ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RELEASED 19 DECEMBER 2024

TGMETALS

Metallurgical Testwork Results of Burmeister Composite Samples Achieves Excellent Results

Highlights

- **Initial flotation testwork on fines component of Burmeister samples delivers excellent results**
- **When combined with HLS testwork, overall lithium recovery achieves 75.5% to 80.2% to produce quality spodumene concentrates low in impurities**
- **Combined concentrate grades range from 5.28% to 5.74% Li_2O, complimenting previous HLS/DMS only concentrate grades of up to 6.31% Li_2O**
- **Hybrid flowsheet considered a preferred low cost processing option for Burmeister, not confined to a whole of ore flotation path**
- **Flexibility to produce a separate coarse, fine or blended concentrate based on market premiums or discounts**
- **Results are a positive start to underpin future engineering studies and confirmatory testwork**

TG Metals Limited (**TG Metals** or the **Company**) (ASX:TG6) is pleased to provide final results from metallurgical testwork on the Burmeister deposit, within the Lake Johnston Lithium Project in Western Australia.

TG Metals CEO, Mr. David Selfe stated;

"The sighter metallurgical testwork on the Burmeister pegmatites has demonstrated a hybrid flowsheet for Burmeister deposit is a preferred hard rock lithium processing alternative rather than be restricted to a whole of ore flotation only flowsheet. This supports the project aim to target the lowest capital intensity and competitive operating costs as the Company considers progressing scoping engineering studies and supporting metallurgical testwork.

The Burmeister spodumene mineralisation has performed well to metallurgical sighter testwork, producing coarse and fine quality concentrates low in impurities, underpinning future optimisation and flowsheet development. These are extremely good results and supports the pathway to establishing the Lake Johnston Project as a large, low-cost, open-cut lithium mining operation.

Following the positive response to preliminary testwork, the Company is in a strong position to take advantage of an improving lithium market with confidence the Burmeister deposit could provide a future source of quality spodumene concentrates."

Lithium Testwork Overview

As detailed in the Company's previous announcement 16 October 2024, Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd (IMO) based in Western Australia was engaged, to assist in the development and support of sighter metallurgical testwork on core samples recovered from the Company's Burmeister deposit. Testwork was completed at Metallurgy Pty Ltd, an commercial laboratory located in Perth WA. Once again, the results and testwork program were overseen by independent consultant Michael Rodriguez, who has over 35 years of practical and technical experience in the mining, minerals processing, hydrometallurgical and pyrometallurgical industries.

The research and development testwork program built upon the initial Heavy Liquid Separation (**HLS**) and ore sorting test work reported on 16 October 2024 with the aim of optimizing the preliminary HLS testwork results including the application of flotation technology for the improved recovery of lithium from the fines fraction generated in the production of coarse spodumene concentrate (100% passing 3.35mm). Magnetic separation technology was applied to remove iron from the concentrates, improving the lithium grade and reducing the level of iron allowing the production of a quality concentrate low in impurities. The use of magnetic separation technology including testing variable magnetic intensity to assess the potential for improved lithium concentrate grade and quality.

The sighter testwork demonstrated that coarse and fine quality spodumene concentrate products can be produced via the application of a combination of ore sorting, HLS/DMS technology complimented with the use of magnetic separation and flotation technology.

As per all of the previous testwork, this testwork completed used the three composite samples prepared from diamond drill core which included the addition of the forecast mine dilution, see Table 6 for composite sample details.

Overall Cumulative Results

Cumulative process results have been calculated for each composite, indicating the overall tailings and concentrates generated from the process. Summary tables for composites 1 to 3 are provided in Table 1 to Table 3. Overall results indicate:

Composite 1:

- Overall combined concentrate lithia grade of 5.28%, recovering 80.2% of the overall lithia and 17.5% of the mass.
- Overall tailings contained 19.8% of the lithia and 82.5% of the mass.

Composite 2:

- Overall combined concentrate lithia grade of 5.74%, recovering 78.6% of the overall lithia and 16.4% of the mass.
- Overall tailings contained 21.4% of the lithia and 83.6% of the mass.

Composite 3:

- Overall combined concentrate lithia grade of 5.55%, recovering 75.5% of the overall lithia and 14.2% of the mass.
- Overall tailings contained 24.5% of the lithia and 85.8% of the mass.

Tables 1 to 3 – Summary cumulative results for 3 composite samples

Table 1 – Composite 1

Process Stage	Product Type	Composite 1		
		Mass	Lithia	Lithia
		Rec %	Grade%	Rec %
Ore Sorter	Tailings	23.6%	0.18	3.8%
HLS	Tailings	34.7%	0.21	6.4%
Dry Magnetic Separation (Coarse)	Coarse Concentrate	8.5%	5.85	43.8%
	Tailings	2.2%	2.78	5.3%
Deslime	Tailings	0.6%	0.71	0.4%
Magnetic Separation (Fines)	Tailings	1.4%	0.60	0.8%
Flotation	Fine Concentrate	9.0%	4.73	36.4%
	Tailings	19.9%	0.19	3.2%
Overall Process	**Overall Concentrate**	**17.5%**	**5.28**	**80.2%**
	Overall Tailings	82.5%	0.27	19.8%

Table 2 – Composite 2

Process Stage	Product Type	Composite 2		
		Mass	Lithia	Lithia
		Rec %	Grade%	Rec %
Ore Sorter	Tailings	14.1%	0.35	3.8%
HLS	Tailings	40.4%	0.20	7.0%
Dry Magnetic Separation (Coarse)	Coarse Concentrate	8.0%	6.31	42.0%
	Tailings	1.2%	2.51	2.5%
Deslime	Tailings	0.6%	0.91	0.4%
Magnetic Separation (Fines)	Tailings	1.0%	1.00	0.8%
Flotation	Fine Concentrate	8.4%	5.21	36.6%
	Tailings	26.3%	0.31	6.9%
Overall Process	**Overall Concentrate**	**16.4%**	**5.74**	**78.6%**
	Overall Tailings	83.6%	0.31	21.4%

Table 3 – Composite 3

Process Stage	Product Type	Composite 3		
		Mass Rec %	Lithia Grade%	Lithia Rec %
Ore Sorter	Tailings	24.4%	0.23	5.2%
HLS	Tailings	31.7%	0.20	6.2%
Dry Magnetic Separation (Coarse)	Coarse Concentrate	5.6%	5.34	29.5%
	Tailings	1.4%	1.21	1.7%
Deslime	Tailings	0.5%	0.84	0.4%
Magnetic Separation (Fines)	Tailings	1.9%	0.86	1.6%
Flotation	Fine Concentrate	8.6%	5.68	46.1%
	Tailings	25.9%	0.39	9.4%
Overall Process	**Overall Concentrate**	**14.2%**	**5.55**	**75.5%**
	Overall Tailings	85.8%	0.30	24.5%

Deslime Magnetic Separation and Flotation Technology

HLS and dry Magnetic separation testwork results were reported previously (see ASX announcement dated 16 October 2024 for details).

Prior to the flotation testwork progressing, the 3 composite fines samples were pretreated by desliming and subsequent magnetic separation at 6900 gauss. Pretreatment improves the flotation performance and removes iron prior to flotation. As with all the other pretreatment processes performed (such as ore sorting) this resulted in a modest lithium upgrade and reduced impurity load in the feed stream reporting to the Flotation circuit. Figure 1 below shows the desliming cyclone used in the testwork. Figure 2 shows the magnetic separation unit. Table 4 below shows the deslime and magnetic separation results.

Figure 1 - Mozley desliming cyclone

Table 4 – Deslime & Mag Sep Results Summary

Stream / Description	Composite 1			Composite 2			Composite 3		
	Mass Rec %	Lithia Grade%	Lithia Rec %	Mass Rec %	Lithia Grade%	Lithia Rec %	Mass Rec %	Lithia Grade%	Lithia Rec %
Deslime O/F (Tailings)	2.0%	0.71	1.0%	1.5%	0.91	0.9%	1.4%	0.84	0.7%
6900G Mags (Tailings)	4.7%	0.60	1.8%	2.8%	1.00	1.9%	5.3%	0.86	2.7%
6900G N-Mags (Stream to Flotation)	93.3%	1.57	97.2%	95.6%	1.52	97.2%	93.4%	1.73	96.6%
Calculated Head	100.0%	1.50	100.0%	100.0%	1.50	100.0%	100.0%	1.67	100.0%

* Results based on the bulk deslime and magnetic separation tests.

Figure 2 - Magnetic separation unit

Flotation technology was applied to the composite samples recovered from the desliming and magnetic separation testwork. A standard flotation cell (as shown in Figure 3 below) was used and various depressants, frothers and collector reagents were optimised. The best results were obtained using a combination of soda ash as a gangue depressant and Flotinor 18099 collector. Whilst recoveries were satisfactory for all samples, composite 1 achieved a higher mass recovery with an associated lower lithium concentrate grade of 4.73% Li_2O at 92% recovery.

Figure 3 - Metso flotation unit used to recover lithium to a spodumene concentrate

Composite samples 2 and 3 achieved concentrate grades and high recoveries of 5.21% Li_2O at 84.2% recovery and 5.68% Li_2O at 83.0% recovery respectively. Table 5 below shows the Flotation results for the 3 Composite samples.

Table 5 – Flotation Results Summary

Stream / Description	Composite 1			Composite 2			Composite 3		
	Mass	Lithia	Lithia	Mass	Lithia	Lithia	Mass	Lithia	Lithia
	Rec %	Grade%	Rec %	Rec %	Grade%	Rec %	Rec %	Grade%	Rec %
Cleaner Concentrate (Final Fine Con)	31.1%	**4.73**	**92.0%**	24.2%	**5.21**	**84.2%**	25.0%	**5.68**	**83.0%**
Rougher + Cleaner Tails (Tailings)	68.9%	0.19	8.0%	75.8%	0.31	15.8%	75.0%	0.39	17.0%
Calculated Head	100.0%	1.60	100.0%	100.0%	1.50	100.0%	100.0%	1.71	100.0%

*Table 5 lithium recovery is calculated based on flotation feed

Variability in sighter testwork results is expected as testwork is exploratory in design based on an initial hypothesis that is challenged through a structured research and development testwork program. Testwork variability reduces as ore variability is better understood and process flowsheet development progresses.

Importantly, following the recent flotation technology testwork TG Metals preliminary proposed process flowsheet tabled below in Figure 4 remains a low capital intensity hard rock spodumene lithium flowsheet, demonstrated high lithium recoveries and produced quality coarse and fine concentrates with low deleterious elements.

The composite mineralised ore samples applied in the testwork were prepared from drill core samples obtained from the drilling program completed on the Burmeister deposit. Figure 5 shows the location plan of the composite core samples used in the testwork program, Table 7 details the collar coordinates of the drillholes. The core samples were divided into 3 composites as per Table 6. Importantly the chosen core intervals were expanded to include waste Basalt to simulate dilution in mined ore feed.

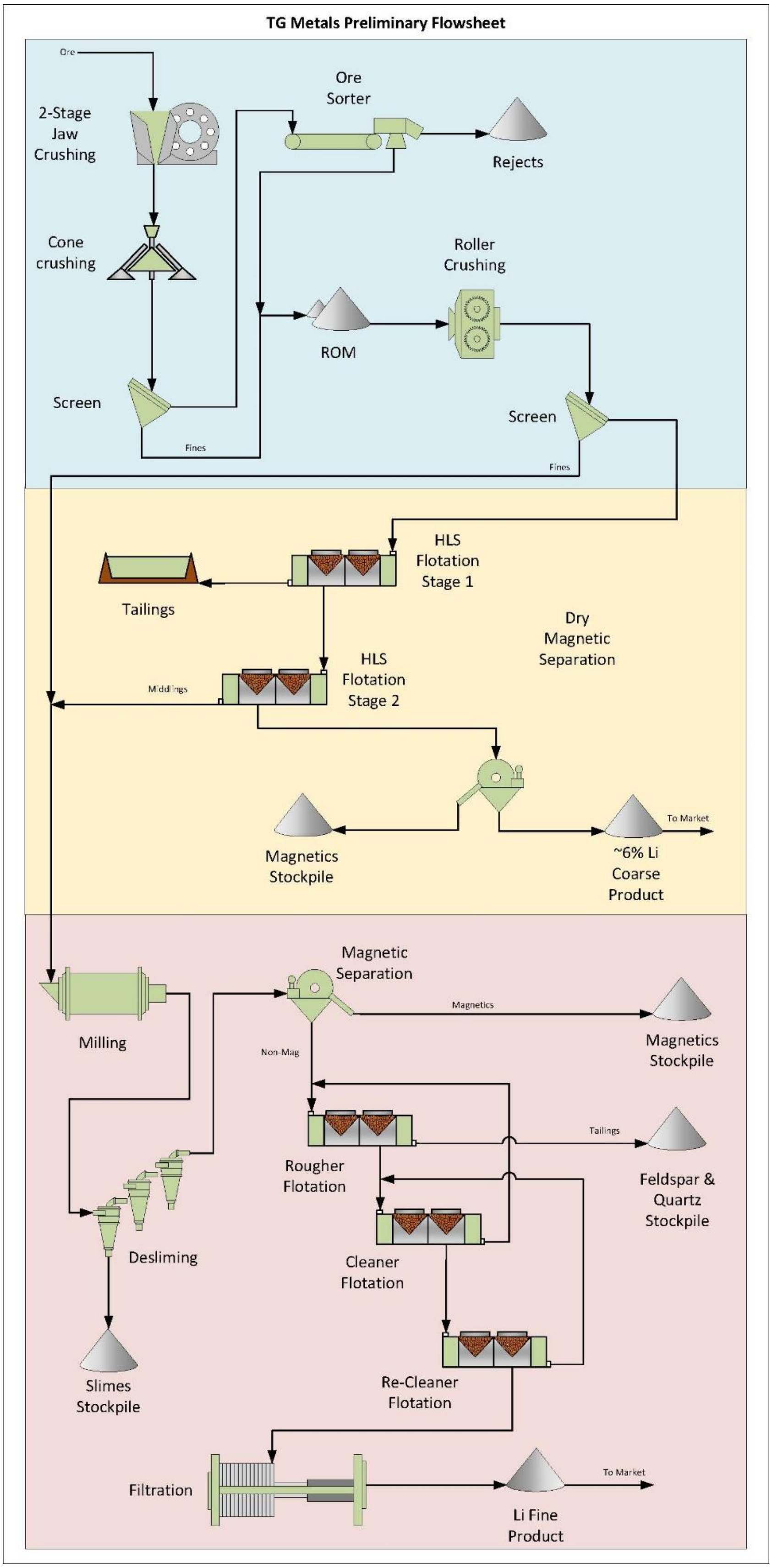

Figure 4 – Simplified testwork flowsheet

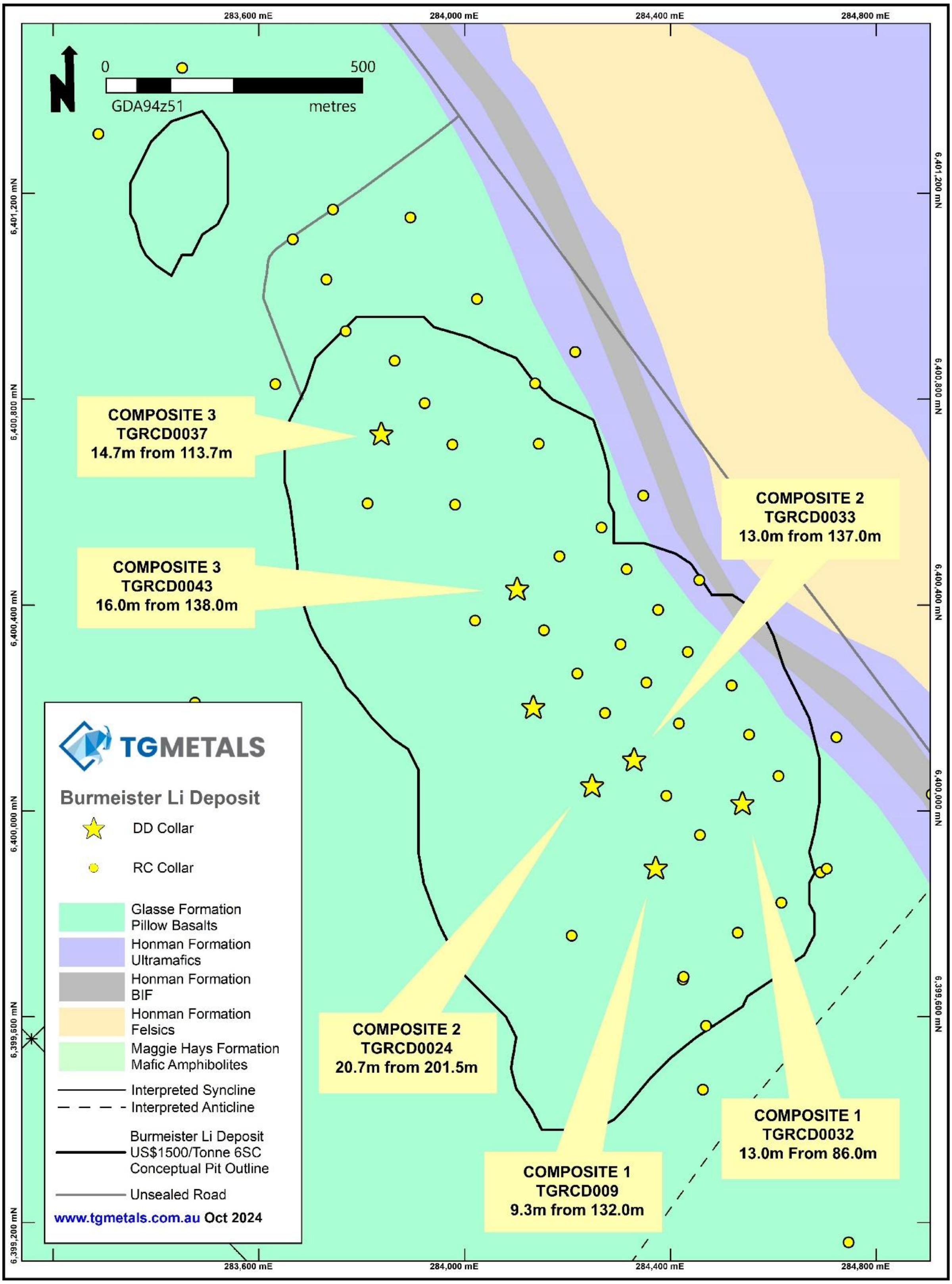

Figure 5 – Burmeister lithium pegmatite drilling showing DD holes used in the metallurgical testwork. Datum: AMG Zone 51 (GDA94).

Table 6 – Composites of Pegmatite and Basalt (dilution) taken from HQ diamond drill core

Comp	Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Receipt Mass	Total Mass	Total Int	Total Li_2O	Total Fe
		m	m	m	kg	kg	m	ppm	%
1	TGRCD0009	132	141.3	9.3	37	126	22.3	11,046	2.5
	TGRCD0032	86	99	13	89				
2	TGRCD0024	201.5	222.2	20.7	139	228	33.7	13,103	1.8
	TGRCD0033	137	150	13	89				
3	TGRCD0037	117.3	132	14.7	114	223	30.7	10,678	2.2
	TGRCD0043	138	154	16	109				

Table 7 – Collar Surveys of Metallurgical Sample Drillholes

Hole ID	Easting (GDA94z51)	Northing (GDA94z51)	RL (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (deg)	RC precollar (m depth)	EOH (m)	Sample Internal			
								From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Drill Type
TGRCD0009	284371	6399892	380	221.0	-60.0	132	156.30	132	141.3	9.3	HQ
TGRCD0024	284247	6400052	378	49.0	-60.6	120	300.50	201.5	222.2	13	HQ
TGRCD0032	284540	6400017	371	229.6	-60.9	50	108.00	86	99	20.7	HQ
TGRCD0033	284329	6400102	376	139.6	-60.5	81	192.40	137	150	13	HQ
TGRCD0037	283838	6400735	379	54.8	-60.5	80	201.50	117.3	132	14.7	HQ
TGRCD0043	284102	6400434	367	45.9	-59.8	78	201.45	138	154	16	HQ

Next Steps

Results for the semi-continuous dense media separation (DMS), testwork will be reported when all the results are available now expected to be early next year.

Further flora and fauna surveys were unable to be completed in November and will be rescheduled for 2025.

Reconnaissance field works are continuing on regional tenements as weather conditions allow with the aim of assessing all of the Lake Johnston tenure for further lithium pegmatites. Field crews are engaged on site on an ad-hoc basis.

Further drilling at Lake Johnston remains on hold and will be subject to review based on market conditions.

TGMETALS

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 6, hosts the Burmeister high grade lithium deposit, Jaegermeister lithium pegmatites and several surrounding lithium prospects. Burmeister is in proximity to four lithium processing plants and undeveloped deposits.

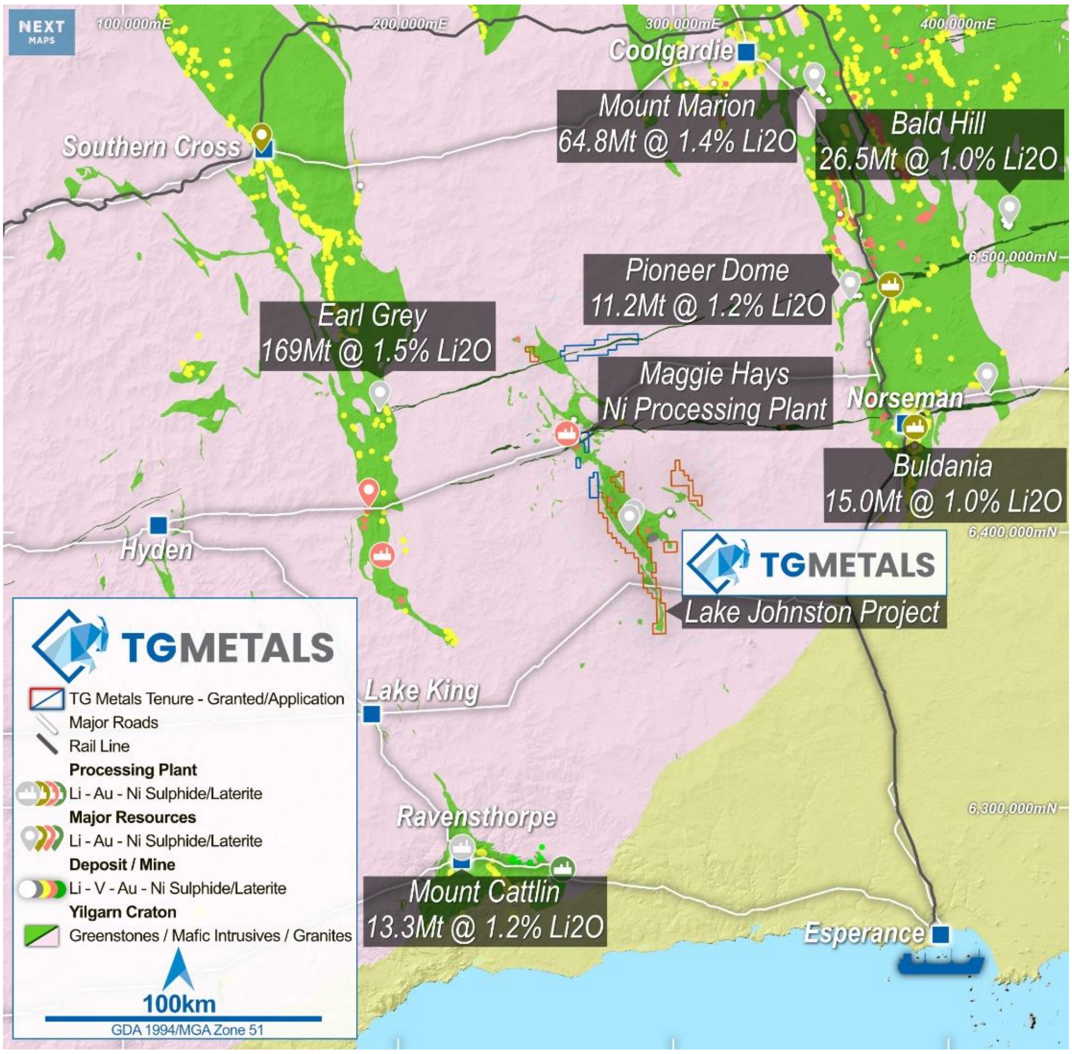

Figure 6 – Lake Johnston Project Location. Simplified Geology with regional lithium deposit locations Datum: AMG Zone 51 (GDA94).

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 report of matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this announcement that relates to metallurgical results, is based on information compiled by Mr David Selfe and has been reviewed by Mr Michael Rodriguez who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Rodriguez 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 Metallurgical Results. Mr Rodriguez has consented to the inclusion in this report 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.*	• Diamond Drill (DD) Core (HQ diameter) was undertaken for exploration, metallurgical and ore sorting testwork. **Drill Core Exploration Sampling and Assay** • DD core was sampled for assay and intervals were pre-determined by the supervising geologist based on lithology/mineralogy of the pegmatite. The core was cut into halves for TGRCD0009 and TGRCD0024 (242-250m). The remainder of the holes and intervals listed in Table 2 were cut with only quarter core submitted to the Jinning Laboratories for assay. The procedure was amended to quarter core once scope for metallurgical testwork was addressed. All samples were dispatched to Jinning Laboratories in Perth for analysis. • Samples were sorted, crushed to -10mm, dried, and pulverized to less than 75 microns. All samples were analysed by Sodium Peroxide Fusion and ICP-OES analytical process. This process involves fusion of sample with sodium peroxide in a nickel crucible at ~650 degrees. It is then dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid and the solution generated is analysed. This process provides complete dissolution of minerals including silicates. It should be noted that volatiles can be lost at high fusion temperatures. • All assays for determination of mineralisation were analysed at Jinning Laboratories Pty Ltd. **Metallurgical Sighter Testwork Sampling** • All remaining DD core assayed including contact lithology were dispatched to Metallurgy Pty Ltd in Welshpool for sighter testwork. All testwork was managed by Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd (IMO). • Table 6 in the body text defines the 3 composite bulk samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		generated from the HQ diameter diamond core across the Burmeister deposit.
		• The bulk sample composites were domained by location as shown in Figure 5 in the body text.
		• Each composite sample was stage crushed using a Jaw crusher to achieve a homogenous sample 100% passing 40mm.
		• Each composite was dry screened and the following products were bagged and labelled for planned testwork: -10mm, +10mm to 25mm and +25mm to 40mm.
		
		• TG6 – ASX release dated 16 October 2024 details the sampling methodology for sighter testwork processes:
		    ○ Steinert Australia Ore Sorting;
		    ○ Heavy Liquid Separation (HLS);
		    ○ Magnetic Separation; and
		    ○ Dense Media Separation (DMS).
		• DMS assay results and the Flotation testwork were not reported in TG6 ASX release dated 16 October 2024 and are covered in body text of the attached released.
		
		<u>Flotation Testwork</u>
		• Prior to the flotation process, the 3 composite samples were pretreated by desliming and magnetic separation at 6900 gauss to produce a blended sample-middlings non-magnetic product. The pre-treatment improves flotation performance and removes magnetic iron. A total of 5 tests were conducted on each sample composite completed in two rounds:
		    ○ Round 1: A total of four tests were conducted on each sample, assessing the impact of varied reagent types and dosages.
		    ○ Round 2: A single test was undertaken on each sample, assessing the impact of a new reagent type.
		• The flotation tests involved a rougher stage followed by two stages

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>of cleaning, targeting maximum lithia upgrades whilst minimising lithia losses. The five tests assessed the use of the following collector reagents:
○ Flotinor FS-2, supplied by Clariant (FS2);
○ CustoFloat 4186, supplied by Arkema (4186); and
○ Flotinor 18099, supplied by Clariant (F18099).

• All samples for assay and results addressed in the body text were dispatched from Metallurgy Pty Ltd laboratory to Intertek Genalysis Perth. All samples underwent assay via sodium peroxide fusion (Nickel crucibles) and Hydrochloric acid to dissolve the melt. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry and Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>• 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).</td><td>• Diamond core samples used were HQ in diameter and obtained from a diamond drill rig owned and operated by Raglan Drilling Pty Ltd.
• 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.
• All DD holes were Reverse Circulation (RC) pre-collared to a depth determined by the supervising geologist.
• Drill hole orientation for the DD holes reported:
<table>
<tr><th>Composite</th><th>Hole ID</th><th>Azimuth</th><th>Dip</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">1</td><td>TGRCD0009</td><td>222</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td>TGRCD0032</td><td>230</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">2</td><td>TGRCD0024</td><td>49</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td>TGRCD0033</td><td>140</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">3</td><td>TGRCD0037</td><td>55</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td>TGRCD0043</td><td>45</td><td>60</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• DD core recovered was visually checked by the driller to ensure core was obtained for each recorded interval drilled. Any loss or fractured core was noted by block markers and addressed with the supervising geologist. The estimated value (recovery) was recorded in the geological log sheet. • Recovery of DD core was 99%, only minor loss when geological fractures were encountered in the mafic host rock. The recovery of core in the pegmatite was 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 ensure to deliver 100% complete core. • No grade bias or poor sample recovery was observed with DD core samples.
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.*	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. • 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 significant core intervals were measured from the depth markers using a tape measure and recorded in the geological log sheet. • All core has been photographed for future reference. • Quarter or half for core was submitted for assay. The remaining ¾ and ½ core was submitted for metallurgical testwork. No reference diamond core of the interval was retained.
Sub-sampling techniques	• *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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	• *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.*	as instructed by the supervising geologist. • The samples for assay were sent to Jinning Laboratories for sample preparation and analysis. • TG Metals Limited QA/QC procedure included inserting sample blanks (bought sand), and lithium standards (Geostats Pty Ltd). Laboratory sample replicates and standards were reported and have been included in TG Metals Limited QA/QC reporting. • No sample duplicates were taken as all remaining core was required for bulk metallurgical sampling. • Sample size was considered appropriate for lithology.
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.*	**Drill Core Exploration Assay** • Jinning Laboratories is a Certified Analytical Laboratory and Sodium Peroxide Fusion and ICP-OES is an industry accepted analytical process recommended for lithium mineralisation. • 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 to and used for internal QA/QC reporting. **Metallurgical Test work** • Metallurgy Pty Ltd followed relevant operating procedures and methodology for all planned testwork. Experienced technicians were briefed prior to conducting the testwork and supervised by an IMO Engineer, Independent Metallurgist and TG Metals staff member. **Metallurgical Sample Assay** • Metallurgy Pty Ltd dispatched labelled and bagged samples for assay to Intertek Genalysis Perth for sodium peroxide fusion (Nickel crucibles) and Hydrochloric acid to dissolve the melt. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry and Optical (Atomic)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Emission Spectrometry.
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.*	• Significant assay intersections were determined by the presence logged spodumene in core and >1.0% Li ppm assay results. • Twin holes have been drilled at Burmeister in both RC and DD to allow correlation of the assay results between drilling styles and provide more confidence for resource modelling. • 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. • TG Metals has not adjusted any reported assay data other than to convert Li ppm to Li$_2$0%.
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.*	• The location of each hole was recorded at the collar with a Garmin Montana 750i Handheld GPS. Accuracy is +/- 3m. This was followed by DGPS pickup of each collar by a contract surveyor. • Downhole Gyro measurements were recorded at 5m intervals by Ragland Drilling and provided to supervising geologist via email and or data transfer. • The field datum used was MGA_GDA94, Zone 51. All maps in this report are referenced to GDA94.
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.*	• The Burmeister Deposit drill spacing was a nominal 50m across strike and between 100m -200m along strike. • 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. • No samples were composited except for metallurgical testwork.
Orientation of data in	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering*	• The pattern was rotated to ensure the long axis (200m) was along strike, while the short axis (100-50m) was across strike of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
relation to geological structure	*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.*	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	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Drill Core Exploration Sample** • 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 to be dispatched to Jinning Laboratories in Perth by a TG Metals Limited staff member. **Metallurgical Testwork Sample** • Metallurgy Pty Ltd laboratory labelled samples as soon as they were collected, following their sampling protocol and operating procedures. TG Metals Limited representative and Independent Contractor were present during all testwork process (Ore sorting, Heavy Liquid Separation (HLS) and Magnetic Separation) and witnessed sound sample handling and labelling.
Audits or reviews	• *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. • No audits have been undertaken to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement	• *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.*	• The reported area is located on exploration tenement E63/1997. • It is 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, and TG Metals Limited tenements are in good standing.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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	• *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.*	• Refer to tables and figures in the body text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data Aggregation Methods	• *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* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• None used. All assays reported as received. • Not relevant, exploration results are not being reported.
Relationship Between Widths and Intercept Widths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• Not relevant, exploration results are not being reported.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Not relevant, exploration results are not being reported.
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.*	• Not relevant, exploration results are not being reported.
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*	• Metallurgical data compiled and presented in the body text is based on the testwork completed by Metallurgy, Steinert Australia and Bureau Veritas. The project/testwork was supervised by independent contractor Michael Rodriguez. TG Metals Limited representatives were also present as observers while the testwork was completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further Work	• *The Nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Targeted Flora and Fauna surveys to be conducted over the Burmeister deposit to prepare for resource development • Drilling to recommence once ground conditions and weather are favourable for an uninterrupted program. Refer to the body text 'Next Steps' for more detail. .