ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RELEASED 15 JUNE 2026

TGMETALS

Drilling Extends Gold Mineralisation at Van Uden by a Further 1.8km to 4.3km in Total

Early Signs from Laterite Drilling Indicate Potential Additional Mineralisation to Support Near Term Heap Leach Opportunity

Highlights

- **Recent reconnaissance drilling has extended the strike of known gold mineralisation at the Van Uden Project by a further 1.8km south of the existing MRE[1]**
- **Results support potential material future resource extension to the south**
- **Drilling identified shallow gold mineralisation – including 6m @ 5.57 g/t Au**
- **Diamond drilling testing the depth extensions of the Van Uden resource have been submitted for analysis**
- **Laterite drilling targeting extensions of the current resource is underway with initial results confirming the presence of favourable pisolitic laterite from surface**
- **The current laterite resource of 17,700 ounces[1] supports the near term cashflow opportunity from the heap leach operation at Van Uden, driven by >90% heap leach recoveries**
- **Growth in the laterite resource will have a positive economic impact on the proposed Laterite Heap Leach Operation**
- **Heap Leach study results expected by end of June**

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

These results, from five reverse circulation (RC) reconnaissance holes drilled along strike of the Van Uden gold deposit (**Figure 1**), were designed to test the potential for resource extensions in large step out holes. Pleasingly, the holes intersected gold mineralisation and prove the fertile Van Uden shear continues along a strike of at least a further 1.8km for a total of at least **4.3km**. Result highlights include:

- **TGGR052 - 6m @ 5.57 g/t Au from 84.0m including 3m @ 10.69 g/t Au from 84.0m**
- **TGGR148 - 6m @ 0.72 g/t Au from 27.0m**
- **TGGR149 - 5m @ 0.79 g/t Au from 30.0m**

1: MRE – See Table 3

TG Metals CEO, Mr. David Selfe stated;

"Final assay results from RC drilling at Van Uden continue to show strong high grade gold mineralisation within the current MRE and we have now also proven a continuous strike length of 4.3km, extending south of the historic Tasman pit and demonstrate the resource growth potential of the Van Uden shear.

We are also excited that there are early positive indications from the auger drilling to extend the laterite gold resource, with pisolitic laterite sighted from surface. This is an important outcome as we progress the Heap Leach opportunity for the Company. The Heap Leach is expected to provide material revenue opportunity for the Company as we continue to progress the larger production opportunity at Van Uden."

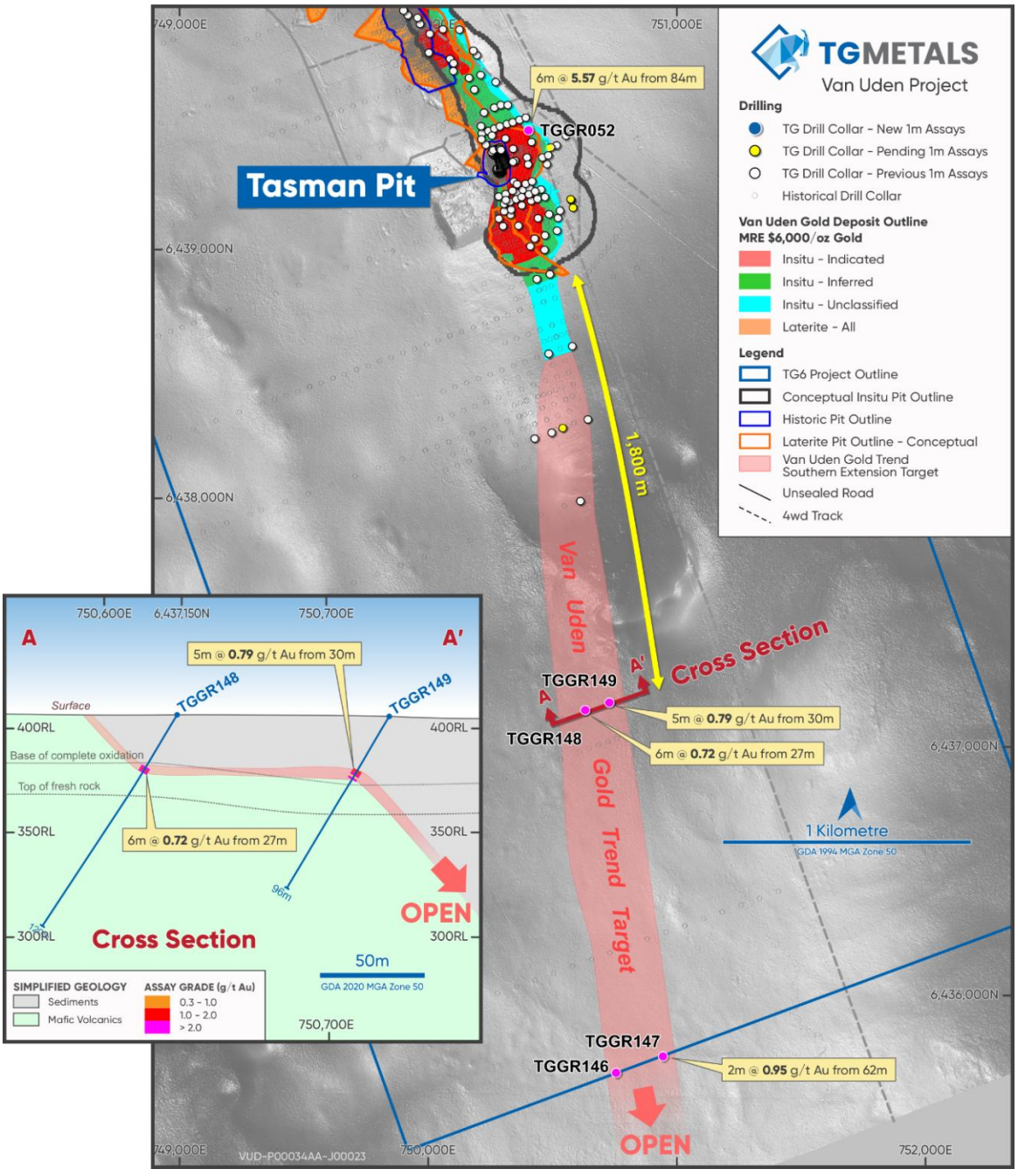

Figure 1 – Van Uden, New Drilling Collars Showing Intercept Highlights and Cross Section

Van Uden Drilling

The purpose of this reported drilling was to expand on the current Van Uden mineral resource estimate (MRE) via infill and test positions along strike for extensions to the Van Uden mineralisation to the south. The drilling successfully intercepted the gold mineralisation on a flat fault structure at the contact between the metasediments and the basalt. This is the same structure identified as a core part of the Van Uden Gold Deposit and MRE. The Van Uden shear is interpreted to become much steeper to the east and this will require further drill testing. This drilling confirms the extension of the Van Uden mineralisation to 1800m south of the current MRE. **Figure 1** shows the drilling locations, with a cross section insert.

The Van Uden shear mineralisation was intersected in drillhole TGGR147, at the southern most tenement boundary. The shear position is not well defined in this area as sand dune cover is extensive, obliterating surface geochemistry. This result indicates the location of the mineralised shear, with follow-up exploration drilling being planned.

Drillhole TGGR052 is located near the historic Tasman open pit and was drilled to test continuity of high-grade gold mineralisation. The drillhole successfully intercepted **6m @ 5.57 g/t Au from 84m** downhole, including **3m @ 10.69 g/t Au** at the top of the intercept. This intercept is not currently included in the Van Uden MRE.

The full significant assay results above 0.3g/t Au are provided in **Table 2**.

Four diamond drill core holes within the main Van Uden resource area have assays pending. The purpose of this drilling was to capture geotechnical information for inclusion into mine designs and to provide core sample of fresh gold bearing material. The geotechnical logging has been completed and the core cut for assaying. Assays are expected in July for this drilling.

Laterite Drilling Progress

As reported in ASX announcement dated 28 May 2026, a program of auger drilling testing extensions to mineralised surface laterite outside of the current Van Uden MRE, is ongoing and progressing well. The aim of this program is to identify new and additional laterite hosted gold gold mineralisation for follow up resource drilling. Within the current Van Uden global resource, 1,053,000 tonnes of mineralised laterite is identified, at a grade of 0.52 g/t Au, totaling 17,700 ounces (see Table 3 for full MRE). This material is amenable to Heap Leach processing on site, with detailed metallurgical testwork of these processes well advanced (ASX announcement 14 May 2026). First samples from the program, with logging confirming the presence of pisolitic laterite, have been sent to the analytical laboratory and results are expected in July.

Drilling Program Details

The RC drilling for this report was conducted with two drill rigs, both truck mounted. A Schramm X300 and a Schramm T660 drill rig. The smaller Schramm X300 rig completed the shallow drilling, less than 90m depth in the oxidised to semi-oxidised regolith and the deeper holes were completed with the larger Schramm T660 rig. A total of 5 drillholes with assays returned, are included in this report for 558m of RC drilling. The reported RC drillhole dips are all -60º and at an azimuth of 250º to align with the previous historical grid. Also included are the diamond drill core tails and holes drilled for geotechnical logging. These holes have variable azimuths and dips, all diamond drillholes were downhole surveyed. See **Table 1** for drill collar information.

The reported drilling has one drillhole within the current MRE and four others are deemed exploration holes to the south of the current MRE. The drill collars of drillholes have collar coordinates from DGPS field surveying using the MGA2020 Zone 50 grid and datum to align with DMPE requirements for government data submission. See **Figure 1** for drill collar locations.

The reported assays are from individual 1m samples in the known mineralised shear zone 4m composites taken outside of these zones. Both sample interval batches were assayed using the Photon assay technique. As experienced previously, some drillholes recorded multiple gold mineralised intercepts downhole, refer to **Table 2**.

Follow-up Work

The current auger laterite drilling program will be followed up with a resource drill-out.

Diamond drill core drilling assays expected in July.

Approvals being sort for RC Drilling along strike north and south of the Van Uden MRE.

Workstreams for the laterite heap leach study are continuing.

Table 1 – Drillhole Collar Information MGA2020, Zone 50

STATUS	HOLE ID	Dip(°)	Azimuth(°)	EASTING(m)	NORTHING(m)	RL (mASL)	Depth (m)
NEW	TGGR052	-60.000	250.000	750402.321	6439484.348	415.248	132
NEW	TGGR146	-60.000	250.000	750755.396	6435694.220	412.474	108
NEW	TGGR147	-60.000	250.000	750943.785	6435760.318	414.651	102
NEW	TGGR148	-60.000	250.000	750630.673	6437152.267	406.142	120
NEW	TGGR149	-60.000	250.000	750727.698	6437182.860	405.691	96
Pending	TGGRD163*	-60.430	250.240	750582.698	6439173.767	409.897	264
Pending	TGGRD161	-59.400	246.100	750572.680	6439207.550	410.227	240
Pending	TGGRD162	-59.450	249.480	750488.000	6439414.500	413.334	180
Pending	TGGRD164	-60.110	247.260	750541.055	6438288.300	407.766	132
*Renamed TGGRD119							

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

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	PROSPECT	Au (g/t)
TGGR052	0	56	Van Uden South	NSI
TGGR052	56	57	Van Uden South	0.34
TGGR052	57	84	Van Uden South	NSI
TGGR052	84	85	Van Uden South	6.02
TGGR052	85	86	Van Uden South	11.33
TGGR052	86	87	Van Uden South	14.71
TGGR052	87	88	Van Uden South	0.7
TGGR052	88	89	Van Uden South	0.3
TGGR052	89	90	Van Uden South	0.35
TGGR052	90	132	Van Uden South	NSI
TGGR146	0	108	Van Uden Exploration	NSI
TGGR147	0	62	Van Uden Exploration	NSI
TGGR147	62	63	Van Uden Exploration	0.39
TGGR147	63	64	Van Uden Exploration	1.51
TGGR147	64	102	Van Uden Exploration	NSI
TGGR148	0	27	Van Uden Exploration	NSI
TGGR148	27	28	Van Uden Exploration	0.30
TGGR148	28	29	Van Uden Exploration	0.14
TGGR148	29	30	Van Uden Exploration	1.46
TGGR148	30	31	Van Uden Exploration	0.53
TGGR148	31	32	Van Uden Exploration	1.09
TGGR148	28	32	Van Uden Exploration	0.82
TGGR148	32	120	Van Uden Exploration	NSI
TGGR149	0	30	Van Uden Exploration	NSI
TGGR149	30	31	Van Uden Exploration	0.61
TGGR149	31	32	Van Uden Exploration	0.61
TGGR149	32	33	Van Uden Exploration	1.23
TGGR149	33	34	Van Uden Exploration	0.42
TGGR149	34	35	Van Uden Exploration	1.08
TGGR149	35	36	Van Uden Exploration	0.25
TGGR149	36	96	Van Uden Exploration	NSI

Van Uden Gold Project Description

The Project is located on the Forrestania Greenstone Belt, **Figure 2**, 90km east-northeast of Hyden and 120km south of Southern Cross. It is 90km to the Marvel Loch (producing), 140km to Edna May (care & maintenance) gold processing Plants and 75km to Cosmic Boy and 100km to Lake Johnston processing plants under conversion to gold. The Project lies 12.5km to the south west of the Mt Holland lithium mine and is 130km north west from the Company's established Burmeister lithium deposit at the Lake Johnston Project.

The Van Uden gold MRE has 56% in the Indicated category allowing progression to mining and processing studies in the near term. The surface Laterite is the current focus for heap leach technology. The updated MRE below in **Table 3** shows the current resource status:

Table 3: MRE – Van Uden Gold Deposit

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**

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.

About TG Metals

TG Metals is an ASX listed company focused on exploring and developing gold and lithium assets at its wholly owned Lake Johnston Project and 80% owned Van Uden Gold Project in the stable jurisdiction of Western Australia, **Figure 2**. 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@tgmetals.com.au

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

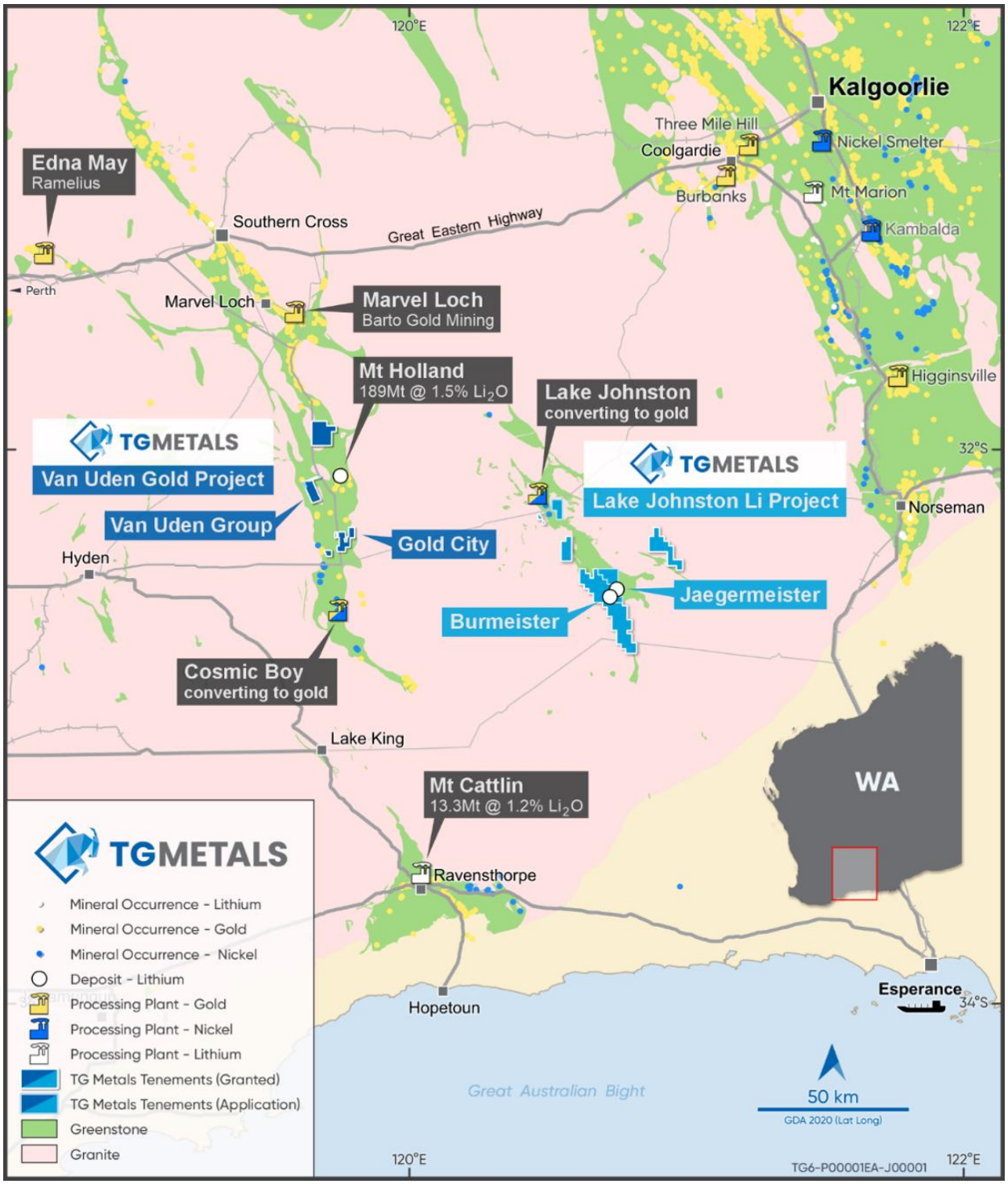

Figure 2 – Location Map showing TG Metals' Lake Johnston Lithium and Van Uden Gold Projects

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.

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. Samples outside of the known gold mineralised zones are composited to 4m samples and assayed prior to the 1m intervals being submitted for assay. 4m composite samples are not reported. • 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 was completed using two rigs for these reported results, 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

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:
		  ○ 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	• *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:
		  ○ 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.
		• CRMs and blanks returned results within expected limits.
		• Field duplicates retained but not yet analysed.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • 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 TG Gold Pty Ltd (80%) and Barto Gold Mining Pty Ltd (20%). **Ownership:** TG Gold Pty Ltd is a 100% subsidiary of TG Metals Limited (ASX: TG6). • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Collar coordinates, orientation and hole depths for the drilling have been provided in the Table 1 of the 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.*	• 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. Dips are flatter to the north. • Most drill holes are drilled to azimuth 250 degrees (WSW) and at -60 degrees dip. Details are given in Table 1 of the body text of the report. • The orientation of most of the drill holes is roughly perpendicular to the gold mineralisation, and down hole length are approximately equal to true width.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 for which assays have been received and not previously reported from this program have been included in Table 2 (body text) 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 positions along strike to the South. • 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).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Refer to 'Follow-up Work' in the report. • See Figure 1 in the body text for future drilling areas and targets. Figure 2 in the body text shows the project tenements which includes future drilling targets.