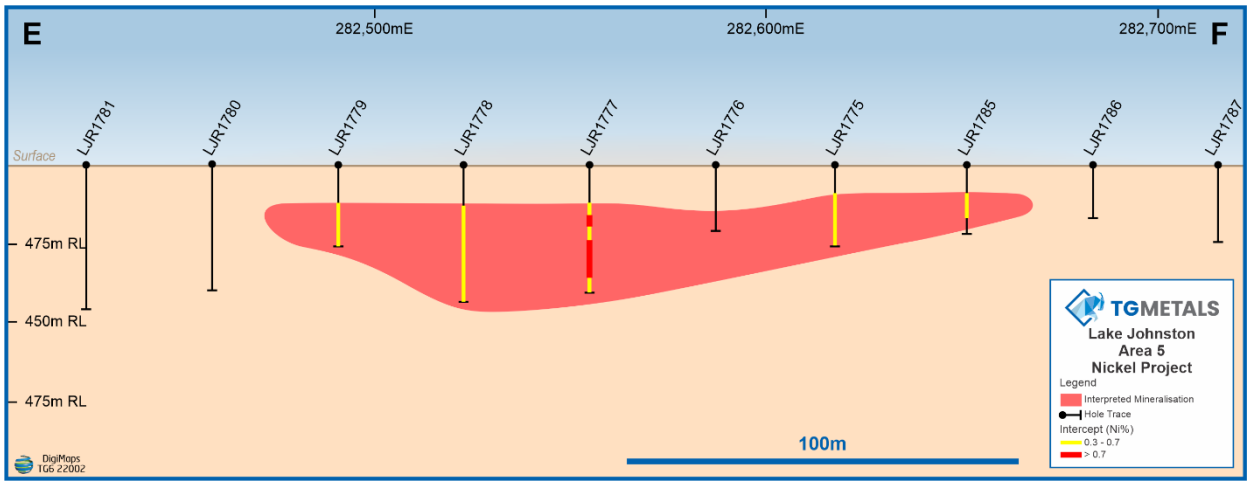


Figure 4 – Cross Section E-F, Deposit Area 5.

The development of wire-frames were tightly controlled and typically not extended (extrapolated) beyond one average section spacing from the last drill-hole 'point of observation'.

In total five (5) main areas or mineralisation were defined and modelled. **Figure 5** shows the plan view of the deposits and example cross sections **(Figures 2 to 4)** locations.

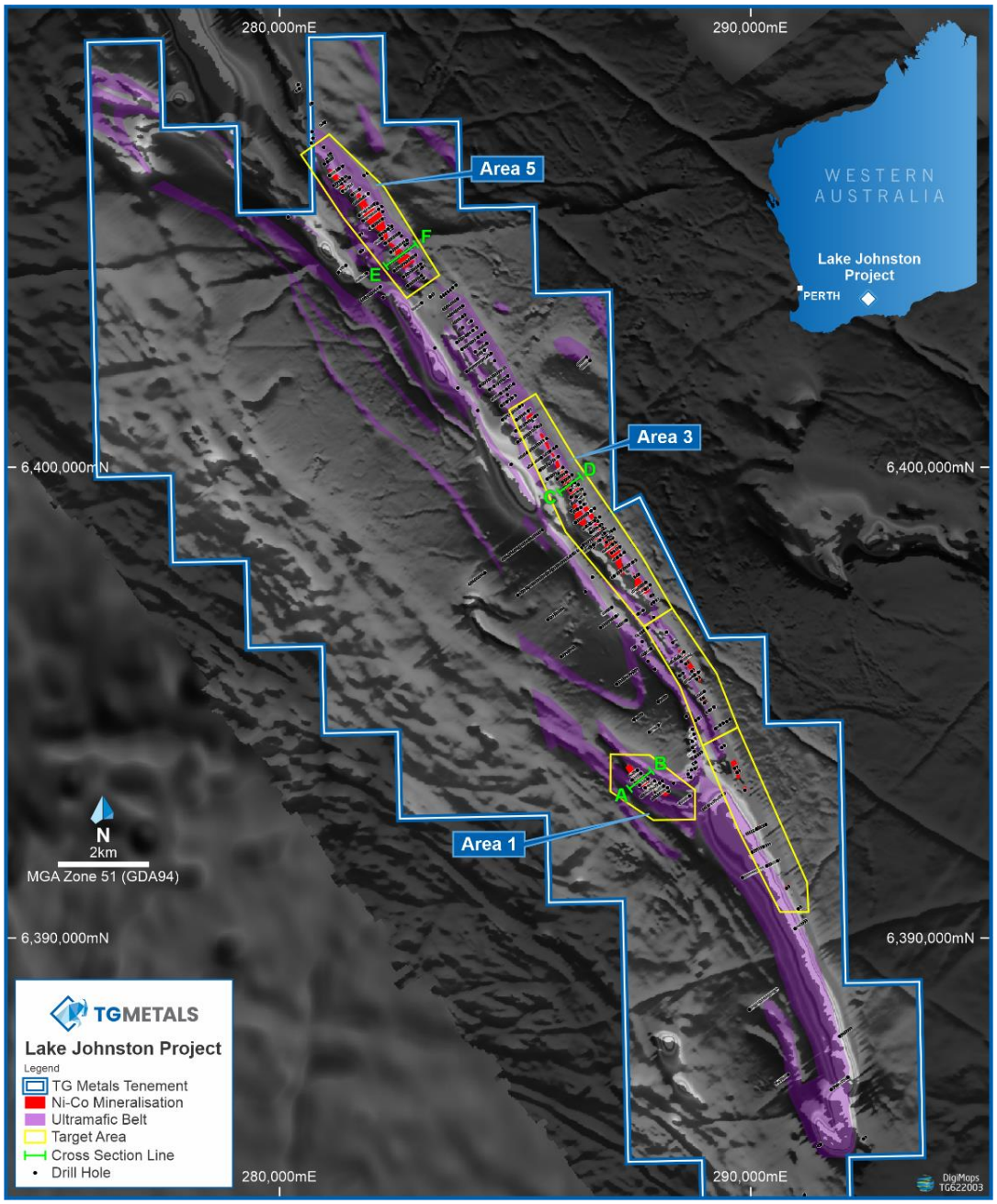


Figure 5 – Bremer Range Deposits over aeromagnetic image Datum: AMG Zone 51 (AGD84)

Spatial statistical analysis was carried out on the main assay data elements. Sample data was composited to two (2) metre down-hole intervals initially based on the nickel element. This also included equivalent compositing for the Cu, Co, Cr & Zn elements. The composite probability distributions were interrogated for each element and each AREA domain (five zones as shown **Figure 5**) to review localized average grades, composite 'outlier' values and related coefficient of variation.

Composites in each AREA domain were used to generate both down-hole and where possible longer range between hole semi-variograms models to establish interpolation ranges and relative nugget and sill ratios used in Ordinary Kriging interpolation for block model grade assignment.

One (1) block model was constructed for the total deposit area combining geology and mineralisation modelling for the Ni, Cu, Co, Cr & Zn elements. The Block model was constructed using a 3D array of blocks with dimensions of using 20.0 m x 25.0 m x 2.0 m (E-W, N-S, Bench) block cells coded with the mineralisation wire-frames.

The block model coordinate boundaries (GDA-94 Grid System) are;

280,600 m E to 291,100 m E (525 x 20 m blocks)

6,390,750 m N to 6,406,900 m N (646 x 25 m blocks)

420 m RL to 520 m RL (50 x 2.0 m benches)

The Ordinary Kriging (OK) interpolation method was used for the estimation of Ni, Cu, Co, Cr & Zn elements using variogram parameters applied separately from the geostatistical analysis of each element. A minor outlier 'distance of restriction' approach was applied during the interpolation process for the main nickel element in order to reduce the unwanted spatial influence of any isolated very high-grade outlier composite samples.

All statistical analysis and grade element interpolation runs were restricted and contained within the main mineralized Ni zone wire-frames. No extrapolation of grades outside the mineralisation wire-frame was permitted.

Dry Bulk Density ("density") was assigned as a default 'oxidation state' value of 1.8 tonnes / cubic metre.

Final Exploration tonnage and grade ranges (reported at 0.3% and 0.5% Ni lower cut-off) were derived from both reducing and slightly increasing the in-situ material as reported from the available generated block model.

Next Steps

The nickel laterite deposits require infill and validation drilling to determine deleterious element concentrations such as magnesium and aluminium. Precisely defining ore types is important in dual circuit processing plants such as at the Ravensthorpe Nickel Operations, where limonitic ore is preferred in the HPAL circuit and saprolitic material is preferred in the atmospheric leach circuit. In addition to improving the assay suite, fresh drilling will provide samples for metallurgical testwork to determine the level of up-grading beneficiation achievable on the Bremer Range deposits and potential recoveries from HPAL and atmospheric leaching. Technologies in laterite processing are evolving and improving and the company will investigate if any recent alternative processing technology developments are viable for the Bremer Range deposits.

Should processing pathways be viable, the company will move to additional infill drilling to determine a JORC Compliant resource.

Analysis of the historical drilling has revealed the potential for nickel sulphide mineralisation, at depth below the oxide material. Previous historical drilling did not test deep enough into fresh rock, below oxide nickel anomalies not associated with the upper laterite mineralisation. Ground geophysics currently underway (ASX announcement 25 October 2022) will test priority areas for conductors (potential massive sulphide) beneath the base of oxidation.

A flora and fauna survey at Lake Johnston is planned for later in November, with the intention of gaining statutory permissions and approvals to commence drilling programs. Persistent wet weather in the Lake Johnston area has delayed the start of this survey, originally scheduled for October.

This exploration target further demonstrates the proven prospectivity for lithium, nickel sulphide and nickel-cobalt laterite mineralisation at the Lake Johnston Project and in particular the Bremer Range area.

About TG Metals

TG Metals is an ASX listed company focused on exploring for nickel, lithium and gold at its wholly owned Lake Johnston Project (**Figure 6**) in the stable jurisdiction of Western Australia. The Lake Johnston Project boasts proximity to current and past producing nickel mines, processing plants and geochemical and geophysical targets for immediate exploration.

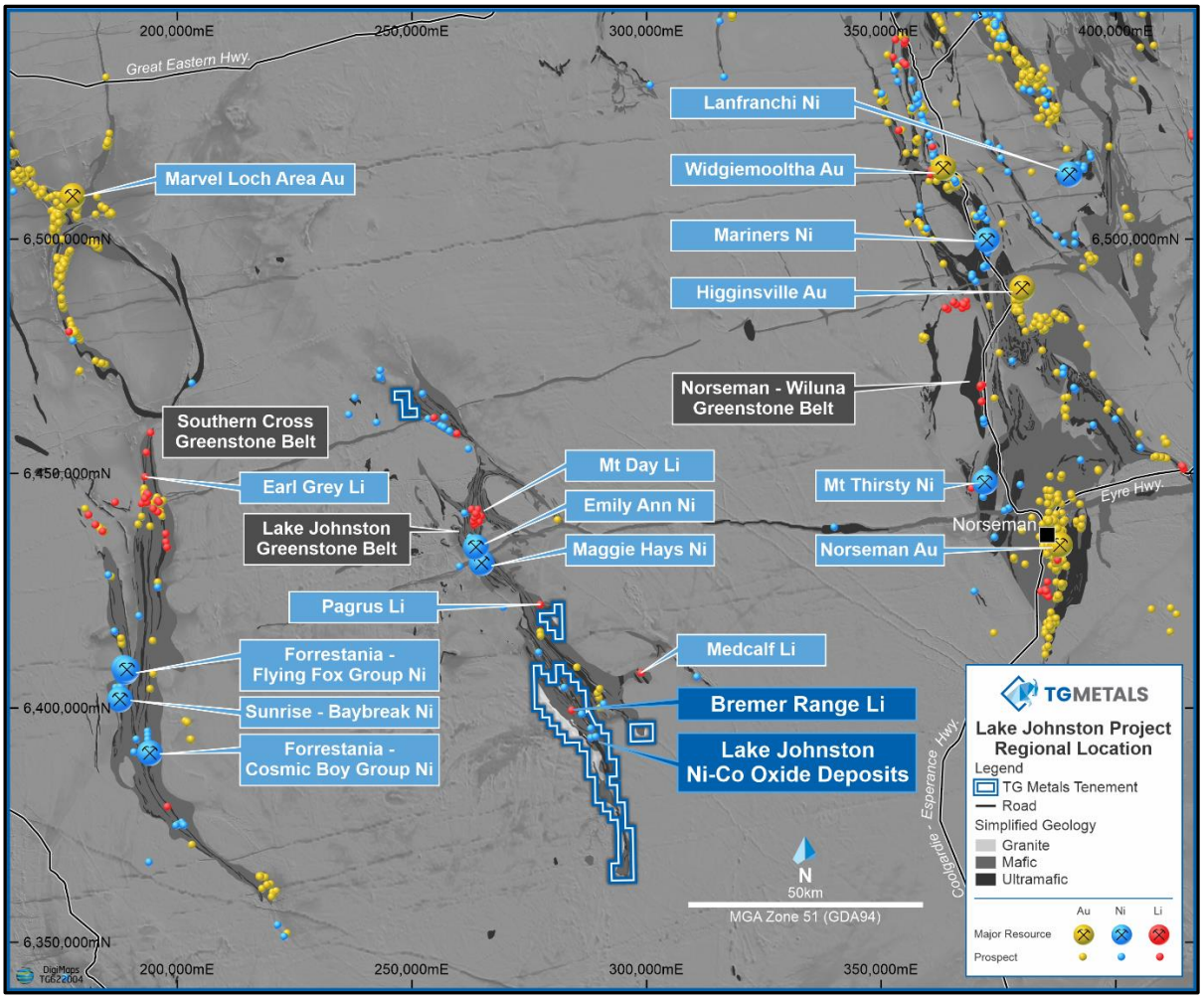


Figure 6 – **Lake Johnston Project Location**

Authorised for release by TG Metals Board of Directors.

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

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

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets for the Bremer Range nickel laterite deposits contained within the Lake Johnston Project is based on information compiled by Mr Stephen Hyland who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and who has provided expert guidance on resource modelling and resource estimation. Mr Hyland is a Principal Consultant Geologist at HGMC consultants and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Hyland consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

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

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

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*
	• *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.*
		• All drilling and sampling used in the determination of the Exploration Target are historical and were not conducted by the Company.
		• Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling was used to obtain 5 foot samples, for holes with prefix AMR from which:
		  • Nickel Samples were grab sampled after the holes were logged. Samples for assay were selected by the Geologist (5 foot interval drilled).
		  • Samples were sent to Genalysis laboratory for Nickel, Zinc, Copper, Cobalt and Chromium. Laboratory reports detailing sampling procedures for all AMR samples were not appended to any of the publicly available reports. NB: the lab reports were handwritten.
		• Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling was used to obtain 1m samples, for holes with prefix LJR from which:
		  • Nickel Samples were composited to up to 4m. In some instances, 2-3m composites were taken when geological boundaries or significant changes in regolith were logged. Samples (composites) for Assay were taken by hand using a polythene spear into the drill spoil/bagged 1m interval in order to achieve a representative sample.
		  • Laboratory reports detailing sampling procedures for all LJR samples were not appended to any of the publicly available reports.
		• Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples, from which:
		  • LJR RC holes: Nickel Samples were composited to up to 4m. In some instances, 2-3m composites were taken when geological boundaries or significant changes in regolith were logged. Samples (composites) for Assay were taken by hand using a polythene spear into the drill spoil/bagged 1m interval in order to achieve a representative sample.
		  • BH RC Holes: Nickel Samples were composited up to 4m. Each meter was drilled and then riffle split in the field to produce a 1kg sample. BIF, BIF/country rock contact zones, rare thin ferruginous chert horizons and quartz veined zones were assayed on an individual meter basis. Sample for assay from lithologies with lower gold prospectivity were taken as composites covering up to 4m. These composites were collected by spear from the 1kg riffle splits.
		  • SGS Laboratories (BHRC holes) provided a description of their sample preparation process whereby the calico approx. 1kg sample sent for assay was weighed, dried, crushed, split using a riffle splitter and then pulverized in a chromium mill. The pulp was then assayed.

Historical 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).*	• AMR holes were drilled using a RAB rig. No further information pertaining to the contractor or type of rig used for the program was reported. • BHRC Holes were drilled using an RC Rig with no further information available on the contractor or rig used for the program. • LJC holes (RC) were carried out by Drilling Contractor - Drillex using an RC Rig. No further details regarding the rig were made available/published in any public or private reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• LJR Holes (RAB) were carried out by Drilling Contractor – Kimminco using a Gemco Keogh drill rig. No further information was made available in reporting regarding the rig.
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.*	• Drill recovery for each meter was not recorded for any of the RC or RAB holes drilled over the Lake Johnson Project Area. • BHRC samples were weighed by SGS Laboratories as this was noted in publicly available reporting. • There is nothing to suggest a relationship between sample recovery and grade – data is not available.

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.*
		• Geological Logging was completed for all holes drilled in the Lake Johnson Project Area.
		  • AMR Holes were logged in imperial measurement. Logging was descriptive recording colour, lithology, weathering and oxidation.
		  • LJR (RAB) and BHRC holes were logged and descriptive in nature; capturing alteration, colour, weathering oxidation and quantitatively estimating visible qtz/calcite. No standard lithology codes were used. Logging was done in the field on recorded on paper. These were scanned and later appended to publicly available reports.
		  • LJC (RC) Holes were logged and captured lithology, weathering, protolith, veining using in house codes. Logging was done in the field by wet sieving sample and storing representative sample into chip trays. All field logs were later entered into Datamine.
		• Logging was completed in the field on paper logs and later scanned to publicly available reports. Post 1995, logging was also entered digitally.
		• Geological logging was not consistent for the project area. Each company used in house logging codes and varied in detail.
		• Logging for all holes were both qualitative and quantitative.
		• All drill holes were logged in entirety from surface to the EOH.

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.*
		• There are no records in publicly available reports on any quality control measures adopted by each company during their drilling campaigns i.e. sample duplicates, sample weights, recovery sample analysis.
		• AMR RAB holes conducted by Amoco captured the presence of water/moisture descriptively. All remaining logging data did not capture any details pertaining to sample recovery or quantitively measure the moisture of the drilling interval or composite sample.
		• Sample composites for all holes excluding AMR RAB holes were sampled and assayed for Nickel, Copper and associated metal suite. The decision on whether an interval was sampled for Nickel was determined by a competent and trained geologist based on her observations of mineralogy, alteration and lithology, whereby:
		  • BHRC and LJR Holes: samples for assay were composited at 4m unless a geological boundary or significant change in oxidation/weathering was recorded. In this case, sample intervals were composited to these boundaries, resulting in sample intervals ranging between 2-5m.
		  • LJC RC holes were composited up to 4m unless gossanous texture or sulphides were present, in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		which each 1m interval was sampled and assayed. • AMR RAB Holes were sampled at the discretion of the supervising Geologist. No mention whether the sample was composited in any of the reporting, however it is evident from the geological logs that each sample assayed was representative of the 5-foot interval drilled.

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.*
		• All analytical work was completed by independent analytical laboratories.
		  • AMR RAB Holes (Amoco 1978-1981) Genalysis Laboratories: Analytical method recorded at the bottom of each reported assay file – C / HCL / AAS
		  • BHRC RC Holes (Forrestania Gold NL 1991-1992) SGS Analysis: Samples are taken to dryness with mixed acids, then redissolved in Hydro-Chloric Acid. Solution is analysed by A.A.S. Precision of analysis is generally +/-10% of extracted amount of element of interested at 10 times the lower limit of detection.
		  • LJR RAB Holes (Forrestania Gold NL 1991 1993) Analabs: Samples were dispatched to Analabs for following analysis - Method GA101 in perchloric acid digest with flame AAS finish for Cr, Co, Ni, Cu & Zn. Method GS333 is fire assay with lead collection and ICPMS finish. Nickel ferious samples which contained greater than 1% Ni were re-run using Method GA104, which is Aqua Regia, prechloric acid and hydroflouric acid digestions with Flame AAS finish.
		  • LJC RC Holes (Maggies Hayes NL Joint Venture 1995 – 1997) Analabs: Samples were dispatched to Analabs for following analysis - Method GA101 in perchloric acid digest with flame AAS finish for Cr, Co, Ni, Cu & Zn. Method GS333 is fire assay with lead collection and ICPMS finish. Nickel-ferious samples which contained greater than 1% Ni were re-run using Method GA104, which is Aqua Regia, prechloric acid and hydroflouric acid digestions with Flame AAS finish. Samples returning greater than 100ppm Cu were also analysed for low level Pt, Pd and Au using method GS 333; fire assay with Pb/Ag collection, acid dissolution of prill with ICP. MS finish.
		• No further information other than reporting the actual assay result and assay method by the company were published in publicly available reports.

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.*	• Sample, assay and intercept data from RC drilling have been collated and reviewed by the TG Metals Competent Person listed on this release. • No independent intercept verification has been undertaken. • Primary collar and lithology data is captured in an access database, spreadsheets, and in MapInfo • The data obtained was largely from publicly available reports and files predominantly from White Cliff Resources NL.
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.*	• RC and RAB drill collar locations provided and reported were the planned collar locations. • All holes have been translated to GDA 94 Zone 51 and original records have local grid coordinates recorded against each drill hole. The transformations were conducted by White Cliffs Resources during their extensive desktop evaluation conducted in 2018. • No known surface surveys (actual collar location) were conducted over the drilling campaigns.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• AMR drillholes (1978-1981) were designed to target Nickel Sulphide mineralisation, subsequent programs from 1991-1997 by Forrestania Gold NL and Maggie Hayes NL were to follow up historical drilling and target Ni Sulphide mineralization based on more detailed geophysical surveys and promising resulting yielded from the Maggie Hayes deposit. • Drillhole spacing varied across the project area and for each drilling campaign. The girds appear to be 20-40m x 100-200m on a local grid and in the case of the early generation of drilling based on Latitude and Longitude. Infill drilling and hole twinning was completed resulting in greater density in Area 4 (refer to Figure 5 in body text). • Drill spacing/density on a regional scale was appropriate for targeting Nickel within the longitudinal NW/SE trending Ultramafic sequences within the project area. • Programs conducted by Maggie Haynes NL I 1996-1997 (LJC Holes) were to drill test geophysical anomalies: resulting in only traverses drilled. • Drill spacing is shown on maps included in this announcement. • Due to the nature of Nickel development, the drill spacing is adequate for the purposes of assessing Nickel potential by testing the lateral and depth extent of the Nickel alteration.
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.*	• All AMR holes were drilled vertically • All BH RC Holes were drilled -60 degrees toward 153 degrees grid West or 53 degrees grid East. MR holes were drilled vertically. • All LJR RAB holes (LJR230 to LJR 950) were drilled -60 degrees toward 153 degrees grid West or 53 degrees grid East. • All LJR RAB Holes (LJR1635 – LJR2100) were drilled vertically • All LJR RAB Holes (LJR2469 – LJR2658) were drilled -60 degrees toward 153 degrees grid West or 53 degrees grid East. • All LJC RC holes (LJC0088 – LJC0288) were drilled -60 toward 187 degrees grid West or 53 degrees grid East • Downhole photography was not consistently recorded and reported for majority of LJRC holes.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Data not available
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data not available

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.*	• E63/1960, E63/1961, E63/1973, E63/1983, E63/1997, P63/2201 and P63/2202 are owned and operated 100% by TG Metals Limited. • The area is subject in part to a proposed nature reserve, PNR-84 • Native Title agreement is held with Ngadju Native Title Aboriginal Corporation.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration occurred in two main phases with reported exploration commencing in the late 1960's and initial public domain reporting from 1968. The main focus was for potential of gold and nickel sulphide occurrences. Extensive mapping occurred in the 1970's which identified the ultramafic units described in the geology section as prospective hosts for nickel sulphide deposits. In the late 1970's and early 1980's Amoco Minerals Australia Company (Amoco) drilled 550 rotary air blast holes (RAB) for a total of 13,150m. Later phases of drilling by Maggie Hays Nickel in the mid to late 1990's added a further 1400 drill holes for a total of 55,500m. Sampling was largely composited and assay information limited to Ni, Co, Cu, Cr and Zn. • The historical drilling and assaying is not considered of sufficient quality to determine a resource for the Bremer Range laterite deposits, however the drilling does define the spatial location of nickel mineralization and provides a basis for estimation of nickel and cobalt grade ranges.

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The super crustal sequence that defines the Lake Johnson Project is similar to that described at Maggie Hays to the north. From east to west the sequence comprises the following:
		  • A footwall felsic sequence: the FFS
		  • A central ultramafic sequence: the CUU
		  • Hanging wall Felsic sequence: the HFS
		  • A banded iron formation (BIF): the Honman Formation
		  • A western ultramafic sequence: WUU
		
		Nickel oxide (Nickel Laterite) mineralization is widespread throughout the Lake Johnston Greenstone Belt. The mineralization is associated with weathering related mass reduction of the regolith profile above dunitic ultramafics rocks. The bulk of the mineralization currently defined lies within 50m of the surface within the weathered regolith profile. Nickel grades from historic exploration within the near surface regolith include grades up to 3.00m @ 2.77 % Ni and 1.52m @ 2.60 % Ni from holes LJR2054 and AMR197 respectively.
		○

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.*
		• Amoco drilled 550 RAB holes for 13,150m in the late 1970's and 1980's.
		• Maggie Hays Nickel drilled RAB and reverse circulation (RC) drill holes in the mid to late 1990's, adding 1400 drillholes in total and 55,500m.
		• The drillhole locations are shown in figure 5 of this release. Tabulation of this data is not considered material as this data has been used for the determination Exploration Target Ranges and is not considered of sufficient quality to be reported separately.
		• Drilling information is obtained from publicly available WAMEX reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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 reported in this release, the Exploration Target is based on historical results. • No maximum or minimum grade truncations have been applied. • No metal equivalent values have been quoted
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').*	• Vertical holes. The true widths are 100% of the downhole widths* *Excluding all other holes which were drilled at an angle of -60º. True widths (and vertical depths) have been reported within this release. calculated as 87% of the down hole interval/depth.
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.*	• Appropriate maps have been provided in the body of this ASX release.
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.*	• Results have reported both high and low values.
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.*	• White Cliff Nickel reported in 2017 WAMEX annual reports, beneficiation results from laterite samples taken from the Mt Glasse project which now forms part of the TG Metals owned Bremer Range prospect. Results from saprolite lithologies returned up to 50% upgrade in nickel from dry beneficiation. The detail of the methods used and results is not sufficient to base economic assumptions and further work is required. WAMEX reports A110081, A115161, A114866 and A118515 make mention of the beneficiation testwork.
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.*	• TG Metals intends to conduct infill aircore (AC) drilling to confirm nickel and cobalt grades from past drilling and to analyse for the standard nickel laterite suite of elements which includes deleterious elements to known processing methods. • Following new drilling, samples will be taken for metallurgical testwork to determine the level that the mineralisation can be reasonably expected to beneficiate and what process is required to achieve beneficiation. • The results of the beneficiation testwork will guide any further decision to progress to a further infill drilling program to determine a JORC compliant resource.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database Integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes..* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The data relied upon is historical and derived from open source WAMEX reporting. It is not considered accurate for the purposes of determining a mineral resource but is sufficient for estimating an Exploration Target.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken, indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person did not plan, manage or participate in any of the drilling campaigns conducted at the Lake Johnston Project Area. • The Competent Person is familiar with the Lake Johnston area and has in the past assessed resource mineralization for some nearby projects and has conducted site visits to some locations in the vicinity of project area.
Geological Interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Geological interpretation was completed by the Principal Consultant Geologist of HGMC. The geological interpretation was based on all historical drilling information available. The geological continuity of mineralisation is predicable between drill-holes and is assumed to be a typical nickel laterite regolith profile. • Mineralisation continuity is affected by mafic dykes which interrupt the regolith profile and are defined by unmineralised drill intercepts.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• A mineral resource has not been estimated for this report. The Exploration Target remains open in many locations and has not yet been adequately defined by drilling.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of byproducts.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The modelling techniques used to derive the Exploration Target are described in the body text of this ASX release. • The Bremer Range nickel laterite deposits were first drilled in the late 1970's and 1980's by Amoco Minerals Australia Company (Amoco) who drilled 550 rotary air blast (RAB) holes totaling 13,150m. • In the mid 1990's further reverse circulation (RC) drilling was carried out by Maggie Hays Nickel, including 1400 drillholes totaling 55,500m. • Sampling was variably composited in the field and several holes ended in mineralisation. • The dominant assay suite was nickel (Ni), cobalt (Co), copper (Cu) and chromium (Cr). • All available drilling data has been used to build the mineralisation models initially on a sectional basis to guide Exploration Target estimation. • The sectional interpretation strings were then linked into a full 3D mineralisation wire-frame set. • The development of wire-frames were tightly controlled and typically not extended (extrapolated) beyond one average section spacing from the last drill-hole 'point of observation'. • In total five (5) main areas or mineralisation were defined and modelled. • Spatial statistical analysis was carried out on the main assay data items. Sample data was composited to two (2) metre down-hole intervals initially based on the Nickel (Ni) also incorporating Cu, Co, Cr &

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Zn. • Probability distribution statistics were interrogated for each element and each AREA domain to review localized average grades, composite 'outlier' values and related coefficient of variation. • The domaines composites were used to model down-hole and longer range between hole semi-variograms models to establish interpolation ranges and relative nugget and sill ratios used in Ordinary Kriging interpolation in a block model. • The Block model was constructed using a 3D array of blocks with dimensions of using 20.0 m x 25.0 m x 2.0 m (E-W, N-S, Bench) block cells coded with the mineralisation wire-frames. • The block model coordinate boundaries (Local Grid System) are: + 280,600 m E to 291,100 m E (525 x 20 m blocks) + 6,390,750 m N to 6,406,900 m N (646 x 25 m blocks) + 420 m RL to 520 m RL (50 x 2.0 m benches) The Ordinary Kriging (OK) interpolation method was used for the estimation of the Ni, Cu, Co, Cr & Zn elements using variogram parameters applied separately from the geostatistical analysis of each element. • All statistical analysis and grade item interpolation runs were restricted and contained within the main mineralized Ni zone wire-frames. No extrapolation of grades outside the mineralisation wire-frame was permitted.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Cut-off grades for reporting are derived from those used at RNO as the closest comparable deposit type. (reported at 0.3% and 0.5% Ni lower cut-off).
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Conceptual mining would be by conventional shovel and truck, open pit with minimal blasting required.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The broad assumption is that the Bremer Range nickel laterite is suitable for HPAL treatment methods. No metallurgical tests for this treatment method have been conducted by the company.
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*	• No environmental factors have been considered for this Exploration Target generation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimate used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• No bulk density results are available from the historical exploration. The base of oxidation is not well defined. As such bulk density for this Exploration Target has been estimated from similar style deposits in Western Australia. • A broad 1.8 tonnes / cubic metre has been applied. Further testwork will be required to determine an accurate bulk density across all mineralization types.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• No mineral resources have been defined in this report.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of MREs.*	• No audits nor reviews were conducted.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the MRE using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• No mineral resources were defined in this report.