



Gold Drilling Results from Van Uden Continue to Impress

Highlights

- Drill assays returned from the central and southern areas at Van Uden
- High tenor results include:
 - 8m @ 2.74 g/t Au, including 6m @ 3.96 g/t Au
 - 5m @ 1.57 g/t Au, including 3m @ 1.82 g/t Au
- Adding gold ounces to the current MRE continues to be the focus
- Drilling to test depth extensions is ongoing and progressing well
- Approvals granted to drill first areas outside and along strike of the existing mineral resource

TG Metals Limited (**TG Metals** or the **Company**) (ASX:TG6) is pleased to provide the results from the ongoing drilling at the Van Uden Gold Project (**Van Uden** or the **Project**).

These results are from the shallow reverse circulation (RC) drillholes in the central and southern areas of the Van Uden gold deposit (**Figure 1**), targeting resource expansion and geological understanding between previous drill lines and down dip. Many holes intersected multiple gold zones in each drillhole. Result highlights include:

- 8m @ 2.74 g/t Au from 32.0m, including 3m @ 3.96 g/t Au
- 4m @ 1.36 g/t Au from 45.0m and 8m @ 0.90 g/t Au from 52.0m and 5m @ 1.57 g/t Au from 70.0m
- 4m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 55.0m and 5m @ 1.60 g/t Au
- 5m @ 1.13 g/t Au from 30.0m
- 4m @ 0.60 g/t Au from 33.0m and 6m @ 0.97 g/t Au from 39.0m

TG Metals CEO, Mr. David Selfe stated;

“Drilling results continue to come in for the shallow drilled parts of the Van Uden deposit as we continue with drilling the down dip extensions. Although these new drillholes are shallow, some have drilled beyond the limits of the current MRE. We are now drilling even further down dip, with several assays pending for drillholes collared on the eastern edge of the conceptual pit shell. The push is on to get as much drilling as possible done ahead of a planned update of the MRE in early 2026.”

Gold City drilling results should be out of the laboratory shortly and we can add those assay results to the downhole telemetry data.”

Van Uden Drilling

The ongoing purpose of this drilling campaign is to expand on the current Van Uden mineral resource estimate (MRE) via infill and down dip extensions and provide data to improve geological understanding. These results are from the central and southern parts of the Van Uden deposit, **Figure 1** shows the location of the drillholes.

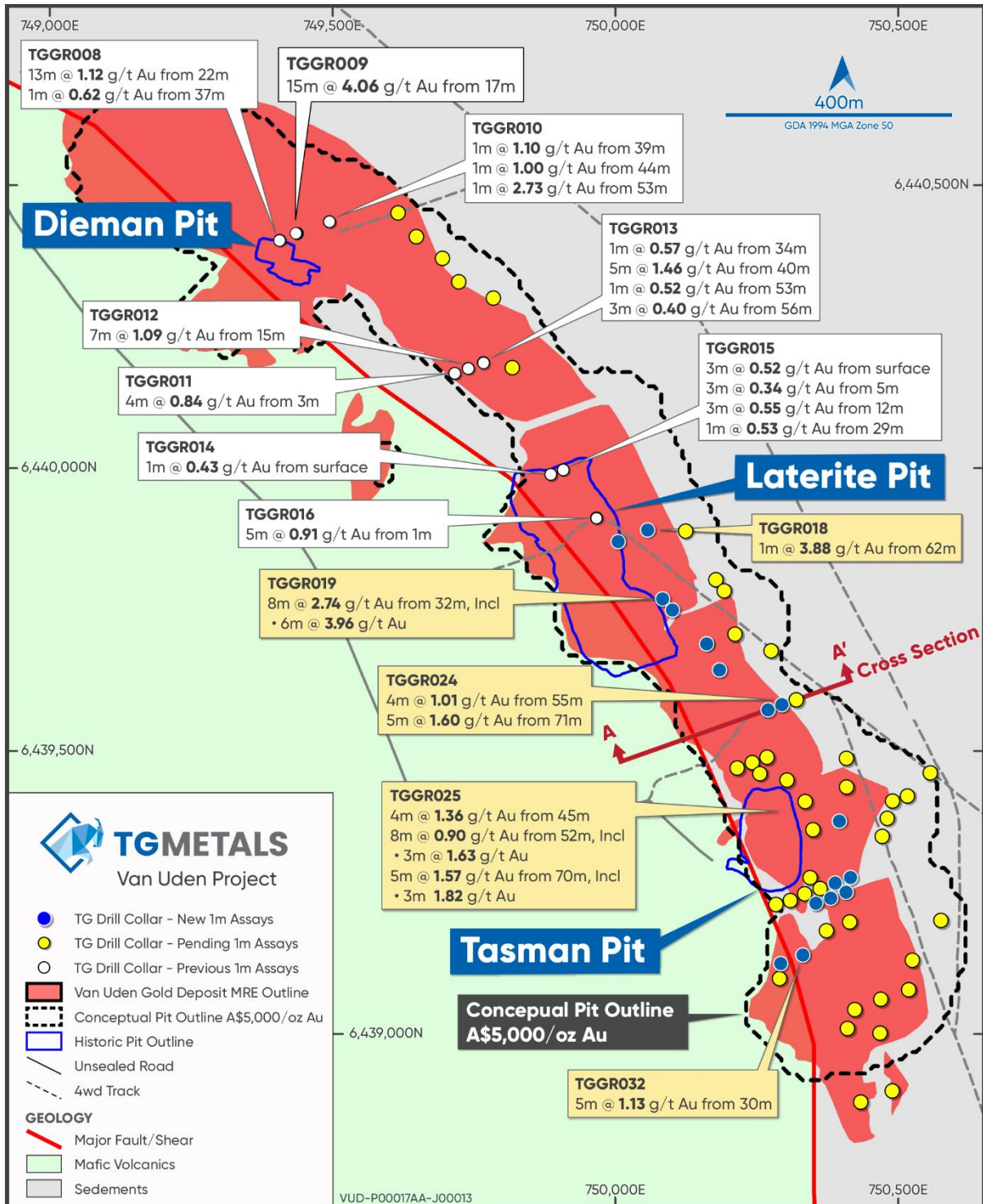


Figure 1 – New Resource Drilling Collars Showing Select Intercept Highlights (New Results in Yellow) and Pending Assays

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Cross section **Figure 2** shows a typical section through the new drilling and the previous historical drilling. The full significant assay results above 0.3g/t Au are provided in **Table 2**.

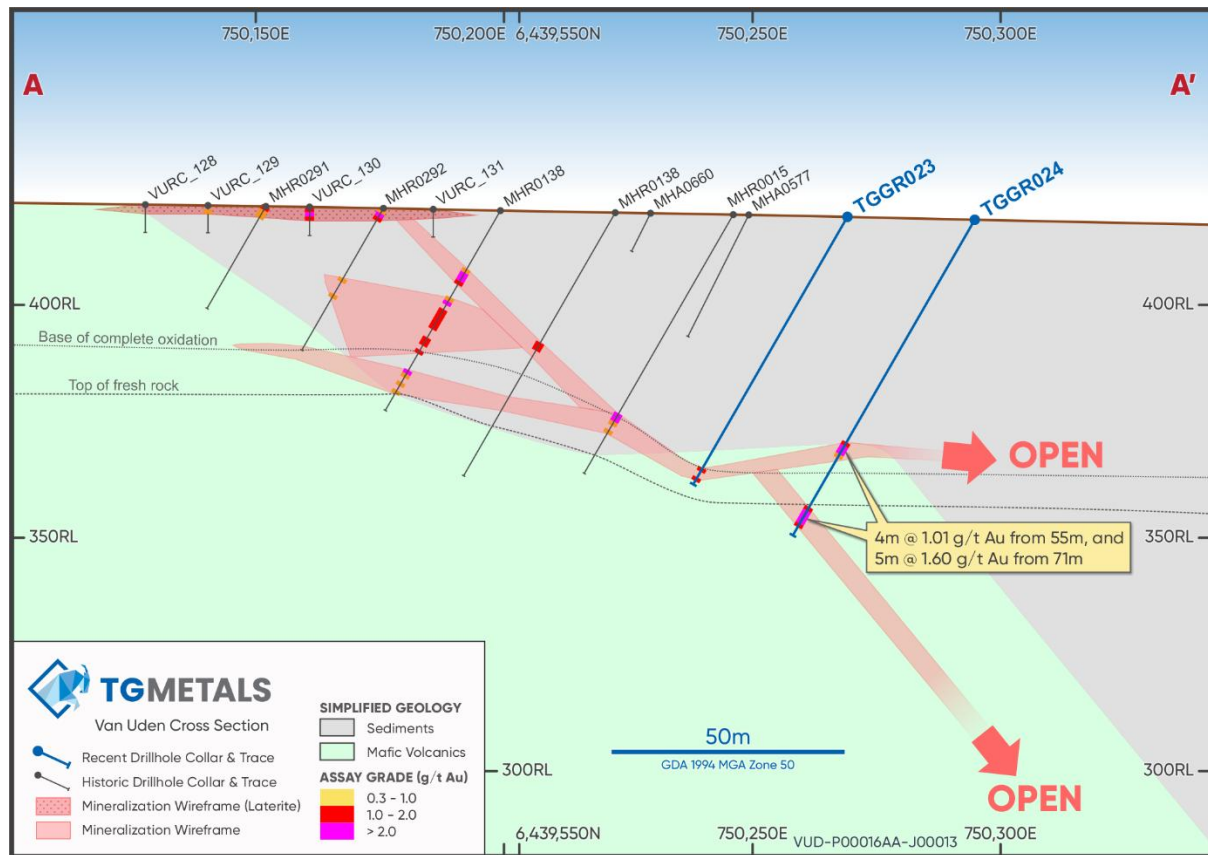


Figure 2 – Cross Section A-A' Showing New Drilling, Historical Drilling and Van Uden Mineralisation Envelope

The RC drilling was conducted with a truck mounted Hydco-Moses drill rig. This rig is suitable for shallow drilling (-110m) in the oxidised to semi-oxidised regolith. A total of 16 drillholes are included in this report for 1086m of RC drilling. The drillhole dips are all -60° at an azimuth of 250° to align with the previous historical grid. See **Table 1** for drill collar information.

The reported drilling is in the central and southern areas within the vicinity of the current MRE. Additional drilling has been completed throughout the resource area with assay results pending. See **Figure 1** for drill collar locations.

As per previous recent drilling, individual 1m samples were assayed using the Photon assay technique, which utilises a larger sample charge than fire assay. This has the potential to reduce the “nugget effect” caused by coarse gold particles. Several drillholes recorded multiple gold mineralised intercepts, refer to **Table 2**. Most were anticipated from previous adjacent historical drilling however new positions based on a reinterpretation of flat fault mineralisation and small displacement mafic hosted mineralisation down dip were also confirmed, see **Figure 2**. Mineralisation remains open down dip in these locations and plans are underway to further test these gold zones at depth.

Table 1 – Drillhole Collar Information GDA94, Zone 50

HOLE ID	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	EASTING (m)	NORTHING (m)	RL (mASL)	Depth (m)
TGGR017	-60.0	250.0	750006.000	6439873.000	429.302	66.0
TGGR018	-60.0	250.0	750058.000	6439892.000	427.893	90.0
TGGR019	-60.0	250.0	750084.000	6439770.000	429.840	54.0
TGGR020	-60.0	250.0	750102.000	6439751.000	429.228	72.0
TGGR021	-60.0	250.0	750163.000	6439691.000	425.922	66.0
TGGR022	-60.0	250.0	750185.000	6439646.000	423.749	72.0
TGGR023	-60.0	250.0	750269.000	6439574.000	418.632	66.0
TGGR024	-60.0	250.0	750295.000	6439583.000	418.075	78.0
TGGR025	-60.0	250.0	750397.000	6439379.000	414.586	78.0
TGGR026	-60.0	250.0	750356.000	6439233.000	414.691	54.0
TGGR027	-60.0	250.0	750381.000	6439242.000	413.727	60.0
TGGR028	-60.0	250.0	750408.000	6439252.000	412.834	78.0
TGGR029	-60.0	250.0	750389.000	6439269.000	413.387	66.0
TGGR030	-60.0	250.0	750416.000	6439279.000	412.712	72.0
TGGR031	-60.0	250.0	750293.000	6439127.000	415.746	54.0
TGGR032	-60.0	250.0	750333.000	6439142.000	414.711	60.0

Follow-up Work

The drilling underway at Van Uden will be used to update the current resource model (MRE) (Table A).

Currently a large capacity RC drill rig is drilling positions targeting down dip extensions which have not previously been drilled.

Assays are pending for the maiden exploration drilling program recently completed at the Gold City prospect, 20km south of the Van Uden resource area.

Assays are also pending for several drillholes at the Van Uden deposit, Figure 1 shows the collar locations of drilling with pending assays in this area.

A further programme of work (POW) has been approved for drilling along strike and outside of the Van Uden MRE influence. This drilling will be undertaken once drill pad clearing has been completed.

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Van Uden Gold Project Description

The Project is located on the Forrestania Greenstone Belt, **Figure 3**, 90km east-northeast of Hyden and 120km south of Southern Cross. It is close to the Marvel Loch (producing) and Westonia - Edna May (care & maintenance) gold processing Plants and is 130km from the Company's established Burmeister lithium deposit at the Lake Johnston Project.

Van Uden Gold consists of an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource as per Table A below on four granted mining leases, four granted exploration licences, one exploration licence application and two miscellaneous licences (for haul roads). The Project lies to the west of the Mt Holland lithium mine, south of the operating Marvel Loch gold Plant, and southeast of the Edna May gold Plant.

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

Table A: MRE – Van Uden Gold Deposit

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

The resources comply with the Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE), a key principle in mineral resource reporting that requires the qualified person to demonstrate that a mineral deposit has the potential to be economically extracted in the future.

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. 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.

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

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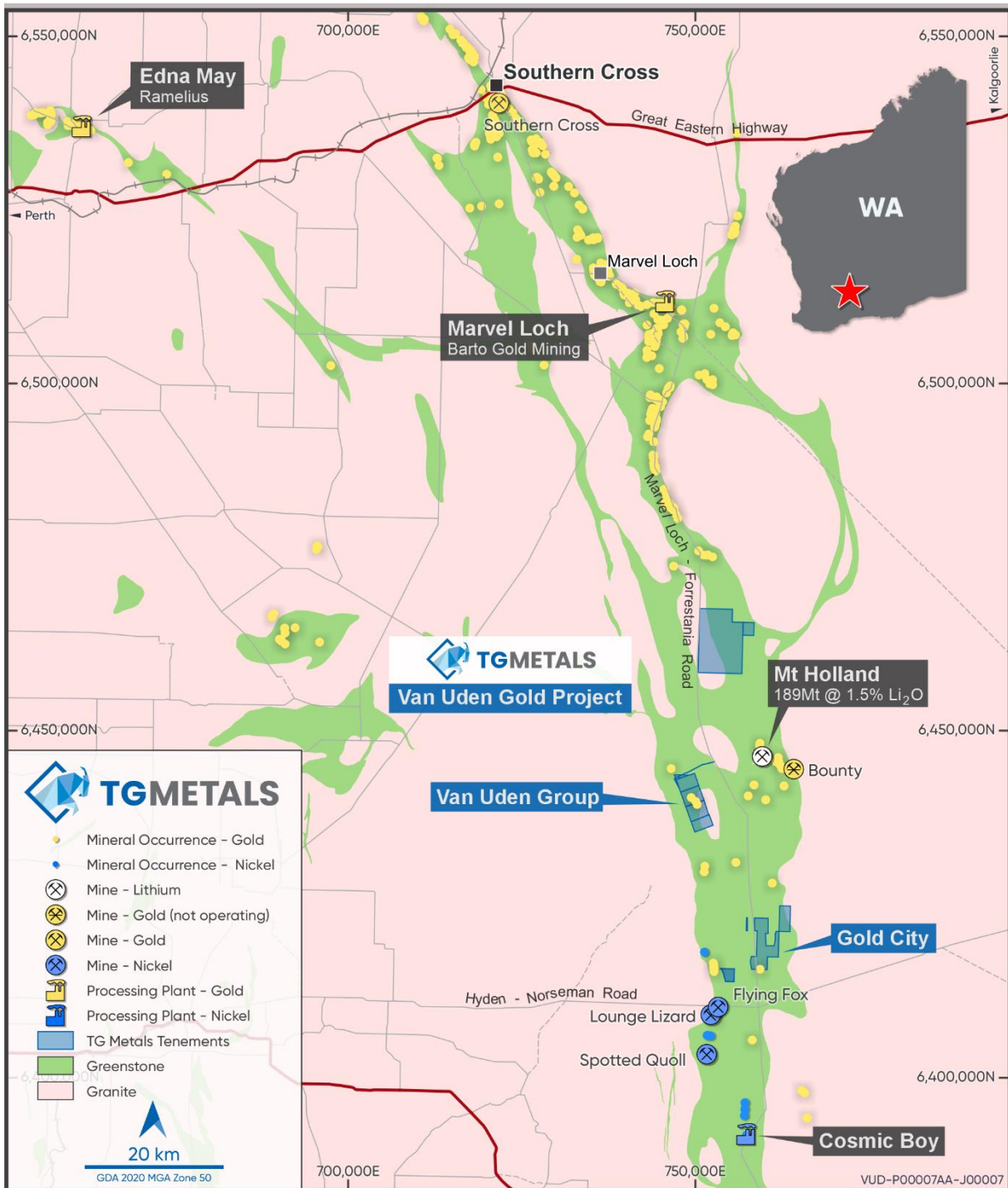


Figure 3 – Location Map showing TG Metals' Van Uden Gold Project



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 and an employee of TG Metals Limited. Mr Selfe has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Selfe has consented to the inclusion in this report of matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Selfe considers that the information in this announcement is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the Van Uden Gold Project.

Forward Looking Statements

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

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

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

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

Table 2 – Drill Assay Table – NSI=no significant Intercept (<0.3g/tAu), All 1m intervals

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	PROSPECT	Au (g/t)	HOLE ID	FROM	TO	PROSPECT	Au (g/t)
TGGR017	0.0	1.0	Van Uden Central	0.11	TGGR020	0.0	1.0	Van Uden Central	0.26
TGGR017	1.0	2.0	Van Uden Central	0.80	TGGR020	1.0	2.0	Van Uden Central	0.47
TGGR017	2.0	3.0	Van Uden Central	0.55	TGGR020	2.0	33.0	Van Uden Central	NSI
TGGR017	3.0	4.0	Van Uden Central	0.57	TGGR020	33.0	34.0	Van Uden Central	0.31
TGGR017	4.0	5.0	Van Uden Central	0.38	TGGR020	34.0	35.0	Van Uden Central	0.35
TGGR017	5.0	10.0	Van Uden Central	NSI	TGGR020	35.0	36.0	Van Uden Central	1.21
TGGR017	10.0	11.0	Van Uden Central	0.78	TGGR020	36.0	37.0	Van Uden Central	0.52
TGGR017	11.0	12.0	Van Uden Central	0.30	TGGR020	37.0	38.0	Van Uden Central	0.02
TGGR017	12.0	18.0	Van Uden Central	NSI	TGGR020	38.0	39.0	Van Uden Central	0.06
TGGR017	18.0	19.0	Van Uden Central	0.34	TGGR020	39.0	40.0	Van Uden Central	0.32
TGGR017	19.0	28.0	Van Uden Central	NSI	TGGR020	40.0	41.0	Van Uden Central	0.64
TGGR017	28.0	29.0	Van Uden Central	0.30	TGGR020	41.0	42.0	Van Uden Central	1.53
TGGR017	29.0	30.0	Van Uden Central	1.19	TGGR020	42.0	43.0	Van Uden Central	0.20
TGGR017	30.0	31.0	Van Uden Central	1.15	TGGR020	43.0	44.0	Van Uden Central	0.56
TGGR017	31.0	32.0	Van Uden Central	0.17	TGGR020	44.0	45.0	Van Uden Central	2.58
TGGR017	32.0	33.0	Van Uden Central	0.43	TGGR020	45.0	46.0	Van Uden Central	0.28
TGGR017	33.0	34.0	Van Uden Central	0.35	TGGR020	46.0	47.0	Van Uden Central	0.07
TGGR017	34.0	35.0	Van Uden Central	0.46	TGGR020	47.0	48.0	Van Uden Central	0.99
TGGR017	35.0	66.0	Van Uden Central	NSI	TGGR020	48.0	72.0	Van Uden Central	NSI
TGGR018	0.0	31.0	Van Uden Central	NSI	TGGR021	0.0	50.0	Van Uden Central	NSI
TGGR018	31.0	32.0	Van Uden Central	0.49	TGGR021	50.0	51.0	Van Uden Central	1.61
TGGR018	32.0	33.0	Van Uden Central	0.31	TGGR021	51.0	52.0	Van Uden Central	0.06
TGGR018	33.0	34.0	Van Uden Central	0.23	TGGR021	52.0	53.0	Van Uden Central	0.15
TGGR018	34.0	35.0	Van Uden Central	0.25	TGGR021	53.0	54.0	Van Uden Central	0.27
TGGR018	35.0	36.0	Van Uden Central	0.64	TGGR021	54.0	55.0	Van Uden Central	1.16
TGGR018	36.0	37.0	Van Uden Central	1.95	TGGR021	55.0	56.0	Van Uden Central	1.01
TGGR018	37.0	62.0	Van Uden Central	NSI	TGGR021	56.0	57.0	Van Uden Central	0.03
TGGR018	62.0	63.0	Van Uden Central	3.88	TGGR021	57.0	58.0	Van Uden Central	0.02
TGGR018	63.0	90.0	Van Uden Central	NSI	TGGR021	58.0	59.0	Van Uden Central	2.87
TGGR019	0.0	1.0	Van Uden Central	1.04	TGGR021	59.0	66.0	Van Uden Central	NSI
TGGR019	1.0	2.0	Van Uden Central	0.67	TGGR022	0.0	1.0	Van Uden Central	0.30
TGGR019	2.0	3.0	Van Uden Central	0.43	TGGR022	1.0	51.0	Van Uden Central	NSI
TGGR019	3.0	32.0	Van Uden Central	NSI	TGGR022	51.0	52.0	Van Uden Central	1.19
TGGR019	32.0	33.0	Van Uden Central	0.89	TGGR022	52.0	72.0	Van Uden Central	NSI
TGGR019	33.0	34.0	Van Uden Central	2.17	TGGR023	0.0	62.0	Van Uden Central	NSI
TGGR019	34.0	35.0	Van Uden Central	4.01	TGGR023	62.0	63.0	Van Uden Central	0.53
TGGR019	35.0	36.0	Van Uden Central	7.92	TGGR023	63.0	64.0	Van Uden Central	0.22
TGGR019	36.0	37.0	Van Uden Central	3.37	TGGR023	64.0	65.0	Van Uden Central	0.60
TGGR019	37.0	38.0	Van Uden Central	2.34	TGGR023	65.0	66.0	Van Uden Central	0.10
TGGR019	38.0	39.0	Van Uden Central	0.89	TGGR024	0.0	55.0	Van Uden Central	NSI
TGGR019	39.0	40.0	Van Uden Central	0.33	TGGR024	55.0	56.0	Van Uden Central	0.57
TGGR019	40.0	41.0	Van Uden Central	0.10	TGGR024	56.0	57.0	Van Uden Central	1.90
TGGR019	41.0	42.0	Van Uden Central	0.26	TGGR024	57.0	58.0	Van Uden Central	1.23
TGGR019	42.0	43.0	Van Uden Central	1.14	TGGR024	58.0	59.0	Van Uden Central	0.32
TGGR019	43.0	44.0	Van Uden Central	0.25	TGGR024	59.0	71.0	Van Uden Central	NSI
TGGR019	44.0	45.0	Van Uden Central	0.54	TGGR024	71.0	72.0	Van Uden Central	0.93
TGGR019	45.0	54.0	Van Uden Central	NSI	TGGR024	72.0	73.0	Van Uden Central	1.57
					TGGR024	73.0	74.0	Van Uden Central	3.09
					TGGR024	74.0	75.0	Van Uden Central	1.82
					TGGR024	75.0	76.0	Van Uden Central	0.60
					TGGR024	76.0	77.0	Van Uden Central	0.18
					TGGR024	77.0	78.0	Van Uden Central	0.18

Table 2 – Drill Assay Table – Continued

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	PROSPECT	Au (g/t)
TGGR025	0.0	45.0	Van Uden South	NSI
TGGR025	45.0	46.0	Van Uden South	1.05
TGGR025	46.0	47.0	Van Uden South	0.75
TGGR025	47.0	48.0	Van Uden South	3.28
TGGR025	48.0	49.0	Van Uden South	0.35
TGGR025	49.0	50.0	Van Uden South	0.23
TGGR025	50.0	51.0	Van Uden South	0.02
TGGR025	51.0	52.0	Van Uden South	0.02
TGGR025	52.0	53.0	Van Uden South	0.44
TGGR025	53.0	54.0	Van Uden South	0.31
TGGR025	54.0	55.0	Van Uden South	1.05
TGGR025	55.0	56.0	Van Uden South	1.78
TGGR025	56.0	57.0	Van Uden South	2.07
TGGR025	57.0	58.0	Van Uden South	0.30
TGGR025	58.0	59.0	Van Uden South	0.27
TGGR025	59.0	60.0	Van Uden South	0.95
TGGR025	60.0	70.0	Van Uden South	NSI
TGGR025	70.0	71.0	Van Uden South	2.33
TGGR025	71.0	72.0	Van Uden South	0.05
TGGR025	72.0	73.0	Van Uden South	1.99
TGGR025	73.0	74.0	Van Uden South	2.01
TGGR025	74.0	75.0	Van Uden South	1.47
TGGR025	75.0	78.0	Van Uden South	NSI
TGGR026	0.0	1.0	Van Uden South	0.55
TGGR026	1.0	2.0	Van Uden South	0.33
TGGR026	2.0	44.0	Van Uden South	NSI
TGGR026	44.0	45.0	Van Uden South	0.37
TGGR026	45.0	46.0	Van Uden South	0.47
TGGR026	46.0	49.0	Van Uden South	NSI
TGGR026	49.0	50.0	Van Uden South	0.84
TGGR026	50.0	54.0	Van Uden South	NSI
TGGR027	0.0	50.0	Van Uden South	NSI
TGGR027	50.0	51.0	Van Uden South	0.80
TGGR027	51.0	52.0	Van Uden South	0.08
TGGR027	52.0	53.0	Van Uden South	0.11
TGGR027	53.0	54.0	Van Uden South	0.29
TGGR027	54.0	60.0	Van Uden South	NSI
TGGR028	0.0	42.0	Van Uden South	NSI
TGGR028	42.0	43.0	Van Uden South	0.50
TGGR028	43.0	78.0	Van Uden South	NSI
TGGR029	0.0	36.0	Van Uden South	NSI
TGGR029	36.0	37.0	Van Uden South	0.57
TGGR029	37.0	45.0	Van Uden South	NSI
TGGR029	45.0	46.0	Van Uden South	0.40
TGGR029	46.0	52.0	Van Uden South	NSI
TGGR029	52.0	53.0	Van Uden South	0.41
TGGR029	53.0	58.0	Van Uden South	NSI
TGGR029	58.0	59.0	Van Uden South	0.43
TGGR029	59.0	64.0	Van Uden South	NSI
TGGR029	64.0	65.0	Van Uden South	0.47
TGGR029	65.0	66.0	Van Uden South	1.50

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	PROSPECT	Au (g/t)
TGGR030	0.0	44.0	Van Uden South	NSI
TGGR030	44.0	45.0	Van Uden South	1.10
TGGR030	45.0	71.0	Van Uden South	NSI
TGGR030	71.0	72.0	Van Uden South	1.07
TGGR031	0.0	1.0	Van Uden South	0.32
TGGR031	1.0	54.0	Van Uden South	NSI
TGGR032	0.0	30.0	Van Uden South	NSI
TGGR032	30.0	31.0	Van Uden South	1.18
TGGR032	31.0	32.0	Van Uden South	2.22
TGGR032	32.0	33.0	Van Uden South	0.43
TGGR032	33.0	34.0	Van Uden South	1.19
TGGR032	34.0	35.0	Van Uden South	0.63
TGGR032	35.0	60.0	Van Uden South	NSI

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes were sampled at 1 m intervals using an on-board Ox Cyclone Sampling system with fixed cone splitter engineered for the rig. Two samples (Original + Duplicate) were collected each metre, representing 12.5 % of total cyclone discharge per split. Certified reference materials (CRMs) were inserted every 20 samples, and coarse blanks every 40 samples. All samples were dry. Samples were transported to Laboratory: SGS Australia Pty Ltd, Kalgoorlie WA (17 Stockyard Way) for PhotonAssay™ PAAU02, two-cycle analysis on pulverised material.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse-circulation (RC) drilling was undertaken using a Hydro Moses truck mounted rig (JDC Drilling, Southern Cross WA) The rig was equipped with a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> face sampling pneumatic hammer, ELGI 350 PSI, 900cfm Compressor 700 PSI @ 1400 CFM Hurricane auxiliary booster KL remote rod handlerT, and TJM hands free break out system.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recovery was visually assessed and recorded by comparing the two splitter outputs each metre. All samples were dry with negligible loss. Given the dry conditions and fixed splitter configuration, no material bias is expected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drill cutting of the metre interval was sieved and placed into a chip tray for geological logging and future reference. Clay intervals in regolith were not sieved, however any remnant rock/hard material were sieved and washed for identification. • TG Metals Limited geological logging system: <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. ○ 20m interval Chip trays were labelled and used to store a small representative sample for future reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No core • Samples were split at the rig using a fixed cone splitter, producing two by 12.5 % sub-samples per metre. • All samples were transported to SGS Kalgoorlie for preparation and PhotonAssay™ analysis. • Laboratory preparation (SGS Kalgoorlie) included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Drying at 105 °C (< 3 kg) — G_DRY ○ Crushing 90 % < 3.35 mm — G_CRU_KG ○ 500g PhotonAssay™ jar filled from crushed material • Sample weights were recorded by SGS on receipt. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CRMs and blanks returned results within expected limits. ○ Field duplicates retained but not yet analysed. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to mitigate coarse gold effects
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory: SGS Australia Pty Ltd, Kalgoorlie WA (17 Stockyard Way). Method: PhotonAssay™ PAAU02, two-cycle analysis on pulverised material. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Charge weight: 500g Detection limit: 0.03 ppm Au – 350 ppm Au (over-range PAAU02H, 100 – 3500 ppm Au). ○ Preparation: drying, crushing (90 % < 3.35 mm) prior to jar fill. ○ Precision may be reduced in samples with elevated U, Th or

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Ba.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No umpire analyses to date. Lab blanks and standards used.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All assays reviewed and verified internally by TG Metals geological personnel prior to import into the master database. No twinned holes were drilled. However holes were drilled in proximity to historical drillholes for comparative and additional data. Field data entry and office validation. No adjustments to assay data
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate system: MGA94 Zone 50. Collar survey: GPS (+/- 3m accuracy). DGPS at conclusion of the program Downhole survey: CHAMPS north-seeking gyro (continuous mode) – manufactured by Downhole Surveys Pty Ltd Topography: LiDAR surface model.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spacing considered appropriate for the resource infill drilling campaign. The drilling data will be used to update the current reported MRE (Table A of the report) Assays reported on 1 m intervals; no compositing applied.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation is interpreted as shear- and vein-hosted along local contacts; Drilling orientations are appropriate for testing mineralised zones and introduce no material bias at this scale.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were bagged and sealed in calico bags inside polyweave sacks, cable-tied and labelled at the rig. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of custody was maintained by TG Metals personnel, who personally transported samples directly from site to SGS Kalgoorlie Laboratory for registration and analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No external audits specific to this program. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal QAQC checks identified no material issues.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dieman and Laterite Pits are in Mining Lease 77/477. Tasman Pit is located in Mining Lease 77/478. The tenements are currently held by Montague Resources Pty Ltd (80%) and Barto Gold Mining Pty Ltd (20%). Ownership: TG Metals has acquired 80% ownership of the Mining Leases from Montague Resources Australia Pty Ltd, pending title transfer. The tenements are in good standing and unaffected by heritage or environmental encumbrances.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dieman, Laterite Pit and Tasman Pit were previously mined and drilled by earlier operators as part of historic gold extraction. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic data have been reviewed where available.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orogenic, shear- and vein-hosted gold mineralisation occurs within the Forresteria greenstone belt along the sediment–mafic contact, intruded by a pegmatite dyke. Host rocks are amphibolite-facies metasediments and mafic volcanic units showing local quartz veining and minor schistose alteration. Gold mineralisation is structurally controlled and consistent with regional orogenic systems of the Western Australian Yilgarn Craton.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collar coordinates, orientation and hole depths for the infill drilling have been provided in the Table 1 of the report. No holes were abandoned.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ hole length. ● If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. ● Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. ● The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Significant intercepts reported on length-weighted 1 m assays using the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lower cut-off: 0.3g/t Au ○ Minimum downhole width: 1 m ○ Maximum internal dilution: 2 m ○ No top-cut applied ○ No metal equivalents used. ○ Maximum 1 m internal waste allowed
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ● If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. ● If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Intercepts represent downhole lengths ● Mineralisation trends NNW and dips 45-50 degrees to the east. All drill holes are drilled to azimuth 250 degrees (WSW) and at -60 degrees dip. ● The orientation of the drill holes is roughly perpendicular to the gold mineralisation, and down hole length are approximately equal to true width.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maps, diagrams and sections have been included in the report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All holes from this program have been included in Table 2 to ensure balanced reporting.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drilling was conducted to expand the current Van Uden MRE via infill and down dip directions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No density or metallurgical data were collected for this program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Refer to 'Follow-up Work' in the report, plus DGPS surveying of all drillhole collars opportunistically and at conclusion of the drill program.See Figure 3 in the body text for future drilling areas and targets.