



High Grade Lithium Drill Results at Lake Johnston

Highlights

- High grade intercepts from diamond core drilling at the Burmeister deposit, reinforcing the project's suitability for Direct Shipping Ore (DSO) development.
- Drilling targeted within the Direct Shipping Ore (DSO) Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE, see Table 2) of 6.71 million tonnes @ 1.18% Li₂O, providing additional geological information to support the development plan.
- Samples dispatched to potential offtake customers and development partners for independent evaluation and product assessment.
- Composite samples well above standard 1.2% Li₂O DSO specifications, demonstrating the ability to deliver high-grade spodumene product.
- Mining Lease application for Burmeister Deposit progressing is a significant step towards project development.
- Water Exploration Licence granted, supporting ongoing technical assessment and planning.

Lake Johnston Lithium Project Highlights

- Strategically located 241km to the port of Esperance, providing potential access to existing export infrastructure.
- Burmeister is the largest known open pit DSO lithium (spodumene) deposit in Australia.
- Burmeister's clean spodumene mineralogy generates a pure, high-grade spodumene concentrate.
- Significant exploration upside exists within the Lake Johnston Project – at depth at Burmeister and at the nearby Jaegermeister lithium deposit, offering opportunities for future resource growth.

TG Metals Limited (**TG Metals** or the **Company**) (ASX:TG6) is pleased to provide results from infill drilling activities at the Burmeister deposit, within the Lake Johnston Lithium Project in Western Australia.

Lithium Drilling

Assay results from diamond core drilling (DD) at the Burmeister lithium deposit have been received for 5 drillholes for a total of 759.9m. High Li₂O grades and widths up to 12.35 metres were confirmed (**Figure 1 and Table 1**).

Highlighted results for Burmeister (provided in detail in **Table 1**) include -

- **Hole DSO002:** 1.95m @ 2.37% Li₂O from 157.7.0m and 2.05m @ 1.63% Li₂O from 160.0m and **12.35m @ 1.53% Li₂O from 197.25m** and 1.85m @ 1.64% Li₂O from 224.05m
- **Hole DSO004:** 5.0m @ 1.24% Li₂O from 133.0m
- **Hole DSO005:** 5.0m @ 1.04% Li₂O from 136.6m

TG Metals CEO, Mr. David Selfe stated;

"This latest round of drilling confirms Burmeister's position as one of Australia's premier hard rock lithium deposits, reinforcing the opportunity for a low-capital-intensity, open-pit DSO operation. We continue to see strong interest from offtake customers and strategic development partners, with commercial discussions progressing alongside our technical work to unlock the deposit's economic potential. Our development strategy remains focused on open-pit mining, which provides for simpler, lower-cost mining operation. With infill drilling progressing, Burmeister lithium project is moving efficiently into feasibility studies and permitting. Our aim is to accelerate development while minimising capital requirements for the Company."

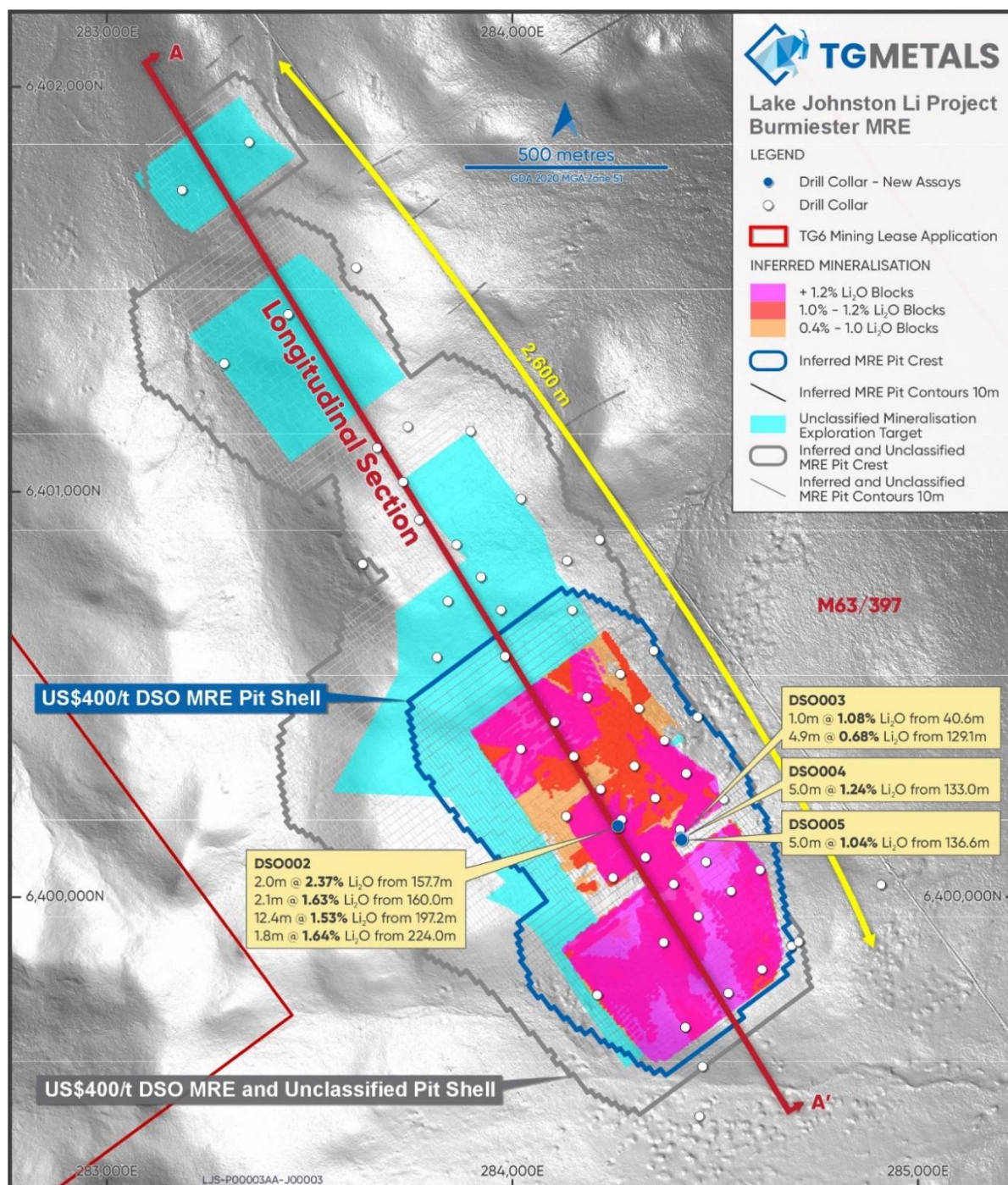


Figure 1 – Burmeister lithium pegmatite DD drilling showing lithium pegmatite intercepts. Datum: AMG Zone 51 (GDA94).

Table 1 – Significant Burmeister DD drilling pegmatite intercepts >0.4% Li₂O, downhole widths are approximate to true widths. >0.4% Li₂O <1% Li₂O Green, >1% Li₂O <2% Li₂O Yellow, >2% Li₂O Red

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Li ₂ O %
DSO002	157.70	159.65	1.95	2.37
	160.00	162.05	2.05	1.63
	197.25	209.60	12.35	1.53
	224.05	225.90	1.85	1.64
DSO003	40.60	41.60	1.00	1.08
	129.10	134.00	4.90	0.68
DSO004	133.00	138.00	5.00	1.24
DSO005	136.60	141.60	5.00	1.04

Pegmatite Intercepts

This diamond core drill program infilled previous drilling on the Burmeister deposit (Figure 1) and was targeted to provide representative core for distribution to potential offtake and financing partners.

The drilling also tested extensions at depth below the DSO pit shell previously defined for the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (**See Table 2**). Mineralised pegmatite was successfully intercepted down dip the MRE at interpreted pegmatite positions, see **Figures 2 and 3**. This drilling proves the current interpretation and lends weight to the expansion of the MRE via further infill drilling.

Drill hole DSO002 intercepted particularly strong sections of pegmatite displaying individual grades above 2% Li₂O throughout. Any internal dilution consisted of thin, typically less than 1m, sections of pegmatite displaying increased feldspar content and subsequent reduced lithium content, however as these are less than mineable widths their inclusion in intercepts has minimal dilution effect.

The drilling also aimed to identify the oxidation boundary above which lithium is depleted in the pegmatite above the oxidation boundary. The boundary proved variable with sections of upper pegmatite with spodumene preserved whilst other parts at the boundaries were depleted. Further close spaced shallow drilling will be required to better define this boundary for grade control and mine design purposes. Drill hole DSO006 was only drilled into shallow pegmatite, less than 52m depth and subsequently intercepted weathered and depleted pegmatite. Definition of the oxidation boundary will assist with future mine design.

The pegmatite intercepts were composited into 6 samples for supply to potential offtake and financing partners. All composites exceeded the nominal 1.2% Li₂O criteria without the need for ore sorting.

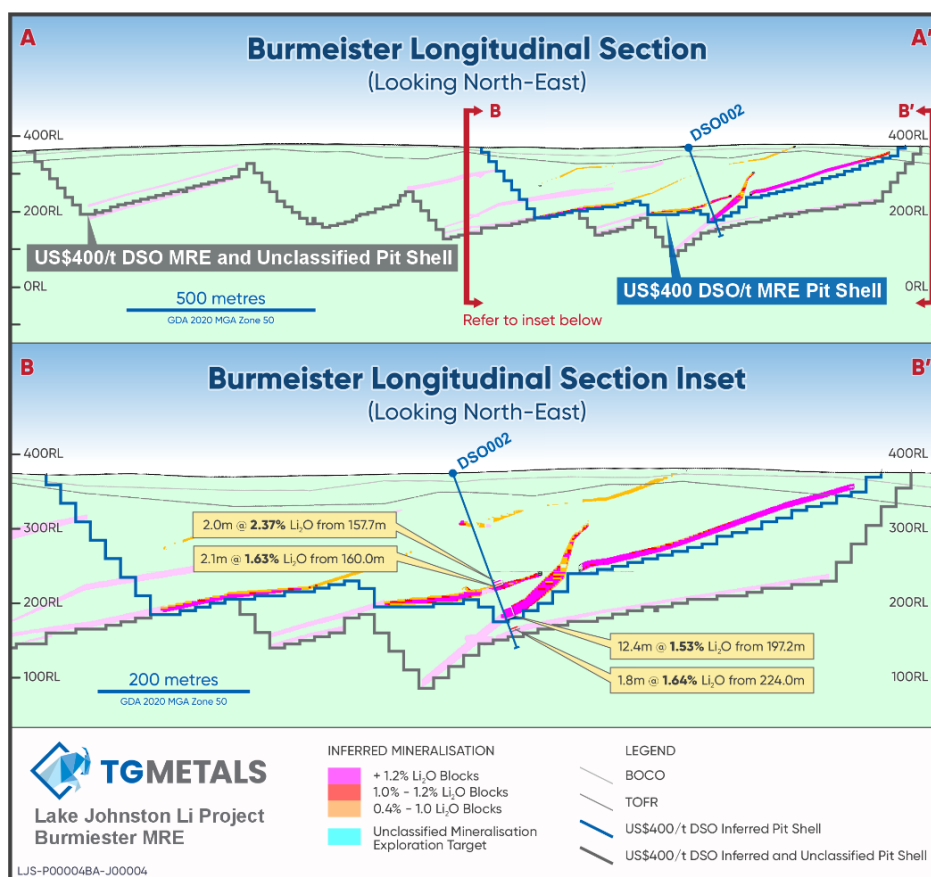


Figure 2 – Long Section view of interpreted lithium pegmatites with conceptual DSO pit shell

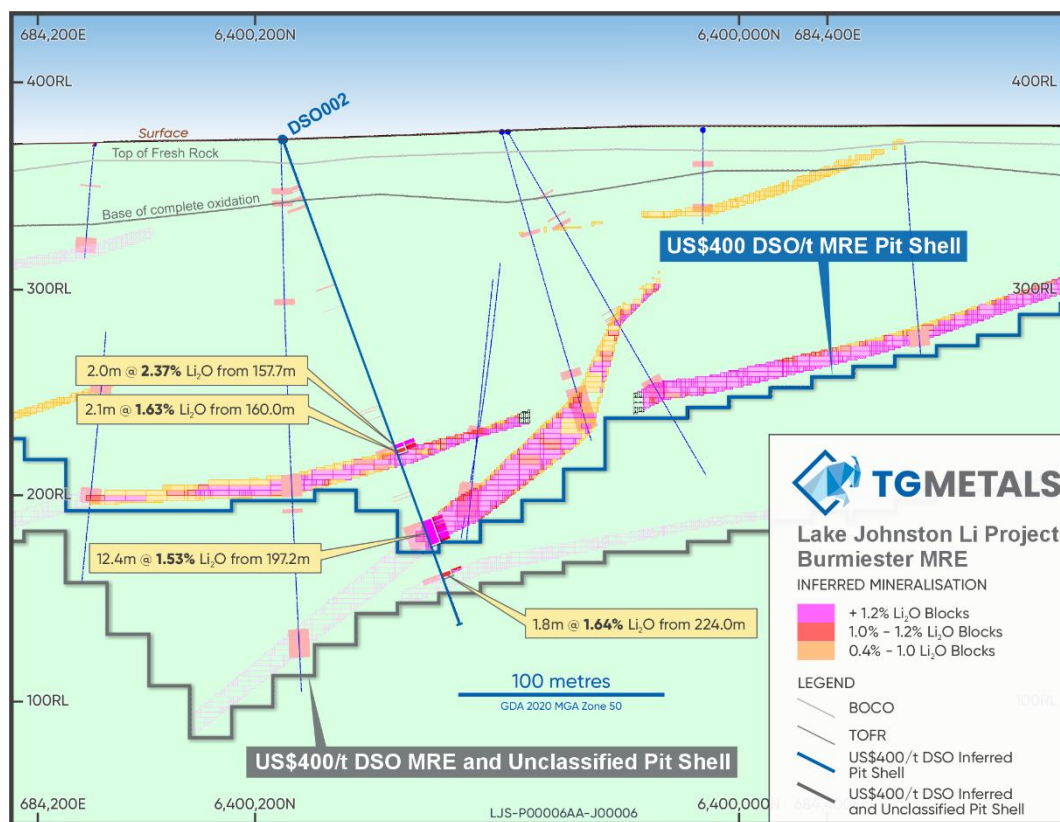


Figure 3 – Long Section view zoomed in, of new drilling and modelled lithium pegmatites with conceptual DSO pit shell

The Burmeister maiden MRE was reported to the ASX on 18 August 2026, focused on Direct Shipping Ore (DSO) metrics. The MRE statement is shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2 – Burmeister Resource August 2026

Burmeister Mineral Resource

Class	Li ₂ O Cutoff	Tonnes	Li ₂ O	Rb	Ta	Fe	MgO
	%	Millions	%	ppm	ppm	%	%
Inferred	0.40	6.71	1.18	3,668	104	1.32	1.02

Notes:

- MRE is reported above a Li₂O cut-off grade of 0.40% within an optimised pit shell using appropriate mining and processing costs, recoveries, concentrate payabilities and revenue values
- Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves - further detailed economic studies and additional modifying factors are required
- The MRE was classified following the guidelines presented in JORC Code 2012
- Totals may not add up due to rounding

Next Steps

The Company has dispatched composite lithium pegmatite core samples to potential offtake and financing partners. These third parties will now assess the quality and downstream processing parameters

Further Flora and Fauna and Aboriginal Heritage Surveys will be completed along access routes to enable the efficient transport of material off site.

DSO studies continue. Key inputs from potential offtake and financing partners including commodity pricing will feed into this work as feedback is received.

Explore for water miscellaneous licence has been granted and a program of first pass water exploration is being developed.

Table 3 – Drill hole collar table Burmeister DD drillholes

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting GDA94 (m)	Northing GDA94 (m)	RL (mASL)	EOH (m)	Azimuth	Dip
DSO002	DD	284,261.09	6,400,187.47	372.303	249.4	140.00	-60.00
DSO003	DD	284,435.09	6,400,135.47	371.824	146.40	140.00	-77.00
DSO004	DD	284,435.09	6,400,136.47	371.824	150.10	140.00	-82.00
DSO005	DD	284,435.09	6,400,137.47	371.824	159.20	140.00	-87.00
DSO006	DD	284,427.09	6,400,145.47	371.824	54.80	320.00	-65.00

Table 4 – Burmeister DD drilling full assay results, downhole widths are approximate to true widths. NS = No Sample Taken >0.4% Li₂O <1% Li₂O Green, >1% Li₂O <2% Li₂O Yellow, >2% Li₂O Red

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Li ₂ O %
DSO002	0	23	23.0	NS
DSO002	23	23.9	0.9	0.04
DSO002	23.9	24.8	0.9	0.05
DSO002	24.8	25.8	1.0	0.05
DSO002	25.8	28.6	2.8	NS
DSO002	28.6	29.4	0.8	0.07
DSO002	29.4	30.2	0.8	0.05
DSO002	30.2	34.18	3.98	NS
DSO002	34.18	34.6	0.42	0.01
DSO002	34.6	74	39.4	NS
DSO002	74	75	1.0	0.07
DSO002	75	85.3	10.3	NS
DSO002	85.3	85.6	0.3	0.02
DSO002	85.6	157.7	72.1	NS
DSO002	157.7	158.7	1.0	2.62
DSO002	158.7	159.65	0.95	2.10
DSO002	159.65	160	0.35	NS
DSO002	160	161	1.0	1.50
DSO002	161	162.05	1.05	1.75
DSO002	162.05	197.25	35.2	NS
DSO002	197.25	198.2	0.95	1.61
DSO002	198.2	199.1	0.9	1.17
DSO002	199.1	199.75	0.65	0.09
DSO002	199.75	200.75	1.00	1.79
DSO002	200.75	201.3	0.55	0.53
DSO002	201.3	202.3	1.0	2.60
DSO002	202.3	203.3	1.0	1.40
DSO002	203.3	204.3	1.0	1.65
DSO002	204.3	205.15	0.85	1.80
DSO002	205.15	205.6	0.45	0.11
DSO002	205.6	206.6	1.0	2.07
DSO002	206.6	207.6	1.0	2.18
DSO002	207.6	208.6	1.0	1.51
DSO002	208.6	209.6	1.0	1.19
DSO002	209.6	224.05	14.45	NS
DSO002	224.05	225	0.95	1.23
DSO002	225	225.9	0.9	2.07
DSO002	225.9	249.4	23.5	NS
DSO003	0	38.6	38.6	NS
DSO003	38.6	39.6	1.0	0.13
DSO003	39.6	40.6	1.0	0.41
DSO003	40.6	41.6	1.0	1.08
DSO003	41.6	42.6	1.0	0.28
DSO003	42.6	43.6	1.0	0.03
DSO003	43.6	109.8	66.2	NS
DSO003	109.8	110.6	0.8	0.02
DSO003	110.6	111.4	0.8	0.05
DSO003	111.4	112.3	0.9	0.05
DSO003	112.3	112.9	0.6	0.03
DSO003	112.9	113.7	0.8	0.04
DSO003	113.7	114.4	0.7	0.05
DSO003	114.4	122.15	7.75	NS
DSO003	122.15	122.9	0.75	0.02
DSO003	122.9	123.5	0.6	0.03
DSO003	123.5	129.1	5.6	NS
DSO003	129.1	130	0.9	0.41
DSO003	130	131	1.0	1.46
DSO003	131	132	1.0	0.16
DSO003	132	133	1.0	0.77
DSO003	133	134	1.0	0.59
DSO003	134	134.4	0.4	0.05
DSO003	134.4	135.4	1.0	NS
DSO003	135.4	136.2	0.8	0.02
DSO003	136.2	137	0.8	0.01
DSO003	137	146.4	9.4	NS

Table 4 – Burmeister DD drilling full assay results, Continued

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Li ₂ O %
DSO004	0	39.2	39.2	NS
DSO004	39.2	40	0.8	0.03
DSO004	40	41	1.0	0.88
DSO004	41	42	1.0	0.64
DSO004	42	43	1.0	0.12
DSO004	43	43.8	0.8	0.08
DSO004	43.8	44.5	0.7	0.04
DSO004	44.5	45.8	1.3	NS
DSO004	45.8	46.9	1.1	0.03
DSO004	46.9	132.1	85.2	NS
DSO004	132.1	133	0.9	0.06
DSO004	133	134	1.0	1.00
DSO004	134	135	1.0	1.44
DSO004	135	136	1.0	1.49
DSO004	136	137	1.0	1.76
DSO004	137	138	1.0	0.52
DSO004	138	138.7	0.7	0.04
DSO004	138.7	139.25	0.55	0.02
DSO004	139.25	150.1	10.85	NS
DSO005	0	39.5	39.5	NS
DSO005	39.5	39.8	0.3	0.01
DSO005	39.8	40.5	0.7	0.01
DSO005	40.5	41.2	0.7	0.02
DSO005	41.2	42.1	0.9	0.24
DSO005	42.1	47	4.9	NS
DSO005	47	48	1.0	0.06
DSO005	48	49	1.0	0.06
DSO005	49	50.1	1.1	0.05
DSO005	50.1	51.1	1.0	0.07
DSO005	51.1	129.5	78.4	NS
DSO005	129.5	130.5	1.0	0.02
DSO005	130.5	131.55	1.05	0.02
DSO005	131.55	135.7	4.15	NS
DSO005	135.7	136.6	0.9	0.04
DSO005	136.6	137.6	1.0	1.24
DSO005	137.6	138.6	1.0	1.00
DSO005	138.6	139.6	1.0	0.79
DSO005	139.6	140.6	1.0	1.21
DSO005	140.6	141.6	1.0	0.98
DSO005	141.6	142.6	1.0	0.06
DSO005	142.6	143.55	0.95	0.02
DSO005	143.55	159.2	15.65	NS
DSO006	0	38.5	38.5	NS
DSO006	38.5	39.2	0.7	0.04
DSO006	39.2	40	0.8	0.05
DSO006	40	41	1.0	0.03
DSO006	41	42	1.0	0.02
DSO006	42	43	1.0	0.03
DSO006	43	44	1.0	0.03
DSO006	44	45	1.0	0.06
DSO006	45	46.1	1.1	0.06
DSO006	51.15	51.45	0.3	0.06
DSO006	51.45	54.8	3.35	NS

About TG Metals

TG Metals is an ASX listed company focused on exploring and developing gold and lithium assets at its wholly owned Lake Johnston Project and 80% owned Van Uden Gold Project in the stable jurisdiction of Western Australia, Figure 4. The Lake Johnston Project hosts the Burmeister high grade lithium deposit, Jaegermeister lithium pegmatites and several surrounding lithium prospects. Burmeister is in proximity to four lithium processing plants and undeveloped deposits. The Van Uden Gold Project contains past producing gold mines and is in proximity to operating gold processing Plants.

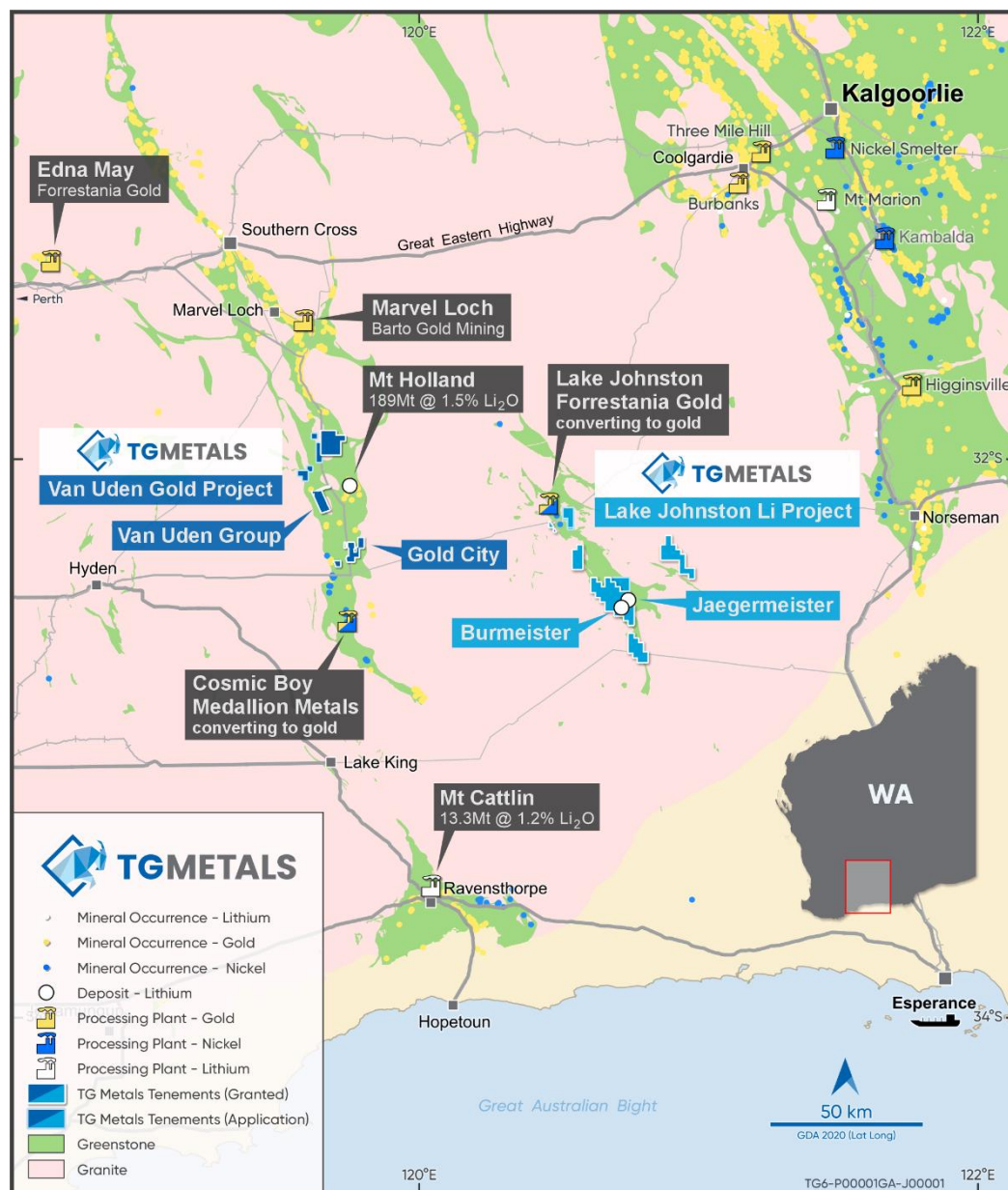


Figure 4 – TG Metals Limited Projects

Authorised for release by TG Metals Board of Directors.

Contact

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

Investor Relations

Evy Litopoulous
ResolveIR
Email: evy@resolveir.com

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Lynn Widenbar, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Widenbar is a full-time employee of Widenbar and Associates Pty Ltd. Mr Widenbar has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Widenbar consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information 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 announcement 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	<i>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.</i>	Diamond Drill (DD) Core (HQ3 diameter) logged as pegmatite was sampled at intervals pre-determined by the supervising geologist based on spodumene content and obvious mineralogical crystallisation zonations within the logged pegmatite. All core was cut and only quarter core of the interval submitted for assay. Half core was composited into samples for DSO customer test work. Quarter Core was retained in trays for future reference. DD core samples were sent to Jinning Laboratories for Peroxide Fusion (Ni-crucibles) ICP-OES/MS 21 Element Scan.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	All DD samples were submitted to Jinning Laboratories. TG Metals Limited inserted sample blanks and lithium standards following TG Metals Limited QA/QC procedure. Sample blanks (yellow sand) were inserted at every 50th sample interval. TG Metals Limited purchased 4 x Lithium Standards from Geostats Pty Ltd that were placed in the sequence at every 25th sample interval. Duplicate sampling will be completed on quarter core at intervals selected based on grade range. Jinning Laboratories included and reported their own lithium standards, blanks and pulp replicates at rates compliant to industry standards.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	Certified Laboratory Assays – Jinning Laboratories Pty Ltd.
	<i>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</i>	Diamond Drill Core (HQ3) was orientated at the drill rig and the line drawn with paint marker. The core was placed into labelled trays at the drill site. Trays were transported from the drill site to the core-yard at Galt Discovery Center in Leederville for logging, photography and cutting. DD core was cut in half, 30 degrees from the orientation line

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	and half into quarter core. Quarter core submitted for assay, was cut into sample intervals pre-determined by the supervising Geologist. As mentioned previously, sampling intervals were based on obvious crystallisation zonations within the logged pegmatite rock unit. These intervals of quarter HQ core were placed into labelled calico bags for dispatch to Jinning Laboratories in Perth for assay. All DD core samples at Jinning Laboratories were sorted, crushed to - 10mm, dried, and pulverized to less than 75 microns. All samples were analysed using Sodium Peroxide Fusion and ICP-OES analytical process where 0.25g of sample was fused in a furnace (~650 deg) with Sodium Peroxide in a nickel crucible. The melt was dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid and the solution analysed. This process provides complete dissolution of minerals including silicates. It should be noted that volatiles can be lost at high fusion temperatures.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	Core samples for assay were obtained from a diamond drill rig owned and operated by Raglan Drilling Pty Ltd using Rig 001. HQ3 was the core size. The diamond drill process is a type of core drilling in which a rotary drill and a diamond drill bit cut the rock to deliver a core sample. The HQ core is removed from the inner tube of the drill rod and placed in a labelled core tray with depth and recovery markers (% of core recovered) The diamond core was orientated at the rig using an inbuilt electronic orientation tool indicating the in-situ position of the core. The orientation line was annotated using a paint pen and marker blocks clearly labelled depth intervals. The driller is also experienced in determining core orientation in the event of tool failure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i>	DD core recovered was visually checked by the driller to ensure core was obtained for each metre interval drilled. Any loss or friable core was noted by block markers and addressed with the supervising geologist. The estimated value (recovery) was recorded in the geological log sheet. Drilling used HQ triple tube, where the 3rd tube is specifically engineered to retain and hold core in weathered and broken ground with minimal core loss No grade bias or poor sample recovery was observed with DD core samples.
Logging	<i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	TG Metals Limited geological logging system: - Recognises fresh rock vs regolith. - Is both qualitative and quantitative. - Industry and geological standards were followed recording every detail observed. - Every interval (m) drilled was logged. - DD core was orientated to ensure all structural measurements using the ezy logger tool (contacts, deformation orientations) were made in reference to the orientation line. - All core intervals were measured against depth markers using a tape measure and recorded in the geological log sheet. - All core has been photographed for future reference. - Quarter HQ core was submitted for assay. Half of the remaining core will be submitted for metallurgical test work and the remaining quarter core submitted for duplicate sampling and retained for future reference.
Sub-sampling techniques	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Diamond core (HQ) was cut in half at 30 degrees from the orientation line. The half core with the marked orientation line was placed back into the tray, while the other half cut into quarters. A quarter of the core was then measured and cut into sample intervals as instructed by the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	supervising geologist. n/a The quarter core cut on site was inspected by supervising geologist to ensure the intervals were cut to defined intervals before being placed in labelled calico bags to be dispatched to Jinning Laboratories. TG Metals Limited QA/QC, blanks, standards and sample duplicates are assessed by the exploration manager as data is received. No outlier results or trends have been plotted or analysed to indicate any sampling bias. Duplicate sampling will be completed after initial assay results are received. Sample duplicates will cover intervals of mineralisation to ensure a desired spread of grade bins are achieved for QAQC checks, statistics and grade variability. Sample size was considered appropriate for the lithology.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc,</i>	Jinning Laboratories is a Certified Analytical Laboratory. Samples analysed for 21 multielement Sodium Peroxide Fusion and ICP-OES analytical process were fused in a furnace (~ 650 °C) with sodium peroxide in a nickel crucible. The melt was dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid and the solution analysed. This process provides complete dissolution of most minerals, including silicates. Volatile elements were lost at the high fusion temperatures. Jinning Laboratories recommended this analytical process for lithium mineralisation based on internal studies and external academic research. North seeking downhole Gyro was used to obtain hole drift orientation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>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.</i>	The tool was calibrated as per operating procedure. Downhole data was recorded every 5m and provided to TG Metals Limited in digital format to be uploaded into the Micromine database by the supervising geologist. TG Metals Limited inserted a sand blank at every 50th sample and bought lithium standards at every 25th interval for samples submitted. Jinning Laboratory included their own lithium standards, blanks and replicates at rates compliant to industry standards. These were reported and uploaded into TG Metals Limited micromine database to be referred and used for internal QA/QC reporting.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Significant assay intersections were determined by the presence logged spodumene in core and >1.0% Li ppm assay results. No dedicated twin holes were part of this program. Holes DSO003, DSO004, DSO005 were all drilled from the same collar location and varied in dip, which are not considered to be twinned holes. All primary logging and assaying data was recorded on a MS Excel worksheet (geological log) and loaded into Micromine for validation. Data is retained as a flat table in the Micromine Database. The original MS Excel spreadsheet have been retained. Micromine and server backups are completed weekly. All reported assay data were imported into the TG Metals Limited micromine database. Jinning Laboratories measure and report lithium as Li ppm and as the oxide Li₂O%.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	The location of each hole, as drilled, was recorded at the collar at ground level with a Garmin Montana 750i Handheld GPS. Accuracy is +/- 3m. Satellite coverage was checked every recording to ensure accuracy.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	The field datum used was MGA_GDA2020, Zone 51. All maps in this report are referenced to GDA2020 when merged with Geophysics data. Regional Topographic Control was captured using an airborne imagery and LIDAR survey conducted by TG Metals in early 2023. Z level (rL) was projected to this surface and updated in the TG Metals Limited collar file. GPS z level is only used outside of this surface.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	The drill spacing was a nominal 50m across strike and between 100m - 200m along strike. This drilling campaign was a follow up from the previous drilling campaigns grid to obtain suitable core sample in a limited amount of time. The current spacing is sufficient for a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE), these hole will infill into classified/unclassified gaps in the current MRE. No samples were composited.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i>	The pattern was rotated to ensure the long axis (200m) was along strike, while the short axis (100-50m) was across strike of the targeted mafic/pegmatite areas. Drilling was angled to intercept mineralised pegmatites on an expected shallow dip and as close to true width. No sampling bias was assumed.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Labelled diamond core trays were logged onsite next to the rig. Core trays containing mineralized pegmatite were transported to Galt Discovery Center in Leedervill for cutting and photography by TG Metals. Quarter core intervals for assay were placed into labelled bags and recorded on a sample submission sheet. The sample_ID's were also recorded in TG Metals Limited micromine database for the hole and interval (m) sampled. Calicos were secured in labelled polyweave bags

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and a bulka bag to be dispatched to Jinning Laboratories in Perth by a TG Metals Limited staff member.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Standards and blanks were cross checked against expected values to look for variances of greater than 2 standard deviations.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	The reported areas were located on exploration tenement E63/1997, 100% owned and operated by TG Metals Limited. This area is under ILUA legislation, and the claimants are the Ndadju people whom TG Metals has a Heritage Protection Agreement in place. The area is also within PNR 84, a proposed nature reserve since 1982. At the time of reporting there are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area other than those listed, and TG Metals Limited tenements are in good standing.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	<i>Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Exploration in the area previously concentrated on nickel and gold by Maggie Hays Nickel, Lionore International, Norilsk and White Cliff Nickel. Black Resources Pty Ltd commenced desktop assessments on potential lithium target areas however no ground testing had been completed.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The deposit type sought is to be Lithium-Cesium-Tantalum (LCT) spodumene bearing pegmatite. LCT mineralised pegmatites within the Yilgarn Craton are commonly low lying intrusives in ultramafic/mafic greenstone sequences of upper greenschist/amphibolite metamorphic facies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drillhole Information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: easting and northing of the drillhole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length.</i>	Refer to tables and maps in the body text.
Data Aggregation Methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregation should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	None used. All assays reported as received. Aggregate intervals for significant intercepts may include 1m intervals of lower grade material than the cutoff where that interval is bounded top and bottom by higher grade material above cutoff grade. The overall weighted average grade does not drop below the cutoff grade. None used.
Relationship Between Widths and Intercept Widths	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	The initial RC exploration drilling tested the soil anomalies and based orientation on regional geological/structural trends. Subsequent drilling phases orientated holes to ensure 'true widths' of pegmatite are intercepted.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Map of the processed data is provided in the body text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced Reporting	<i>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.</i>	Reporting used a grade cutoff of 0.5% Li ₂ O for significant mineralisation. Results below this, unless in an extension into a "low Grade zone" are not reported.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	<i>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.</i>	No historical drilling was available, only non-disturbing ground exploration – open file GSWA regional geophysics and surface soil geochemistry (lithium index completed by TG Metals Limited)
Further Work	<i>The Nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Step out drilling from the RC holes drilled will occur in several phases at TG Metals Limited lithium prospect, Burmeister. This will ensure that most drilling is centered around significant mineralisation and to avoid 'waste drilling'. RC drilling is considered to be effective for locating and defining LCT pegmatite mineralization. Diamond tails/holes to be completed where core sample of the mineralised pegmatite is required to yield a significant intercept for mineralogical and metallurgical test work. Also in the event, whereby the RC rig is unable to control groundwater discharge with the airbooster. Map of the processed data is provided in the body text.