For personal use only

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RELEASED 10 JULY 2023

TGMETALS

Lithium Soil Anomaly Grows at Lake Johnston

Highlights

- **Additional soil sampling grows Lake Johnston lithium target to 4km in strike and 1.5km in width**
- **Preparations well underway for drilling as part of current field program**

TG Metals Limited (**TG Metals** or the **Company**) (ASX:TG6) is pleased to provide this update on exploration activities at the Lake Johnston Ni-Li-Au Project, located south of the Maggie Hays-Emily Anne nickel sulphide mining centre owned by Poseidon Nickel Limited (Figure 1).

Soil Sampling - Lithium

TG Metals has conducted infill and extensional soil sampling (200m x 50m spacing) over its Burmeister lithium prospect. The results have not only confirmed the previous results but have also grown the size of the anomaly and allowed better definition of potential pegmatite host structures within the tested area. (see Figure 1 and Figure 2).

There are 4 main lithium anomalies, 3 of which have soil values greater than 46ppm Li (+100ppm Li_2O) and all sit on and to the immediate west of the Western Ultramafic Unit (WUU). The central of these anomalies is over 600m wide and 1300m long. To the west of these 3 strongly anomalous areas is a +60ppm Li_2O anomaly which is greater than 3400m in length.

The infill soil results confirm and enhance the structural trends observed in the previous soil sampling (ASX release 4 October 2022). Ground investigations over the central anomaly show evidence of pegmatite float, providing further encouragement that the structural trends are the result of pegmatite intrusions hidden beneath the thin soil cover. An initial drilling program shown in Figure 2, has been designed over the WUU and western trend anomalies. Aboriginal Heritage surveys have already been conducted and a program of works (POW) application for this drilling awaits the outcome of a targeted flora survey due to commence this month.

Two (2) extensional lines of soil sampling to the east of the WUU have discovered lithium anomalies in the north and south that require further infill sampling and follow-up investigation (see Figure 2). These anomalies were unexpected and may provide future drill targets once investigations of their size and extent are completed.

For personal use only

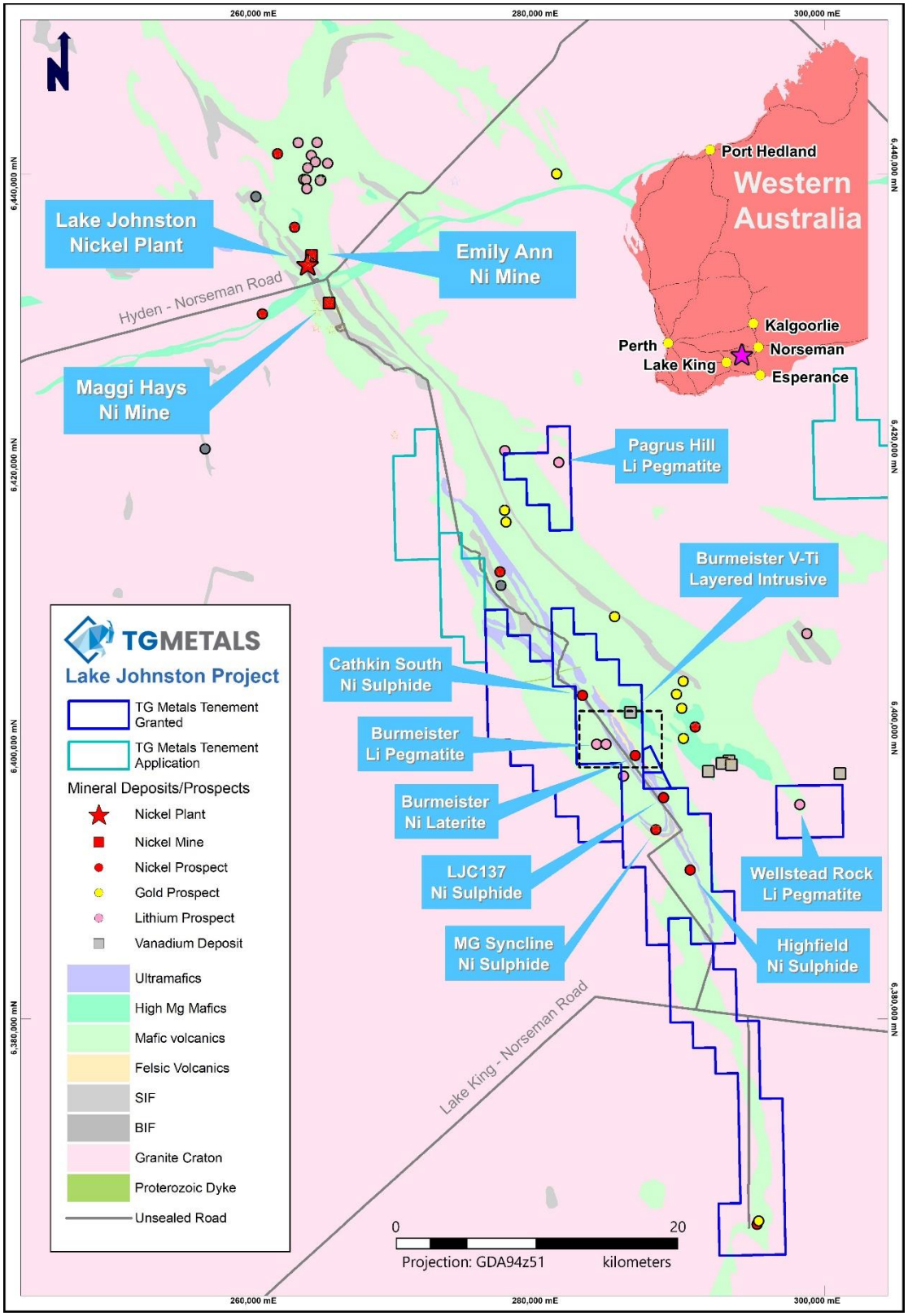

Figure 1 – Simplified Geology with prospect locations Datum: AMG Zone 51 (GDA94). The dashed outline of the lithium focused area of interest within the Lake Johnston Project

For personal use only

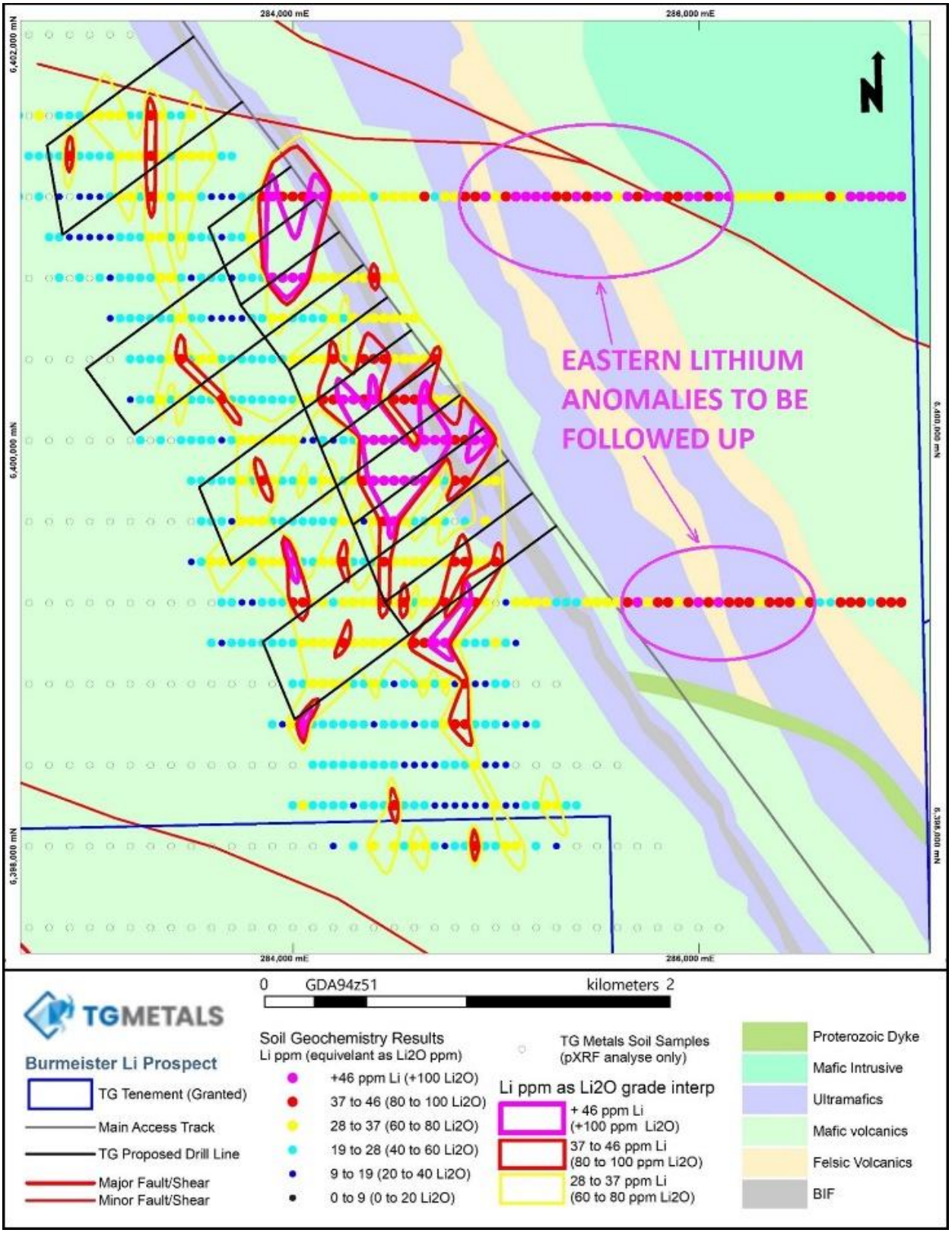

Figure 2 – Burmeister lithium soil sampling showing Li (ppm) and grade contours with planned drilling access lines, major structures and simplified geology Datum: AMG Zone 51 (GDA94).

For personal use only

TG Metals CEO, Mr. David Selfe stated; *"In conjunction with preparing our first drilling programs on our combined nickel sulphide and nickel oxide targets, our lithium targets are shaping up nicely as well and add a third string to our Lake Johnston project bow. The lithium soil anomalies are large and extending into unexpected areas, indicative of a potentially large hardrock lithium system. With the drilling on these lithium targets expected to follow-on directly after, or perhaps during, the nickel drilling programs, the Company looks forward to generating drilling results for multiple commodities in the second half of 2023."*

Coincident Rubidium and Li-Index

Further evidence for the existence of LCT pegmatites as a source of the lithium anomalies beneath soil cover is the coincident high rubidium (Rb) results and the corresponding Li-Index results on the central lithium anomaly with lithium grade contours (see Figure 3). This correlation is consistent with that found at the WUU anomalies.

At the newly discovered eastern anomalies the correlation is less consistent. Further sampling is required here to determine why this is so and this work will be completed over the coming weeks.

Drilling will be first conducted on the WUU anomalies whilst infill soil sampling is conducted on the newly discovered eastern anomalies.

Table A lists the lithium results at or above 50ppm Li. Figure 4 shows the direct comparison to anomalous Li-Index results (hatched shapes) and lab (ICP) lithium results (solid colour shapes), confirming Li-Index as a valuable tool for soil sampling investigations. Drilling on these anomalies will determine the accuracy of both analysis methods in defining LCT pegmatites in the Lake Johnston project area and will be further applied to the new eastern anomalies as exploration progresses.

Next Steps

Aboriginal heritage surveys have been completed for the proposed lithium drilling as shown in Figure 2. A targeted flora and fauna survey is scheduled to be completed in July and subsequent to this a POW submitted for the proposed drilling program. Full approvals are expected to be finalized in August which will be in time to the lithium drilling to directly follow-on from the current nickel drilling programs. nickel laterite drilling is expected to commence mid July and nickel sulphide drilling will commence late July 2023.

Further soil sampling to infill and test extensions to the eastern anomalies will be conducted over the coming weeks and drill testing will be designed as a follow-up those results if indicated.

For personal use only

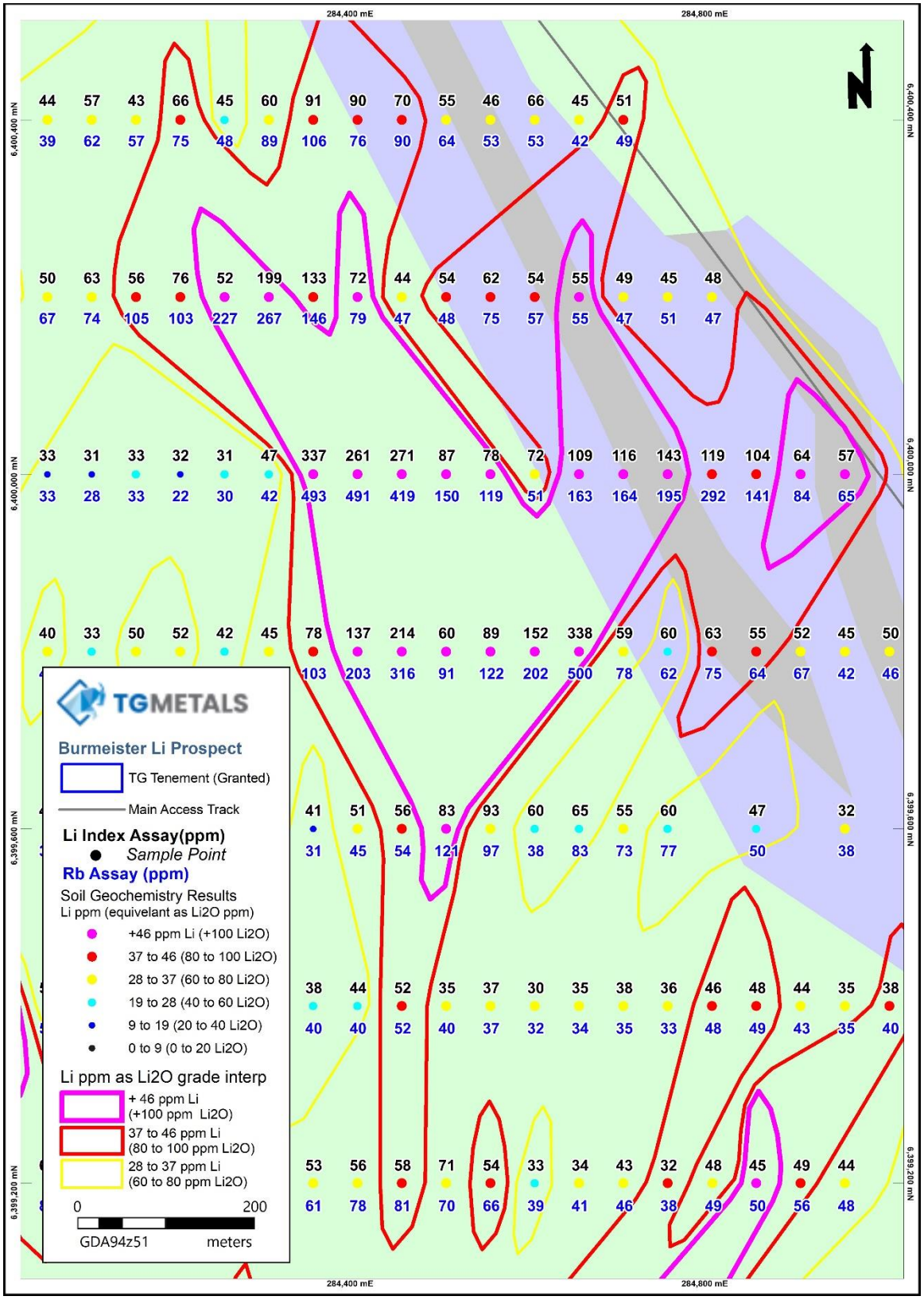

Figure 3 – Central lithium soil sampling showing Li (ppm), Rb (ppm) and grade contours with simplified geology Datum: AMG Zone 51 (GDA94)

For personal use only

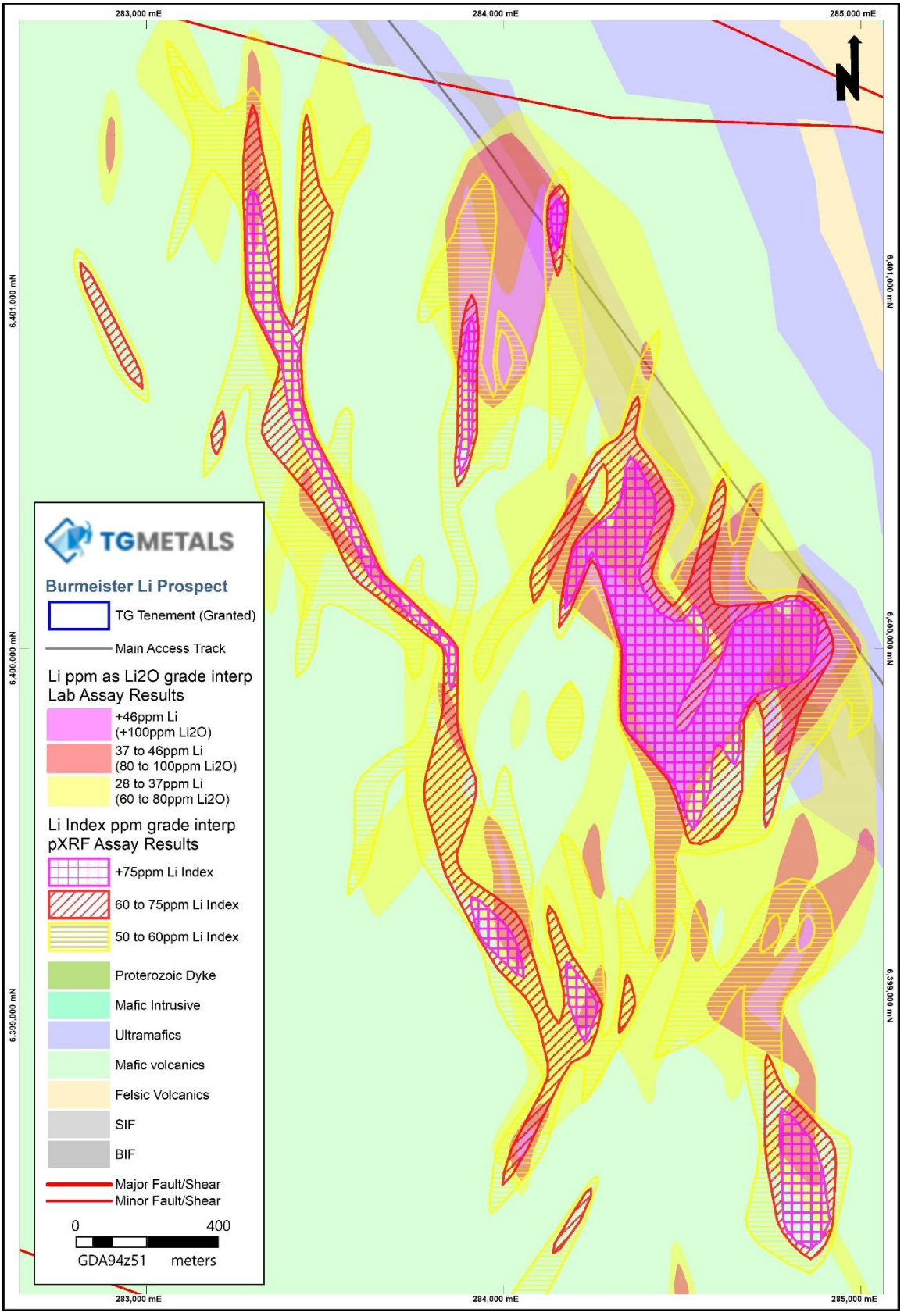

Figure 4 – WUU lithium soil sampling showing Li (ppm) and Li-Index (ppm) grade contours with simplified geology Datum: AMG Zone 51 (GDA94)

For personal use only

Easting	Northing	SampleID	Ga ppm	Rb ppm	Nb ppm	Sn ppm	Cs ppm	Ta ppm	Tl ppm	Li ppm	Li IDX ppm
285100	6401200	TGSS01886	18.42	38.9	6.7	1.4	4.3	1.6	0.22	50	42
285750	6401200	TGSS01899	19.2	41.1	6.8	1.6	3.3	0.8	0.23	50	45
284550	6399800	TGSS02095	11.61	122.4	5.6	1.1	28.9	4.5	0.77	50	89
284750	6399000	TGSS02228	16.27	51	7	1.8	9.8	0.8	0.31	50	56
284250	6400200	TGSS02040	15.95	226.7	7	2.1	58.1	3.2	1.69	51	52
284550	6400000	TGSS02065	10.56	119.4	3.9	1.1	39	1	0.64	51	78
283900	6401200	TGSS01862	11.64	71	5.1	1.1	9.8	0.7	0.26	52	55
286750	6401200	TGSS01919	19.27	41.8	7	1.4	2.2	0.7	0.22	52	47
284050	6400800	TGSS01958	11.28	67.5	5.8	1	11.8	0.7	0.26	52	51
284000	6399400	TGSS02130	16.36	62.4	6.3	24.1	7.2	1	0.51	52	52
285550	6401200	TGSS01895	17.98	58.9	7.9	1.7	8.5	1.1	0.29	53	54
285800	6401200	TGSS01900	18.65	38.2	6.6	1.5	2.6	0.7	0.23	53	41
285700	6399200	TGSS02178	16.81	51.5	7.4	1.6	3.4	0.8	0.29	53	51
286000	6399200	TGSS02184	20.8	59.9	7	1.6	4.1	0.7	0.28	54	48
284150	6401200	TGSS01867	13.1	136.2	5	2.8	53.7	1.2	2.01	55	105
285250	6401200	TGSS01889	15.86	39.6	6.9	1.5	4.5	1.4	0.23	55	42
285500	6401200	TGSS01894	17.18	53.3	7.6	1.7	7.3	1	0.27	55	47
287000	6401200	TGSS01924	19.93	45	8.3	1.6	2.3	0.8	0.23	57	47
284000	6400800	433	11.24	68.2	6.8	0.9	14.0	2.3	0.28	57	37
285200	6401200	TGSS01888	17.62	30.7	7.5	1.4	3.4	1.1	0.23	58	41
286900	6401200	TGSS01922	19.15	42.1	7.3	1.5	2.1	0.7	0.23	58	46
284750	6400000	TGSS02069	13.54	195.2	5.7	1.6	41.4	2.3	1.14	58	143
286800	6401200	TGSS01920	22.26	41.8	7.1	1.6	2	0.7	0.22	59	46
286850	6401200	TGSS01921	20.66	45.5	7.6	1.7	2.5	0.7	0.25	59	48
283950	6400800	TGSS01957	8.43	52.5	4.5	0.7	6.4	0.6	0.18	59	42
284500	6399800	TGSS02094	9.2	90.5	4.4	0.8	25.9	2.2	0.62	59	60
284500	6399600	BS0524	NA	121	7	4	16.6	4	NA	60	83
285650	6401200	TGSS01897	20.01	30.3	8.3	1.7	2.5	0.9	0.26	61	55
284350	6400000	TGSS02063	17.73	492.9	5.5	1.8	333.3	2.5	2	61	337
285150	6401200	TGSS01887	17.86	28.5	7.2	1.5	3.1	0.8	0.23	62	43
284450	6399800	TGSS02093	13.11	316.2	5.6	2.8	123.9	4.1	2.35	62	214
284700	6400000	TGSS02068	12.74	164.3	5.3	1.2	36.9	2.2	0.91	64	116
286950	6401200	TGSS01923	21	34.1	7.8	1.6	1.8	0.7	0.24	65	47
284900	6400000	TGSS02072	19.86	84.2	7.5	2.3	22.8	1.9	0.57	65	64
284400	6400000	519	14.08	490.8	5.0	1.8	148.2	2.6	3.05	65	261
283900	6400800	432	10.26	73.2	4.2	1.0	10.7	0.5	0.19	66	45
284600	6399800	TGSS02096	13.08	201.7	7.9	2.6	44.6	6.3	1.27	66	152
284100	6401200	TGSS01866	11.33	46.3	4.3	1	11.1	0.7	0.37	68	38
284650	6399800	TGSS02097	15.09	499.9	9.5	3.5	57.1	7.3	3.02	68	338
284650	6400000	TGSS02067	12.53	163	9.3	1.2	37.3	9.4	0.86	82	109
284450	6400000	TGSS02064	14.02	418.6	8.4	2.8	220.4	11.8	2.81	85	271

Table A – Significant Soil Assays +50ppm Li. Coords AMG Zone 51 (GDA94)

For personal use only

About TG Metals

TG Metals is an ASX listed company focused on exploring for nickel, lithium and gold at its wholly owned Lake Johnston Project in the stable jurisdiction of Western Australia. The Lake Johnston Project, Figure 5, boasts proximity to current and past producing nickel mines, processing plants and geochemical and geophysical targets for immediate exploration.

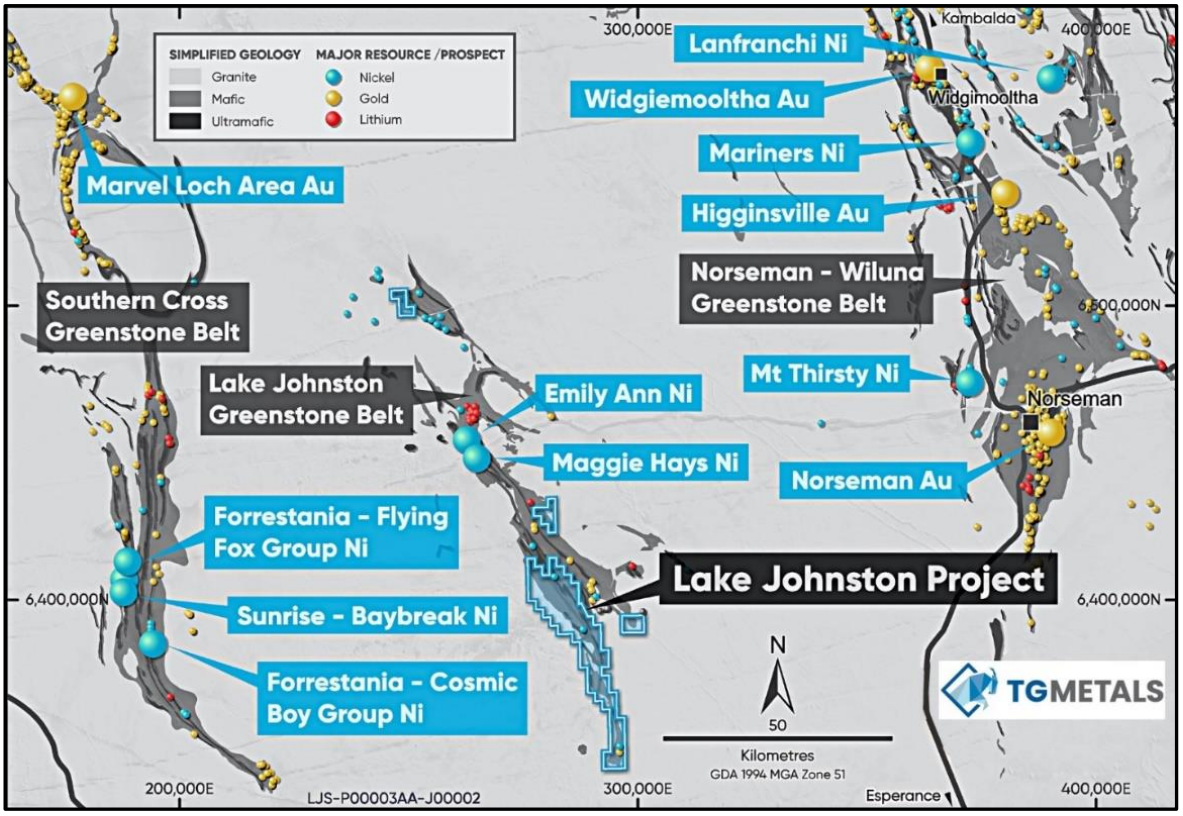

Figure 5 – Lake Johnston Project Location

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

For personal use only

Competent Person Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, exploration strategy, exploration targets, geology, drilling and mineralisation is based on information compiled by Mr David Selfe who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Selfe has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Selfe has consented to the inclusion in this presentation of matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

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

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

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

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Soil samples are collected using a commonly accepted procedure. Samples are taken from a depth of approximately 20cm by spade at a predetermined line and sample spacing. The samples were sieved in the field to 2mm and approximately 1kg of sample collected. The 1kg samples were then air dried and secondary sieved to 80 mesh by mechanical shaker at All Points Sampling Pty Ltd (APS) warehouse in Wangara, WA and a +100g sample retained in Kraft Packets for submission to the lab.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Soil sample spacing was conducted on a final 200m x 50m grid which is appropriate for this infill stage of exploration based on sampling conducted in the region, area experience, sample size collected and methods used. The pattern is based on the orientation of the target structures, whereby the sample points are close across strike and spread out along strike.
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	No mineralization was directly observed in the soil samples and determination of anomalism is dependent on lab analysis. Granitic scree and colluvium was observed in part of the sample area, corresponding with +50 ppm Li.
	• 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	All samples were sent to Portable Spectral Services Pty Ltd (PSS) in West Perth, WA. The +100g samples were not further prepared prior to analysis in the lab by portable XRF (pXRF). Bureau Veritas Lab was chosen to undertake the 1st multi acid digest

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	analyses for soil samples of 28 Samples. Subsequently 2 later batches were sent to Jinning Labs due to faster sample turnaround.
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).	No drilling results are included in this release.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	No drilling results are included in this release.
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling results are included in this release.
	• 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.	No drilling results are included in this release.
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.	General Landform and sample medium is noted for each sample. Sample area selection pre-screened the sample locations to avoid sample points on transported alluvial and sediments. High Quality Airborne Imagery was used to visual check the landform.

personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	All observations are qualitative in nature.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drilling results are included in this release.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No drilling results are included in this release.
	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No drilling results are included in this release.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples are sieved to 2mm in the field and secondary sieved to 80 mesh by mechanical shaker at a controlled sampling station at a Perth warehouse. No further sample preparation is undertaken by the Company prior to lab submission. The final sieve size of 80 mesh is recommended Portable Spectral Services Pty Ltd for effective pXRF analyse. no crushing nor pulverizing is undertaken on this sized sample fraction. For Multi-Acid digest analyse, A 4-5g subsample is taken for pulverizing.
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Hand sieved 2mm size fraction field samples are mechanically sieved to the final size fraction of 80 mesh retaining +100g of final size fraction material for analysis. No sample splitting is conducted. Standards are inserted by the lab.
	• 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.	Field duplicate samples taken at a rate of 1:30
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the	Field sample sizes of +1kg are appropriate for the grain size of material. The

personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	material being sampled.	sample preparation technique and sample sizes are considered appropriate to the material being sampled. Final sieve size is recommended by the lab for pXRF analysis.
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.	The nature and quality of the assay and laboratory procedures are considered appropriate for these soil samples. The method used by PSS in determining Lithium Index results has been derived from PSS own research and development and is considered an industry leader in soil analysis for lithium minerals by pXRF. Bureau Veritas is an accredited laboratory and the mixed acid digest with ICP OES/MS is an industry standard technique. The digest is near total, but some refractory minerals may not be completely dissolved. Jinning Labs is an accredited laboratory and the mixed acid digest with ICP OES/MS is an industry standard technique. The digest is near total, but some refractory minerals may not be completely dissolved
	• 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.	PSS uses Bruker pXRF tools specifically calibrated for the determination of Lithium by proxy element detection. Error analysis is performed in real time and reported in the output.
	• 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.	Field duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1:30 and PSS inserted their own standards. External laboratory checks have not been completed at the date of this report. A selection of samples will be sent to a conventional lab for Lithium analysis and comparison to the pXRF lab method.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No drilling results are included in this release.
	• The use of twinned holes.	No drilling results are included in this release.

personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data is recorded using a master Microsoft Office Excel spreadsheet and all location and assay data are compiled in a Microsoft Office Suite. All data is backed up to Cloud storage. All data below detection limit have been entered as zero.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assay data is received as % or ppm dependent on the natural elemental abundance. Only Li ppm is converted to Li2O for discussion purposes of similar industry trends and exploration results.
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.	All soil sample points were located using handheld GPS with a typical +-3m accuracy.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	The field datum used is MGA_GDA94, Zone 51. All maps in this report are referenced to GDA94 when merged with Geophysics data.
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control was captured via an airborne imagery and LIDAR survey conducted by TG Metals in 2023. X, Y collar data is projected to the LIDAR DTM, and the subsequent Z value is assigned to the soil sample location.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The original grid designed for the soil samples was 400m x 100m. This is considered appropriate for a first pass soil sampling campaign. An infill program was done around areas of the anomalous Li Index assay results on 200 x 50m grid, which is considered the minimum spacing to design a drill campaign on.
	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.	No Mineral Resource nor Ore Reserve estimations have been applied.

personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing was done.
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.	The pattern is rotated to ensure the long axis (200m) is along strike, while the short axis (50m) is across strike of the targeted horizon/mineralization. The grid is aligned 090-270 degrees (Mag N), while the presumed Li anomalism strikes NW and NE. The E-W grid creates an effective triangular offset pattern, which is considered to be better than a square array.
	• 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.	No drilling results are included in this release.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples were collected by APS personnel, bagged in the field by APS personnel and delivered to a warehouse in Wangara by APS personnel. APS personnel mechanically sieved the samples further to 80 mesh at the warehouse and captured these samples in paper sachets which were then sealed. These samples were then boxed into lots of 50 samples, sealed and delivered to TG Metals personnel. TG Metals personnel then hand delivered the boxed samples to the ALL labs in West Perth. To date, no sample shipments have had reported problems and/or a breach in security.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The Multi Acid Digest Laboratory Assays are considered reliable for Li, while the Li Index of pXRF is not considered to be definitive. However, the pXRF are used to determine the reliability and size of identified soil sample Li anomalies for follow up works. Direct comparison of TG Metal's data shows not every Li Index number correlates exactly with assayed Li. This is why infill sampling of the pattern to acquire more data was taken by TG Metals. The amount, spread and continuity of Li Index values as a whole is conformable to the Assayed Li values, as the actual peak values did differ, but the trends of higher grade vs lower grade is repeated in both assaying techniques.

personal use only

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The reported soil sampling program is located on exploration licences E63/1973 and E63/1997. Both are 100% owned by TG Metals Limited. This area is under ILUA legislation, and the claimants are the Ndadju people whom TG Metals has a Heritage Protection Agreement with. A heritage survey was successfully conducted over this area in June 2023, with the line clearances shown in the images. The area is also within PNR 84, a proposed nature reserve since 1982. At the time of reporting there are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area other than those listed and the tenements are in good standing.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Exploration in the area previously concentrated on nickel and gold and was conducted by Maggie Hays Nickel, Lionore International, Norilsk and White Cliff Nickel. No recorded lithium exploration has occurred in the subject area in the past.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	The deposit type sought is LCT pegmatites. Archean basement rocks of mafic and ultramafic origin are interpreted to contact intrusive granite to the west. No Quaternary aged cover overlays the Regolith and basement rocks. No verified outcrop was observed during sampling, however granitic scree was noted in the area by the responsible person.
Drillhole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: easting and northing of the drillhole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length.	No drilling results are included in this release.

personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data Aggregation Methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated	None used.
	• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregation should be shown in detail.	No data aggregation has been applied to the data in this release.
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been used in this data. The Lithium Index Calibration has been developed by PSS through the Australasian Bruker Authorised Application Centre and is available on the Bruker S1 TITAN portable XRF analyser. The Lithium Index Calibration is optimised to detect critical elements present in LCT Pegmatites namely Ga, Rb, Nb, Sn, Cs, Ta and Tl along with elements important to evaluate the fertility of granites, the nature of the host rocks include K, Ca, Cr, Mn, Fe, Ni, Zn,, Zr along with Mg, Al, Si, P, S, V, As, Sr, Mo, Sb, Pb, Bi. Lithium Index calculations are used to select samples for multi acid digest analyses, where Lithium values are determined via an accredited laboratory. Only Li ppm was converted to Li2O ppm for discussion purposes of the assay grades vs industry standards in reporting what constitutes anomalous assays. The data in the TG Metals database is retained as Li ppm.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths	• If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	No drilling done. The interpretation of the soil sample Li assays indicated structural models of Fault Induced open space infilling by granitic/pegmatitic intrusions is valid.

personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and Intercept Widths		
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Maps of the Lithium Index results overlain on interpreted basement geology and the Lithium Index (logarithmic) Ranges with appropriate grade contours is provided in the body text. Also a table of significant Lithium Index values is provided in the body text
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.	A Map has been provided showing the relationship between Li Index values calculated from pXRF assays vs Mixed Acid Digest Laboratory Assays. The Li Index only indicate possible Li assays as the pXRF units cannot detect Li.
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.	No historical exploration for Lithium has been conducted over the soil sampled area. As this is the initial phase of lithium exploration no other exploration data for Lithium is available.
Further Work	• The Nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large scale step-out	Drilling is planned to test the defined anomalies presented at surface to determine if lithium bearing pegmatites exist in the soil sampled area. The Company will engage with stakeholders to apply for programs of work

personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	involving air-core and RC drilling. The figures 2, 3 and 4 show the Lithium soil anomalies and the areas of interest to test for lithium bearing pegmatites beneath the cover.

personal use only