



Drilling Delivers Further High Grade Lithium At Burmeister

Highlights

- Initial assays received from 2024 Burmeister drilling program
- Best intercept to date of 23.5m @ 1.52% Li₂O
- Thicker mineralised intercepts proving continuous up dip
- Highest assay result to date of 3.01% Li₂O
- Approvals for upcoming maiden drilling program at Jaegermeister nearing completion
- Further RC drill assay results to follow

TG Metals Limited (**TG Metals** or the **Company**) (ASX:TG6) is pleased to provide this update on exploration drilling activities at the Burmeister prospect at the Lake Johnston Li-Ni-Au Project (Figure 1).

Lithium Drilling

The current program of reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core drilling (DD) at the Burmeister lithium discovery have completed 2,848m of RC and 821m of DD drilling. First assays have been received from the DD program and confirm continued intersections of spodumene bearing pegmatites exhibiting high Li₂O grades.

Better results (provided in detail in Table A) include -

- **23.5m @ 1.52% Li₂O from 127.4m**
 - including 6.6m @ 1.55% Li₂O from 127.4m and 14m @ 1.67% Li₂O from 136.5m
- **10.5m @ 1.6% Li₂O from 87.2m**
- **7.6m @ 1.37% Li₂O from 119.4m and 1.6m @ 2.32% Li₂O from 97.7m** in the same drillhole
 - including 1.0m @ 3.01% Li₂O from 98.3m



TG Metals CEO, Mr. David Selfe stated;

“These initial results from the 2024 drilling confirm Burmeister as a significant high grade spodumene lithium discovery with excellent potential as a near term major deposit. This large mineralised system continues to show upside with thick pegmatite intervals intersected up dip from the original discovery holes.

The drilling program has provided sufficient core sample for our first round of metallurgical testwork which will now begin in earnest. The results of this will add to the planning for resource drill out at Burmeister.

Permitting on the promising Jaegermeister prospect is progressing well with field activities nearing completion. In addition, we will be testing wider expanses of the soil anomaly with seismic geophysics to further inform the lithium pegmatite geological model and our drill targeting.

We look forward to the next round of drilling on Burmeister and the first drilling on our other highly prospective targets at Jaegermeister and Tay.”

Table A – Significant DD drilling pegmatite intercepts >0.5% Li₂O, downhole widths are approximate to true widths.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Li ₂ O%
TGRCD0033	102.80	106.65	3.9	1.14
Including	104.95	106.35	1.4	2.01
	139.00	148.30	9.3	1.43
Including	139.00	145.00	6.0	1.61
TGRCD0037	97.70	99.25	1.6	2.32
Including	98.30	99.25	1.0	3.01
	119.40	127.00	7.6	1.37
Including	119.40	125.00	5.6	1.59
TGRCD0043	127.40	150.90	23.5	1.52
Including	127.40	134.00	6.6	1.55
Including	136.50	150.50	14.0	1.67
TGRCD0032	87.20	97.70	10.5	1.60

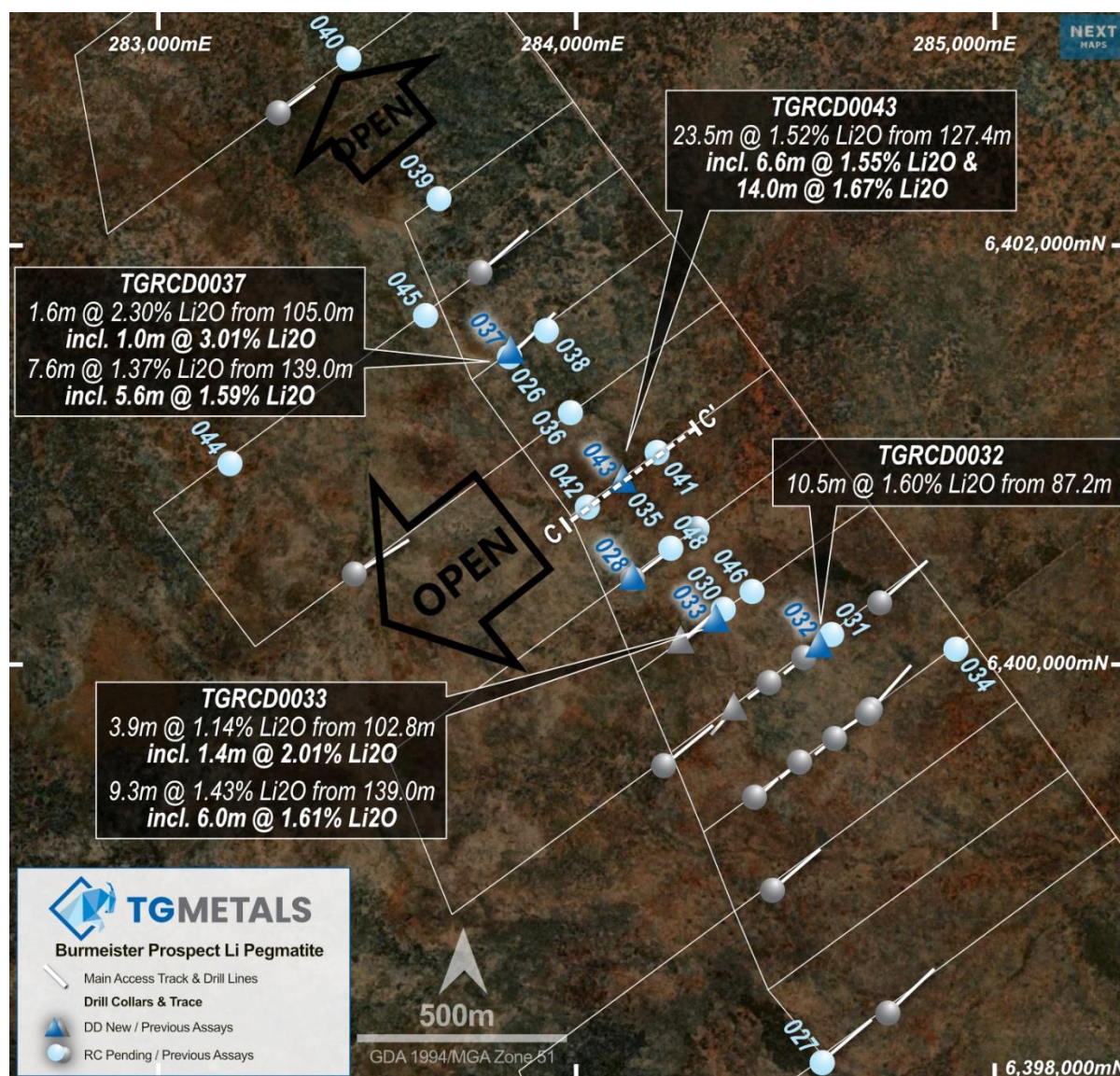


Figure 1 – Burmeister lithium pegmatite RC and diamond core drilling (DD) Datum: AMG Zone 51 (GDA94).

Pegmatite Intercepts

The assay results for the DD program that commenced in January have now been received. The core was prioritized over the RC (reverse circulation) results to expedite the metallurgical testwork program. The RC drill results are expected over the next 2 weeks.

These results are for five (5) DD holes completed. Full results are included in Table B. A location plan of the drillholes reported is in Figure 1 and cross section in Figure 2.

Multiple pegmatite intercepts were encountered with confirmation of the thicker (+18m) intercepts up-dip from the previously drilled intercepts. The DD results have added to the geology model for the Burmeister prospect and the RC drilling results are expected to further refine the interpretation. Grade continuity continues to be demonstrated and greater

fractionation appearing in the thicker intercepts of pegmatite. Very few grades below 1% Li₂O re-affirms the Burmeister pegmatites as high grade and strongly mineralised with spodumene. Infill drilling going forward will target mineralization above 200m downhole.

Whilst the pegmatite intercepts achieved so far indicate a relatively uniform emplacement, a drill density of 100m x 100m centres will be required to test variability adequately. Environmental and Heritage surveys will be conducted to support this.

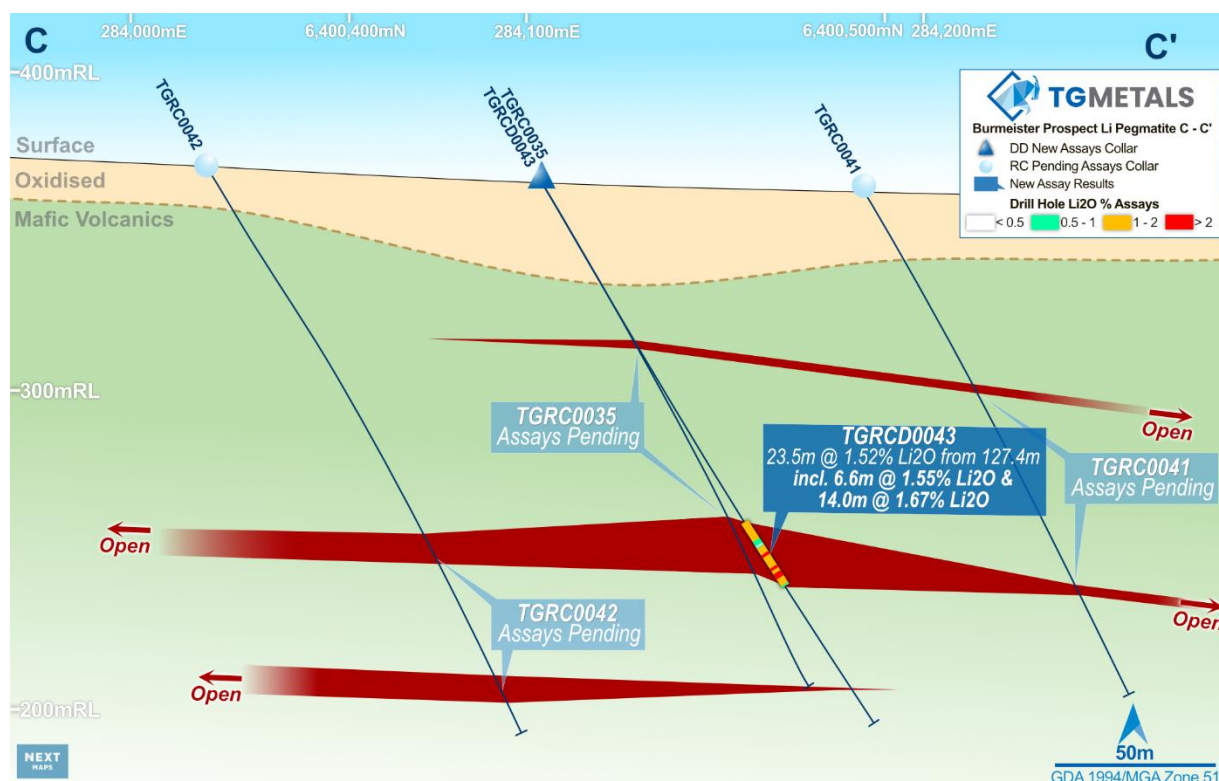


Figure 2 –Cross section C-C' TGRCD0043 showing lithium pegmatite intercepts in drillholes.



Next Steps

Flora and fauna and Heritage surveys are currently being conducted over Jaegermeister and Burmeister to facilitate the next phase of exploration. Once these are complete, the drilling will recommence starting with the maiden program at Jaegermeister and continuation of the program at Burmeister.

Infill soil sampling on Jaegermeister has been completed and samples are at the laboratory being processed. The Company intends to run seismic trials over Burmeister and Jaegermeister to aid with drill targeting. Seismic over the known pegmatite occurrences at Burmeister should confirm the validity of seismic geophysics in detecting pegmatites in the Lake Johnston terrain. This type example will then be applied to the Jaegermeister area.

RC drilling assays should be received over the next 2 weeks and will assist in generating a refined model of the mineralised pegmatite.

The Tay prospect to the south of Burmeister is being evaluated for historical drilling records with a view to defining near term lithium targets for drill testing. Initial Heritage surveys will be booked for post March 2024.



Appendix 1

Table B – Drill hole collar table RC & DD (RCD)

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting GDA94 (m)	Northing GDA94 (m)	RL (mASL)	EOH (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Comment
TGRCD0028	RCD	284133.24	6400203.80	374.77	381.50	52.50	-59.50	Extension
TGRC0030	RC	284327.01	6400103.88	375.75	156.00	139.50	-74.55	
TGRC0031	RC	284609.96	6400070.09	366.08	198.00	228.90	-58.83	
TGRC0034	RC	284908.04	6400034.57	358.33	150.00	360.00	-90.00	
TGRC0035	RC	284105.94	6400432.92	366.87	180.00	48.37	-60.82	
TGRC0036	RC	283981.31	6400597.27	370.50	186.00	54.27	-59.33	
TGRC0038	RC	283922.25	6400794.44	373.43	186.00	52.28	-59.58	
TGRC0039	RC	283665.75	6401113.01	380.29	250.00	52.73	-58.28	
TGRC0040	RC	283450.68	6401446.18	370.37	198.00	45.50	-59.59	
TGRC0041	RC	284184.24	6400497.02	363.83	180.00	43.69	-59.19	
TGRC0042	RC	284020.20	6400372.21	370.99	204.00	47.00	-59.55	
TGRC0044	RC	283184.67	6401750.03	354.83	180.00	50.67	-59.39	
TGRC0045	RC	283631.87	6400831.88	385.88	240.00	48.10	-59.73	
TGRC0046	RC	284416.35	6400171.96	370.76	156.00	45.66	-59.54	
TGRC0047	RC	284303.03	6400325.83	366.50	180.00	53.76	-60.70	
TGRC0048	RC	284219.07	6400269.36	369.91	204.00	49.64	-59.95	
TGRCD0032	RCD	284539.60	6400016.92	370.50	108.00	229.62	-60.87	
TGRCD0033	RCD	284329.21	6400101.86	375.84	192.40	139.64	-60.49	
TGRCD0037	RCD	283837.80	6400734.82	379.25	201.50	54.76	-60.53	
TGRCD0043	RCD	284101.93	6400433.70	366.89	201.45	45.93	-59.83	

Table C – Full assay results & lithology

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Drill Type	Intercept (m)	Li ₂ O%	Lithology
TGRCD0033	98.00	99.00	DD	1.0	0.07	Mafic
TGRCD0033	99.00	100.05	DD	1.1	0.09	Mafic
TGRCD0033	100.05	100.60	DD	0.5	0.70	Pegmatite
TGRCD0033	100.60	101.30	DD	0.7	0.31	Peg/Mafic
TGRCD0033	101.30	101.60	DD	0.3	0.26	Quartz
TGRCD0033	101.60	102.20	DD	0.6	0.11	Mafic
TGRCD0033	102.20	102.80	DD	0.6	0.17	Mafic
TGRCD0033	102.80	103.45	DD	0.7	0.94	Pegmatite
TGRCD0033	103.45	103.90	DD	0.5	0.17	Mafic
TGRCD0033	103.90	104.35	DD	0.4	1.21	Pegmatite
TGRCD0033	104.35	104.95	DD	0.6	0.26	Mafic
TGRCD0033	104.95	105.80	DD	0.8	2.07	Pegmatite
TGRCD0033	105.80	106.35	DD	0.5	1.92	Pegmatite
TGRCD0033	106.35	106.65	DD	0.3	0.59	Pegmatite
TGRCD0033	106.65	107.30	DD	0.6	0.16	Mafic
TGRCD0033	107.30	108.00	DD	0.7	0.16	Mafic
TGRCD0033	108.00	108.90	DD	0.9	0.09	Mafic
TGRCD0033	108.90	109.80	DD	0.9	0.07	Mafic
TGRCD0033	109.80	110.30	DD	0.5	0.03	Mafic
TGRCD0033	110.30	110.70	DD	0.4	0.05	Mafic
TGRCD0033	110.70	111.25	DD	0.5	0.09	Mafic
TGRCD0033	111.25	111.85	DD	0.6	0.07	Mafic
TGRCD0033	111.85	112.40	DD	0.6	0.06	Mafic
TGRCD0033	112.40	113.20	DD	0.8	0.04	Mafic
TGRCD0033	113.20	114.00	DD	0.8	0.06	Mafic
TGRCD0033	124.15	125.15	DD	1.0	0.06	Mafic
TGRCD0033	125.15	125.45	DD	0.3	0.04	Mafic/Peg
TGRCD0033	125.45	126.45	DD	1.0	0.08	Mafic
TGRCD0033	137.00	137.60	DD	0.6	0.11	Mafic
TGRCD0033	137.60	138.25	DD	0.7	0.13	Mafic
TGRCD0033	138.25	139.00	DD	0.8	0.21	Mafic/Peg
TGRCD0033	139.00	140.00	DD	1.0	1.07	Pegmatite
TGRCD0033	140.00	141.00	DD	1.0	1.23	Pegmatite
TGRCD0033	141.00	142.00	DD	1.0	2.21	Pegmatite
TGRCD0033	142.00	143.00	DD	1.0	1.43	Pegmatite
TGRCD0033	143.00	144.00	DD	1.0	1.95	Pegmatite
TGRCD0033	144.00	145.00	DD	1.0	1.78	Pegmatite
TGRCD0033	145.00	145.80	DD	0.8	0.85	Pegmatite
TGRCD0033	145.80	146.50	DD	0.7	0.36	Pegmatite
TGRCD0033	146.50	147.40	DD	0.9	2.21	Pegmatite
TGRCD0033	147.40	148.30	DD	0.9	0.74	Pegmatite
TGRCD0033	148.30	149.00	DD	0.7	0.24	Mafic
TGRCD0033	149.00	150.00	DD	1.0	0.14	Mafic

Table C – Continued

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Drill Type	Intercept (m)	Li ₂ O%	Lithology
TGRCD0028	292.45	293.40	DD	0.9	0.01	Felsic
TGRCD0028	334.45	335.09	DD	0.6	0.01	Sediment
TGRCD0037	95.70	96.70	DD	1.0	0.04	Mafic
TGRCD0037	96.70	97.70	DD	1.0	0.13	Mafic
TGRCD0037	97.70	98.30	DD	0.6	1.22	Pegmatite
TGRCD0037	98.30	99.25	DD	1.0	3.01	Pegmatite
TGRCD0037	99.25	99.55	DD	0.3	0.04	Felsic
TGRCD0037	99.55	99.95	DD	0.4	0.22	Felsic
TGRCD0037	99.95	101.00	DD	1.1	0.05	Mafic
TGRCD0037	101.00	102.00	DD	1.0	0.10	Mafic
TGRCD0037	116.20	117.30	DD	1.1	0.04	Mafic
TGRCD0037	117.30	118.00	DD	0.7	0.13	Mafic
TGRCD0037	118.00	118.85	DD	0.8	0.12	Mafic
TGRCD0037	118.85	119.40	DD	0.6	0.44	Peg/Mafic
TGRCD0037	119.40	120.00	DD	0.6	1.75	Pegmatite
TGRCD0037	120.00	121.00	DD	1.0	1.59	Pegmatite
TGRCD0037	121.00	122.00	DD	1.0	1.52	Pegmatite
TGRCD0037	122.00	123.00	DD	1.0	1.36	Pegmatite
TGRCD0037	123.00	124.00	DD	1.0	1.57	Pegmatite
TGRCD0037	124.00	125.00	DD	1.0	1.80	Pegmatite
TGRCD0037	125.00	126.00	DD	1.0	0.95	Pegmatite
TGRCD0037	126.00	127.00	DD	1.0	0.58	Pegmatite
TGRCD0037	127.00	127.80	DD	0.8	0.06	Peg/Mafic
TGRCD0037	127.80	128.55	DD	0.8	0.07	Mafic/Peg
TGRCD0037	128.55	129.00	DD	0.4	0.06	Mafic
TGRCD0037	129.00	129.80	DD	0.8	0.04	Mafic
TGRCD0037	129.80	130.50	DD	0.7	0.01	Quartz
TGRCD0037	130.50	131.20	DD	0.7	0.05	Mafic
TGRCD0037	131.20	132.00	DD	0.8	0.03	Mafic

Table C – Continued

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Drill Type	Intercept (m)	Li ₂ O%	Lithology
TGRCD0043	125.00	126.00	DD	1.0	0.15	Mafic
TGRCD0043	126.00	127.00	DD	1.0	0.17	Mafic
TGRCD0043	127.00	127.40	DD	0.4	0.20	Peg/Mafic
TGRCD0043	127.40	128.00	DD	0.6	1.44	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	128.00	129.00	DD	1.0	1.82	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	129.00	130.00	DD	1.0	1.21	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	130.00	131.00	DD	1.0	1.92	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	131.00	132.00	DD	1.0	1.53	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	132.00	133.00	DD	1.0	1.34	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	133.00	134.00	DD	1.0	1.56	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	134.00	135.00	DD	1.0	0.80	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	135.00	135.80	DD	0.8	0.97	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	135.80	136.20	DD	0.4	0.11	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	136.20	136.50	DD	0.3	0.53	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	136.50	137.20	DD	0.7	1.64	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	137.20	138.00	DD	0.8	1.50	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	138.00	139.00	DD	1.0	1.34	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	139.00	140.00	DD	1.0	2.07	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	140.00	141.00	DD	1.0	1.47	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	141.00	142.00	DD	1.0	1.54	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	142.00	143.00	DD	1.0	1.92	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	143.00	144.00	DD	1.0	1.52	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	144.00	145.00	DD	1.0	2.10	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	145.00	146.00	DD	1.0	1.58	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	146.00	147.00	DD	1.0	2.26	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	147.00	148.00	DD	1.0	2.24	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	148.00	148.80	DD	0.8	1.20	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	148.80	149.50	DD	0.7	1.44	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	149.50	150.50	DD	1.0	1.02	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	150.50	150.90	DD	0.4	0.91	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	150.90	151.40	DD	0.5	0.10	Mafic
TGRCD0043	151.40	152.00	DD	0.6	0.11	Mafic
TGRCD0043	152.00	152.90	DD	0.9	0.08	Mafic
TGRCD0043	152.90	153.40	DD	0.5	0.03	Mafic
TGRCD0043	153.40	154.00	DD	0.6	0.14	Mafic
TGRCD0043	172.00	172.95	DD	0.9	0.12	Mafic
TGRCD0043	172.95	173.50	DD	0.6	0.66	Pegmatite
TGRCD0043	173.50	174.50	DD	1.0	0.12	Mafic
TGRCD0043	187.20	188.20	DD	1.0	0.03	Mafic
TGRCD0043	188.20	188.50	DD	0.3	0.06	Felsic
TGRCD0043	188.50	189.50	DD	1.0	0.03	Mafic

Table C – Continued

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Drill Type	Intercept (m)	Li ₂ O%	Lithology
TGRCD0032	86.00	87.20	DD	1.2	0.11	Mafic/Peg
TGRCD0032	87.20	88.00	DD	0.8	1.02	Pegmatite
TGRCD0032	88.00	89.00	DD	1.0	2.20	Pegmatite
TGRCD0032	89.00	90.00	DD	1.0	1.31	Pegmatite
TGRCD0032	90.00	91.00	DD	1.0	1.95	Pegmatite
TGRCD0032	91.00	92.00	DD	1.0	1.85	Pegmatite
TGRCD0032	92.00	93.00	DD	1.0	1.47	Pegmatite
TGRCD0032	93.00	94.00	DD	1.0	1.46	Pegmatite
TGRCD0032	94.00	95.00	DD	1.0	1.14	Pegmatite
TGRCD0032	95.00	96.00	DD	1.0	1.71	Pegmatite
TGRCD0032	96.00	97.00	DD	1.0	1.96	Pegmatite
TGRCD0032	97.00	97.70	DD	0.7	1.31	Pegmatite
TGRCD0032	97.70	99.00	DD	1.3	0.11	Peg/Mafic
TGRC0030	0.00	156.00	RC	Assays	Pending	
TGRC0031	0.00	198.00	RC	Assays	Pending	
TGRC0034	0.00	150.00	RC	Assays	Pending	
TGRC0035	0.00	180.00	RC	Assays	Pending	
TGRC0036	0.00	186.00	RC	Assays	Pending	
TGRC0038	0.00	186.00	RC	Assays	Pending	
TGRC0039	0.00	250.00	RC	Assays	Pending	
TGRC0040	0.00	198.00	RC	Assays	Pending	
TGRC0041	0.00	180.00	RC	Assays	Pending	
TGRC0042	0.00	204.00	RC	Assays	Pending	
TGRC0044	0.00	180.00	RC	Assays	Pending	
TGRC0045	0.00	240.00	RC	Assays	Pending	
TGRC0046	0.00	156.00	RC	Assays	Pending	
TGRC0047	0.00	180.00	RC	Assays	Pending	

About TG Metals

TG Metals is an ASX listed company focused on exploring for lithium, nickel and gold at its wholly owned Lake Johnston Project in the stable jurisdiction of Western Australia. The Lake Johnston Project, Figure 3, hosts the Burmeister high grade lithium discovery and several surrounding lithium prospects.

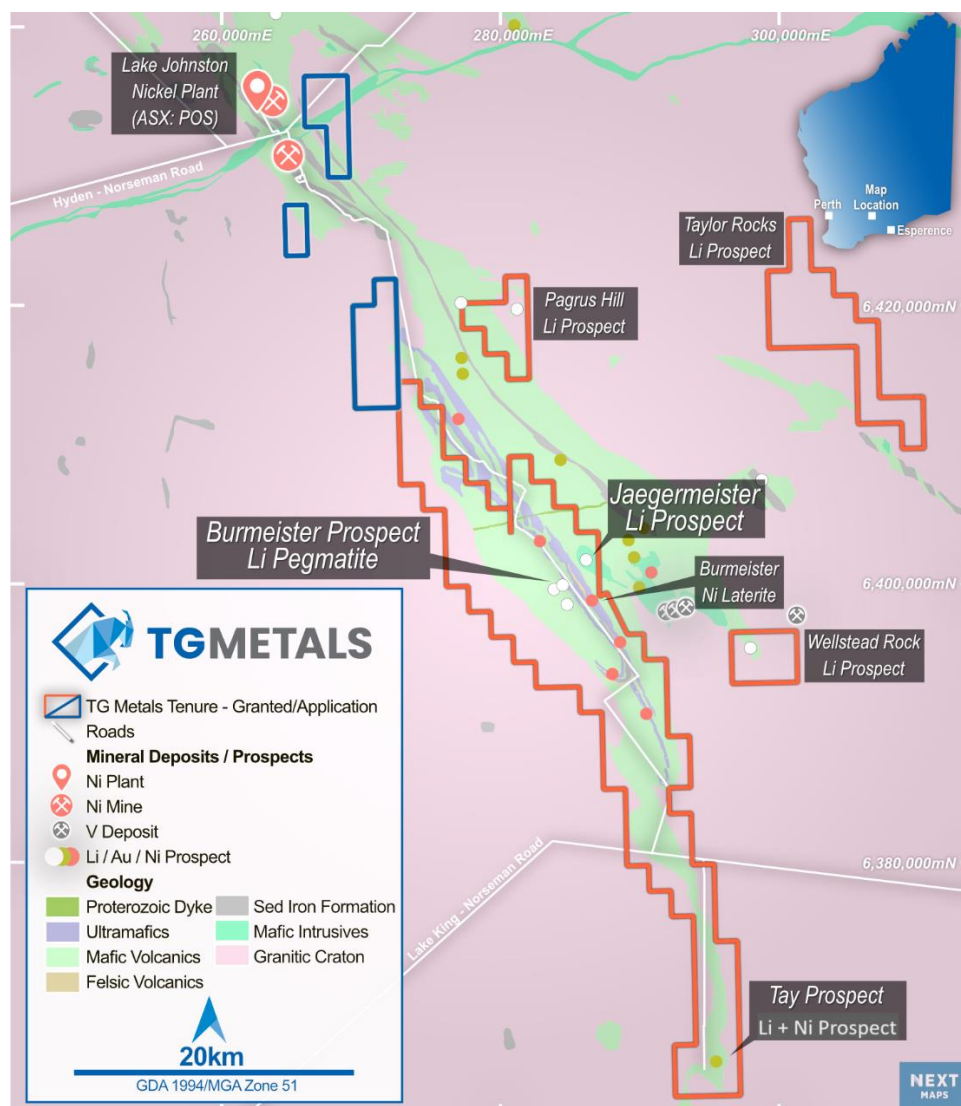


Figure 3 – Lake Johnston Project Location. Simplified Geology with prospect locations Datum: AMG Zone 51 (GDA94).

Authorised for release by TG Metals Board of Directors.

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Competent Person Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, exploration strategy, exploration targets, geology, drilling and mineralisation is based on information compiled by Mr David Selfe who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. 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
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <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</i> 	<p>Diamond Drill (DD) Core (HQ 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.</p> <p>DD core samples were sent to Jinning Laboratories for Peroxide Fusion (Ni-crucibles) ICP-OES/MS 21 Element Scan.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Jinning Laboratories included and reported their own lithium standards, blanks and pulp replicates at rates compliant to industry standards.</p> <p>Certified Laboratory Assays – Jinning Laboratories Pty Ltd.</p> <p>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 Windy Hill Camp to be logged and cut. DD core was cut in half, 30</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>degrees from the orientation line 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>Core samples for assay were obtained from a diamond drill rig owned and operated by Raglan Drilling Pty Ltd.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>All DD holes were Reverse Circulation (RC) pre-collared to a depth determined by the supervising geologist based on pegmatite intercepts.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>Refer to Appendix 1 Table B for hole azimuth and dip. TGRCD0032 and TGRCD0033 were orientated toward 230 and 140 degrees respectively, to further understand the structural controls on emplacement of the mineralised pegmatite. All holes were orientated to ensure intercepts were as close as to 'true width'. This is evident in Figure 2 (section in the body of text)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Recovery of DD core was 98%, only minor loss when geological fractures were encountered in the mafic host rock. The recovery of core in the pegmatite was 100%.</p> <p>DD core recoveries within the pegmatite were 100%. All holes were RC pre-collared from surface and diamond tails commenced in fresh competent rock. Raglan drillers are competent, understand the importance of sample recovery and will ensure to deliver 100% complete core.</p> <p>No grade bias or poor sample recovery was observed with DD core samples.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>TG Metals Limited geological logging system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>were made in reference to the orientation line.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <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> 	<p>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 supervising geologist.</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>Sample size was considered appropriate for the lithology.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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, 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> 	<p>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.</p> <p>North seeking downhole Gyro was used to obtain hole drift orientation. The tool was calibrated as per operating procedure. Downhole data was recorded every 5m and provided to TG Metals Limited in digital format to be uploaded into the Micromine database by the supervising geologist.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> 	<p>Significant assay intersections were determined by the presence logged spodumene in core and >1.0% Li ppm assay results.</p> <p>TRGC0035 was twinned with TGRCD0043. Assay results are pending for TGRCD0035.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>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.</p> <p>All reported assay data were imported into the TG Metals Limited micromine database. Only a minor adjustment was made to reported lithium. Jinning Laboratories measure and report lithium as Li ppm and TG Metals Limited have converted to report as the oxide Li₂O%.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>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.</p> <p>The field datum used was MGA_GDA94, Zone 51. All maps in this report are referenced to GDA94 when merged with Geophysics data.</p> <p>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.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>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 a significant amount of diamond core for structural and metallurgical testwork.</p> <p>The current spacing is not sufficient for a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE), but will allow expansion into a minimum 100m x 50m pattern which will be considered sufficient for a MRE.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	No samples were composited.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>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.</p> <p>Drilling was angled to intercept mineralised pegmatites on an expected shallow dip and as close to true width. No sampling bias was assumed.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	Labelled diamond core trays were transported to Windy Hill Camp core yard for logging and to be cut in the core shed. 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 and a bulka bag to be dispatched to Jinning Laboratories in Perth by a TG Metals Limited staff member.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	Standards and blanks were cross checked against expected values to look for variances of greater than 2 standard deviations.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>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.</p> <p>The area is also within PNR 84, a proposed nature reserve since 1982.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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.
Drillhole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>None used. All assays reported as received.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>None used.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship Between Widths and Intercept Widths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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.
Balanced Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	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

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>discharge with the airbooster.</p> <p>Map of the processed data is provided in the body text.</p>