ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RELEASED 16 APRIL 2026

TGMETALS

Significant Increase in Indicated Resource at Van Uden Gold Project

Highlights

- **The updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) has increased substantially with strong conversion from Inferred to Indicated**
- **+120% increase in the Indicated category Resource ounces provides greater confidence for ongoing mining studies and near term production potential**
- **Total pit constrained MRE of 7.9Mt @ 1.1 g/t Au for 270,800 oz**
- **Recent drilling has proven the continuity of mineralisation beyond the existing Resource**
- **Van Uden remains open at depth and along strike, with future Resource growth expected with additional drilling**

TG Metals Limited (**TG Metals** or the **Company**) (ASX:TG6) is pleased to release an updated MRE for the Van Uden Gold Project (**Van Uden Gold** or the **Project**) located in the Southern Cross – Forrestania Greenstone Belt of Western Australia, Table 1 below.

TG Metals CEO, Mr. David Selfe stated;

"The updated MRE follows the recent drilling program completed in the December 2025 quarter. As well as growing the size of the Resource, there has been a considerable increase in model confidence with Indicated category Resources expanding over 120% from 68,340 oz to 152,600 oz. The new MRE is pit constrained and we are confident of delivering additional MRE growth by drilling of numerous already identified targets identified outside the Resource model.

The surface Laterite has been modelled at a lower cutoff grade reflecting the potential to apply low cost mining and heap leach treatment methods to this part of the Resource."

Mineral Resource Estimate Van Uden Gold Deposit - April 2026									
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	886,000	0.56	15,900	167,000	0.33	1,800	1,053,000	0.52	17,700
Oxide	1,976,000	1.15	73,300	414,000	0.91	12,100	2,390,000	1.11	85,400
Transition	1,115,000	1.07	38,300	740,000	1.01	24,100	1,855,000	1.05	62,400
Fresh	580,000	1.35	25,100	2,057,000	1.21	80,200	2,637,000	1.24	105,300
Total	**4,557,000**	**1.04**	**152,600**	**3,378,000**	**1.09**	**118,200**	**7,935,000**	**1.06**	**270,800**

Table 1: MRE – Van Uden Gold Deposit

NOTES: 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. The laterite portion of the mineralisation has been reported at a cut-off grade of 0.10 g/t Au by area within a A$6,000/oz Au optimised pit shell. All other material types are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t Au by area within a A$6,000/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 competent person to demonstrate that a mineral deposit has the potential to be economically extracted in the future.

Van Uden Gold Project Discussion

The updated MRE takes in all historical drilling and new drilling conducted by the Company since acquisition in March 2025. Continuity of the Van Uden gold deposit has materially improved with previous gaps in the model, drilled and filled along the entire 2.5km strike.

Improved understanding of the surface Laterite component of the Resource has led to a lower cut-off grade being applied and generation of a separate Laterite pit shell. This indicates the intended future development pathways for the material types at Van Uden and reflects the Laterite has virtually no waste mining involved, would incur lower mining costs than the Oxide, Transition and Fresh material and has the potential to be amenable to low cost heap leaching technology. The Company is currently conducting testwork to confirm economic parameters for heap leaching of the laterite only material type. Pit shells for Insitu (0.3g/t Au cut-off) and Laterite (0.1g/t Au cut-off) are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 1 below shows the updated Van Uden block model below the surface Laterite deposit and Figure 2 shows the surface Laterite model only.

Unclassified material is shown in blue representing immediate targets for expansion of the Resource. The unclassified material has been drilled but at a current spacing too wide to be currently classified as Inferred. Increased drill density in future drilling campaigns is expected to bring unclassified material into the Inferred category. These areas for future expansion of the Resource are both along strike and down dip of the current Resource. Further Laterite occurrences along strike are also yet to be drill tested.

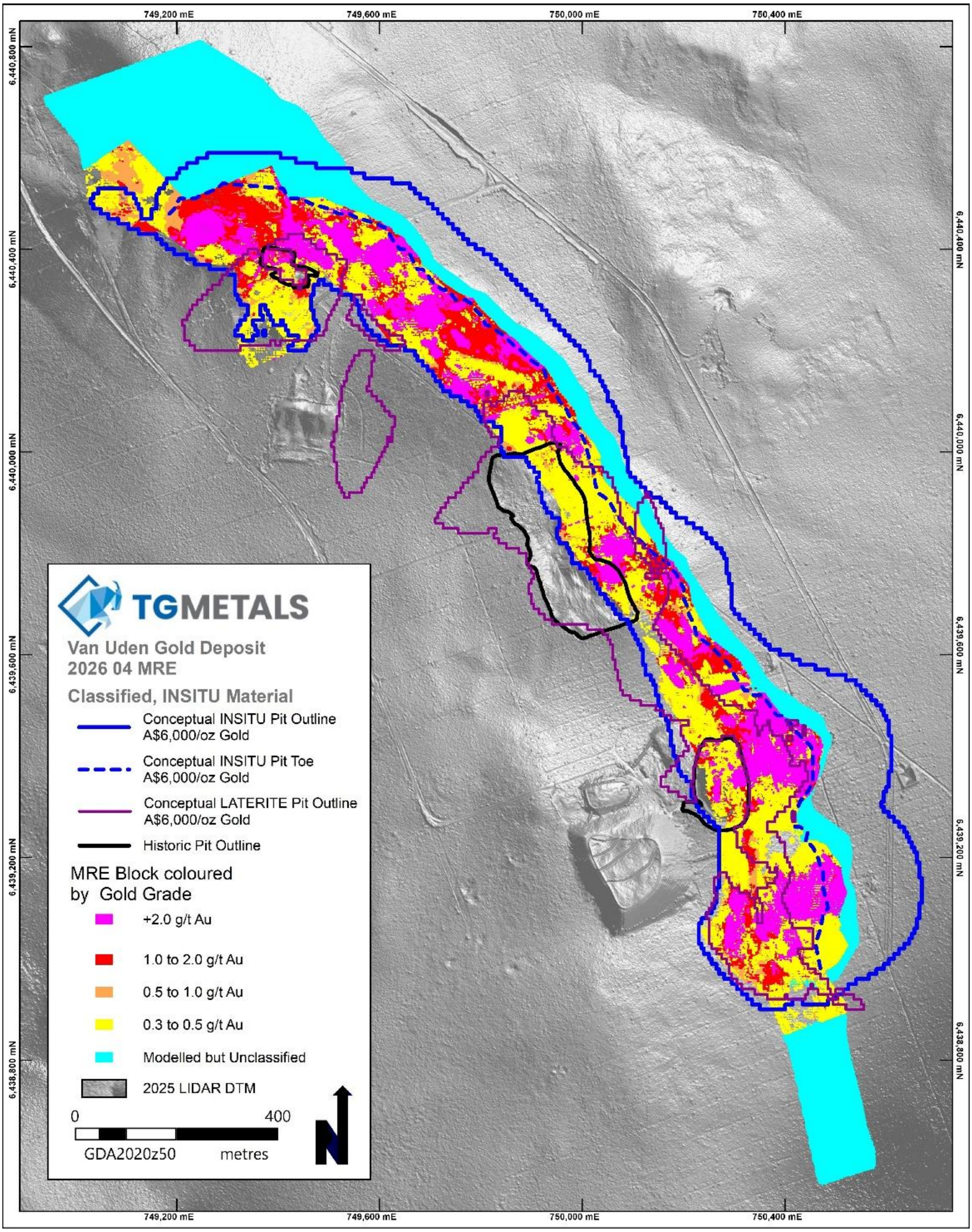


Figure 1 – Plan view of the Van Uden block model (Laterite excluded) and optimised shell

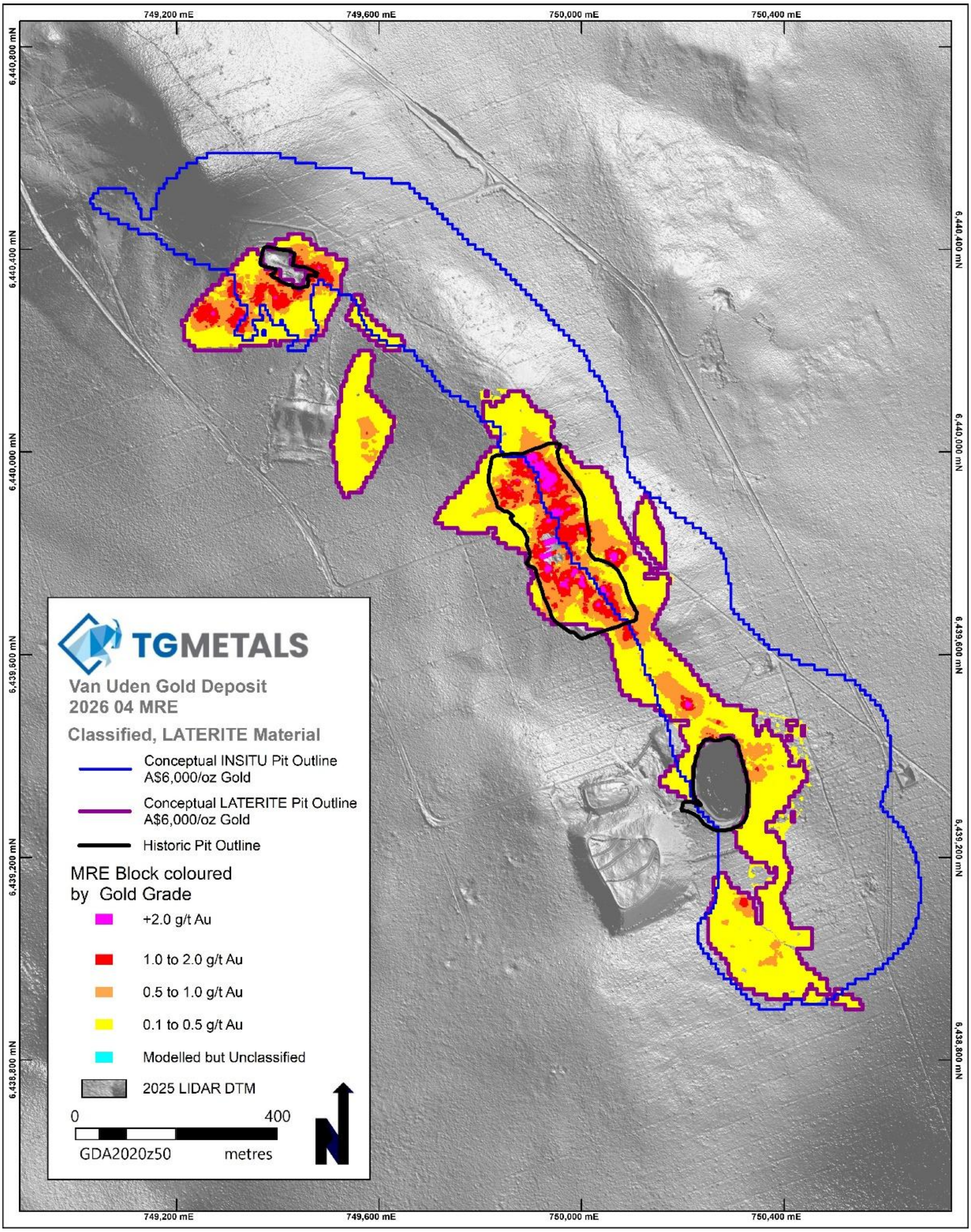


Figure 2 – Plan view of the Van Uden Laterite Only block model and optimised shell

Van Uden Gold Deposit JORC Code 2012 Supporting Information

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Van Uden Project area is located within the Forrestania portion of the Southern Cross-Forrestania Greenstone Belt. This is a north-north-westerly trending crustal domain that extends for over 300 km, from Carterton in the north to Hatters Hill in the south. The Southern Cross Belt is considered to incorporate the greenstone rocks adjacent, and to the north of, the Intrusive Parker Dome. The Forrestania Greenstone Belt is considered to comprise the remainder of the Greenstones to the south of the Parker Dome.

The Forrestania Greenstone Belt contains two distinct geological packages; a younger mafic-ultramafic suite intercalated with a sequence of immature clastic sediments ("Package 1"), and an older mafic-ultramafic sequence ("Package 2"). Both packages are regionally folded into a north-plunging synform with steep west, and shallow east dipping limbs (Harvey 2001). This fold pattern produces three regionally recognisable zones; these being the Eastern, Central and Western Domains.

The Basal rocks of the "Eastern Domain" comprise a thick sequence of tholeiitic basalts with minor high-Mg basalt flows and exhalative sediment interflow horizons. These are overlain by the 600m thick "Bounty Sequence" comprising a lower komatiitic high MgO olivine mesocumulate, an upper komatiitic low MgO pyroxenite with locally developed gabbroic differentiates and intercalated BIFs, and all overlain by high MgO basalts.

The Basal rocks of the "Western Domain" comprise a relatively thin sequence of clastic to arenaceous metasedimants. They are overlain by a thick ultramafic sequence comprising a lower komatiitic high MgO olivine orthocumulate, and an upper komatiitic low MgO pyroxenite with locally developed gabbroic differentiates and intercalated interflow sediments. These are overlain by a thick sequence of high MgO basalts with associated interflow sediments.

Thus both the Eastern and Western Domains are essentially similar in composition and genetically related.

Between these two related Domains is the stratigraphically upper sequence of +1000m thick pelitic sediments of the Central Domain. These sediments form the top of the Forrestania Belt Sequence of greenstones and are dominantly pelitic and psammitic schists with minor iron rich garnet bearing units, thin BIF lenses and bands of graphitic/carbonaceous schists. Outcrops of these sediments is sparse and forms low quartz scree covered rises. Local intense laterization, especially at the Domain contacts, has allowed the formation of hardcap plateaus that appear as distinct topographic highs and "ridgelines".

Major shear zones are recorded within the Forrestania Belt and separate the three domains. The Mt Holland Shear defines the Central and Eastern Domain's contact. Likewise, the Van Uden Shear separates the Central and Western Domains. These converge in the southern part of the Greenstone Belt roughly halfway between the Flying Fox mine and the Cosmic Boy Mine and effectively pinch out the Central Domain. Additional shear zones are recorded as both parallel and cross-cutting stratigraphy dominantly orientated north south; and north north-west to south south-east (Harvey 2001).

The Forrestania Greenstone Belt was metamorphosed to amphibolite grade facies under static conditions with preservation of primary textures and structures. Localised zones of annealed (retrograde) greenschist facies are seen in some areas. The belt is enclosed by ovoid syngenetic granite-gneiss complexes, and their emplacement has folded the rocks along anticlinal/synclinal axis that trend NNW. Some E-W compression is seen on the belt margins adjacent to the ovoid granitic complexes due to emplacement "ballooning". Numerous roughly east-west striking Proterozoic dolerite dykes cross-cut the north trending granite-greenstones) (Harvey 2001). These are concentrated into a regular grouped spacing of approximately 1.2km. They have a spatial association with gold mineralisation, but postdate the main gold mineralisation timing, and may represent the major crustal features that created these Mesothermal fluid pathways.

The Van Uden gold deposit covers a 2.5 km long section of the 54 km long Van Uden Shear Zone. This shear zone is host to other notable nearby gold deposits including Teddy Bear to the north and Bad Bat East to the south. The shear dips to the East at between 40 to 50 degrees.

Mineralisation

At Van Uden, gold mineralisation occurs in six historic localities now incorporated into a continuous single zone. These localities from north to south are Dieman (pit) Heems, Kirk, Piglet, Tasman (pit) and Zeeman. The intrusive Binneringie Dolerite crosscuts the greenstone belt north of the Dieman area.

Mineralisation occurs at or peripheral to the Van Uden Shear, in both Mafic/Ultramafic rocks of the Western Domain and finer grained metasediments of the Central Domain. Horizontal faulting with 20-30m of sinistral offset is developed near surface and is especially evident in the southern and northern parts of the Van Uden gold deposit. This flat faulting has allowed for open space development along the Van Uden Shear and hosts the thickest zones of gold mineralisation. Laterite development is strongest over the top of the flat zones where they occur near current topographic surface.

Three styles of gold mineralisation are recognised at Van Uden:

a) Primary gold-sulphide mineralisation within quartz veining and associated alteration within sediments of the Central Domain and Mafics of the Western Domain.

b) Secondary oxide and transitional mineralisation with a very thin zone of gold depletion seen in the pallid zone.

c) Laterite mineralisation within residual pisolite rich gravels with minor induration of ferricrete (and to a lesser degree calcrete).

Additionally, four structural styles to mineralisation in both Primary and Secondary settings are identified:

1. Van Uden Shear "Feeder Zone" style, which can be high grade and mostly between 2m to 5 m thick
2. Flat Fault Zone style, which can be between 2m to 20m thick.
3. Open space sigmoidal dilation mineralisation developed above and below the Van Uden Shear/Flat fault interface, and thickest with the sediments of the Central Domain and dips to the east.
4. Brecciated dilation zone mineralisation seen in the Tasman Pit area, developed west of the Van Uden and dips to the west.

Resource Modelling Update

Xenith Consulting (**Xenith**) was commissioned by TG Metals Limited to produce a Mineral Resource Estimate for the Van Uden gold deposit.

The Van Uden gold project owned by TG Metals 80% and Barto Gold Pty Ltd (BTG) 20%, is located south of Southern Cross, Western Australia.

Drilling and Sampling

Drilling

There are a total of 5,148 drill holes in the complete database, for a total of 116,895.3 metres. A breakdown by drill type is shown below.

Table 2 Drill Holes Data

Type	Number	Metres
Air Core	12	709.0
"BH" (Unspecified)	411	3,010.0
Diamond Drill	34	2,751.1
Rotary Air Blast	1,705	39,076.1
Reverse Circulation	2,986	71,349.1
TOTAL	5,148	116,895.3

Historical drill campaigns have been carried out by various companies:

- 1987 – 1994 Reynolds Australia Mines Pty Ltd
- 1994 – 1998 Oriole Resources Limited (Camelot)
- 1998 – 2001 Forrestania Gold NL – Viceroy Australia Pty Ltd
- 2001 – 2004 Sons of Gwalia NL
- 2010 – 2015 Convergent Minerals Limited
- 2019 – 2025 Wesfarmers limited

Between March 2025 and April 2026 TG Metals have continued with drilling as follows:

Table 3 TG Metals Drilling

		Depths	
Drill Holes	Number	Total	Average
Shallow Laterite RC	97	1,119	11.5
Deep RC	160	12,634	79
Diamond Drill	3	576	192

Sampling and Assaying

Historical Programs

RC samples were split using a riffle splitter. DD samples were core-sawn in half, with one half sent for analysis.

Samples were dispatched to ALS or Yilgarn Assay Laboratory were split and pulverized to <75µm prior to analysis.

Previous known assay and QAQC procedures are reported as;

- Fire assay detection limit of 0.01 ppm Au.
- ALS Laboratory and Yilgarn Assay Laboratory were used for assay work.
- No explicit QAQC procedures were provided or published in WAMEX reports.
- Field Duplicates and Lab Checks were recorded in reports.

Verification of sampling and assaying

- No dedicated twin holes were recorded.
- Independent verification is not consistently reported.
- Assay data adjustments were not reported.

TG Metals Drill Programs

RC drill cuttings of the metre intervals were sieved, washed and placed into a chip tray for geological logging and for future reference.

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:

- 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.

Assaying is by PhotonAssay™ PAAU02, two-cycle analysis on crushed material. Charge weight is 500g, detection limit is 0.03 ppm Au – 350 ppm Au (over-range PAAU02H, 100 – 3500 ppm Au).

Collar Location and Survey

All historic drillhole collars were surveyed by DGPS tools, where available. All holes were picked up in zone 50 of the Map Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94).

A plan of RC and DD holes used in estimation is shown below with TG Metals 2025 drill holes highlighted in red.

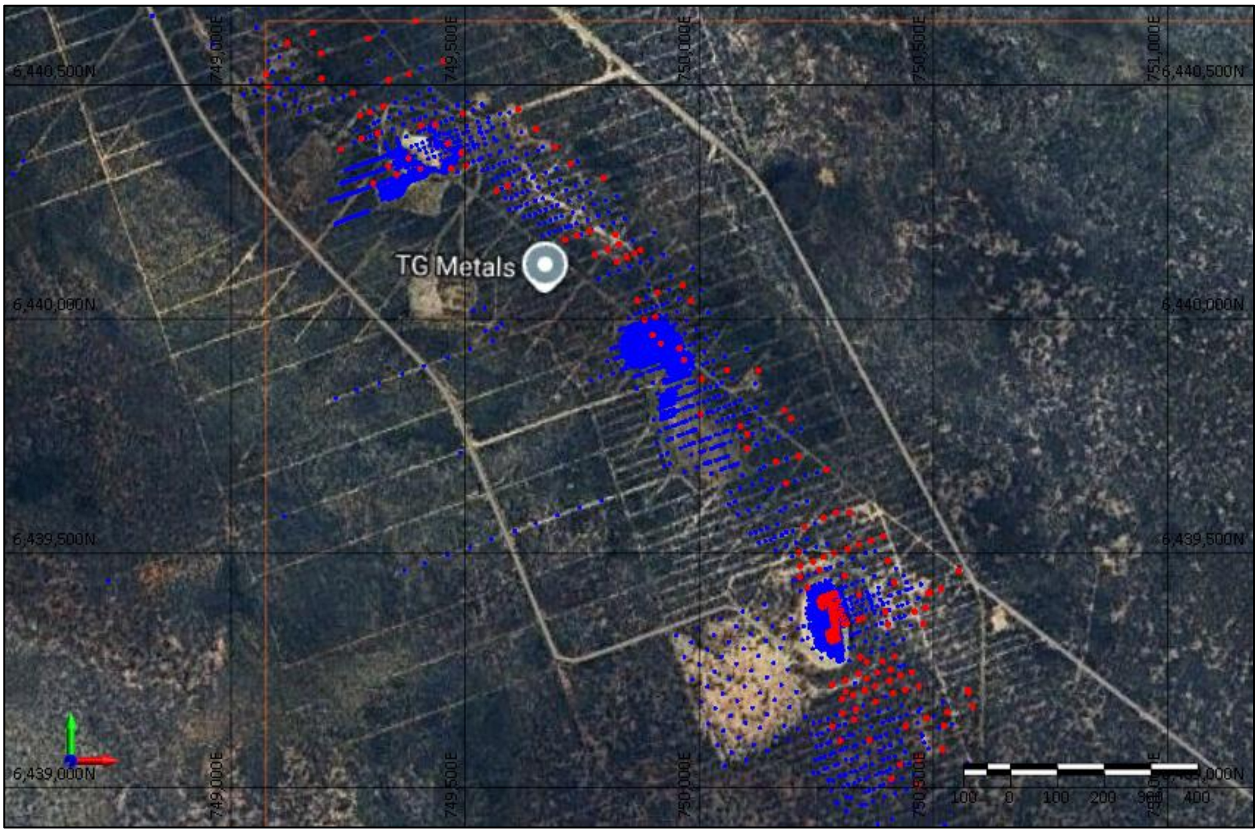


Figure 3 Drill Hole Location Plan

QAQC

Historical Data

Mining Plus reviewed historical QAQC as part of the 2025 MRE update. Their comments are summarised below.

"Standards were submitted for the more recent drilling undertaken by Kidman Resources and Wesfarmers Ltd. It is unknown whether earlier companies utilised known standards. Recent CRM testwork was completed at a roughly 1 in 25 ratio which is considered industry best practice. A total of ~280 GeoStats Pty Ltd (G) and lower grade Ore Research Ltd (OREAS) CRMs were submitted.

Generally, the CRM assay results performed within expected tolerances however a few exceptions are notable. Several standards have clearly been submitted with the incorrect identifier and where possible should be updated in the database. It is also noteworthy that the OREAS CRMs seem to perform with a slight bias towards low. This is especially true of OREAS 240. Given these CRMs were submitted during the use of the GeoStats CRMs which are within tolerances this maybe a feature of the particular OREAs CRM but should be re-assessed if similar CRMs are utilised for future work.

Approximately 250 duplicate samples were collected by Kidman and Wesfarmers and submitted as part of the QAQC procedures. This equates to slightly less than a 1 to 25 ratio but is still within acceptable industry standards. The duplicate sampling programs perform *very well with a correlation coefficient of 0.96.*

No blanks were identified in the currently available data."

TG Metals QAQC

TG Metals received monthly QAQC reports between October 2025 and February 2026, from the SGS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie with results of the analysis of blanks, certified reference materials (standards) and duplicate samples. The following standards have been used during that period.

Table 4 QAQC Standards TG Metals Drill Program

Standard	Certified Value	Standard Deviation
G315-9	1.02	0.040
G321-6	1.58	0.050
G324-10	6.23	0.400
G917-8	17.12	0.450
G921-8	3.00	0.090
G924-10	25.49	0.860
OREAS 230	0.33	0.021
OREAS 242b	8.80	0.040
OREAS 243	12.59	0.244
OREAS231b	0.56	0.004
OREAS233	1.05	0.041
OREAS233b	1.07	0.043
OREAS234b	1.22	0.005
OREAS239b	3.71	0.138
OREAS240	5.47	0.110
OREAS240b	5.57	0.157
OREAS242	8.68	0.165
OREAS247	43.77	0.878
OREAS253b	1.26	0.051
OREAS254c	2.55	0.018
OREAS266	7.96	0.043
OREAS273	11.03	0.244
OREAS282	14.05	0.257
OREAS299	92.00	2.922

Each monthly report document is a detailed review of the results of the blanks assayed during that with additional information on each standard used, and as well graphs of the performance of each standard, contain the following summary information.

OREAS239b Standard

- **Mean**: 3.717 ppm
- **Target Value**: 3.700 ppm
- **Bias**: 0.471% (Excellent)
- **Laboratory Std Dev**: 0.081 ppm (Expected: 0.120 ppm)
- **Z-Score**: 0.145
- **Observations**: 29

The CP has reviewed these reports and notes that, overall, the results are usually very good.

Similarly with the duplicate samples, correlation is 0.81, which is reasonable, though there is more variation at high grades, which is expected.

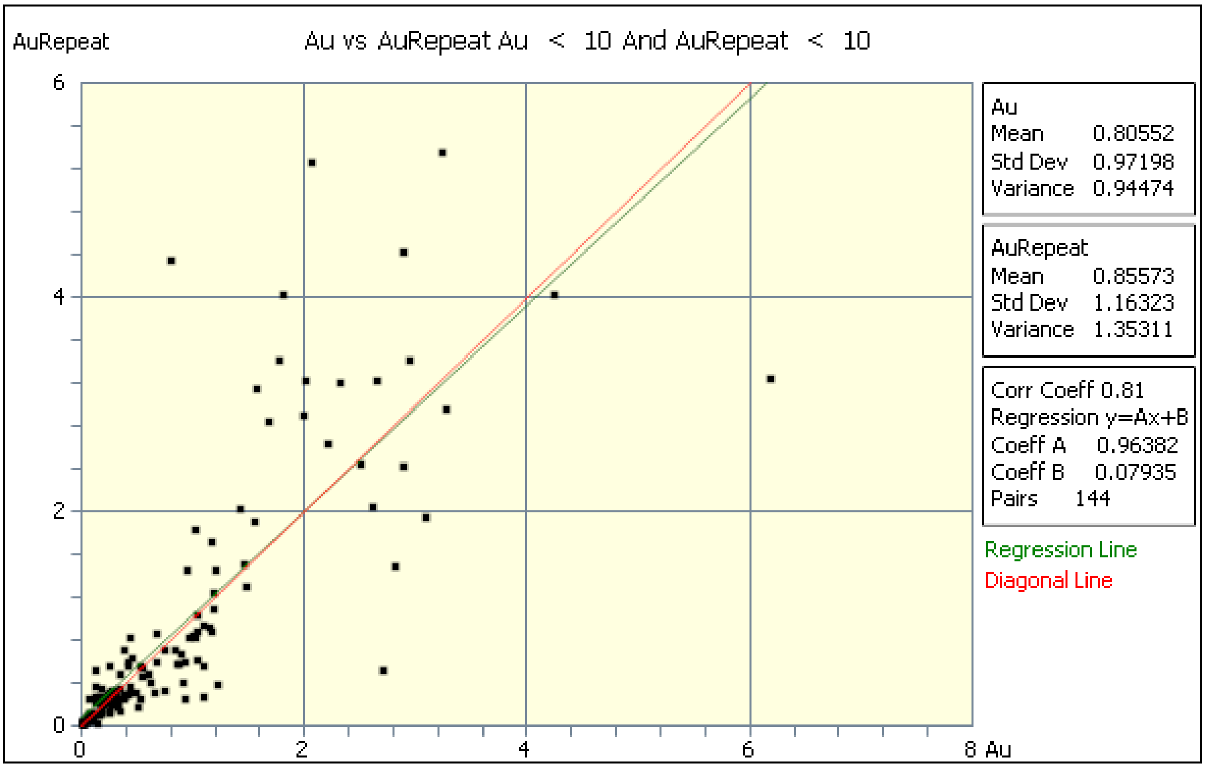


Figure 4 Au vs Au Repeat Correlation Plot

The CP has reviewed the historic and TG Metals QAQC data and considers that it is adequate for the purpose of reporting the resource in the JORC resource classification categories that have been applied.

Geological Interpretation

Weathering surface and mineralisation solids have been provided in Micromine format by TG Metals.

Weathering/oxidation surfaces have been created at the base of the oxide zone and the base of the transitional zone using the supplied drillhole database, using explicit wireframing in Micromine software.

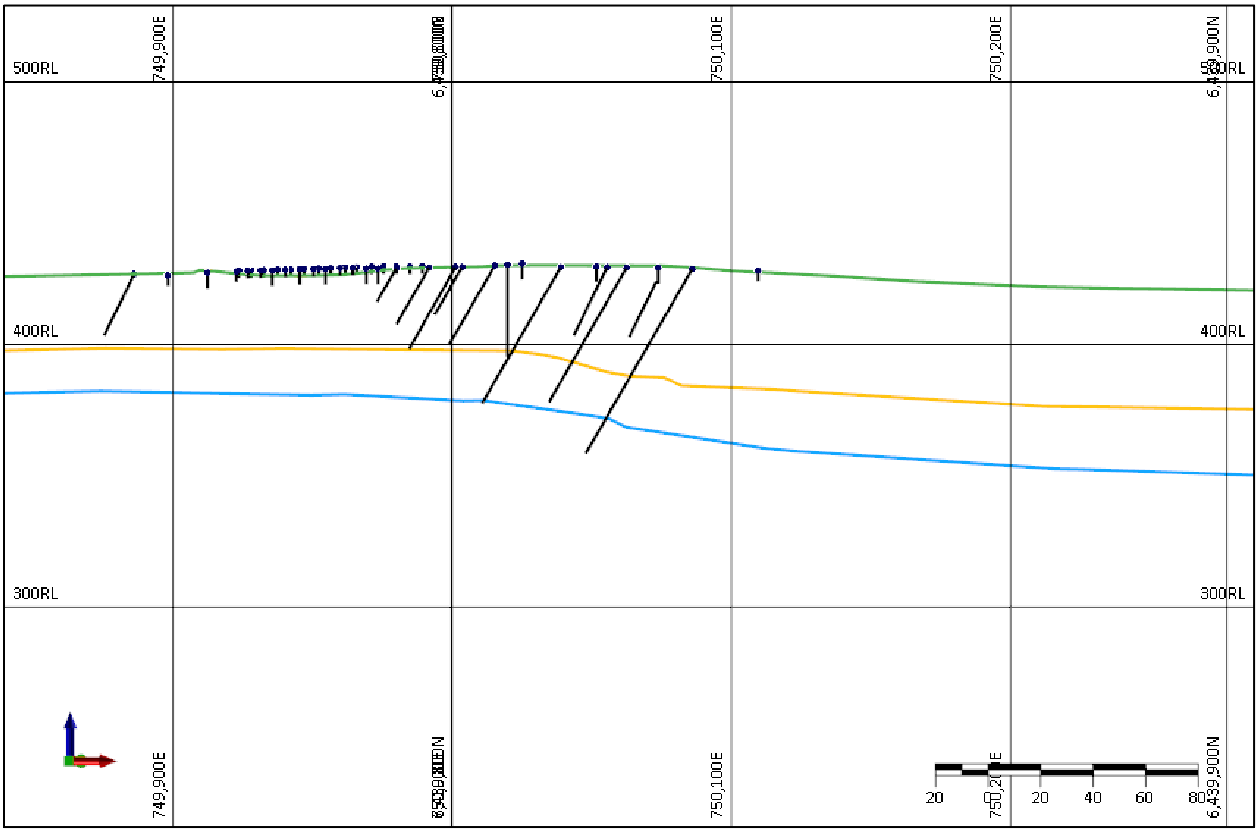


Figure 5 Weathering Surfaces

Mineralisation wireframes have been interpreted on section by Mr. T. Saul at TG Metals. They were given simple codes for statistical and modelling purposes, and were sub-divided into four main types:

- Dipping
- Flat-lying
- Tabular
- Laterite

Table 5 Mineralisation Wireframes Names, Codes and Types

Wireframe Name	Model Code	Type
2026 02 MRE Dip 02 Mid	DIP_1	Dipping
2026 02 MRE Dip 03 Mid FW	DIP_2	Dipping
2026 02 MRE Dip 04 Mid HW1	DIP_3	Dipping
2026 02 MRE Dip 05 Mid HW2	DIP_4	Dipping
2026 02 MRE Dip 06 Mid Upper HW	DIP_5	Dipping
2026 02 MRE Dip 01 Dieman	DIP_6	Dipping
2026 02 MRE Dip 07 Tas Zee Main	DIP_7	Dipping
2026 02 MRE Dip 09 Tas HW	DIP_8	Dipping
2026 02 MRE Dip 10 Zee FW	DIP_9	Dipping
2026 02 MRE Dip 11 Zee Upp HW	DIP_10	Dipping
2026 02 MRE Dip 08 Upp Mid Tas Zee	DIP_11	Dipping
2026 02 MRE Flat 01 Dieman Upper	FLAT_1	Flat-lying
2026 02 MRE Flat 02 Dieman Main	FLAT_2	Flat-lying
2026 02 MRE Flat 04 Tas	FLAT_3	Flat-lying
2026 02 MRE Flat 03 Mid Tas Zee	FLAT_4	Flat-lying
2026 02 MRE Lat 01 01	LAT_1	Laterite
2026 02 MRE Lat 01 02	LAT_2	Laterite
2026 02 MRE Lat 01 03	LAT_3	Laterite
2026 02 MRE Lat 01 05	LAT_4	Laterite
2026 02 MRE Lat 01 06	LAT_5	Laterite
2026 02 MRE Lat 01 07	LAT_6	Laterite
2026 02 MRE Lat 01 04	LAT_7	Laterite
2026 02 MRE BX 01 Mid Tas	B_1	Tabular
2026 02 MRE BX 02 Tas	B_2	Tabular

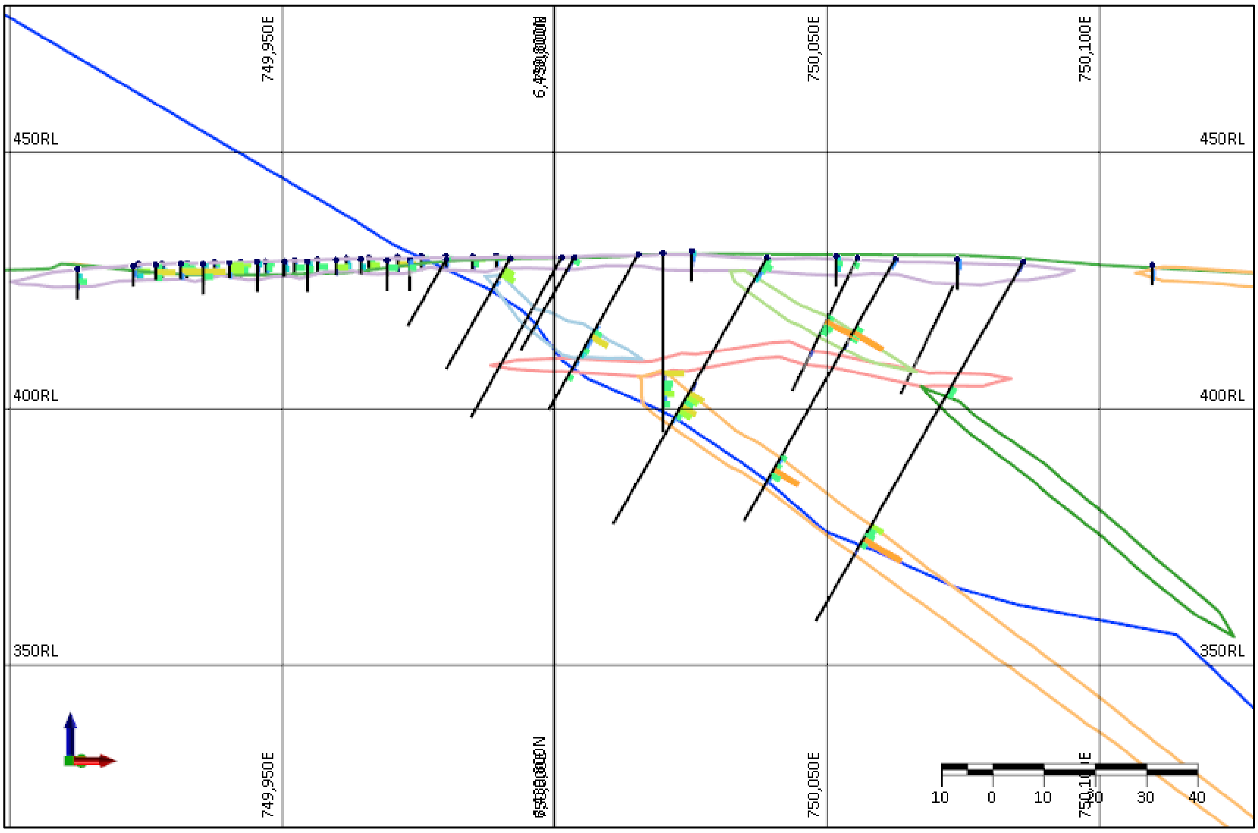


Figure 6 Mineralisation Domains, with Mafic/Sediments Contact in Dark Blue

Data Preparation and Database

Database

A total of 5,148 holes were provided in the overall database for a total of 116,895 metres; only Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drill (DD) holes were used in the estimation. A subset of the overall database was created and used in modelling; a total of 2,877 holes for 65,197 metres were used to constrain the estimation.

All drill hole data was validated, including:

- Checks for duplicate collars
- Checks for missing samples
- Checks for down hole from-to interval consistency
- Checks for overlapping samples
- Checks for samples beyond hole depth

Statistical Analysis

Sample Length and Compositing

Original assay intervals were composited to one metre to provide consistent data for statistical and geostatistical analysis.

Table 6 Assay Length Distribution

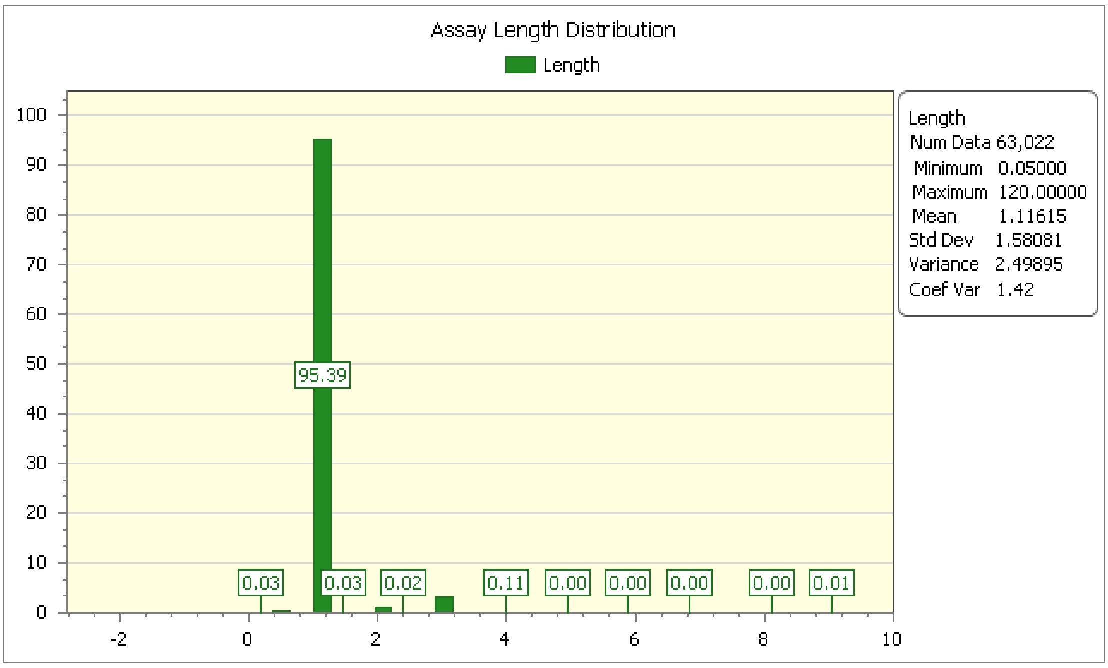
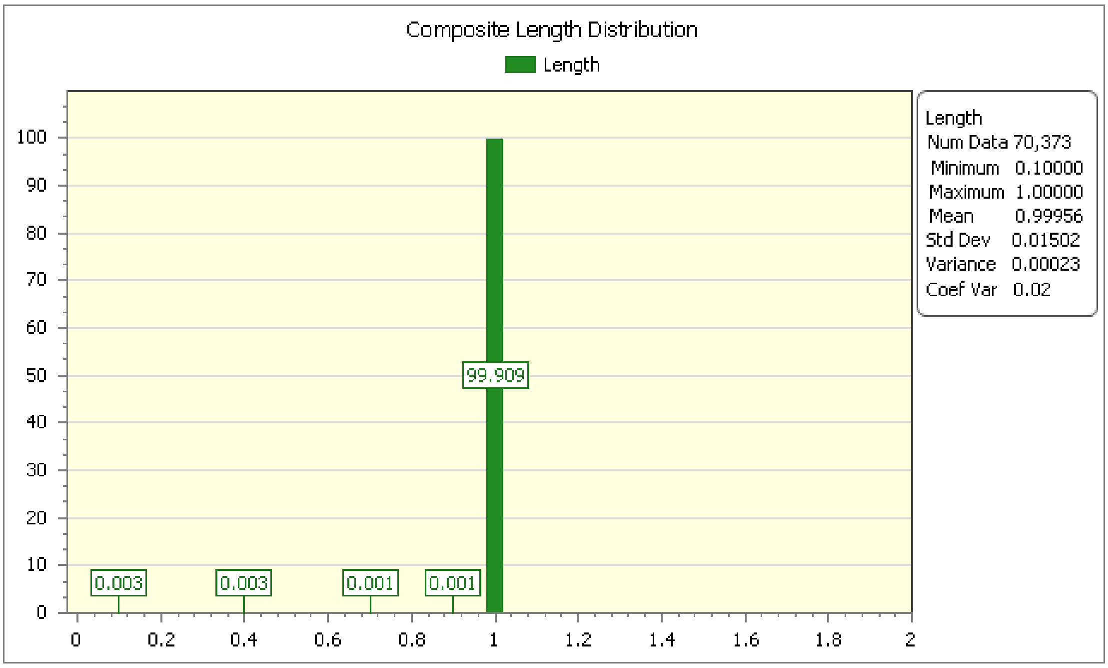


Table 7 Composite Length Distribution



Distribution Statistics

Probability plots were used to confirm that domaining produced consistent data sets and to evaluate top cuts.

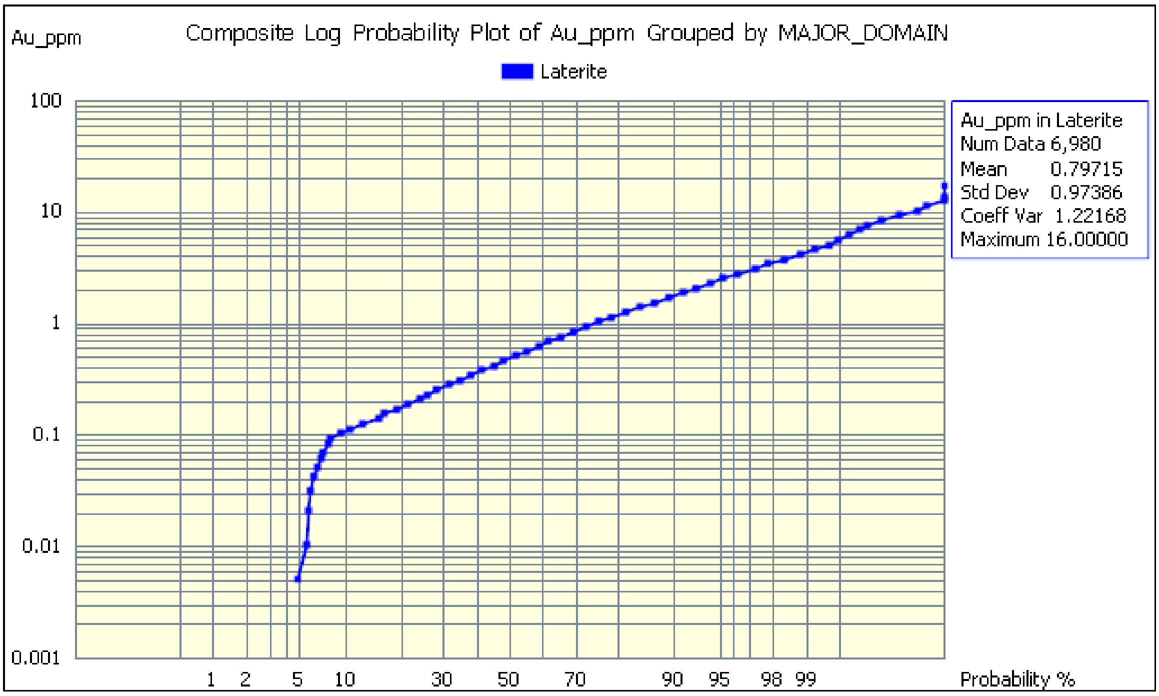


Figure 7 Au Log Probability Plot – Laterite

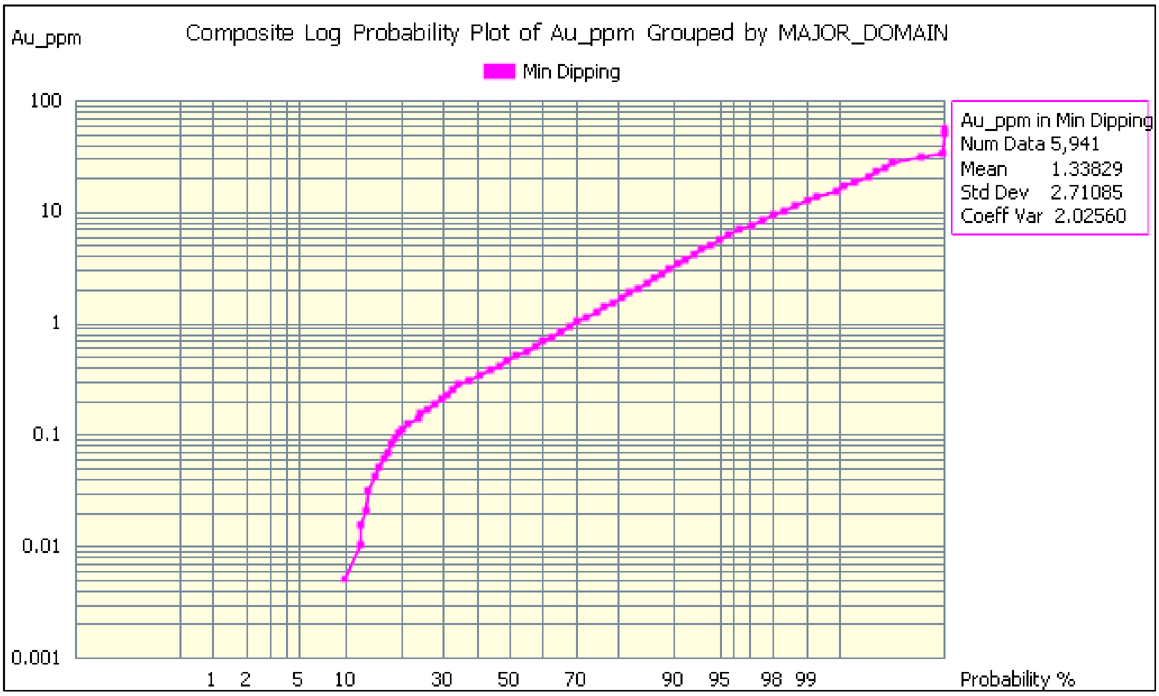


Figure 8 Au Log Probability Plot – Dipping Lodes

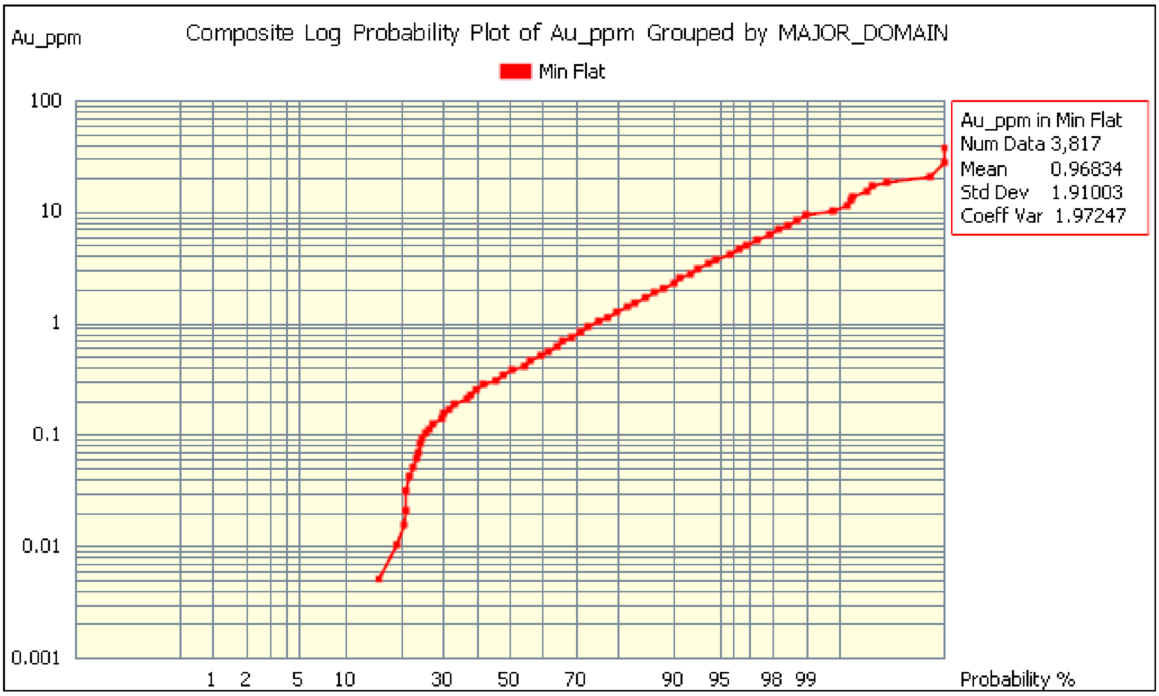


Figure 9 Log Probability Plot – Flat-lying Lodes

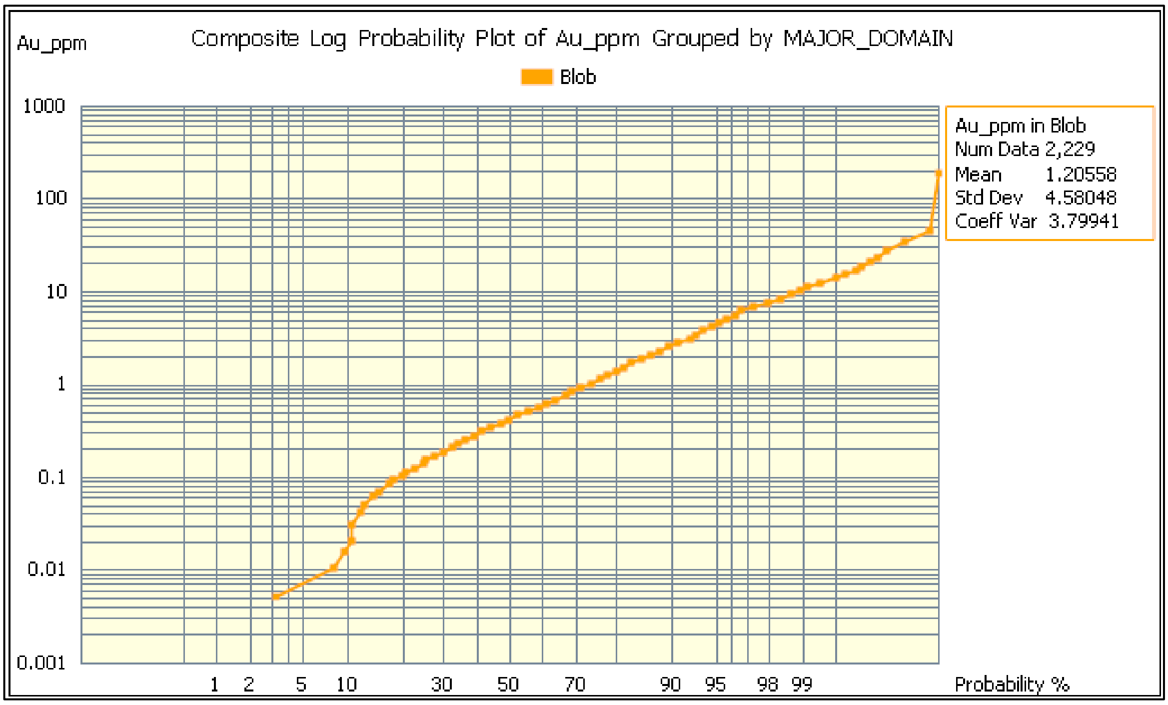


Figure 10 Au Log Probability Plot - Tabular Lodes

A top cut analysis was carried out for each mineralised domain and the following top cuts were applied:

Table 8 Top Cut Summary

Domain	Top Cut
Laterite	10
Flat Mineralisation	12
Dipping Mineralisation	30
TabularMineralisation	20

Table 9 Details of Top Cut Analysis

Laterite Top Cut Analysis					
Percentile	**Top Cut Value**	**Cut Mean**	**Number Cut**	**% Cut**	**CV**
Uncut		0.80	0 of 6,980		1.22
95.00	2.50	0.73	348	5.00%	0.93
97.50	3.27	0.76	175	2.50%	1.00
98.00	3.55	0.76	140	2.00%	1.02
99.00	4.44	0.78	70	1.00%	1.07
99.91	**10.00**	**0.80**	**6**	**0.09%**	**1.20**
Dipping Lode Top Cut Analysis					
Percentile	**Top Cut Value**	**Cut Mean**	**Number Cut**	**% Cut**	**CV**
Uncut		1.34	0 of 5,941		2.03
95.00	5.84	1.11	298	5.00%	1.38
97.50	8.48	1.20	148	2.50%	1.54
98.00	9.42	1.22	119	2.00%	1.58
99.00	12.88	1.27	60	1.00%	1.70
99.83	25.00	1.32	10	0.17%	**1.90**
99.90	**30.00**	**1.33**	**6**	**0.10%**	**1.94**
Flat-lying Lode Top Cut Analysis					
Percentile	**Top Cut Value**	**Cut Mean**	**Number Cut**	**% Cut**	**CV**
Uncut		0.97	0 of 3,817		1.97
95.00	3.95	0.80	191	5.00%	1.32
97.50	5.92	0.87	95	2.50%	1.49
98.00	6.45	0.88	77	2.00%	1.52
99.00	9.41	0.93	39	1.00%	1.67
99.58	**12.00**	**0.94**	**16**	**0.42%**	**1.74**
99.74	15.00	0.95	10	0.26%	1.81
Tabular Lode Top Cut Analysis					
Percentile	**Top Cut Value**	**Cut Mean**	**Number Cut**	**% Cut**	**CV**
Uncut		1.21	0 of 2,229		3.80
95.00	4.45	0.91	112	5.00%	1.29
97.50	7.14	1.01	55	2.50%	1.51
98.00	7.80	1.02	45	2.00%	1.55
99.00	10.64	1.06	23	1.00%	1.67
99.78	**20.00**	**1.11**	**5**	**0.22%**	**1.89**
99.91	35.00	1.13	2	0.09%	2.08

Bulk Density

Bulk densities were adopted from the 2025 Mining Plus resource model; these have been reviewed by Xenith and are considered appropriate for this type of mineralisation.

Table 10 Density

Geology	Weathering	Density
Laterite		2.00
Mafics	Oxide	2.20
Mafics	Transition	2.50
Mafics	Fresh	2.80
Sediments	Oxide	1.90
Sediments	Transition	2.10
Sediments	Fresh	2.70

Variography

Variography was carried out on each of the four major domains.

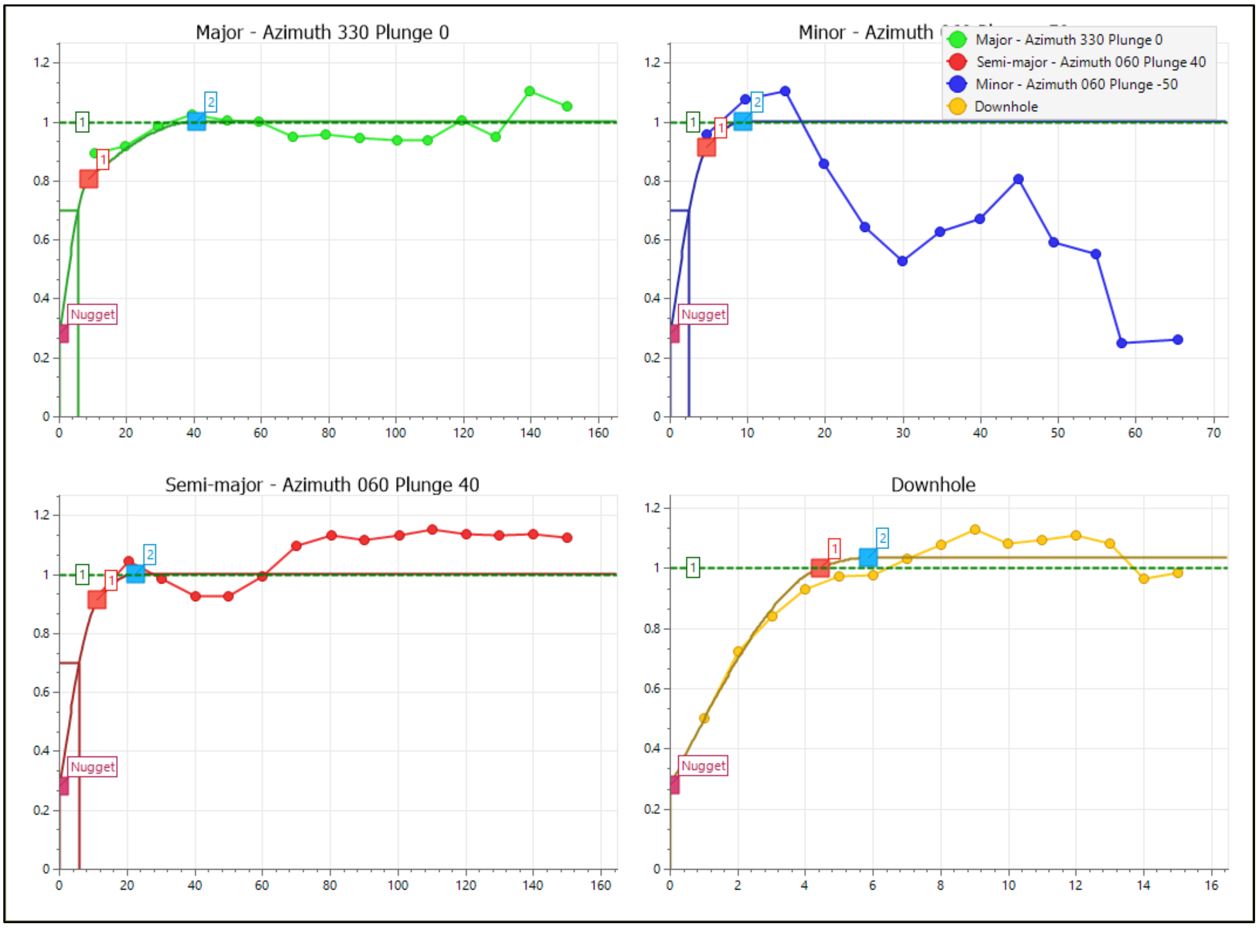


Figure 11 Dipping Lodes Variography

	Range 1	Range 2
Major	8.7	41.0
Semi-major	11.0	22.0
Minor	4.7	8.4
	Variance	
Nugget	0.28	
Sill 1	0.44	
Sill 2	0.28	
Total	1.00	

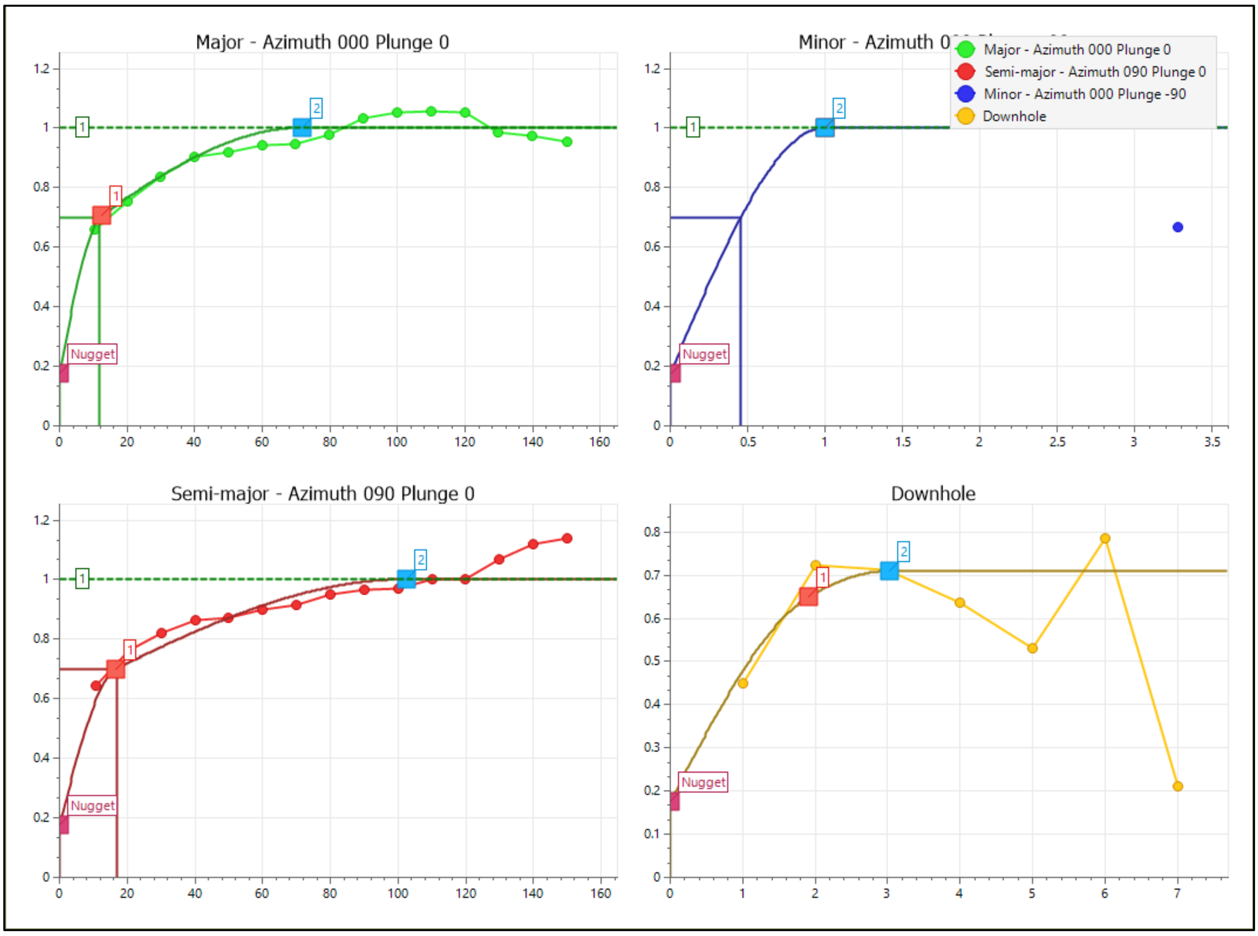


Figure 12 Laterite Variography

	Range 1	Range 2
Major	12.0	72.0
Semi-major	17.0	102.0
Minor	2.0	4.0
	Variance	
Nugget	0.18	
Sill 1	0.43	
Sill 2	0.40	
Total	1.01	

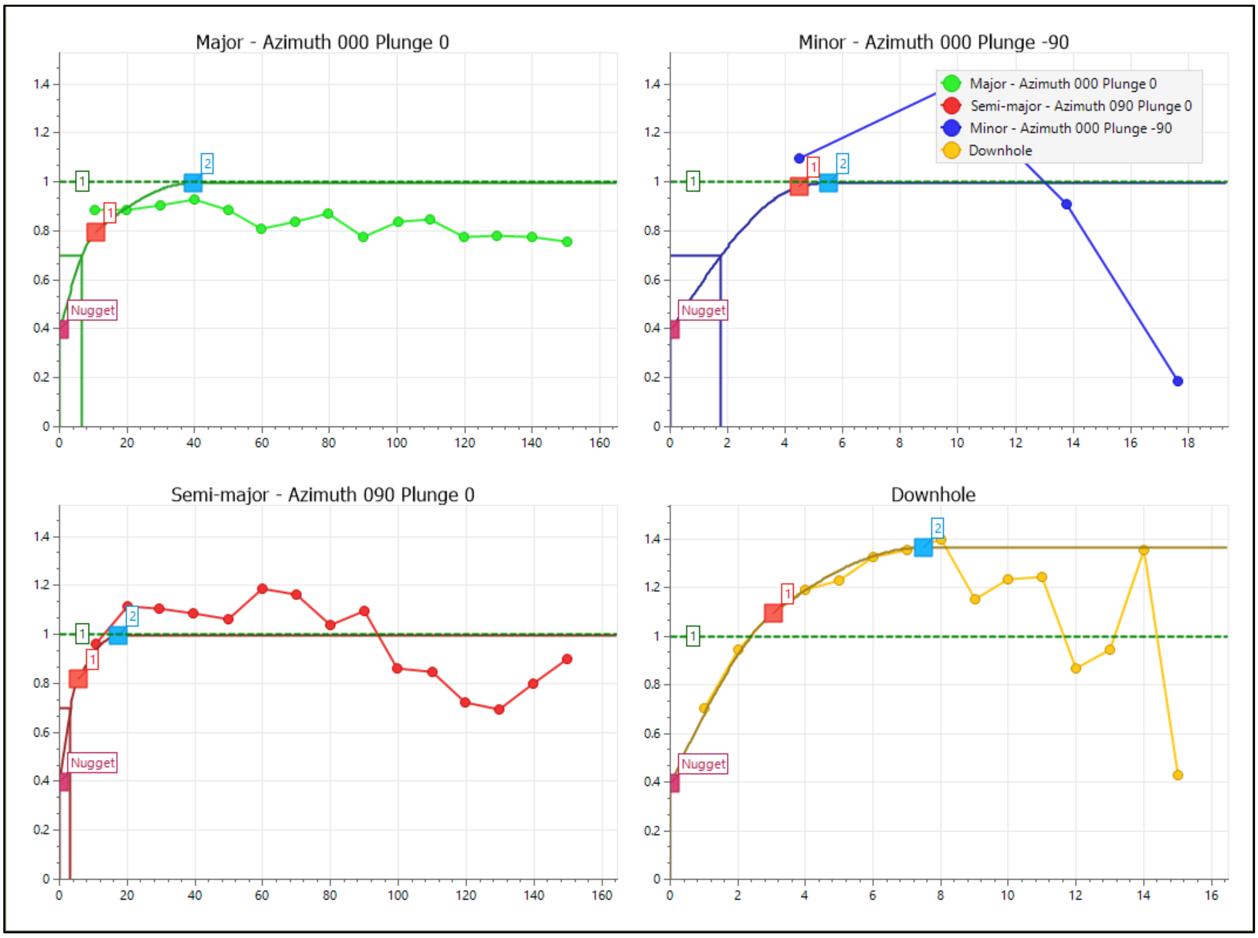


Figure 13 Flat-lying Lodes Variography

	Range 1	Range 2
Major	11.0	40.0
Semi-major	5.5	17.0
Minor	4.5	5.5
	Variance	
Nugget	0.40	
Sill 1	0.27	
Sill 2	0.33	
Total	1.00	

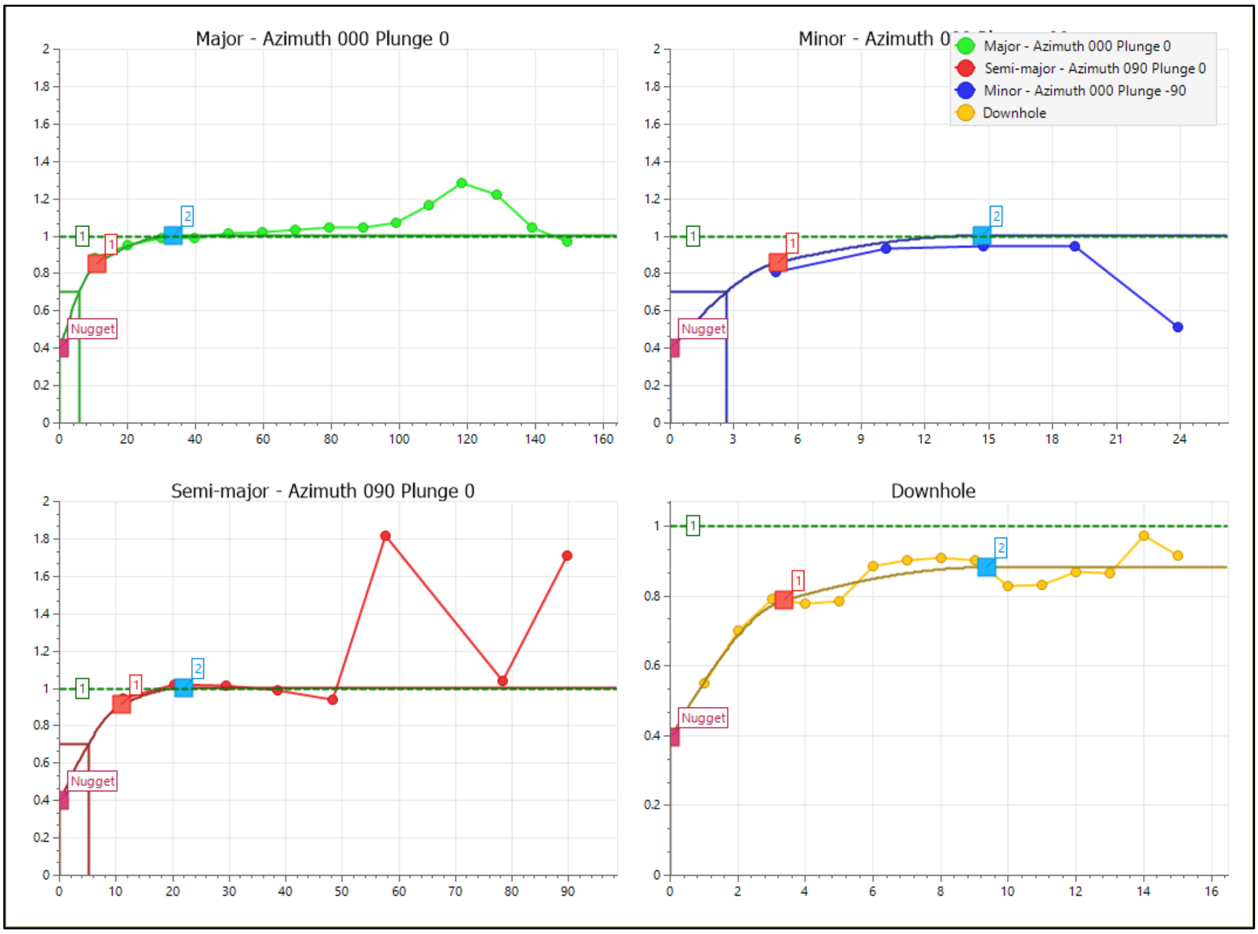


Figure 14 Tabular Lodes Variography

	Range 1	Range 2
Major	11.0	34.0
Semi-major	11.0	22.0
Minor	5.1	15.0
	Variance	
Nugget	0.40	
Sill 1	0.32	
Sill 2	0.28	
Total	1.00	

Rock Model

An “empty” rock model was created using the topographic and weathering surfaces as constraints. Block model parameters are summarised below. Sub-cells to a minimum of 1m.25 by 1.25m by 1.25m were used to follow geological boundaries. Mineralisation wireframes were also overlaid on this model.

Table 11 Block Model Setup Parameters

East			North			RL			Rotation
Min	Max	Size	Min	Max	Size	Min	Max	Size	
748502.5	751047.5	5	6438202.5	6440997.5	5	212.5	457.5	5	0

A typical section through the rock model is illustrated below.

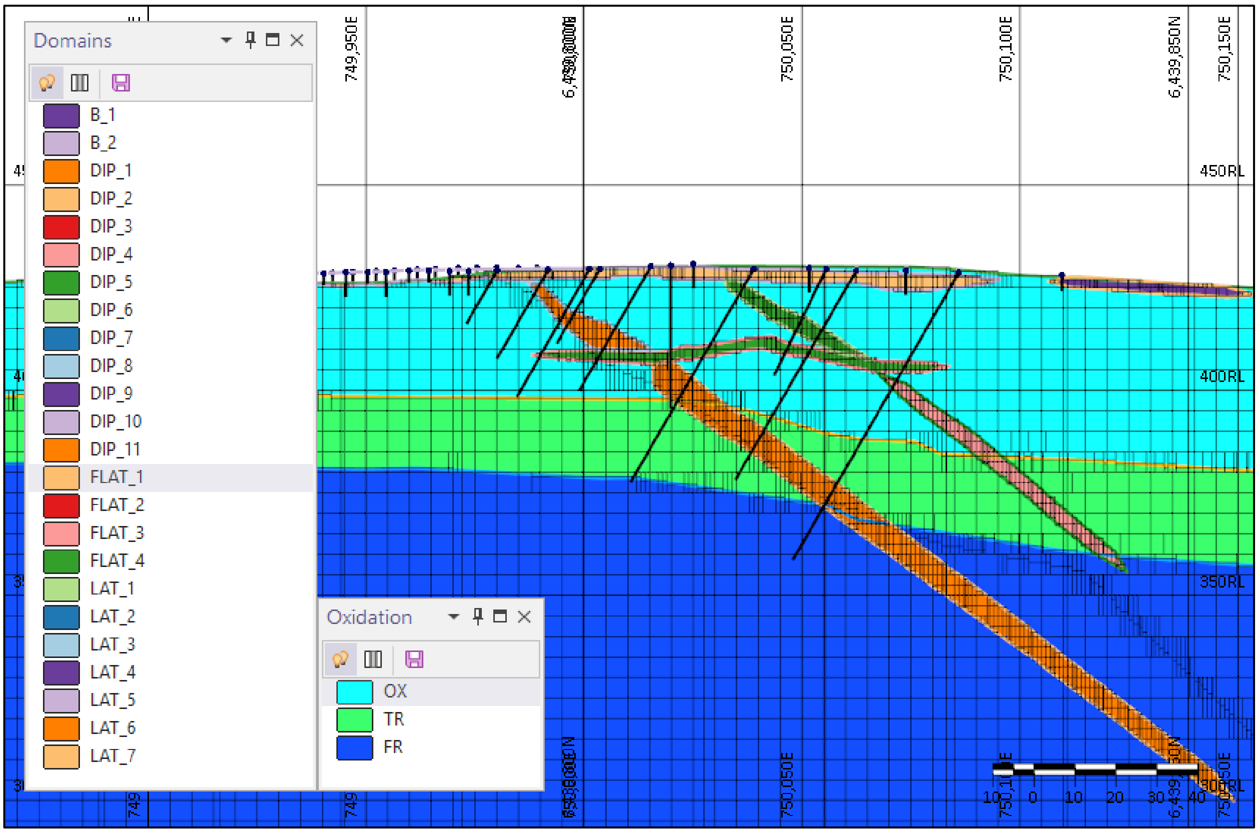


Figure 15 Domains and Weathering in Rock Model

Resource Model Estimation

Block Model Interpolation

Resource model interpolation has been carried out using the Ordinary Kriging functionality in Micromine 2026.3. Kriging parameters have been summarised in Section 8 of this report.

Search parameters are as follows:

Table 12 Search Parameters

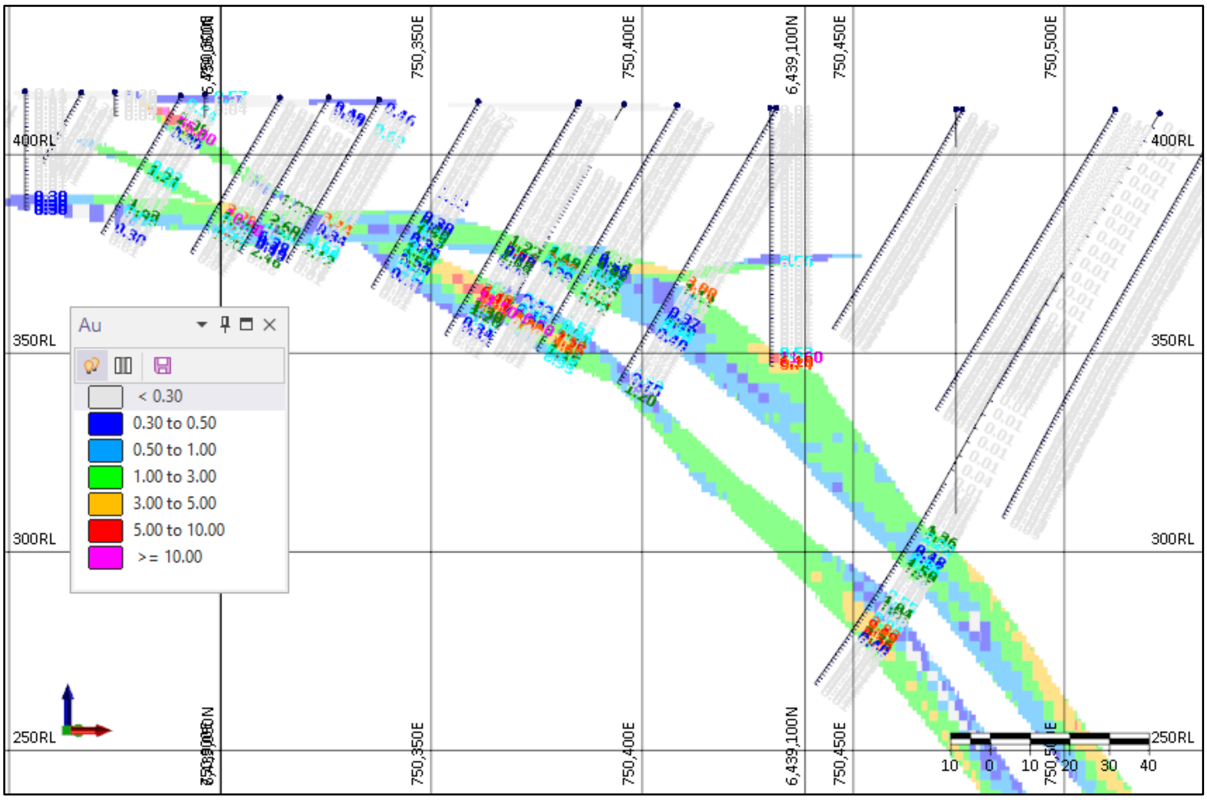
	Along	Down	Across	Samples		Holes	Per Hole
	Strike	Dip	Dip	Min	Max	Min	Max
Pass 1	25	25	5	8	16	4	4
Pass 2	50	50	7	4	16	2	4
Pass 3	75	75	8	2	16	1	4

The varying local dip and strike of the mineralised domains is encoded into the block model cells so that the search ellipse follows the local orientation.

Block Model Validation

Drillhole Section Comparison

Visual inspection on sections of drill hole versus block model grades confirms that Au vales in the block model correspond well to Au in drill holes. An overview and detailed example is shown below.



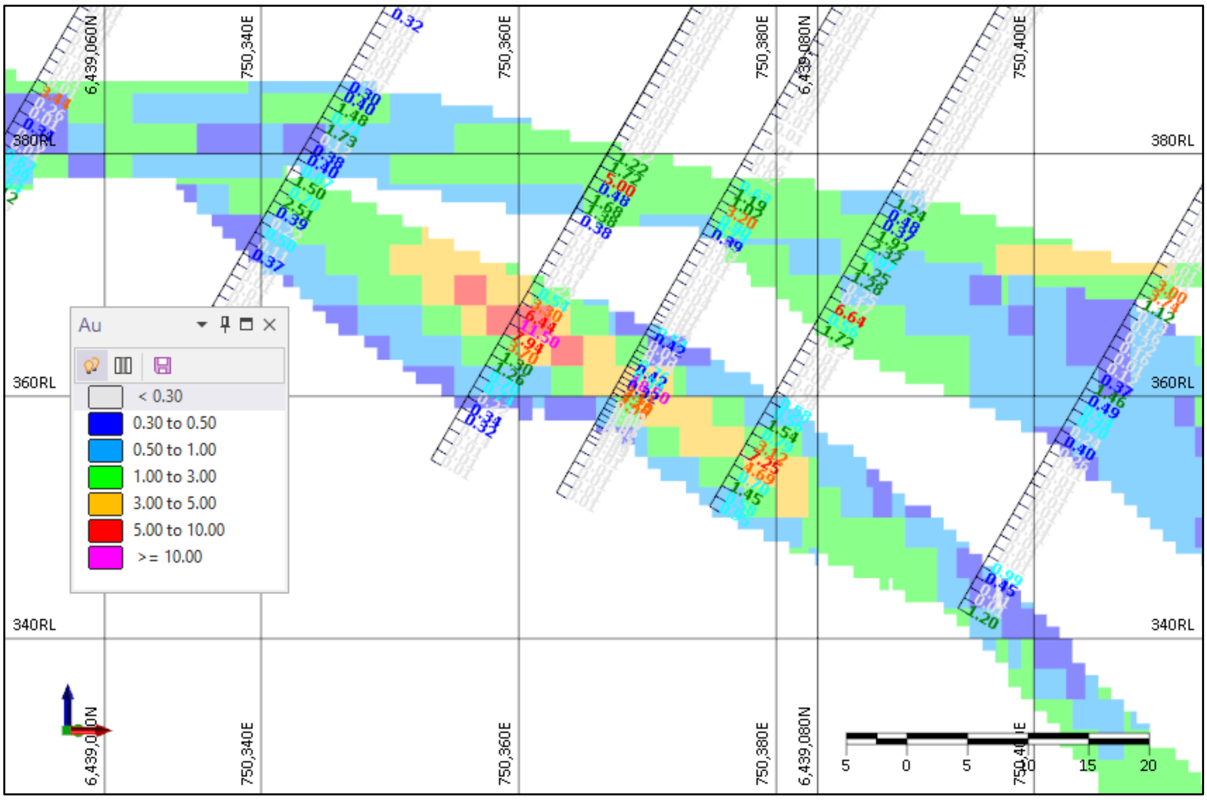


Figure 16 Typical Sections Ordinary Kriging Model vs Drill Holes

Comparison By Mineralisation Zone

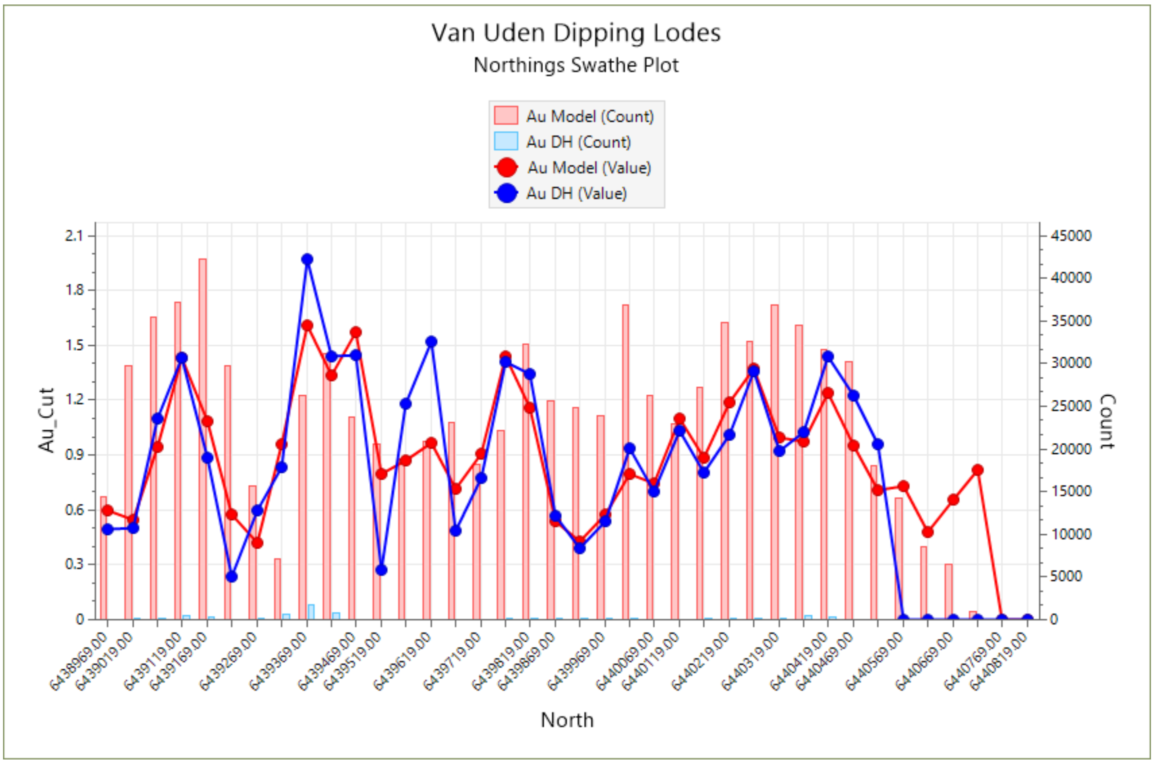
A comparison between block grades and drill hole values shows acceptable agreement.

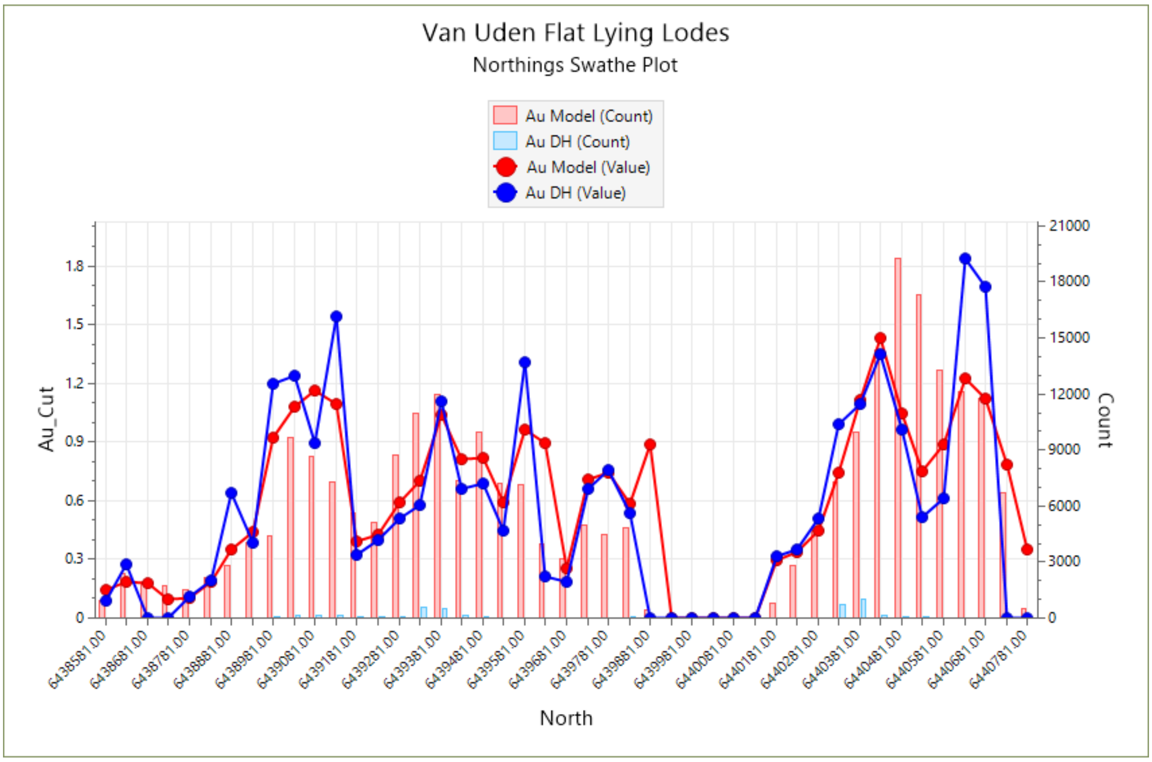
Table 13 Block Model vs Drill Holes

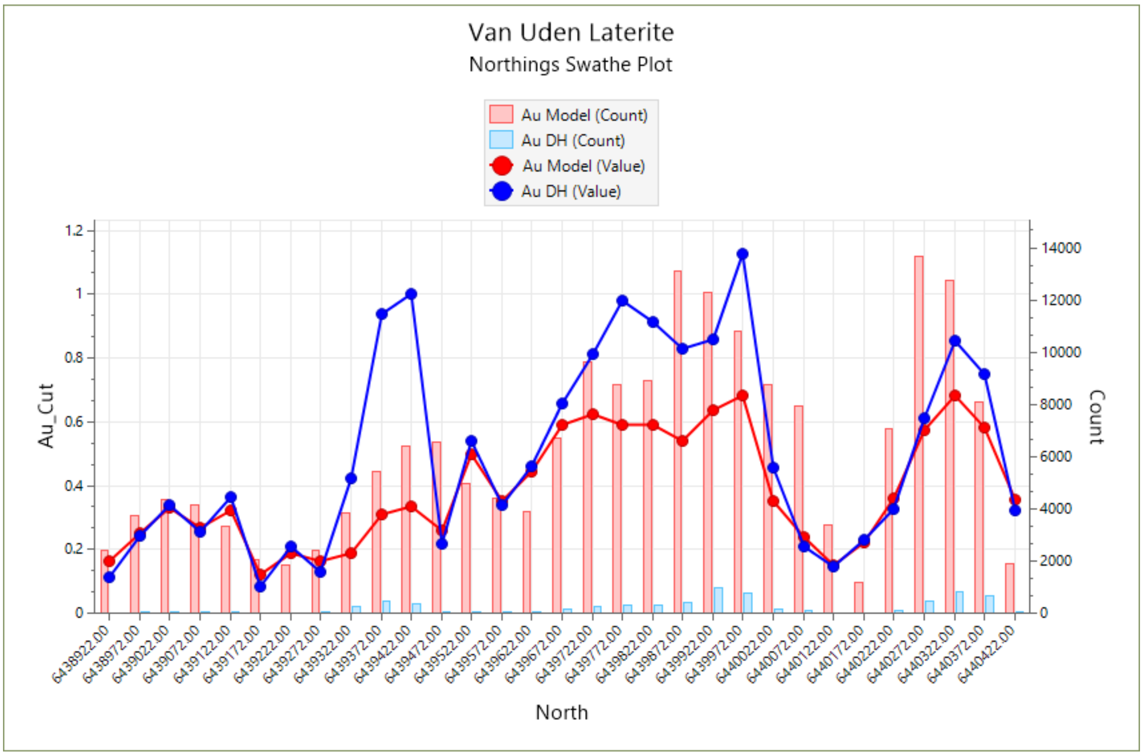
Domain	Drill Holes	Model
DIP_1	0.81	0.86
DIP_2	0.45	0.47
DIP_3	0.30	0.30
DIP_4	0.56	0.57
DIP_5	1.53	1.63
DIP_6	1.12	1.08
DIP_7	1.48	1.20
DIP_8	0.48	0.43
DIP_9	0.99	0.99
DIP_10	1.00	1.11
DIP_11	1.49	0.86
FLAT_1	0.96	0.54
FLAT_2	1.05	0.97
FLAT_3	0.63	0.64
FLAT_4	0.84	0.80
LAT_1	0.74	0.58
LAT_2	0.23	0.25
LAT_3	0.29	0.29
LAT_4	0.28	0.28
LAT_5	0.25	0.27
LAT_6	0.33	0.30
LAT_7	0.84	0.48
B_1	1.11	0.58
B_2	0.82	0.76

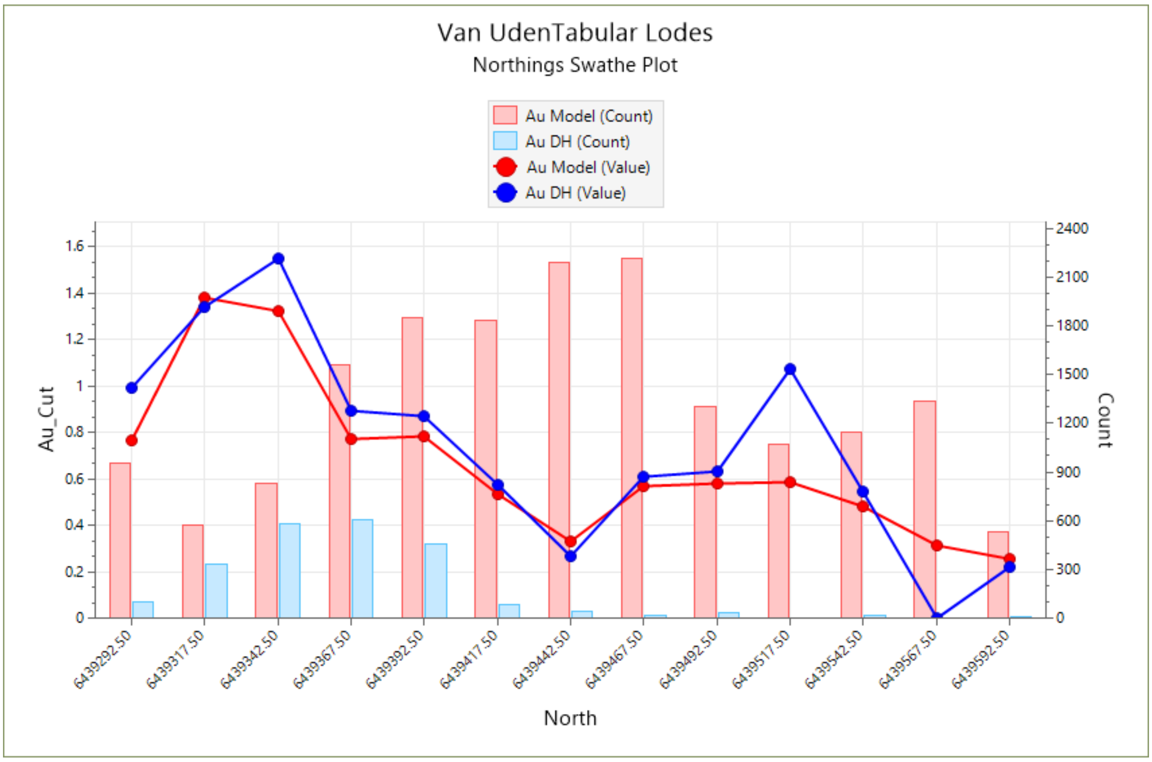
Swathe Plot Validation

Swath plots have been generated for the major domains; results are acceptable. A series of plots are illustrated below.






Van Uden Laterite
Northings Swathe Plot
Au Model (Count)
Au DH (Count)
Au Model (Value)
Au DH (Value)
Au_Cut
Count
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1
1.2
0
2000
4000
6000
8000
10000
12000
14000
6438922.00
6438972.00
6439022.00
6439072.00
6439122.00
6439172.00
6439222.00
6439272.00
6439322.00
6439372.00
6439422.00
6439472.00
6439522.00
6439572.00
6439622.00
6439672.00
6439722.00
6439772.00
6439822.00
6439872.00
6439922.00
6439972.00
6440022.00
6440072.00
6440122.00
6440172.00
6440222.00
6440272.00
6440322.00
6440372.00
6440422.00
North


Van UdenTabular Lodes
Northings Swathe Plot
Au Model (Count)
Au DH (Count)
Au Model (Value)
Au DH (Value)
Au_Cut
Count
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1
1.2
1.4
1.6
0
300
600
900
1200
1500
1800
2100
2400
6439292.50
6439317.50
6439342.50
6439367.50
6439392.50
6439417.50
6439442.50
6439467.50
6439492.50
6439517.50
6439542.50
6439567.50
6439592.50
North

Resource Classification

The Van Uden Mineral Resource has been classified in the Indicated and Inferred categories, in accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). A range of criteria has been considered in determining this classification including:

- Geological continuity;
- Data quality;
- Drill hole spacing;
- Modelling technique;
- Estimation properties including search strategy, number of informing data and average distance of data from blocks.

The resource classification methodology incorporated a number of parameters derived from the kriging algorithms in combination with drill hole spacing and continuity and size of mineralised domains.

Geological Continuity

Geological continuity is understood with reasonable confidence. The classification reflects this level of confidence.

Data Quality

Resource classification is based on information and data provided from the TG Metals database. Descriptions of drilling techniques, survey, sampling/sample preparation, analytical techniques and database management/validation provided by indicate that data collection and management is well within industry standards. The CP considers that the database represents an accurate record of the drilling undertaken at the project.

Drilling Spacing

Drill hole location plots have been used to ensure that local drill spacing conforms to the minimum expected for the resource classification. Indicated material is confined to areas where resource definition drilling is 25m by 25m or less. Material outside this area is classified as Inferred.

Modelling Technique

The resource model was generated using an Ordinary Kriging interpolation method, with a multi-pass search approach. The first search ellipsoid had dimensions of 30x30x5m with a minimum of 8 samples and a maximum of 16. The second search, used where not enough data was found in the first search had dimensions 50x50x7m and a third search was also used with dimensions of 75x75x8m.

The search pass used, the number of samples used, the kriging variance and the average distance of samples from each block, were all stored in the block model.

The above parameters were used as a guide in combination with drill spacing to arrive at a final resource classification.

Final Classification

The final classification is illustrated below.

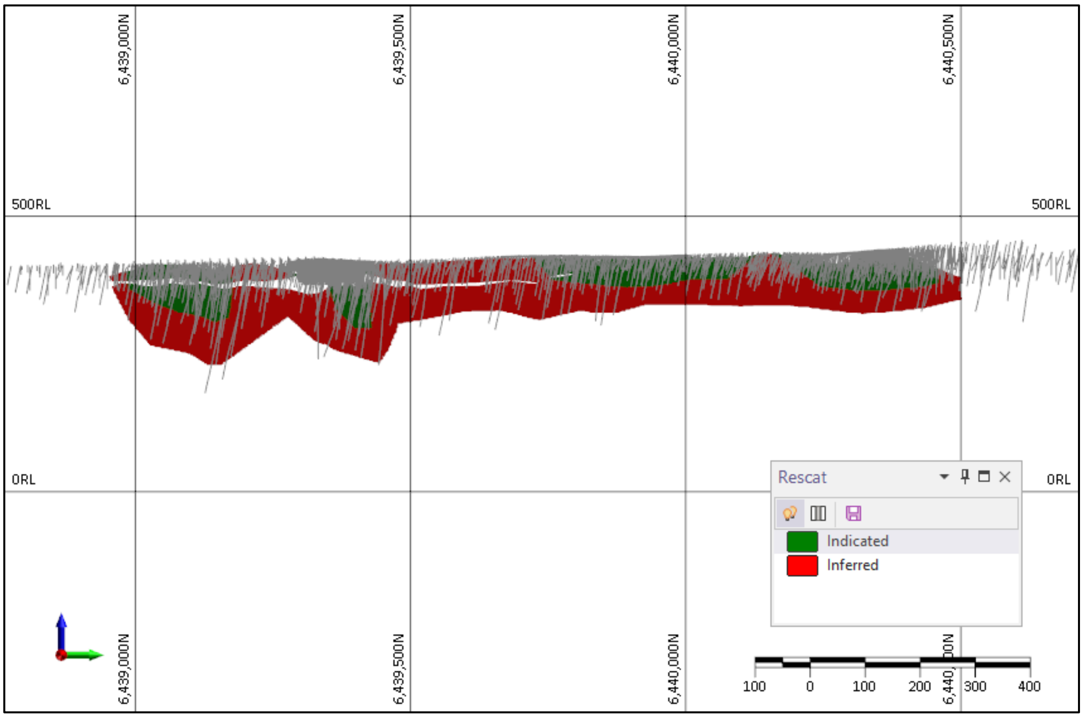


Figure 17 Final Resource Classification Looking South West

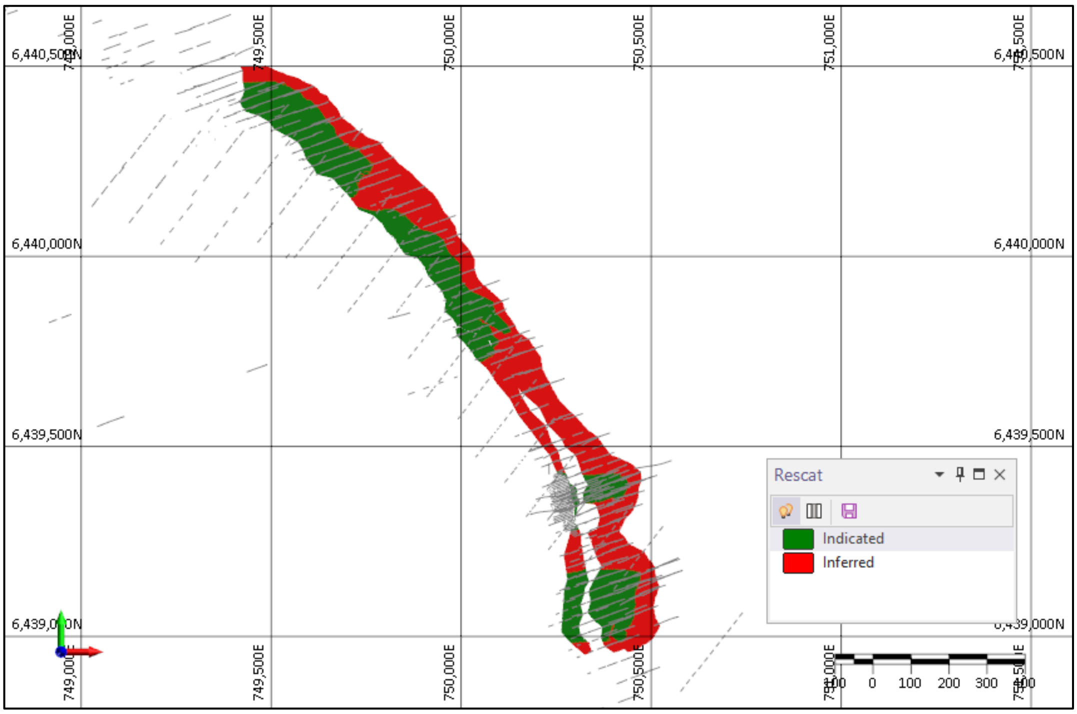


Figure 18 Resource Classification Plan

Resource Estimates

Current Resource Estimates and RPEEE

Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) have been addressed by carrying out Pit Optimisation using mining costs, processing costs and recoveries provided by TG Metals.

Table 14 Optimisation Parameters

Gold Price (AUD/Oz)	$6,000
Mining Cost (AUD/BCM)	$5.89
Processing Cost (AUD/t ore)	$50.00
Metallurgical Recovery (%)	92%
Mining Dilution (%)	10%
Mining Recovery (%)	95%
Royalties (% of revenue)	4.50%
Overall Slope Angles	48°

AUD 6,000 Optimal Pit Shell and Mineralised Block Model

A summary of the current resource estimate at 0.30 g/t Au cutoff is shown below.

Table 15 Van Uden Mineral Resource April 2026

Widenbar Model 09-04-2026				
Class	Cutoff	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz
Indicated	0.30	4,288,000	1.09	150,800
Inferred	0.30	3,294,000	1.11	117,600
Total	0.30	7,582,000	1.10	268,500
Reported inside AUD 6,000 Pit Shell				

Recent metallurgical testwork has shown that laterite material can be successfully recovered by conventional heap leach methods; assuming this is the case, and that laterite can be mined at 0.10 g/t Au cutoff, the following resource is reported.

Table 16 Van Uden Mineral Resource April 2026 Laterite Heap Leach

Class	Cutoff	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz
Indicated	0.10/0.30*	4,557,000	1.04	152,600
Inferred	0.10/0.30*	3,377,000	1.09	118,100
Total	0.10/0.30*	7,934,000	1.06	270,700
Reported inside AUD 6,000 Pit Shell				
* Laterite 0.10 Au Cutoff, Non-laterite 0.30 Au Cutoff				

More detailed breakdowns are shown below.

Table 17 Van Uden Mineral Resource April 2026

Class	Cutoff	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz
Laterite Indicated	0.30	618,000	0.71	14,200
Laterite Inferred	0.30	84,000	0.46	1,200
Indicated	0.30	3,671,000	1.16	136,700
Sub Total Indicated	0.30	4,288,000	1.09	150,800
Inferred	0.30	3,210,000	1.13	116,400
Total	0.30	7,582,000	1.10	268,500
Reported inside AUD 6,000 Pit Shell				

Table 18 Van Uden Mineral Resource April 2026 Laterite Heap Leach

Class	Cutoff	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz
Laterite Indicated	0.10	886,000	0.56	15,900
Laterite Inferred	0.10	167,000	0.33	1,800
Indicated	0.30	3,671,000	1.16	136,700
Sub Total Indicated	0.10/0.30*	4,557,000	1.04	152,600
Inferred	0.30	3,210,000	1.13	116,400
Total	0.30	7,934,000	1.06	270,800
Reported inside AUD 6,000 Pit Shell				
* Laterite 0.10 Au Cutoff, Non-laterite 0.30 Au Cutoff				

The following breakdowns are by weathering domain.

Table 19 Van Uden Mineral Resource April 2026

Weathering	Cutoff	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz
Laterite	0.30	618,000	0.71	14,200
Oxide	0.30	2,389,000	1.11	85,400
Transition	0.30	1,854,000	1.05	62,400
Fresh	0.30	2,637,000	1.24	105,300
Total	0.30	7,582,000	1.10	268,500
Reported inside AUD 6,000 Pit Shell				

Table 20 Van Uden Mineral Resource April 2026 Laterite Heap Leach

Weathering	Cutoff	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz
Laterite	0.10	1,053,000	0.52	17,600
Oxide	0.30	2,389,000	1.11	85,400
Transition	0.30	1,854,000	1.05	62,400
Fresh	0.30	2,637,000	1.24	105,300
Total	0.30	7,934,000	1.06	270,800
Reported inside AUD 6,000 Pit Shell				

Comparison with Previous Model

The resource has also been reported as a comparison to the 2025 MRE, as shown below.

Table 21 Van Uden Mineral Resource April 2026

Mineral Resource Estimate Van Uden Gold Deposit - April 2026									
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	886,000	0.56	15,900	167,000	0.33	1,800	1,053,000	0.52	17,700
Oxide	1,976,000	1.15	73,300	414,000	0.91	12,100	2,390,000	1.11	85,400
Transition	1,115,000	1.07	38,300	740,000	1.01	24,100	1,855,000	1.05	62,400
Fresh	580,000	1.35	25,100	2,057,000	1.21	80,200	2,637,000	1.24	105,300
Total	**4,557,000**	**1.04**	**152,600**	**3,378,000**	**1.09**	**118,200**	**7,935,000**	**1.06**	**270,800**

Table 22 Van Uden Mineral Resource May 2025

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**

About The Van Uden Gold Project

The Van Uden Gold Project consists of four granted mining leases, four granted exploration licences one granted prospecting licence and two miscellaneous licences (for haul roads), see Figure 19 below. 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.

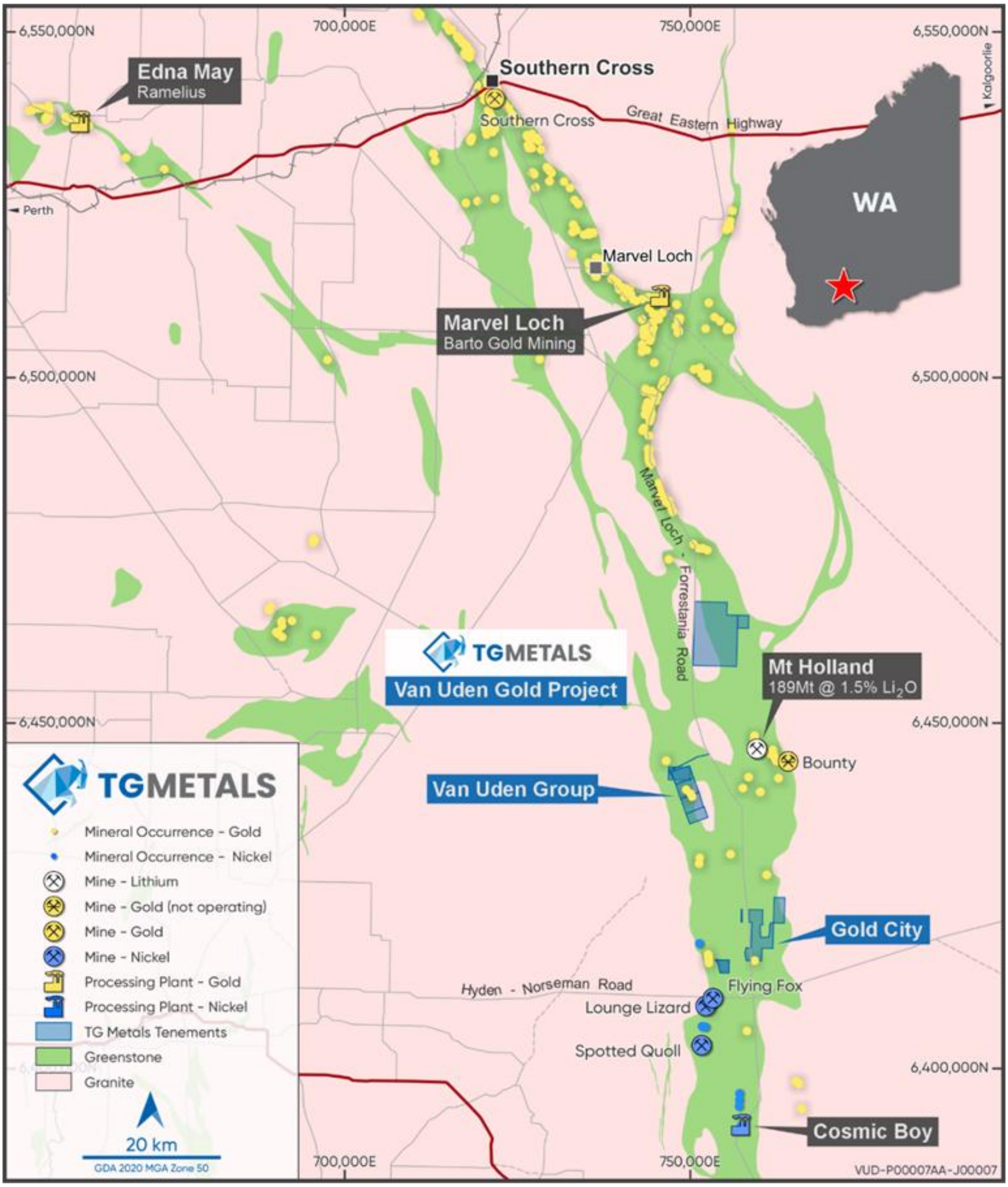


Figure 19 – Location Map Van Uden Gold Project tenements

About TG Metals

TG Metals is an ASX listed company focused on exploring and developing gold and lithium assets at its 80% owned Van Uden Gold Project and wholly owned Lake Johnston Project in the stable jurisdiction of Western Australia, see Figure 20. The Van Uden Gold Project contains past producing gold mines and is in proximity to operating gold processing Plants. 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.

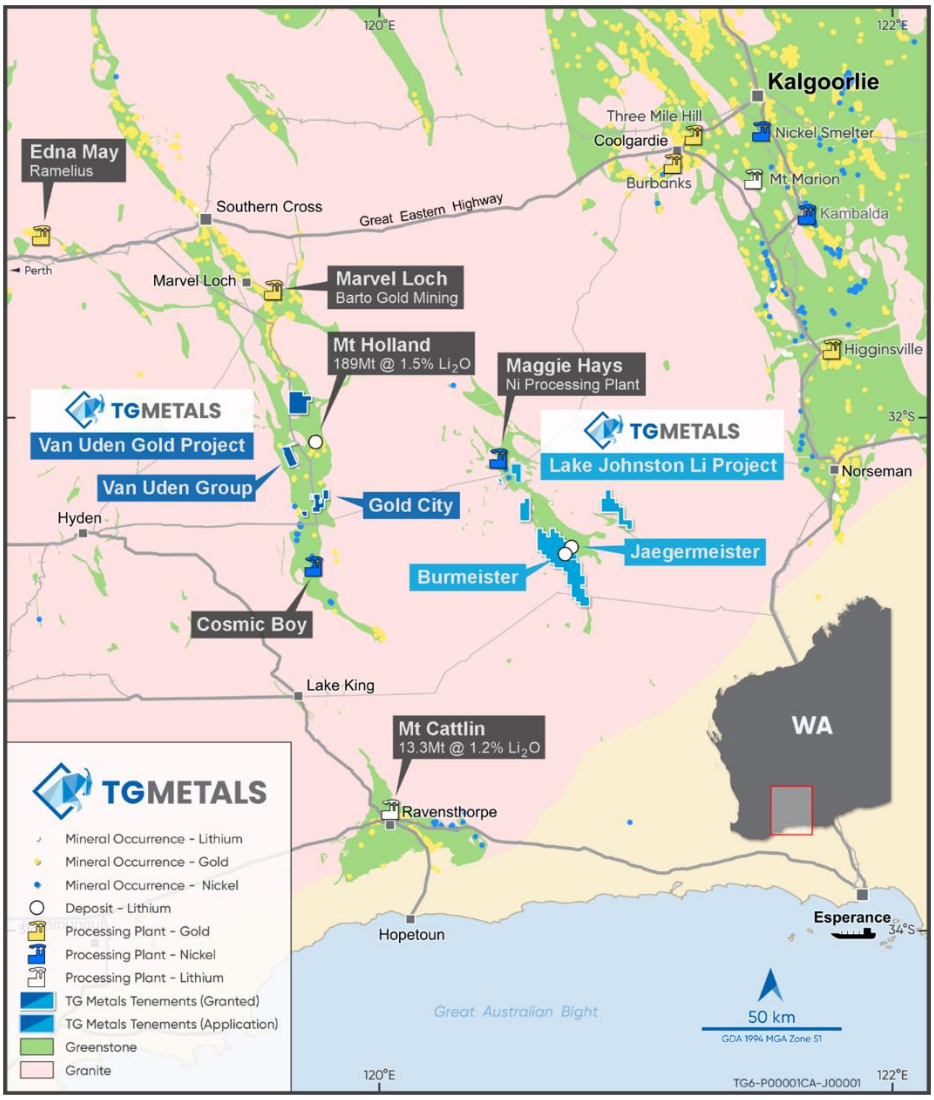


Figure 20 – Location Map showing TG Metals' Van Uden Gold Project (red) and Lake Johnston Lithium projects (blue)

Authorised for release by TG Metals Board of Directors.

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

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

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Lynn Widenbar, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Widenbar is a part-time Lead Resource Geologist at Xenith Consulting. Mr Widenbar has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Widenbar consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, exploration strategy, 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.

Forward Looking Statements - continued

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 Historic Data Sections 1 and 2

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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.*	• The historical drilling programs consisted of Rotary Air Blast (RAB), Air Core (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC), and Diamond Drilling (DD). • WAMEX Open File Reports A035288, A059401, A059832, A061839, A067423, A072918, A079996, A093378, A095101, A097549, A110467 & A113837 detail the historical data and sampling techniques. • RC and DD drill samples were collected at 1m intervals, while RAB were composite sampled at 5m intervals. Resampling at 1m was initiated if anomalous values were detected in the composite interval. • Samples were dispatched to ALS laboratories or Yilgarn Assay Laboratory for Fire Assay (gold) and ICP-MS (multi-element analysis. • The sampling was considered industry standard for gold exploration, ensuring representivity. Laboratory check samples were provided in WAMEX reports.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drill types: o RC drilling with face-sampling bits. o DD drilling with HQ and NQ core. o RAB drilling with open-hole hammer. • Drill inclinations and depths vary by project area, with inclinations typically -60° to vertical.
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.*	• Recovery was logged, particularly for diamond drilling. • RC samples were weighed to ensure consistency. • Some RAB intervals showed sample loss due to weathering effects. • Relationships between recovery and grade are not evident.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral*	• All drill holes were geologically logged in their entirety. • Geotechnical data was recorded where applicable (DD logs)

	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.*	• Logging included alteration, lithology, mineralisation, and structure (DD logs only) • Logging was completed at sufficient detail to support interpretation and resource modelling purposes.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC samples were split using a riffle splitter. • DD samples sawn in half, with one half sent for analysis. • Samples dispatched to ALS or Yilgarn Assay Laboratory were split and pulverized to <75µm prior to analysis. • No record of duplicate sampling in some historical reports. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of intersections, and the sampling methodology for the primary element.
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.*	• Fire assay detection limit of 0.01 ppm Au. • ALS Laboratory and Yilgarn Assay Laboratory were used for assay work. • No explicit QA/QC procedures were provided or published in WAMEX reports. • Field Duplicates, Lab Checks were recorded in reports. • Review of QAQC results demonstrate an acceptable level of accuracy and precision appropriate to the classification applied to the estimate.
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.*	• No dedicated twin holes were recorded. • Independent verification was not completed at this time due to core being stored off site. • No assay data adjustments occurred. • Historic data storage protocols not available. Data sourced from historic WAMEX reports
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*	• Drill collars were surveyed with DGPS where available. • Local grid systems were converted to MGA Zone 50. • RL data sourced from topographic surveys.

	used. • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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.*	• Drill spacing varied by project area. • RC drilling was planned and drilled on a 25m x 25m grid for resource estimation. Infill 12.5m x 25m were drilled as required. • Sample compositing representing 5m interval was applied in the initial RAB programs.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling was oriented perpendicular to mineralisation. • Some drill deviations occurred at the discretion of the supervising geologist. • The orientation of the drilling relative to the lodes has not introduced any sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were stored securely before transport to laboratories. • There was no record of tampering or loss.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal audits aside from the audits conducted during Resource Estimation (section 3 of this table) • Internal data reviews performed by project geologists. • Database included 4,829 drillholes, which comprised of: ○ 1,321m of DD; ○ 50,620m of RC; ○ 709m of AC; ○ 39,690m of RAB; and ○ 3010m of BH "Unspecified Type" ○ A total of 79,197 samples are included in the data

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• TG Metals has an 80% ownership in the mining and exploration tenements from Montague Resources Australia Pty Ltd, with the remaining 20% retained by Barto Gold Mining Pty Ltd. These tenements include E77/1535, E77/1582, E77/1361, M77/523, M77/478, M77/477 and M77/522, all located in Western Australia. • The tenements are designated under the prospect names Van Uden, Gold City, and Split Rocks East. All tenements are granted and in good standing.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration by Reynolds Australia, PacMin Mining Corporation, Convergent Minerals, Viceroy Australia Pty Ltd, Forrestania Gold NL, Sons of Gwalia Limited, St Barbara Mines Limited, Montague Resources Australia Pty Ltd, Kidman Resources Limited, Tianye SXO Gold Mining Pty Ltd, and MH Gold Ltd. • Data has been obtained from WAMEX Open File reports.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Hosted within the Southern Cross-Forrestania Greenstone Belt. • Gold mineralisation is structurally controlled, occurring along shear zones and in quartz veins. • The geological structure had previously been interpreted as a shallowly eastward dipping system associated with a generally NNW striking contact zone. • At Van Uden there is primary and secondary mineralisation.
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 drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *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.*	• No new exploration results are being reported. • Historic drillhole results have not been provided in detail and the exclusion of this information does not detract from the understanding of this report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated*	• No new exploration results are being reported. This report relates to Mineral Resources only. • No metal equivalent values have been reported.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No exploration or drilling results are contained within this announcement. • All intercepts reported as downhole lengths, true widths unknown. • Drilling has been oriented as optimally as possible given the orientations of the mineralised domains.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Maps, diagrams and sections included in the body of this report.
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.*	• No new Exploration Results are included in this report. This report relates to Mineral Resources only.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Historic work has been used to assist with the mineralisation interpretation, including: • Airborne geophysics and soil geochemistry conducted. • Petrographic and metallurgical data.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Test mine stockpiles for mineralization. • Undertake confirmation drilling through known resources. • Test mineralized trends taking into consideration current market conditions.

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	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All 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 500g of crushed material.

Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Reverse-circulation (RC) drilling Drilling was completed using three rigs, selected to match depth requirements and operational efficiency
		• Impact Drilling – RIG 02
		  ○ Rig: Schramm T660 (8×8 MAN carrier)
		  ○ Year: 2006 (rebuilt 2021)
		  ○ Capability: High-capacity deep RC drilling
		  ○ Depth capacity: >500 m (4.5″ RC)
		  ○ Rod handling: KL rod handler
		• Impact Drilling – RIG 10
		  ○ Rig: Schramm X300 (4×4 MAN carrier)
		  ○ Year: 2006
		  ○ Capability: Shallow to moderate depth RC drilling
		  ○ Depth capacity: ~150 m
		• JDC Drilling – RIG 2
		  ○ Rig: Hydco–Moses RC rig (Schramm 450–class equivalent)
		  ○ Carrier: Mitsubishi Fuso 8×4 truck-mounted
		  ○ Engine: Cummins 855
		  ○ Compressor / Booster: ELGi 350 PSI, 900 CFM
		  ○ Hurricane booster – 700 PSI @ 1,400 CFM
		  ○ Sampling: Ox cyclone sampling system

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Safety & control: KL rod handler, TJM hands-free breakout, rear-mounted controls, onboard dust collection and suppression.
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.*	• 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.

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.*
		• RC drill cuttings of the metre intervals were sieved, washed and placed into a chip tray for geological logging and for 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:
		    o Recognises fresh rock vs regolith.
		    o Is both qualitative and quantitative.
		    o Industry and geological standards were followed recording every detail observed.
		    o Every interval (m) drilled was logged.
		    o 20m interval Chip trays were labelled and used to store a small representative sample for future reference.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
		• 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:
		    o Drying at 105 °C (< 3 kg) — G_DRY
		    o Crushing 90 % < 3.35 mm — G_CRU_KG
		    o 500g PhotonAssay™ jar filled from crushed material
		• Sample weights were recorded by SGS on receipt.
		• CRMs and blanks returned results within expected limits.
		• Field duplicates retained but not yet analysed.

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,*	• Laboratory: SGS Australia Pty Ltd, Kalgoorlie WA (17 Stockyard Way). • Method: PhotonAssay™ PAAU02, two-cycle analysis on crushed material.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 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 Ba. • No umpire analyses to date.
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.*	• 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.
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.*	• Coordinate system: MGA2020 Zone 50 for final hole DGPS surveys and MGA94z50 for all other field work • 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were bagged and sealed in calico bags inside polyweave sacks, cable-tied and labelled at the rig. • Chain of custody was maintained by TG Metals personnel, who personally transported samples directly from site to SGS Kalgoorlie Laboratory for registration and analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits specific to this program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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	• *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.*	• All drilling is within in Mining Leases **77/477, M77/478 and M77/523.** 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 lease 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Dieman, Laterite and Tasman Pits were previously mined and drilled by earlier operators as part of historic gold extraction. • Historic data have been reviewed where available.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Orogenic, shear- and vein-hosted gold mineralisation occurs within the Forrestania greenstone belt along the sediment–mafic contact, which is mapped as the Van Uden Shear. 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. • Most gold mineralisation is formed withing the sediments, however where the mafic/sediment contact undulates, the gold mineralisation is known to occur within the mafic rocks.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not*
		• 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
	detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*
		• Significant intercepts reported on length-weighted 1 m assays using the following criteria:
		   ○ 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.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Intercepts represent downhole lengths • Mineralisation trends NNW and dips 45-50 degrees to the east. • Most drill holes are drilled to azimuth 250 degrees (WSW) and at -60 degrees dip. • Some holes were drilled Vertical next to Nearby Infrastructure like open pit voids to allow the rig to get as close as possible. • Some holes were drilled towards 070 azi due to open pit void constraining ideal drill pad locations. • The orientation most of of the drill holes is roughly perpendicular to the gold mineralisation, and down hole length are approximately equal to true width.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Maps, diagrams and sections have been included in the report.
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.*	• All holes from this program have been included in Table 2 to ensure balanced reporting.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Drilling was conducted to expand the current Van Uden MRE via infill and down dip directions. • No density or metallurgical data were collected.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Refer to 'Follow-up Work' in the report, plus DGPS surveying of all drillhole collars opportunistically and at conclusion of the drill program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• See Figure 3 in the body text for future drilling areas and targets.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Database integrity</td><td>• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.
• Data validation procedures used.</td><td>• All drill hole data was validated, including :
○ Checks for duplicate collars
○ Checks for missing samples
○ Checks for down hole from-to interval consistency
○ Checks for overlapping samples
○ Checks for samples beyond hole depth</td></tr>
<tr><td>Site visits</td><td>• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.
• If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</td><td>• A site visit was carried out by the Competent Person; on the 15th and 16th January 2026.
• Historic open pits were viewed, as were drill sites and cuttings.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geological interpretation</td><td>• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.
• Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.
• The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.
• The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.
• The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</td><td>• The geological interpretation of the mineralisation is reasonably understood; the Competent Person believes it supports the classification applied.
• A variable dip and strike has been used to follow the changes of orientation in the mineralisation.
• Geological and mineralisation wireframes have been used to guide the estimation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dimensions</td><td>• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</td><td>• The mineralisation has a strike length of approximately 2.5 km extends down dip for 400m and reaches a depth of 250m below surface. Thickness of lodes typically varies from approximately 2m to 10m.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimation and modelling techniques</td><td>• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.
• The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.
• The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</td><td>• Assay data was composited to 1m prior to estimation
• Top cuts of g/t Au were applied.<table><tr><th>Domain</th><th>Top Cut</th></tr><tr><td>Laterite</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Flat Mineralisation</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Dipping Mineralisation</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>TabularMineralisation</td><td>20</td></tr></table>•
• A parent size of 5m x 10m x 5 has been used, with sub-celling to follow geological and lode boundaries. Sample spacing varies from 10m by 10m to 50m x 25m, with greater spacing at the</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	northern and southern ends and at depth. • Ordinary Kriging using Micromine 2026.3 software has been used. • Variogram and search parameters are summarised in the body of the report: • Validation was carried out by swathe plots, visual inspection block model vs drill hole values in section, and statistical comparisons by domain. All methods produced satisfactory results.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A cutoff of 0.3 g/t Au was initially used to define mineralised domains; a cutoff of 0.3 g/t has been used for reporting, based on mining and processing costs and a gold price of AUD 6,000/oz.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Mining is assumed to be by conventional open pit methods. • Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) have been addressed by carrying out Pit Optimisation using mining costs, processing costs and recoveries provided by TG Metals. A gold price of AUD 6,000 has been used. •
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Laterite material is assumed to be amenable to on-site Heap Leach processing • Oxide, Transition and Fresh material types are assumed to be amenable to standard Carbon in Leach processing • Metallurgical testwork has been performed on Oxide and Transition material and is underway on Laterite material
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental*	• Environmental factors have not been considered at this stage. • The deposit has been mined previously and there is disturbance to the general surface area.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.
The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.
Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</td><td>Bulk density has been reviewed and determined as part of previous resource estimations; for consistency and comparison, the same densities have been applied in the 2026 estimate.
<table><tr><th>Geology</th><th>Weathering</th><th>Density</th></tr><tr><td>Laterite</td><td></td><td>2.00</td></tr><tr><td>Mafics</td><td>Oxide</td><td>2.20</td></tr><tr><td>Mafics</td><td>Transition</td><td>2.50</td></tr><tr><td>Mafics</td><td>Fresh</td><td>2.80</td></tr><tr><td>Sediments</td><td>Oxide</td><td>1.90</td></tr><tr><td>Sediments</td><td>Transition</td><td>2.10</td></tr><tr><td>Sediments</td><td>Fresh</td><td>2.70</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.
Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).
Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</td><td>The Mineral Resource has been classified in the Indicated and Inferred categories, in accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). A range of criteria has been considered in determining this classification including:
Geological continuity;
Data quality;
Drill hole spacing;
Modelling technique;
Estimation properties including search strategy, number of informing data and average distance of data from blocks.
The Competent Person has considered all relevant factors in the final classification and the results appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Audits or reviews</td><td>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</td><td>The resource has not been externally audited, but has been internally reviewed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence</td><td>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</td><td>The resource estimate is deemed to be an accurate reflection of both the geological interpretation and tenor of mineralisation within the deposit.
The mineral resource statement relates to a global tonnage and grade estimate. Grade estimates have been made for each block in the block model.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	